STATUARIO
A POLITICAL CANVAS

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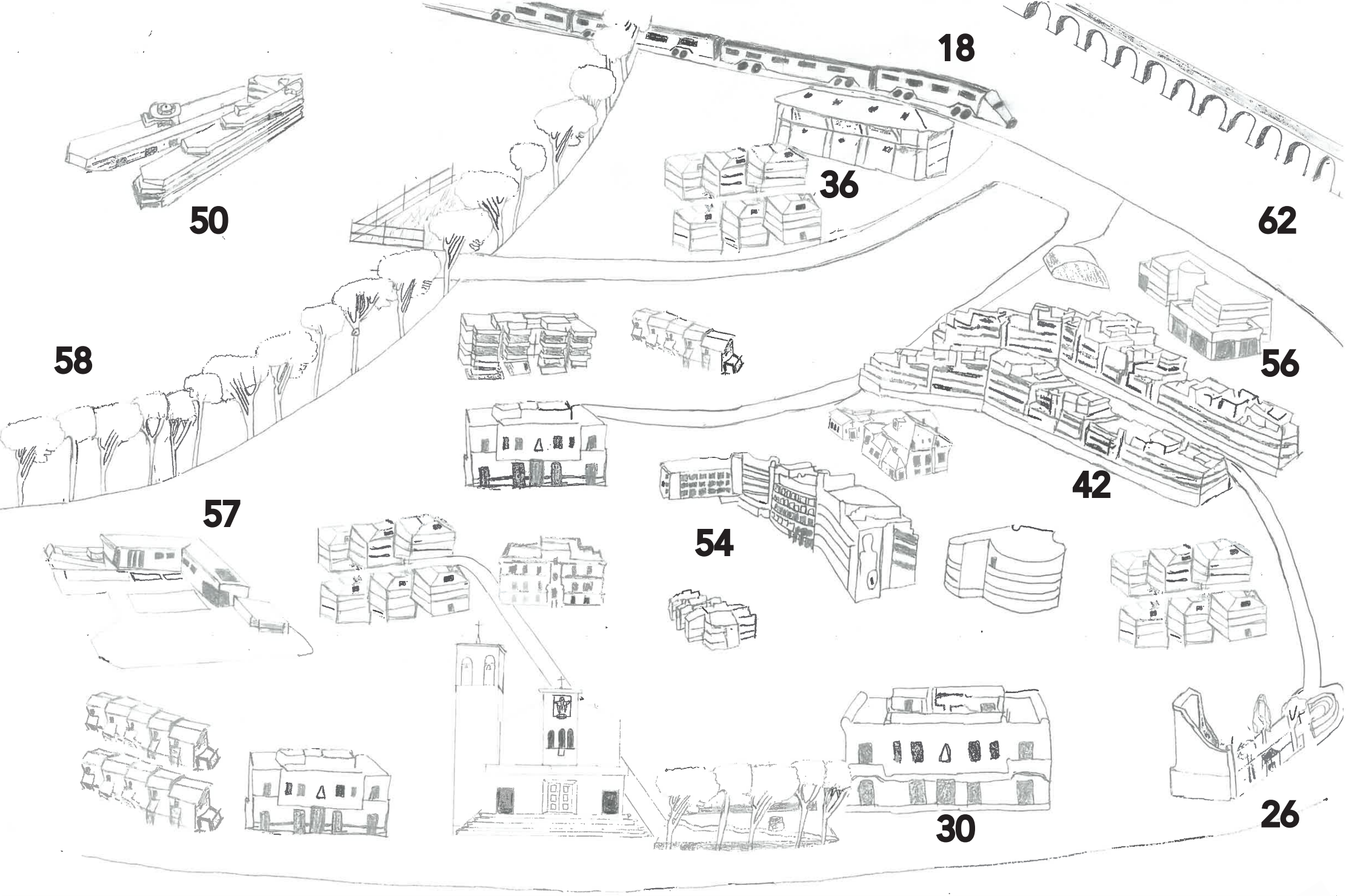


A UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE OF STATUARIO

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

When we stepped off the 118 bus for the first time alongside Via Appia Nuova, we were greeted by the greenery to the west that expands over the horizon, with the Villa Dei Quintili in the distance. To the east, we were greeted by Quartiere Statuario: a neighborhood that at first glance, we dubbed as Rome's equivalent to an American suburb. After spending our first "field-visit Thursday" here, immediately we were intrigued to know more about this place. A place where everyone seems to know each other, where "mom and pop shops" are prevalent, and where almost everything looks uniform—when referring to building typology.

Throughout our time in Statuario, we have found that calling it a typical "Roman suburb" does not do this neighborhood justice. The neighborhood's strategic location at the periphery of Rome, complemented by its rich history, is preserved through its built environment, surrounding landscape, and people. The result makes Statuario a special place that is uniquely impacted by actions ranging from the local to regional and national levels, hence the one-liner: "A Political Canvas." To us, as study abroad students, the neighborhood has become an essential part of our experience in Rome. From weekly lunches at local restaurants to "Statuario Sundays," Statuario is a place we could not see our Rome experience without, and we will never forget it.

We would like to thank both Professor Smith and Professor Chusid for introducing us to Statuario and steering us numerous times in the right direction. We would like to thank our teaching associate, Marco Gissara, for his expertise, particularly with ISTAT and QGIS. And we would also like to thank the members of the Statuario community we had the pleasure to meet throughout the course of this project—all of whom were crucial toward solidifying the neighborhood's narrative.

WHY POLITICAL CANVAS?

Statuario, from its initial envisionment in the fascist-era, was a "rural garden city" centered around agricultural labor and corporatist values. In the postwar period, economically liberal policies prompted unguided, informal growth, opening the doors for large scale projects to be built as agricultural land succumbed to development pressure. Each stage in Statuario's built history reflects a pattern of retroactive top-down policies delegated by actors with jurisdictions that are beyond, and overlooking the scope of, Statuario.

These aformentioned policies have today placed Statuario at the crossroads of contestation over its built and natural spaces fueled by the conflicting visions of economic investors, municipal actors, and community leaders.

METHODOLOGY

Building & Street Survey

In conducting our street surveys, we hoped to obtain a thorough understanding of the physical fabric of Statuario, while getting a general feel for the community.

Delineating Statuario

We determined our study area based on ISTAT's census tract maps and initial walking visits. We chose 30 census tracts that fully encompass the area we determined to be Statuario. From there, we moved on to the survey process; every week, we split up into small groups of 1-2 people to go survey different parts of the neighborhood, taking careful notes, and making sketches.

Accompanying our notes and sketches were a gallery of pictures of each building in Statuario, notable street scenes, public spaces, and graffiti. These pictures were instrumental in laying the groundwork for determining building use typologies, building form typologies, and street typologies.

Building Survey

Our building survey included qualitative observations, including the number of occupied units in each building, the number of observable floors, and the use of each building (residential, commercial). The lion's share of our notes consisted of architectural descriptions such as the window size, materials, type of roof, exterior condition, and possible additions to buildings. Additionally, we noted building interactions with the street such as setbacks, front yard and patio conditions, driveways and enclosures.

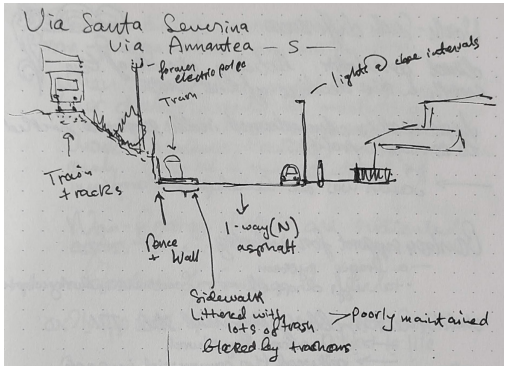


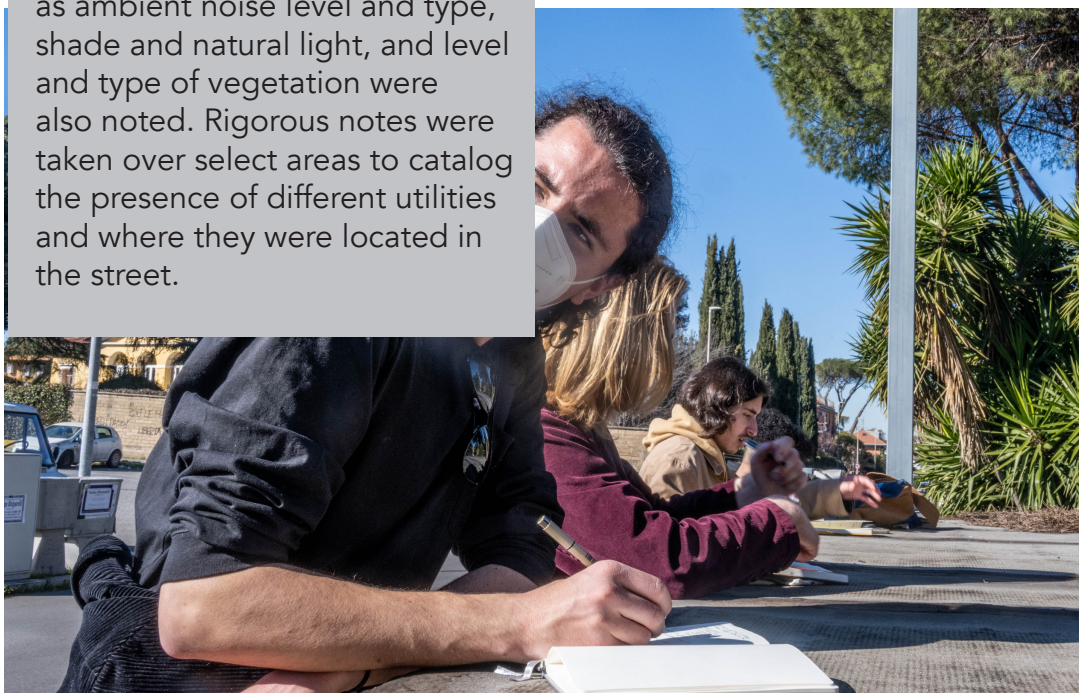
Fig. 1.4: Notes on Via Santa Severina

Street Survey

Our street observations focused on both the street itself and the surrounding environment. We took notes on the features of the street such as width, presence of sidewalks, pavement condition and cleanliness, and pedestrian and automotive traffic levels.

Environmental conditions such as ambient noise level and type, shade and natural light, and level and type of vegetation were also noted. Rigorous notes were taken over select areas to catalog the presence of different utilities and where they were located in the street.

These building and street observations would often come together in our sketches, which featured street cross-sections detailing common types and sizes of buildings, tree presence, and street features.



Building Typologies

Rather than fitting the different buildings surveyed into a previously established set of typologies, we chose to work backwards and group buildings by their physical forms and characteristics to develop an organic set of typologies.

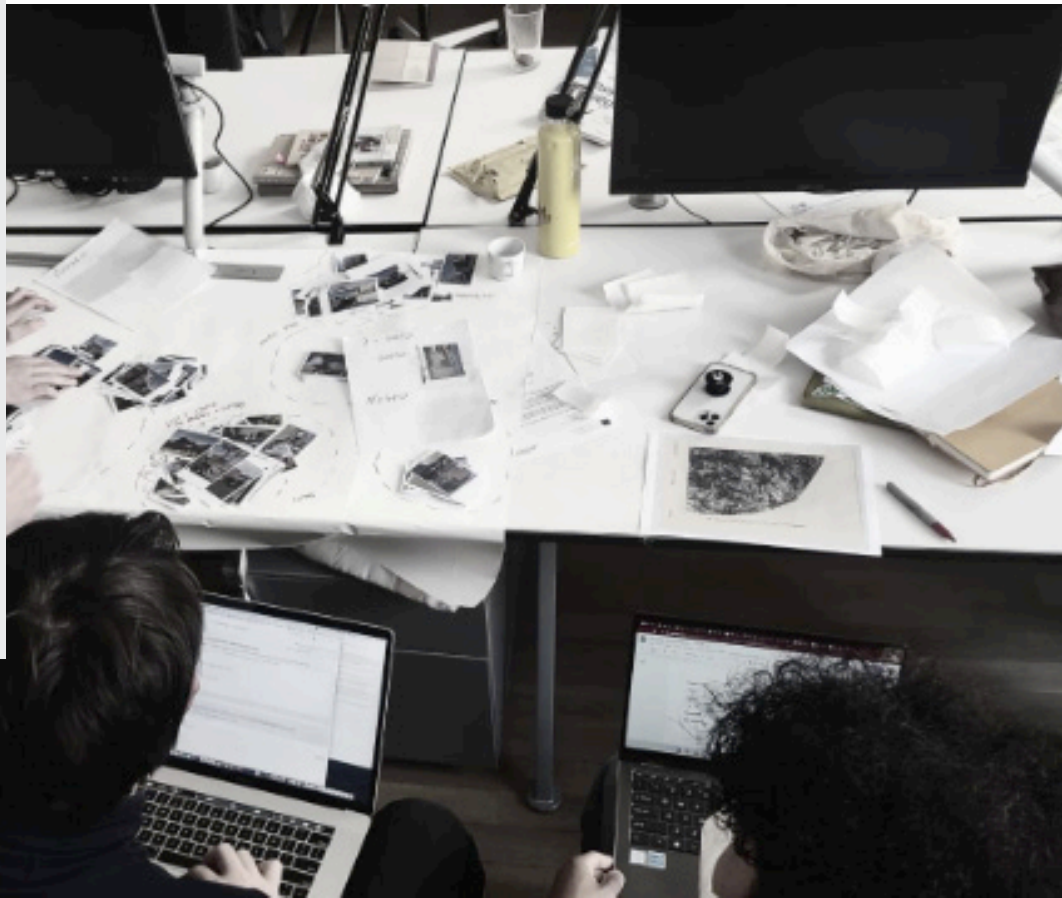
To do this, we first used a python program to compile each of the images from our collaborative map onto a PDF showing each image and its geocode (Fig. 1.5). We then printed each of the images onto slips of paper and organized them based on like-morphologies. We also made ample use of our street survey notes to better recall the physical relation of buildings which may, for example, have different appearances from different camera angles. Save for one, the typologies we found corresponded to already established typologies in the Italian urban context.

These typologies were:

- Lotti
- Palazzine (divided based on apparent age)
- Villini
- Linear buildings
- Unique buildings

The spatial distribution of buildings of each typology is telling of a nearly century-long built history of Statuario beginning in 1939. This distribution reflects shifting policy agendas emanating from the locus of power in the center of Rome, the physical marks of which are still apparent in Statuario today.

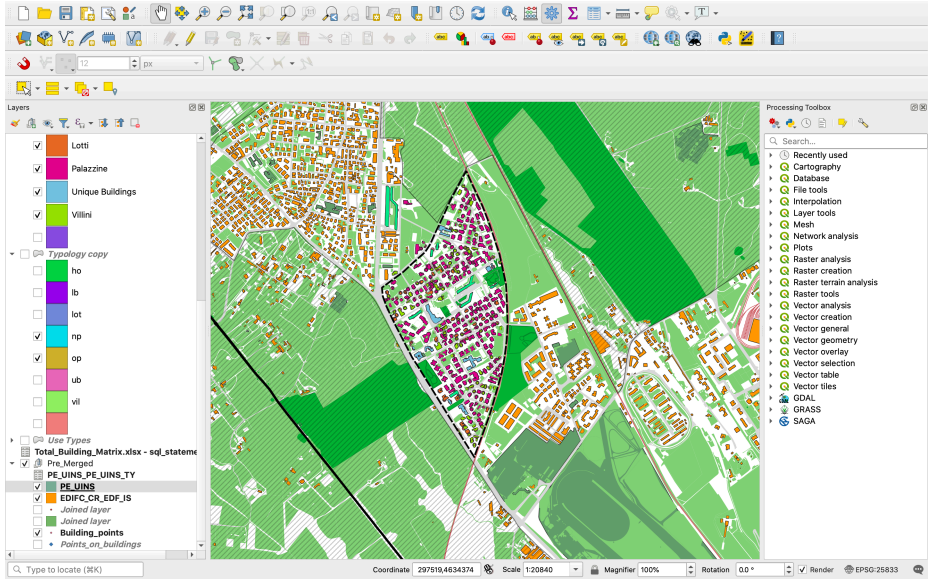
Fig. 1.6: An example of a card used in the building typology sorting process.



Mapping

All of the maps displaying building typology and building use were created in QGIS primarily using self-collected data. Following the neighborhood survey and building typology process, we had assembled two data sets: a Google My Maps with geographic points containing our coded building names, as well as a spreadsheet with the typologies and uses of the buildings. The two data sets were imported into QGIS on top of a layer displaying building footprints, downloaded from the Region of Lazio official Geoportal. Adjustments were made to the footprints to delete buildings no longer existing, or add buildings which had not existed at the time of the file's creation. Then the building label points had to be manually moved so that each one was within the footprint it corresponded to. Finally, all three layers were merged to create a new QGIS layer that paired the recorded use and typology of each building with their footprints. From there the new layer could be color categorized by use and typology to create the maps included in the book. Other land use maps, such as those showing green space and parks, were created with data downloaded from the Region of Lazio Geoportal.[1]

The statistical maps used data sets downloaded from the ISTAT 2011 Census. The data was cleaned following the process described in the next section, and then merged with a QGIS file of census tracts provided by ISTAT. With statistical data assigned to each census tract, the tracts could be color coded to display information about the residents and buildings they contained.



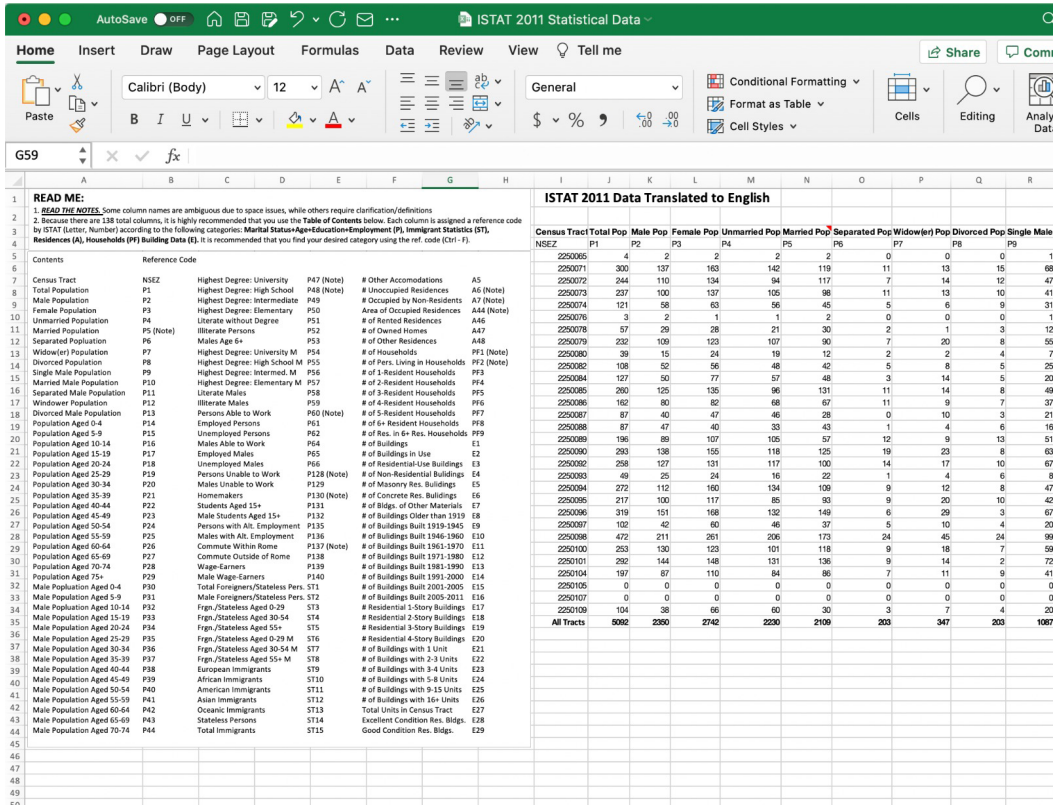
Statistics

Our statistical analysis is based on the two most recent national ISTAT censuses, conducted in 2001 and 2011. Our objective was to learn how Statuario compares with Rome and how Statuario has changed over time.

The first step involved tidying up the expansive data sets to make them useable by first isolating the census tracts relevant to our study area from the census (n=30 in 2011, 29 in 2001), translating the columns' headings into English, and calculating figures based on the data presented by ISTAT.

For instance, ISTAT provided gender breakdowns for certain categories such as age and immigrant background, but only provided the raw data for men, which necessitated creating new columns to calculate the numbers for women. Furthermore, some consolidation of the ISTAT columns was necessary. While the specificity of the data proved to be very useful, it also made conducting broad analyses untenable, such as with age—making it necessary to group data to provide more digestible analyses.

Instead of relying on ISTAT's 5-year age bins, we decided to clump these categories together into larger, generational groups. Admittedly, this process is not perfect; for instance, determining the cutoff between a minor and a young adult is difficult, as ISTAT considers those aged 15+ to be of working age, yet there are many aged 15+ who also are still attending school.



Lynch Maps and Interviews

Lynch Maps are visual depictions of an individual's past experience(s) combined with spatial awareness, which are used to interpret information and guide direction.

As the brainchild of the late American urbanist, Kevin Lynch, Lynch Maps provide insight into the every day activities of citizens within a community that quantitative data cannot fully provide. Through Lynch Maps, new questions regarding urban space can be explored: What are the actual landmarks of the community? What are the psychological boundaries of this space, and is it attuned to the built environment? Who frequents which spaces and which spaces become susceptible to geographic erasure? And how does space represent larger structures of social identity and/or power relations?[2] These questions are crucial to consider in the context of Statuario, where multifaceted contestation exists at this slice of the Roman periphery.

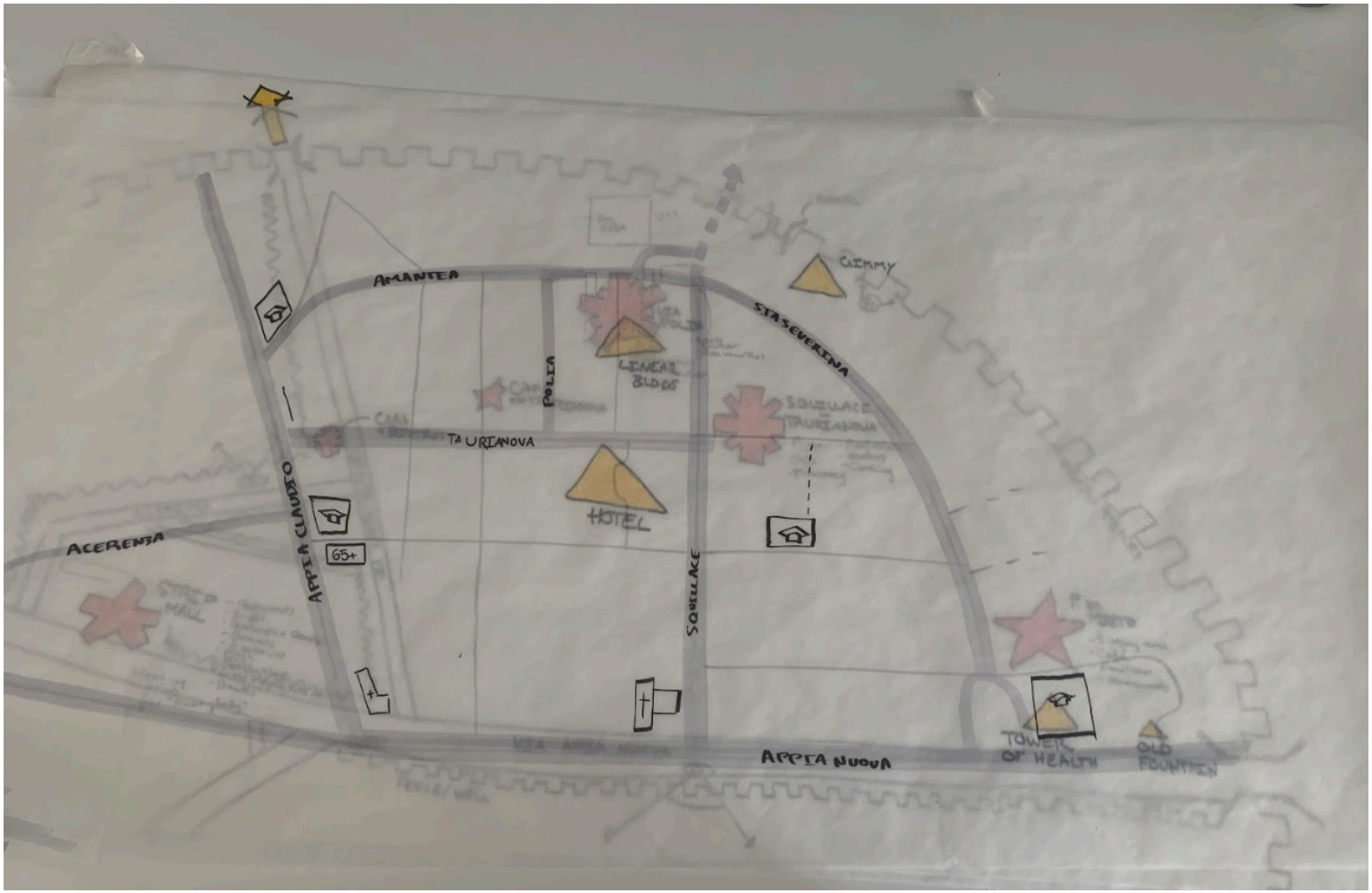


Fig. 1.10: Group Lynch map

Group Lynch Map

To begin the Lynch mapping process in Statuario, we created individual Lynch maps that would inform the creation of a collaborative map afterward. Our rationale for creating individual Lynch maps was to see what we all thought were "key elements of Statuario." We acknowledge that our perceptions, at times, gloss over the specific nuances of Statuario and that the members of the community provide rich content. This is evident by the differences between our Lynch maps and the residents' maps.

As a group, our commonalities across maps centered around the built environment. Each of our maps included Via Appia Nuova, Hotel Cappanelle, the train tracks, and the Via Polia market.

Following our collective Lynch mapping process, we consulted local stakeholders in Statuario through casual interviews, asking our informants to draw Lynch maps of the neighborhood. For each interview, we prepared a list of questions specific to the interests of our informants, as well as questions aimed to fill in parts of our narrative that were not yet solidified.

Fig. 1.12: Lynch map by Luke Slomba, 21 March 2022

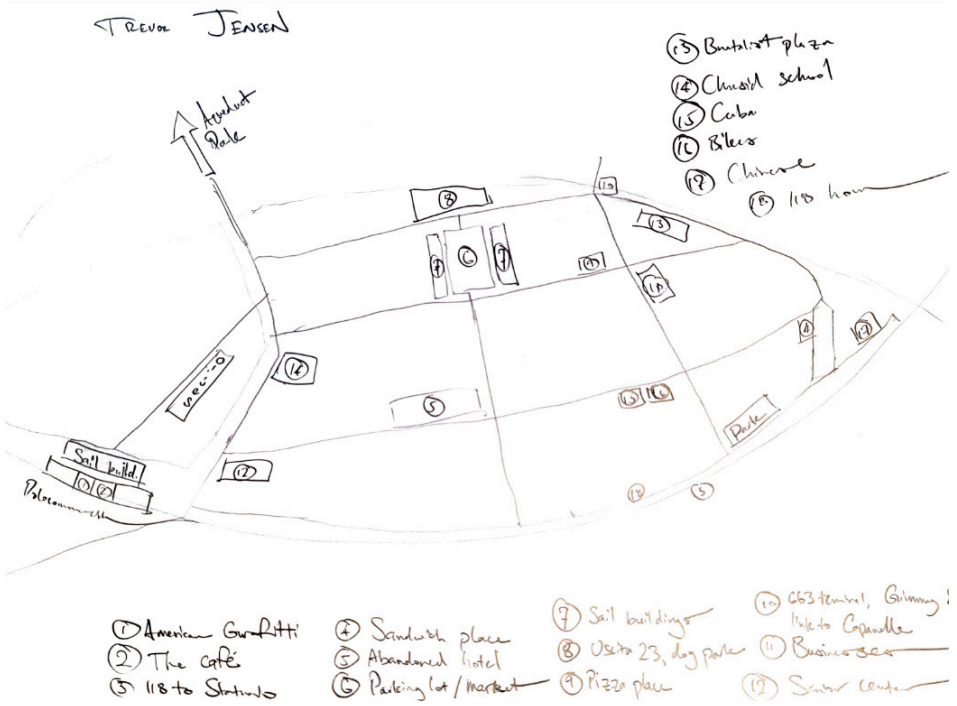


Fig. 1.11: Lynch map by Trevor Jensen, 21 March 2022

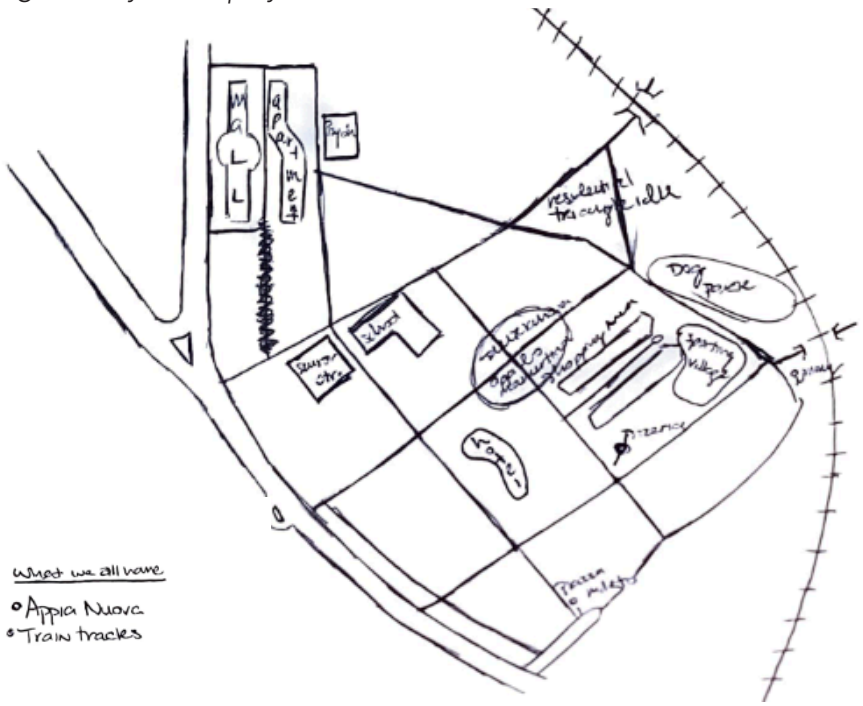


Fig. 1.13: Lynch map by Thomas Petluck, 21 March 2022

Fig. 1.14: Lynch map by Emile Bensedrine, 21 March 2022

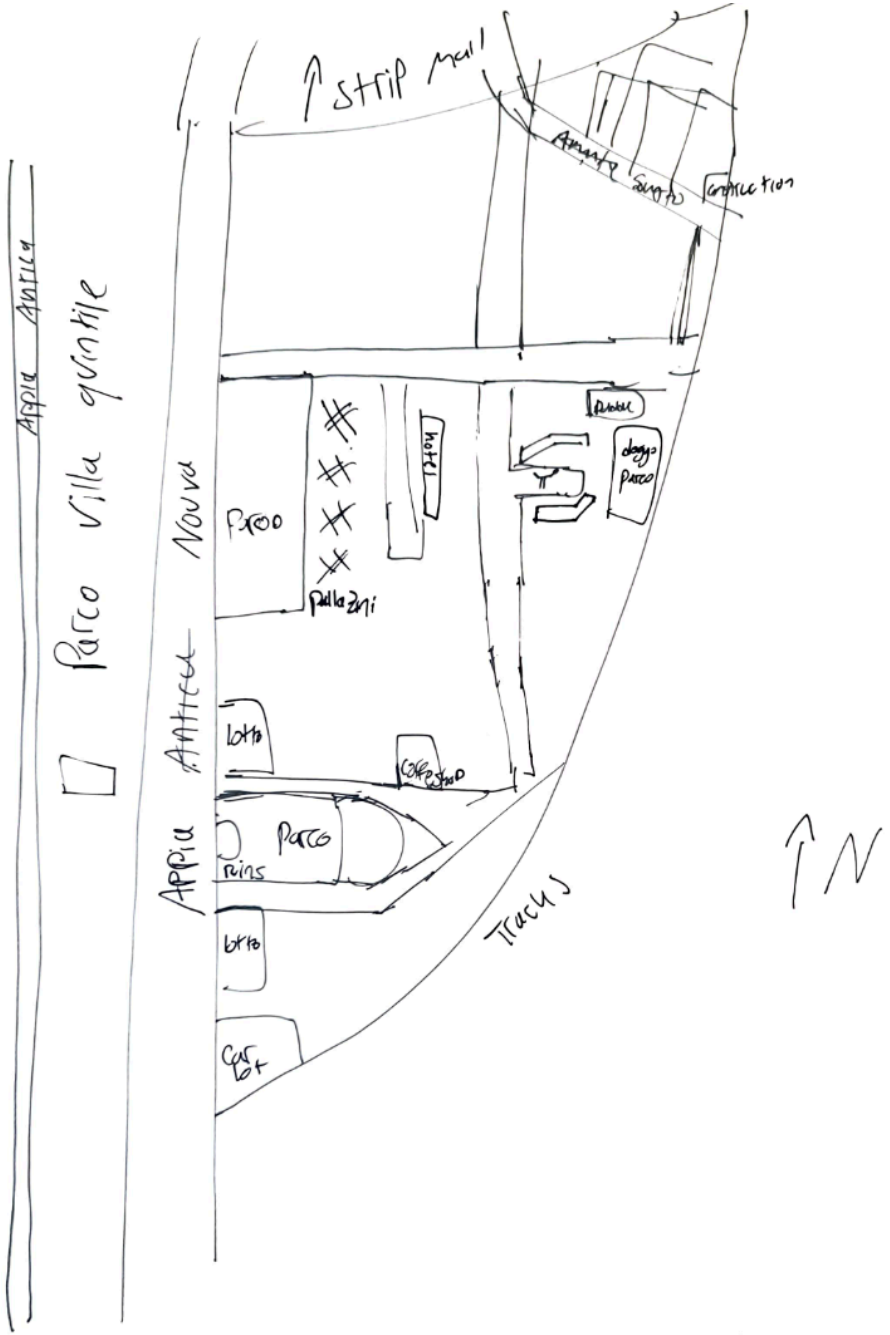


Fig. 1.15: Lynch map by Alex Panovka, 21 March 2022

BACKGROUND

Fig. 2.1: A memorial dedicated to the late Gianmarco Pozzi, a boxer from Statuario whose death remains unexplained

Geographic Background

Quartiere Statuario is a neighborhood just over 6 km to the southeast of the center of Rome. Located in Municipio VII, Statuario is bordered to the west by Via Appia Nuova and to the east by the Roma-Formia train line. The neighborhood's clearly defined boundaries give it a recognizable eye-like shape.

Between Statuario and the dense development closer to the Aurelian Walls, there are large open tracts of undeveloped, agricultural, and archeological land. An observer taking the train from nearby Capanelle Station into Termini will be quickly clued into one of Statuario's most important characteristics: it is almost completely surrounded by green space.

To understand how a neighborhood in Italy's capital and largest city can still be encircled by parks, farms, and protected green space we must look to Via Appia Antica, Via Appia Nuova's predecessor.

The Via Appia Antica is a well-preserved, Ancient Roman road about 800 meters to the west of Statuario. It follows a nearly straight path that connects Rome to south eastern Italy. In the 14th century, the papacy instated a toll on Via Appia Antica, prompting the toll-free Via Appia Nuova to replace it. Today, Appia Nuova has become the primary connection between the city center and its southeastern periphery. The four-lane arterial road starts at Porta San Giovanni and intersects with the *Grande Raccordo Annulare* (GRA) at Highway Exit 23, near Ciampino International Airport. This shift of traffic to Appia Nuova made the original Appian Way obsolete, leaving its ancient infrastructure and monuments well preserved—to be rediscovered starting in the 15th century.

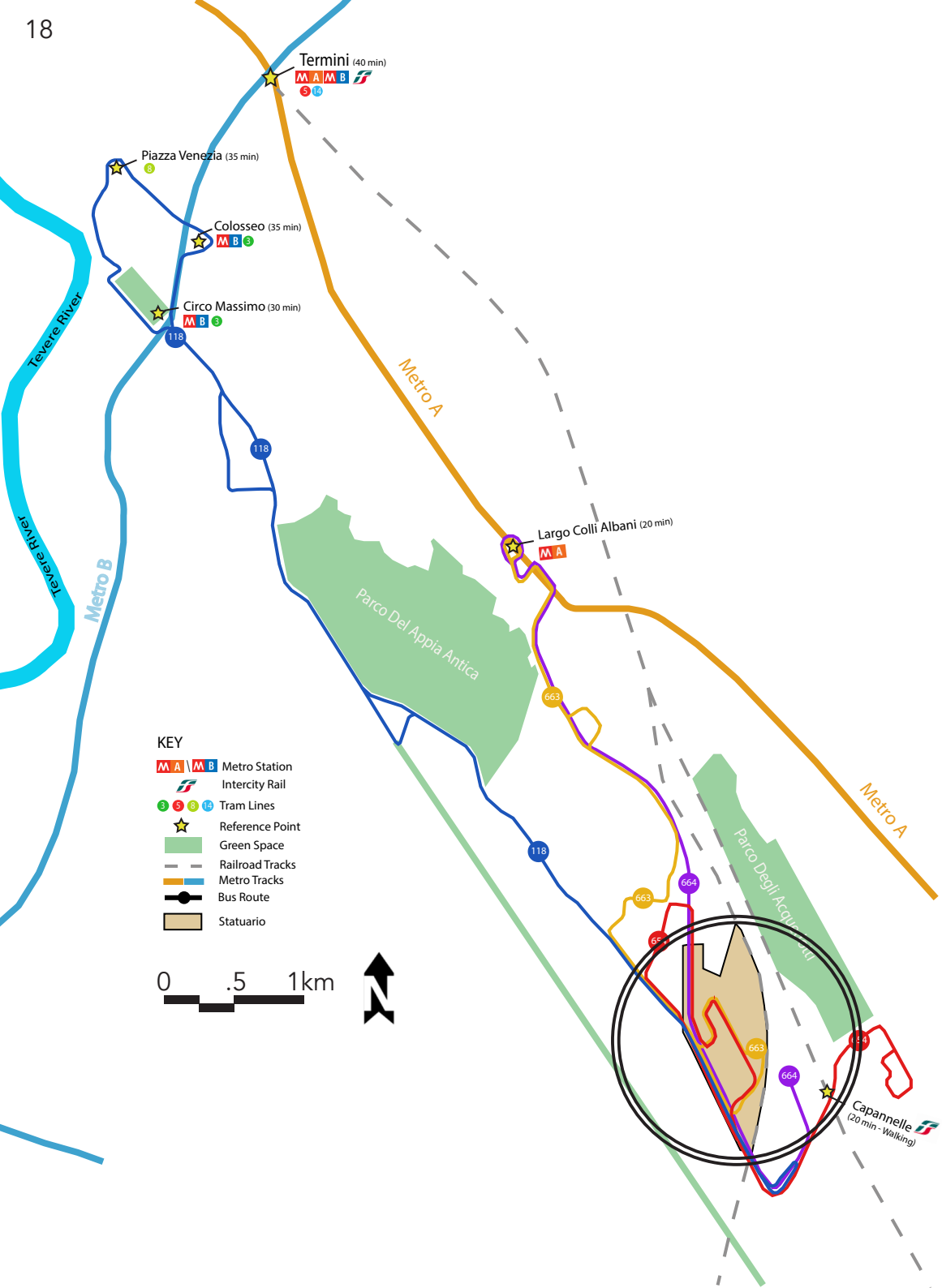
Geographic Background

In Rome's modern history, the appreciation for the ancient past has been solidified in law. In 1965, the areas around Appia Antica and Acquedotto Claudio—an ancient aqueduct just 600 meters to the east of Statuario—were classified as protected land. In 1988, these same areas were incorporated into the newly formed *Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica.* Much of the land within this zone includes farms and upper-class villas, and is still owned privately with strict restrictions on building landowners from defacing green space that the government considers a public good.

Enclosed by green space, Statuario occupies about 0,65 square kilometers, the neighborhood can be crossed by foot east to west in ten minutes and north to south in fifteen.

Statuario's enclosure by protected natural and archaeological zones has brought new connections with the rest of Rome. However, it has also densely concentrated its buildings and people within very clear boundaries. Statuario's location in the periphery—far physically and socially from the locus of power in the city center—has dictated its economic and political under-representation in Roman municipal politics and planning.

Roma Centro
Statuario



Public Transit

Public ATAC buses are the primary method of public transportation that serves Statuario. There are four bus lines, serving three separate functions, that enter our study area.

The 663 and 664, which approach Statuario from along the Via Appia Nuova corridor, are the primary routes for the neighborhood and serve it on a regional scale. Both the 663 and 664 connect Statuario with the nearby Colli Albani and Arco di Travertino Metro A stations, enabling riders to connect to the metro and other local bus services. Furthermore, along the 663's southerly path to Statuario, it serves a variety of other neighborhoods such as parts of Tuscolano and Appio-Pignatelli. The 663 also has the distinction of being one of the few bus routes to enter Statuario, instead of merely skirting the edge of the neighborhood like its faster, "express" counterpart, the 664. The local scale of the 663 and 664, as well as the 663's convenience within Statuario, make both routes very useful for residents, as was mentioned in some interviews.

The 118 approaches Statuario from the second corridor, along the Via Appia Pignatelli. This route operates on a more regional scale, connecting the city center of Rome (Piazza Venezia) with Statuario. The 118 does not enter the heart of Statuario like the 664, forcing riders to walk a short distance to access its center from the stops on Via Appia Nuova. The 118 also generally serves the needs of tourists more than residents (see pg. 60).

Originally intended to serve tourist attractions in the north of the Parco Dell'Appia Antica such as the Catacombe di San Castillo, the southern terminus of the 118 was extended in 2015 from Appio Pignatelli to service the newly rehabilitated Parco della Villa dei Quintili as well as Statuario.

Route 654 operates as somewhat of a neighborhood circulator, providing service within Statuario while also connecting it to the nearby Capanelle and Appia-Pignatelli neighborhoods. The 654 also services the nearby Capanelle FS station along the Roma-Napoli line.

The bus passenger amenities offered in Statuario are generally minimal. The stops along the Via Appia Nuova are fair, with one featuring a bus shelter, benches, and maps, and another hosting a safe bus pullover. In spite of this, a long fence and inaccessible sidewalk grades separate the bus stop on the east side of Appia Nuova, forcing residents to take a circuitous path to access the area. Statuario residents using the southbound bus stops are required to cross the dangerous, high-traffic-volume Via Appia Nuova. Nonetheless, the well-signed and marked crosswalk with a pedestrian traffic light provide a level of safety. Within Statuario, all of the bus stops lack basic amenities, with some forcing riders to stand in the dirt on the side of the road very close to passing cars. A desire for better amenities is clear, as we observed a small, collapsible chair chained to the bus stop pole at the Santa Severina stop.

Fig. 2.12: Tactical bus stop seating (folding chair chained to pole).

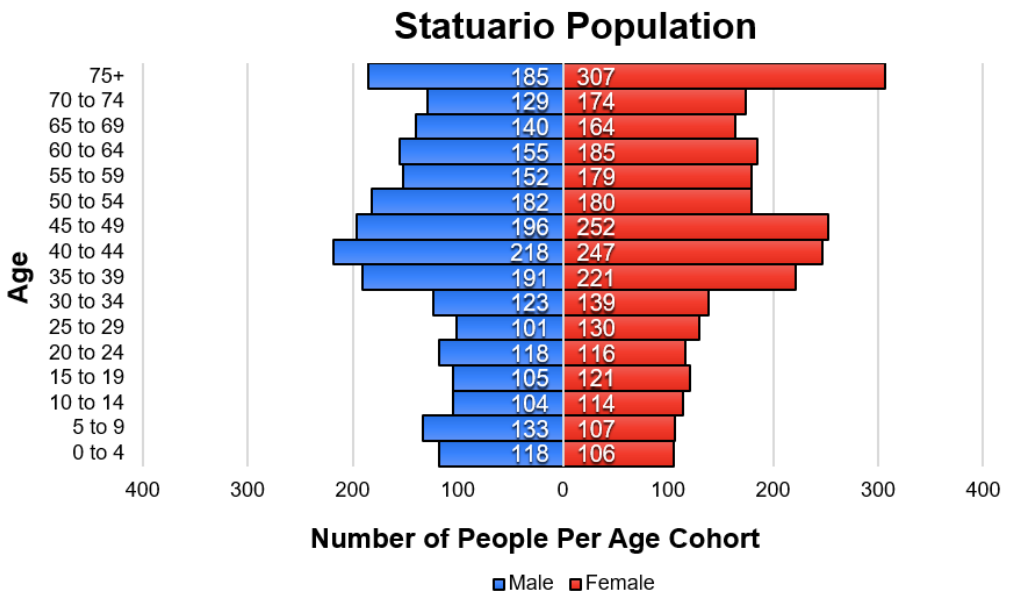
Basic Demographics

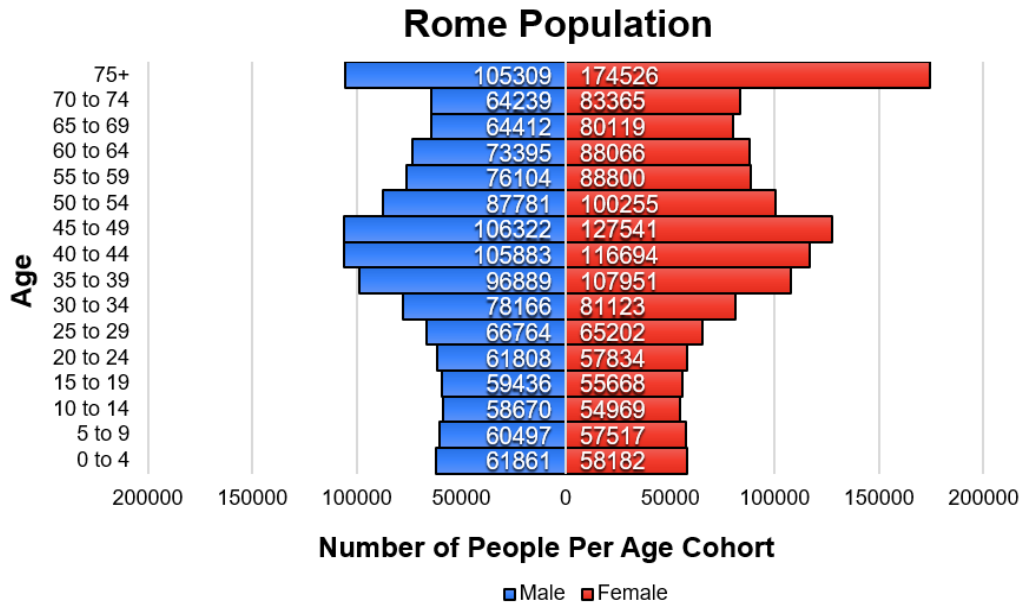
While Statuario is demographically similar to Rome, there are many key differences reflected in the neighborhood. Data analyzed (see Appendix B) can be summarized into six sections: gender, age, population density, national origin, employment, and education.

Gender and Age

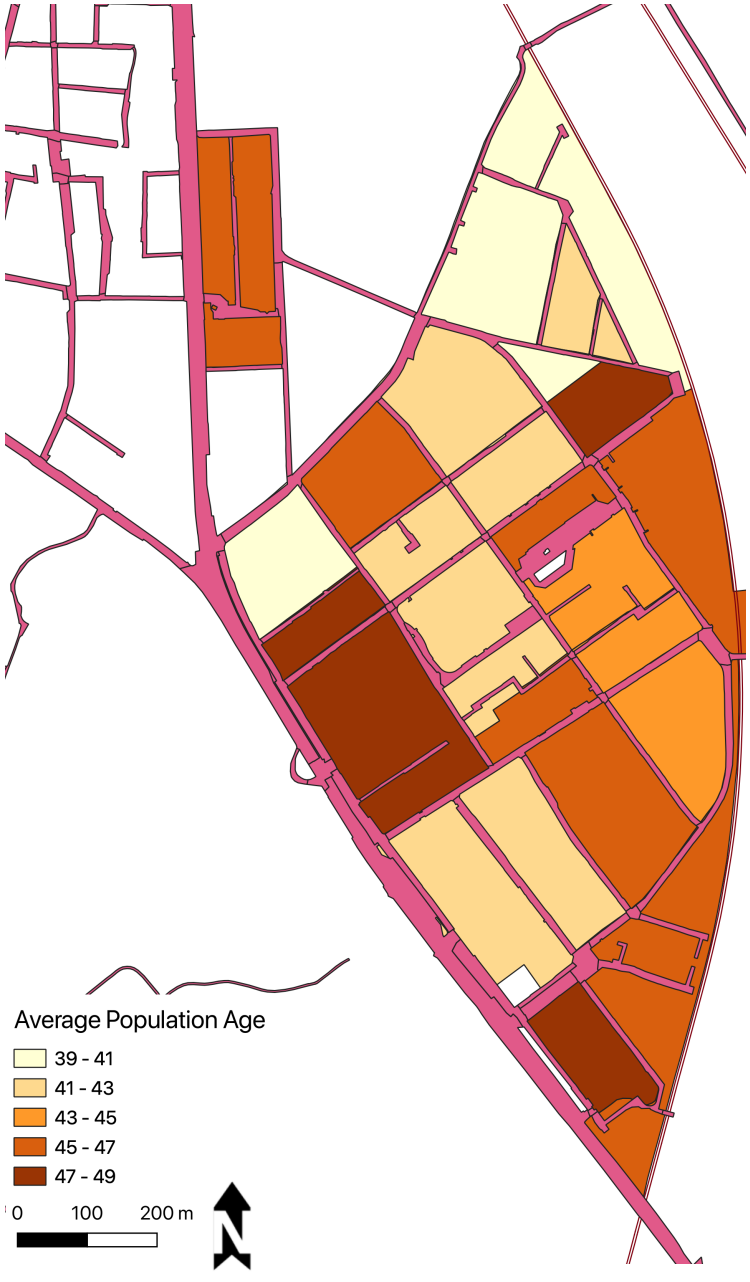
Per the 2011 ISTAT census, the total population of our study area was 5.092 residents, with 2.350 residents being male (46,15%) and 2.742 female (53,85%). The age breakdown for Statuario is skewed towards the older end of the spectrum. Middle-aged adults, aged 40-64, hold the largest share of the population, at 38,22%, or 1.946 residents. Seniors, aged 65+, and young adults, aged 20-39, occupy similarly large shares of Statuario's population at 21,58% (1.099) and 22,37% (1.139) of the total population. Minors aged 0-19 are the smallest demographic, numbering at only 908, or 17,83% of the overall population. We calculated the average of Statuario residents is 44 years old.

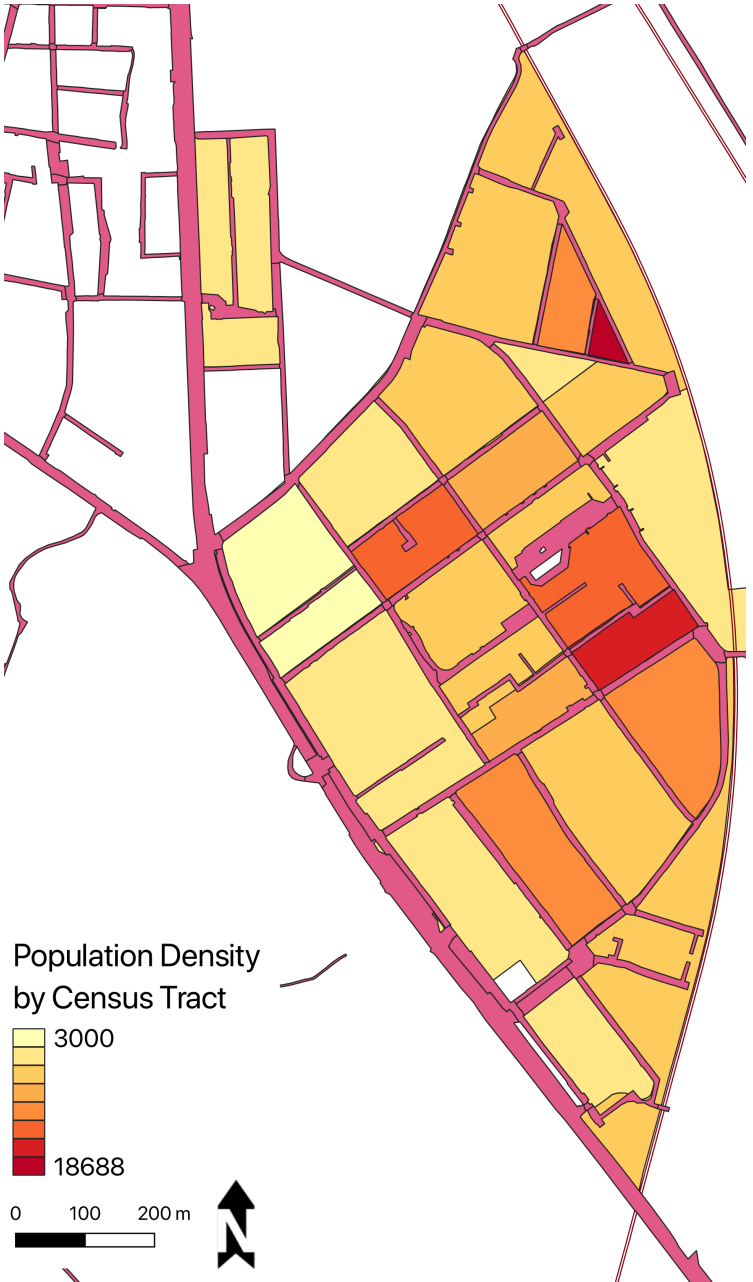
Statuario's basic gender and age demographics are quite similar to Rome's. The difference in the share of men and women between Statuario and Rome are both below 1%. When analyzing age, Rome and Statuario differ slightly based on shares of their populations that are young adults or middle aged (22,37% vs 23,60% and 38,22% vs 36,71%). Ultimately though, the differences in share are near-negligible, especially when considering the difference in shares for minors and seniors between the two entities (17,83% vs 17,84% and 21,58% vs 21,85%). Although residents may claim that young families are starting to move into the neighborhood, Statuario as a whole generally has an aging population.





Basic Demographics





Population Density
In 2011, ISTAT recorded Statuario's population at 5.092 persons spread across an area of 0,65 square kilometers, for a density of around 7.800 persons per square kilometer. This is a density only slightly less than that of Municipio I (the City Center) at 8.236 people per square kilometer. That said, Statuario's density is greater than than the surrounding Municipio VII at 6.559 people per square kilometer.[3]

Fig. 2.7 (left): Older residents tend to live in close proximity to the public bus routes that enter Statuario, and skirt its edge on the Via Appia Nuova.

Fig. 2.8 (center): Population is more concentrated in older areas of the neighborhood, such as Via Corigliano Calabro (see pg. 34 for original plan).

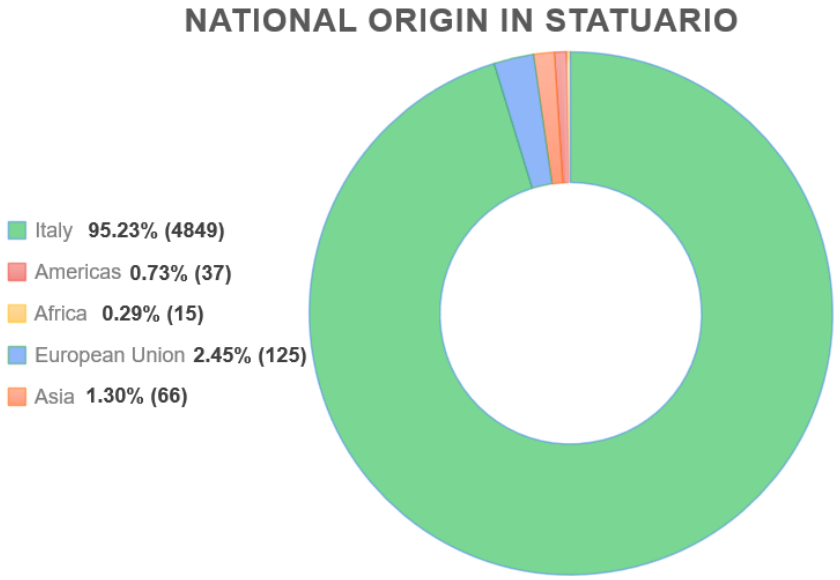
Immigration

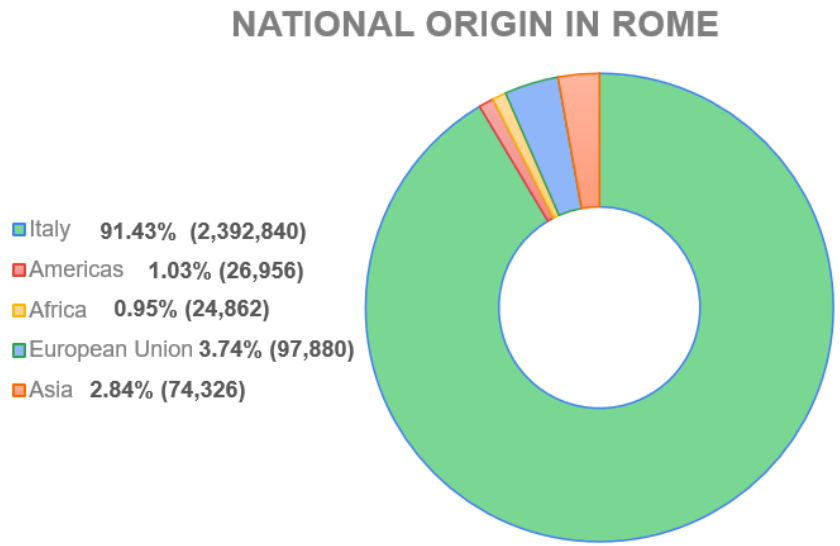
Immigrants
Immigrants are a significant minority in Statuario, with only 243 (4,77%) of residents being recorded as immigrants in 2011. The vast majority (51,44%) are of European background, with Asians making up 27,16%, those from the Americas 15,23%, and Africans making up 6,17%.

Perceptions
These statistics align with what Statuario residents told us about the presence of immigrants in their neighborhood during our interviews. Some claimed that there were no immigrants, or if there were any, they were well hidden, which makes sense considering only 4,77% of the population are immigrants. Other residents noted that immigrants were present, but they were well enough integrated that they "blend in" with the neighborhood, which could be supported by the fact that 51% of the immigrants come from other European Countries.

Regarding the age of these immigrants, there generally is a skew towards the younger end. Immigrants aged 0-29 comprised 34,16% of the total population, and those aged 30-54 are far and away the majority, sitting at 55,97%. 55+ immigrants are a very small minority, taking up only 9,88% of the population. The gender breakdown for Statuario immigrants aligns some with the breakdown for all Statuario residents, but the skew towards women is significantly greater for immigrants. Men make up only 29,63% of all immigrants in Statuario, while women occupy 70,37% of the immigrant population.

Comparison to Rome
Compared to Rome, Statuario's immigrant demographics do not line up as closely. While immigrants still remain a minority of Rome's overall population, they occupy a larger share, at 8,58% of the total population in 2011.





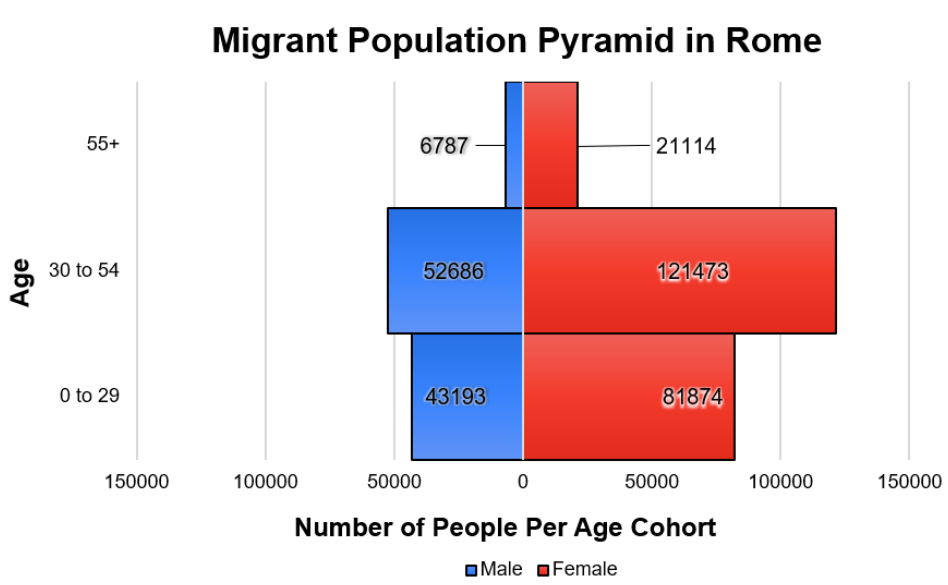
The breakdowns of the immigrant populations also differ. While European immigrants are still the most common group in Rome, they occupy a considerably smaller share of the toal immigrant population. The next largest groups are Asian (33,15%) and African (11,11%) immigrants—an increase of 5.99 and 4.94 percentage points respectively.

While age breakdown among immigrants in Statuario and Rome is very similar, the gender breakdown of immigrants differs greatly. For both areas, the gender breakdown remains in favor of women, but the skew in Rome isn't nearly as dramatic as in Statuario.

Based on the immigrant data we have for Statuario, we can draw two possible inferences about what the community is like. The first inference is that the immigrant population is relatively new in Statuario. The fact that these arrivals would be recent would explain why few have aged into the 55+ category and most are still of prime working age. The stark gender imbalance within the immigrant community in favor of women suggests that starting a family in Italy may be difficult, explaining why there are few immigrant children. Furthermore, the fact that the number of immigrants has grown in Statuario over time suggests that much of the immigrant community arrived relatively recently.

The second scenario suggests that Statuario's immigrant population may be transient, in that immigrants come with the intention of working for several years, but they will ultimately return to their country of origin after some time. This would explain why few immigrants are aged 55+, as most return home as they age into the senior demographic, and why children aren't that common, as some immigrants may not be as keen on laying down roots and starting a family.

One limitation with this analysis, and the census data in general, is that ISTAT chose odd bracketing when analyzing the age of immigrants (0-29, 30-54, 55+), making it difficult to gauge what "type" of immigrant lives in Statuario. For instance, we cannot definitively say how many immigrant minors (0-19) live in Statuario, because people of working age are included in the same bracket (20-29).



Employment

Employment
Rome and Statuario have similar employment rates. In Statuario 91,96% of the active population is employed, while in Rome this figure is 90,51%. The rates for men and women in Rome and Statuario are similar as well, at 92,62% vs. 91,00% and 91,23% vs. 89,96% respectively, based on the same categories.

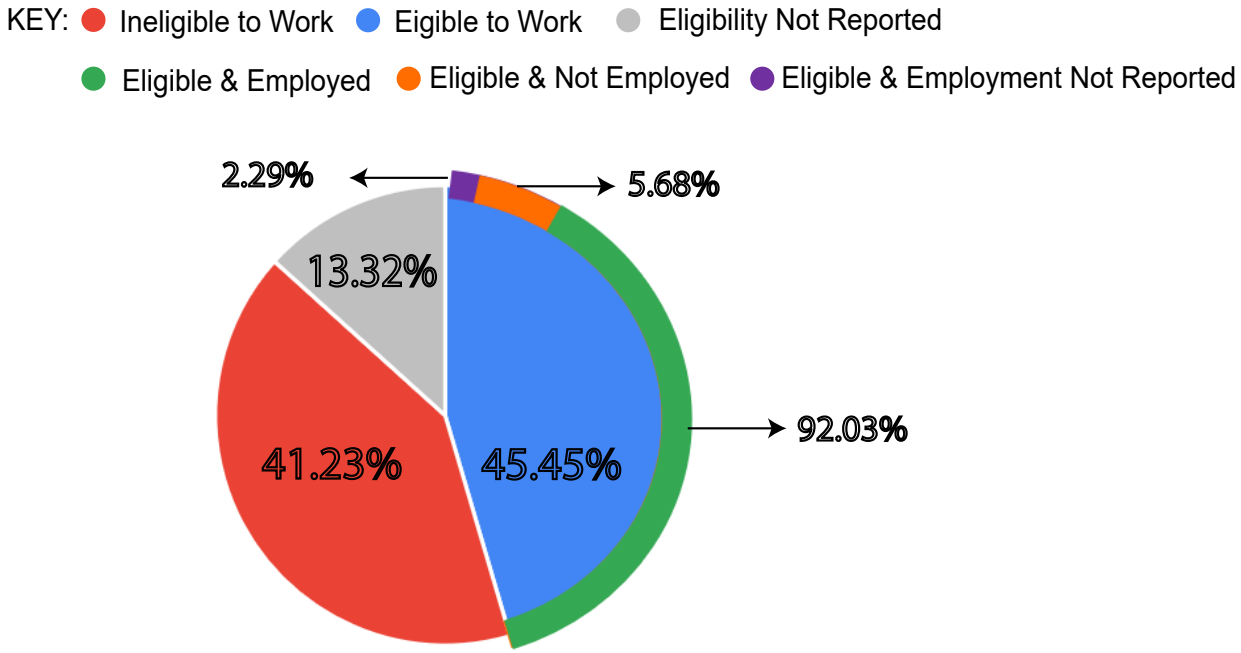
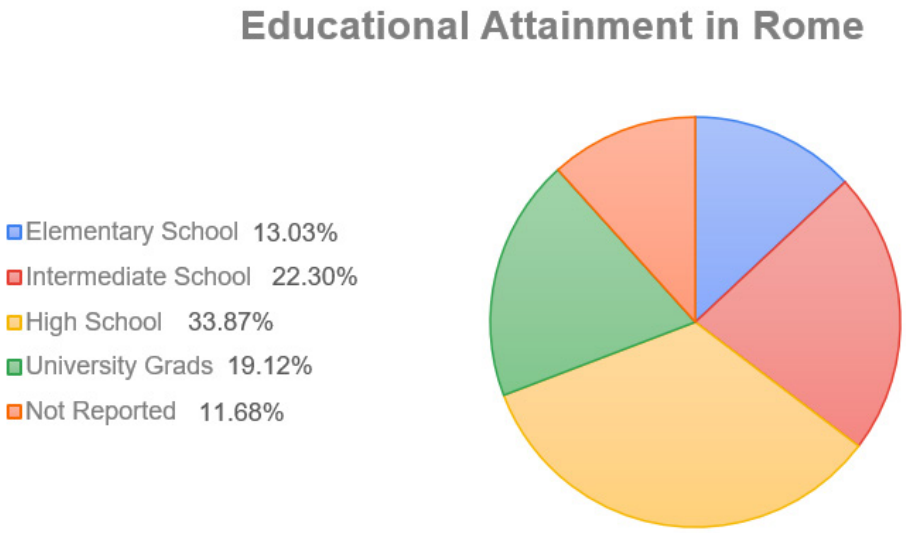
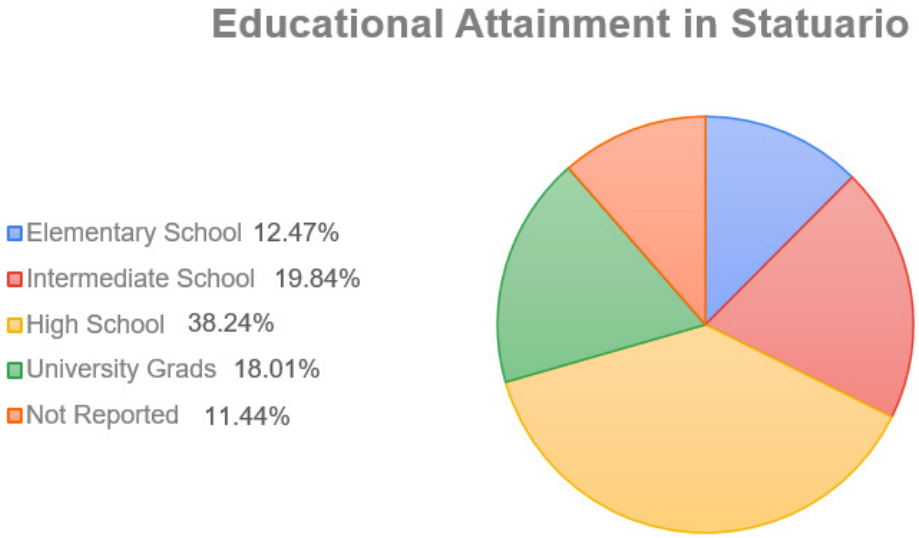


Fig. 2.12: Racist tags reading "Romanians out of Statuario" (reportedly from the 90s), rewritten as "Sumerians out of Statuario," date unknown.

Education

Education
Statuario and Rome have comparable shares of their population whose highest completed level of education is at the tertiary level (university). In Statuario, this figure is 18,01% and in Rome, it rises to 19,12%. Statuario, however, is slightly more educated on average when both secondary and tertiary levels are considered at 56,25% for Statuario and 53,00% for Rome. This data suggests that Statuario may be at an overall higher socio-economic status than Rome more broadly.





L'AGRO ROMANO
LACVS ALBANVS
Olim
LACÚ DI CASTELL
Rocca di Papa
Marino
Albano
Frattocchie
Grotta ferrata
Nemorense
Palazzola
Mola del Grano
Marrana Rio
Nunnatella
Fregenae
Riserva Albano
VIA APPIA
VIA LATINA
VIA NOVA
VIA SALARIA
VIA TIBURTINA
VIA PRENESTINA
AQVA DVCTA
AQVA DVCTA
AQVA DVCT

Antiquity

The settlement of Statuario dates back to its origin as part of the ancient Agro Romano, the vast agricultural areas surrounding the city that supported the center. Much of the activity in the neighborhood was also associated with the important long-distance travel route of the Appian Way, which connected Rome to distant cities in the southeast. The road was first established in 312 BCE by magistrate Appio Claudio Caecus as a route for military and commercial goods. Along its route many monumental tombs and monuments were built to commemorate imperial military victories.[4]

In the vicinity of Statuario, an important feature of the Appian Way was Villa Quintili, the largest residential complex in the Roman periphery. The villa was built in the second century CE as a home for the senatorial Quintilo family.

In 182 CE, the Quintili were killed following charges of having plotted a conspiracy against emperor Commodus, and the villa was requisitioned as imperial property. Commodus and subsequent emperors used the villa as a residence, leaving behind rich sculptures and interior decorations as well as many other structures on the property including a theater, wine cellar, and circus for horse racing.[5]

In the same area, a branch of the Appian Way led to Castrimoenium (Marino), along which a 2-story monumental tomb was constructed in the second century CE (today's "Tempio della Salute").[6] The structure had a burial chamber on the ground floor and an upper floor for funeral rites.Today, ruins of this site are still present and lie within the current neighborhood of Statuario.

14th to 19th century

Much of Statuario's ancient history was rediscovered during the early Renaissance. From the 15th to 19th centuries, activity in the area revolved around European historical and archeological interest in the Appia Antica.

In the fifteenth century, excavation of Statuario was carried out under the pontificate of Innocent VIII for marble and other stones, leading to the discovery of many statues and burial sites from antiquity connected to the Villa Quintili. The neighborhood's current name can be traced back to at least 1485, when a letter describing the discovery of a marble sarcophagus locates it "on the Appian Way, five miles from the gate, at a place called Statuario".[7]

In the 1790s, when the French occupied the Italian peninsula, those in power wanted to integrate the city of Rome with green space, creating a long park running from the Roman Forum to the Castelli Romani region by way of the Via Appia Antica. This plan never materialized, but in 1851 Pope Pius IX purchased the sheep grazing fields along the Via Appia Antica, effectively preserving the road out to the Castelli Romani. Following the purchase of this land, architect Luigi Canina was hired to formalize the preservation of the road. He advocated for state control of the land within 10 m of the road, as well as installing dry walls to protect the road.

With most traffic using the nearby Via Appia Nuova by this point, the Via Appia Antica was fairly well preserved. Long-term European interest in the road continued into the 1870s, when British archaeologists in the Statuario area sought to document and preserve the road and its associated historical sites, such as Villa dei Quintili.

Fig. 3.3 (above): 1660 map showing the Appia Antica with Statuario labeled

Fig. 3.4 (below): The area between Appia Nuova and Appia Antica in a late 19th century photo

The Grand Tour

Much of the concern to preserve Via Appia was linked to its status as a key stop on the Grand Tour, a rite of passage for young aristocrats of 17th and 18th century Europe. Many first-born sons of royalty walked the length of the Appia Antica, studying its monuments, to emulate the southeastward journey that poet Horace made from Rome to embark for Athens at the Roman port of Brindisi in 38 BCE.

Amidst this activity, Statuario and the surrounding area, nicknamed "the desert" for its vast yellow pastures, remained distinctly agricultural. Carlo Labruzzi, who undertook the Grand Tour in the late 18th century, rendered the area near Appia Antica as a "countryside populated by peasants who worked near the ruins without caring about their historical and artistic value", "resting in the shadow of the ruined walls of a mausoleum".[8]

Fig. 3.5: Via Appia Antica in a late 18th century drawing by Carlo Labruzzi

THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Early 20th Century
Setting the Stage for Development

For 500 years following the start of the Renaissance, the area of Statuario remained an agricultural estate along the Appian Way, passing through the ownership of multiple families and remaining largely unbuilt. Its development as a residential neighborhood did not begin until the 20th century, made possible by the 1923 sale of 67 hectares of agricultural land to the Società Anonima Roma Vecchia, a private company centered in Rome, finally ending the centuries-long chain of family ownership.[9]

In 1935, this newly corporatized land was made more readily accessible to the center of Rome. The Società delle Tramvie E Ferrovie Elettriche di Roma (STFER), a transit company that had been building trams in Rome's southeast since the start of the century, established a line from Termini to Cappanelle that passed by what was to become Statuario.[10] Up until this point STFER had only operated longer-distance interurban routes extending to the Castelli Romani, making this the company's first dedicated "urban" tram service. Service was intended for events at the Cappanelle Hippodrome, and merely happened to pass by Statuario on the way. However, this tram line placed the currently agricultural, company-owned land into a new urban transit network in which 20-to-30-minute rides to the center of Rome were now possible, setting the stage for further development.

In 1939, engineer Italo Caroni obtained a loan of 35 million lire from the Ministry of Agriculture for the construction of a borgata in the rural area bounded by Via Appia Nuova, Via Appio Claudio, and the Roma-Napoli railroad.[11] His plan contained two distinctly named areas, Borgata Appia Nuova to the west and Borgata Cappanelle to the east, separated by privately owned commercial agricultural plots.

"Città Giardino Rurale"

During the 1920s and 30s, the vast pastoral and unproductive lands around Rome taken from the privileged elite were set for the development of economically productive borgate—quickly built neighborhoods that relocated residents from the center to former Agro Romano.

Mussolini's massive campaign building monumental roads and unearthing ancient ruins in Rome's center required the eviction of thousands of city residents from their soon-to-be razed neighborhoods.

These borgate were usually spatially isolated from the rest of the city and housing was built quickly to low standards, but some later borgate gradually included more amenities like running water and transportation.[12]

In contrast to other garden cities built by the fascist government such as Garbatella, Statuario was to be a "*Città Giardino Rurale*" or a "Rural Garden City" whose economy was to center around agricultural family nodes—with residents working on both individual and commercial farm plots. Residents today indicate that the original inhabitants of Statuario were a mix of rural migrants coming from Abruzzo, Marche, and Veneto.[13] However, residents are likely to have come from all over Italy.

The center of this new rural garden city was Piazza Mileto, located at both the ruins of the ancient Tempio della Salute and the tram stop connecting Statuario to Termini. This emphasis is consistent with the Fascist technique of combining modern technology with Ancient Rome to create an image of a powerful Italian nation with imperial roots. Four monumental buildings decorated with excavated statues were built along Appia Nuova to frame the piazza.

Fig. 4.3: Conceptual perspective view of a lotto house from the original plan.

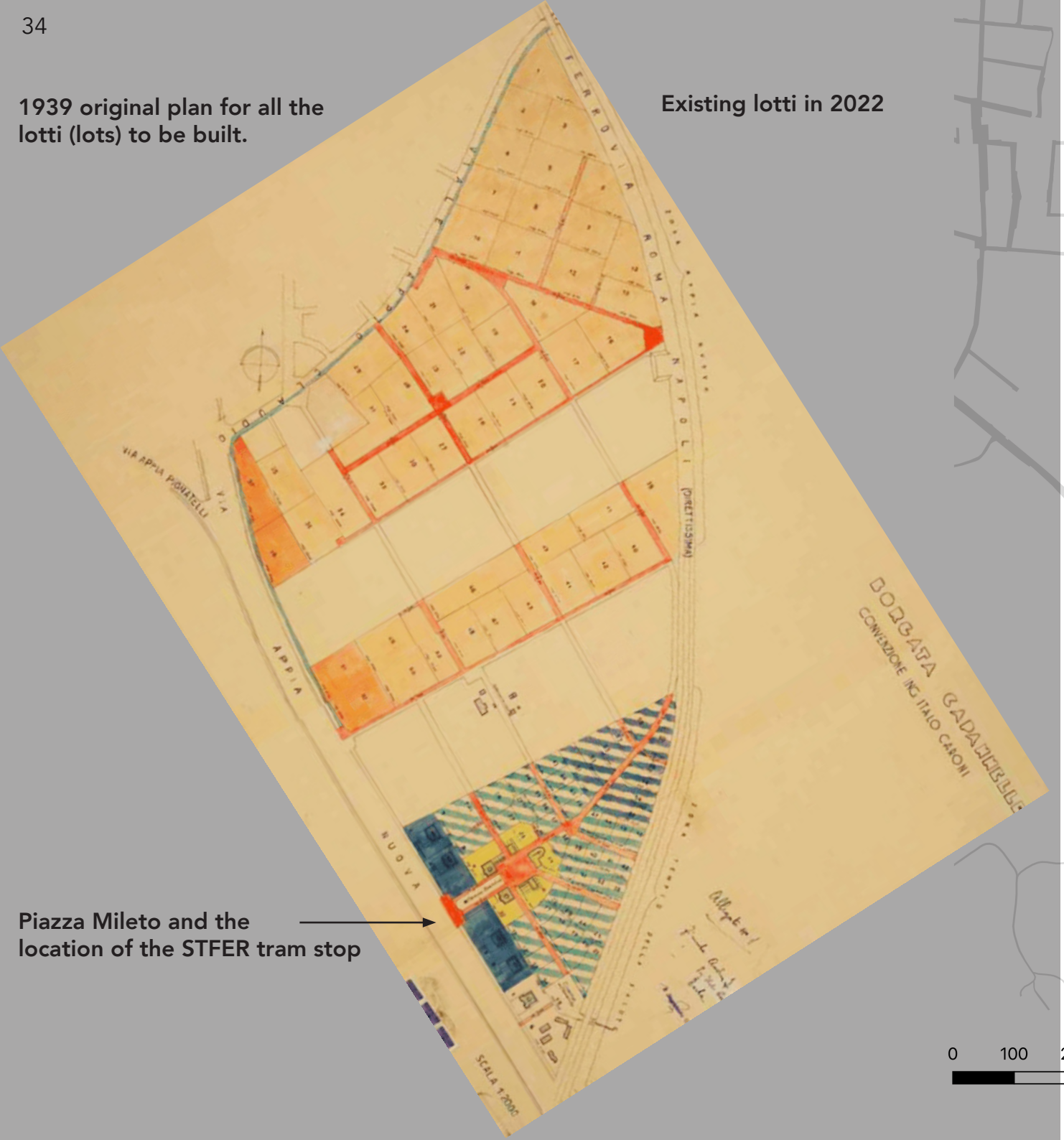
Lotti

The lotti are Statuario's original building typology, centrally planned single-family houses from the fascist period that were constructed in 1941 under the oversight of Italo Caironi. Caironi's plan included 52 lots (lotti), each with a 2-story building surrounded by one half hectare of arable land.

All houses were composed of similar rectangular plans and characterized by a sloped Roman tile roof with an attic story window. The ground floor of each house contained a kitchen, dining room, tool shed and agricultural warehouse, with three bedrooms, a bathroom and a terrace located upstairs.[14] Houses were optimized for individual agricultural production, fitting with the central vision of Statuario as a rural garden city centered around family values.

Not all of the officially planned lotti were actually built, especially in the northern corner of the neighborhood, but many were constructed according to the form laid out in the plan. Today, around 28 of the original lotti remain. Many buildings have been retrofitted and expanded to accommodate restaurants, retail, and additional housing units, diverging from their original single-family and agricultural purpose. All lotti are marked with a marble plaque on the front façade containing their original lot number.

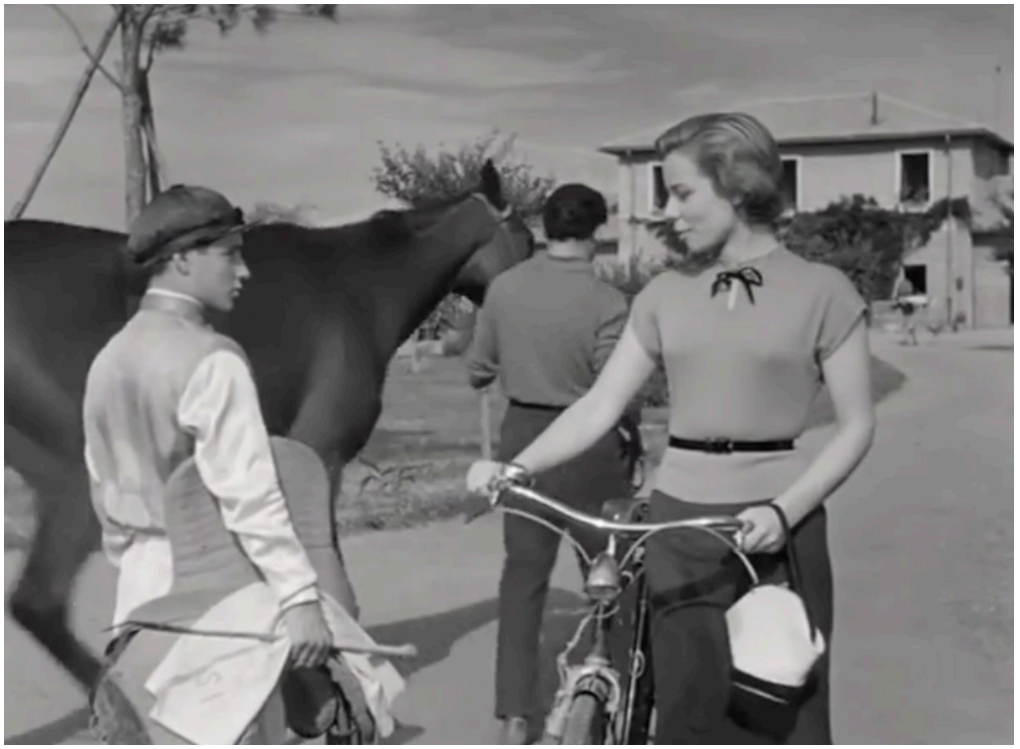
1939 original plan for all the lotti (lots) to be built.



Piazza Mileto and the location of the STFER tram stop

Existing lotti in 2022

Life in the Lotti



For the next ten years, Statuario would exist as a collection of two semi-rural borgate, spatially isolated from yet connected to the rest of Rome by public transportation.

This concept is visually evident in the 1952 film *"Le Ragazze di Piazza di Spagna,"* in which one of the three protagonists lives in Capannelle. Compared to the homes of her two friends, Cappanelle is seen as a peripheral area, and the scenes of her home have a very rural character with life revolving around horse racing at the nearby Hippodrome.

However, she is still able to take the train every day to and from work at her job on Piazza di Spagna in the center of Rome.[15] This showcases the situation of Statuario during the 1940s and early 1950s—a neighborhood that was connected to Rome but still distinctly rural in nature.

THE POSTWAR ERA

Informality and Deregulation

The economically liberal politics of the postwar period were marked by a lack of formal administration and a hands-off approach to building in the periphery. Consequently, Statuario saw a wave of informal building on land previously set aside for family agricultural use.

In the years following World War II and the end of the Fascism in Italy, changes in the ideology of the Roman center led to radical changes in the built environment of Statuario. Salvatore Rebecchini, a Christian Democrat, became the first postwar mayor of Rome under the new Republic of Italy.

Regarding urban problems, his administration dealt with the unprecedented postwar growth of the city on a case-by-case basis that did not effectively steer Rome's expansion. Buildings were left unregulated and uninspected, and postwar Rome was characterized by economically liberal policy and a high susceptibility to private pressures.[16]

In Statuario, this meant repealing the building limitations from the Fascist-era lotto plan and opening the land to private development, which was enacted in 1951.[17]

This decision meant that families living in the lotti could sell off their individual plots to interested buyers who built infill development. While the large commercial agricultural plots remained largely untouched, the plots set for the lotti took on a notably more urban typology—one geared more towards commuter work than local agricultural labor.

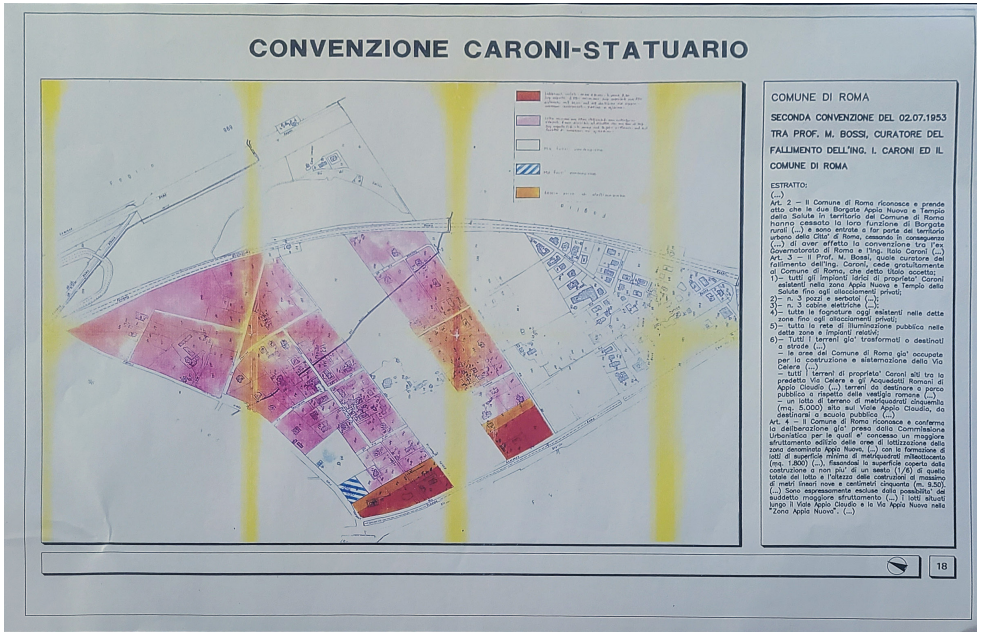


Fig. 5.2 (above):
This map from 1953 shows that there was already infill development present that diverged from the original vision of the fascist-era lotto plan.

Fig. 5.3 (left):
RAF aerial imagery of Statuario taken in 1959. Notice the infill development taking place in the three strips slated for development of the Lotti. Agricultural plots remained in private hands and are therefore had little construction.

Palazzine

Representing a significant portion of the postwar infill construction, the palazzine were apartment buildings whose form evoked those of Renaissance palazzi of the center-city. These apartment buildings were an accessible way for the growing middle-class to attain the elegance and livability of aristocratic palazzi. In some cases these palazzine have been added onto and personalized by their residents.

Many palazzine also included spaces for commercial and retail usage on the ground floor.

Palazzine were legally defined as being 2-3 stories with a maximum of 12 units.[18] Often, however, builders exceeded these specifications through the construction of illegal residential units often in attic, basement, and ground floor spaces.

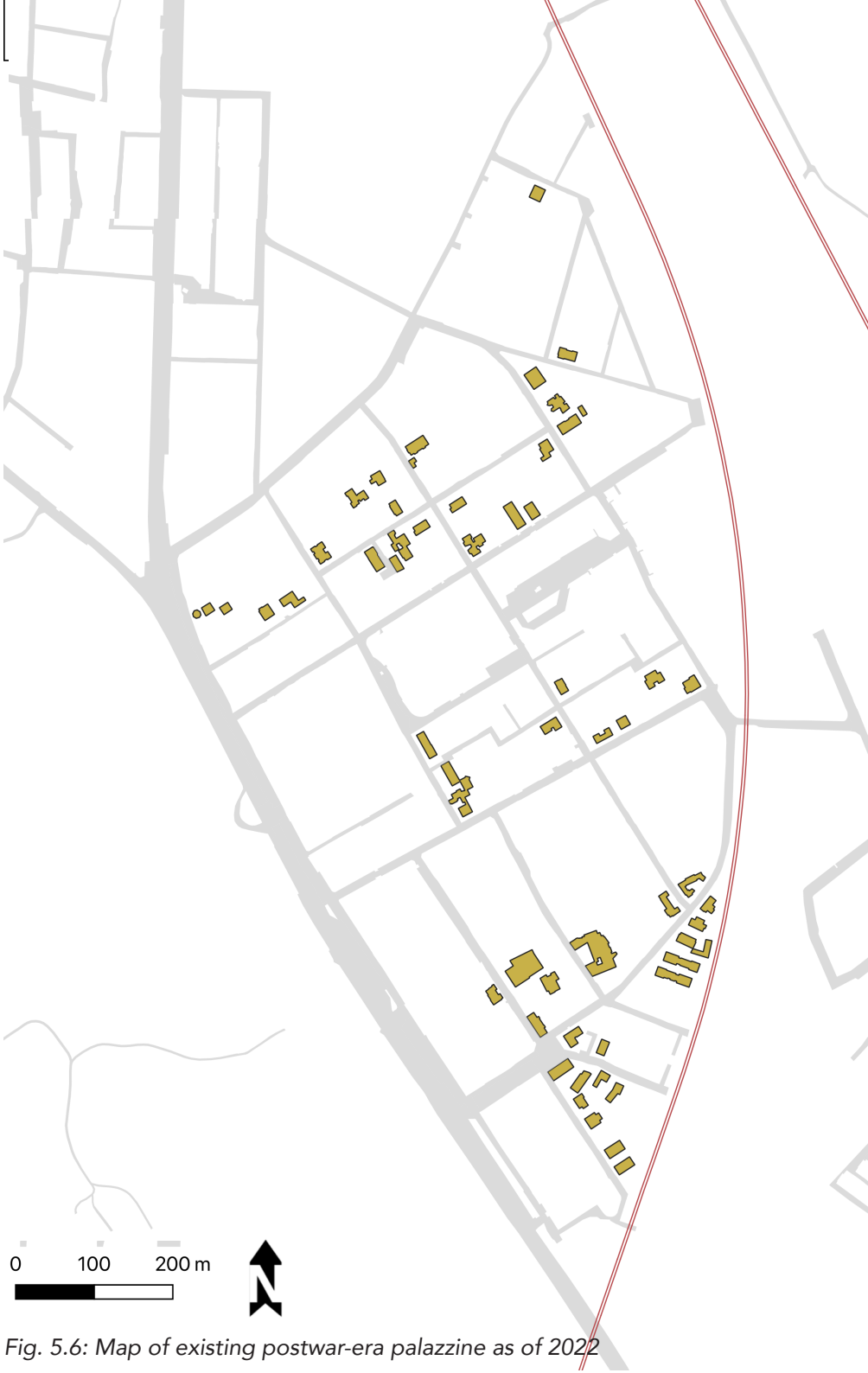


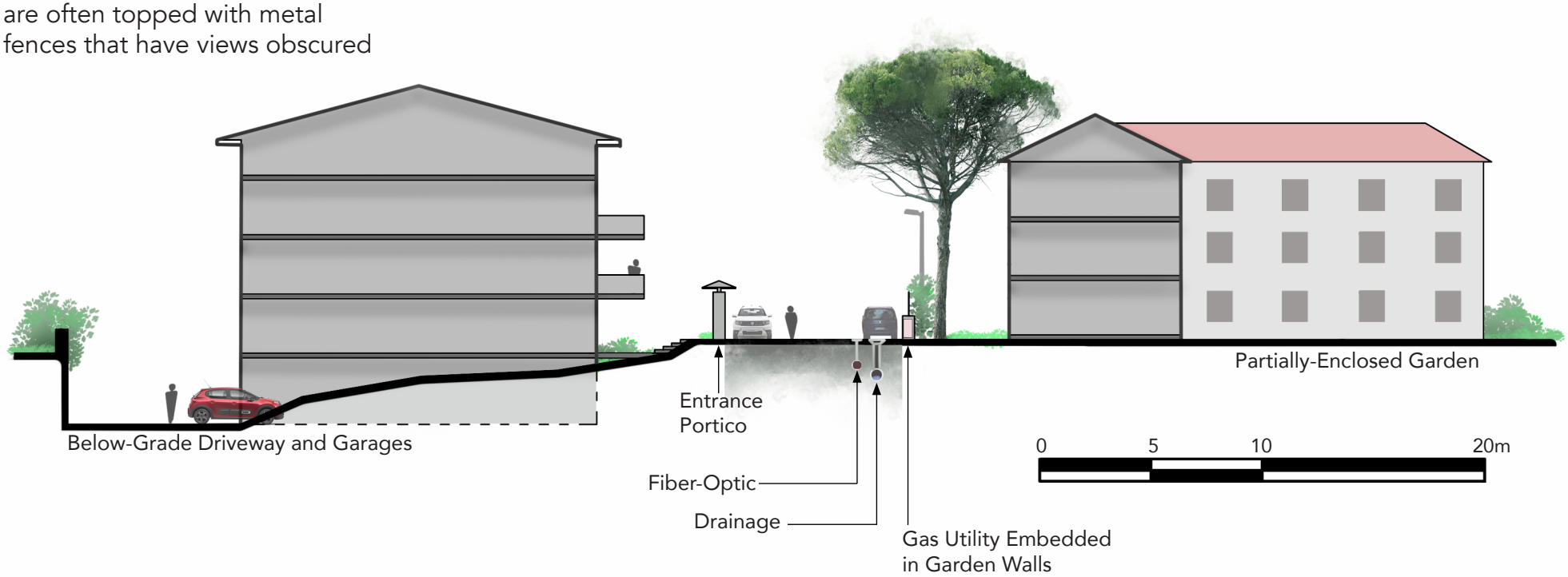
Fig. 5.6: Map of existing postwar-era palazzine as of 2022

Palazzine: Via Sinopoli

Via Sinopoli, in the center-north of Statuario, is exemplary of the kind of streetscape made by the construction of palazzine in the postwar period. These palazzine are usually set back from the street by 4-7 m, leaving space for front gardens and patios. These gardens are often separated from the street with walls constructed of brick or tufa stones, these are often topped with metal fences that have views obscured by shrubbery or tarp. Many palazzine have entrance porticos and gated driveways, often leading to underground parking spaces. Palazzine, such as those along Via Sinopoli, often have mature Stone Pines that when planted lined the neighborhood's original roads, forming a consistent tree canopy.

Fig. 5.7: View down Via Sinopoli looking West

Figure 5.8: A front view of a palazzina



Villini

The other major typology charaterizing postwar infill are the villini. Unlike the palazzine, these were often self-built and only had one or two dwelling units. Like the palazzine, many are set back from the street with garden walls and vegetation obscuring the view of the entire villino (Fig. 5.10). Many villini, however have windows and porches open to the street, breaking the privacy-centered design common in this period (Fig. 5.11).

Fig. 5.10 & 5.11: Villini on Via Corigliano Calabro

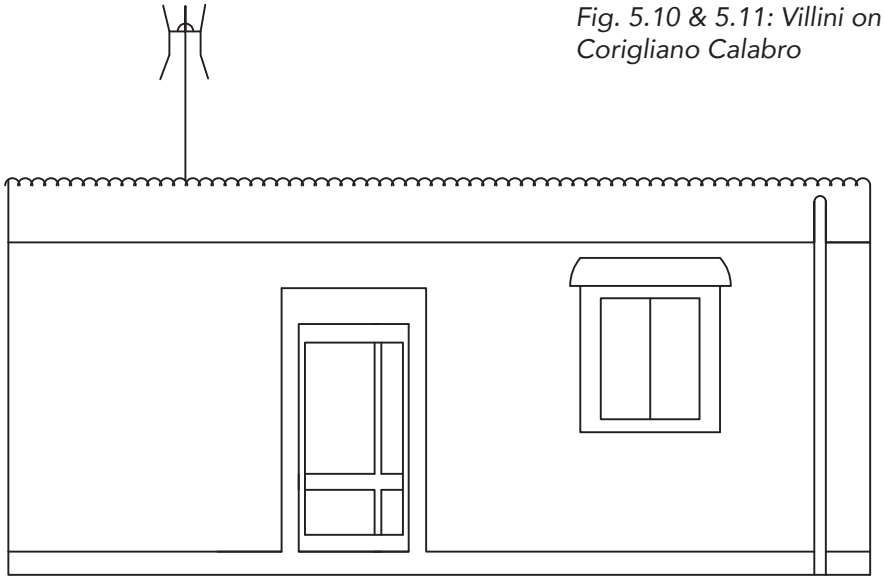
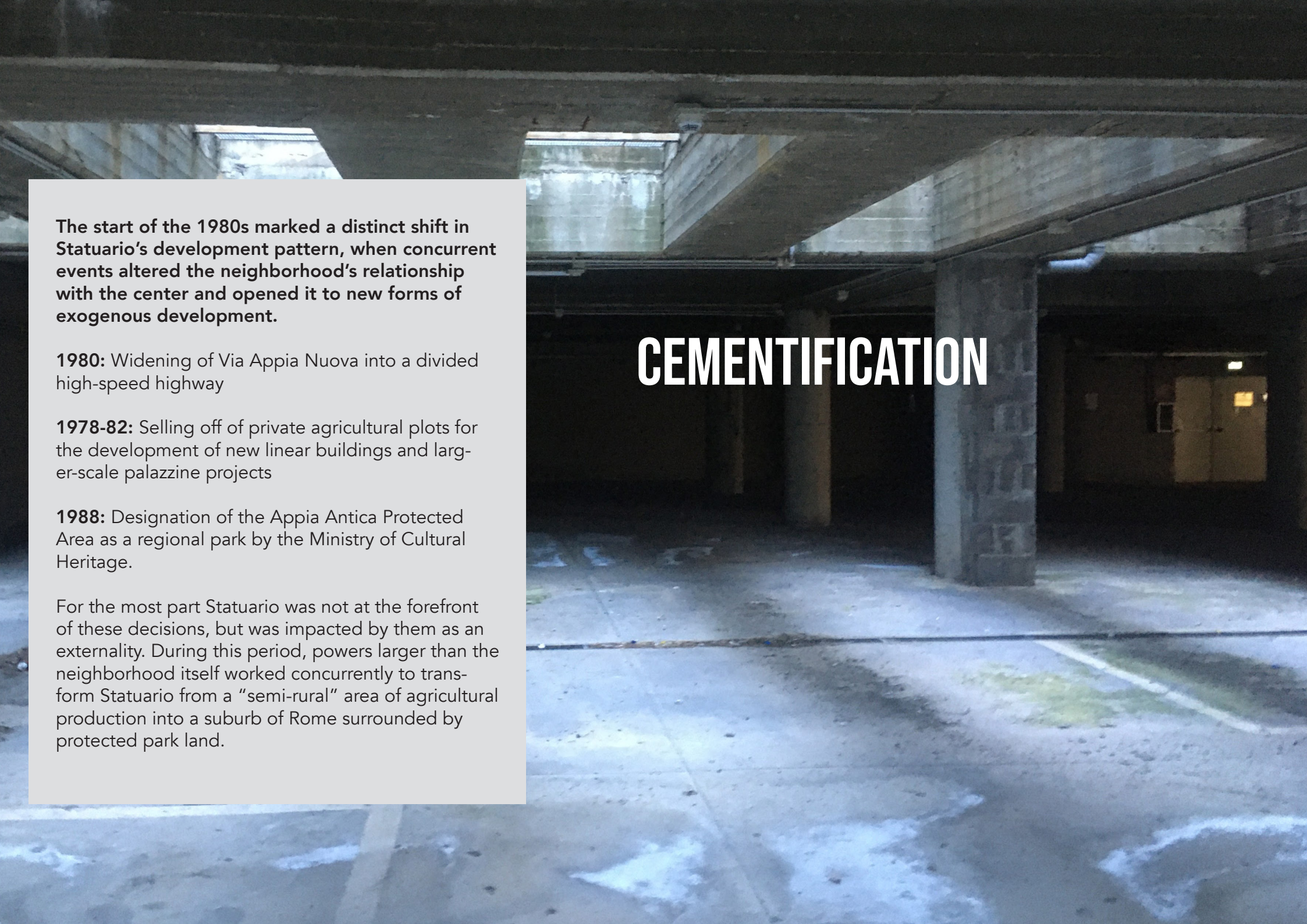


Fig. 5.13: Map of existing villini as of 2022

Fig. 5.14-5.19: Villini are typically self-built, and encompass a wide variety of forms and materials.



CEMENTIFICATION

The start of the 1980s marked a distinct shift in Statuario's development pattern, when concurrent events altered the neighborhood's relationship with the center and opened it to new forms of exogenous development.

1980: Widening of Via Appia Nuova into a divided high-speed highway

1978-82: Selling off of private agricultural plots for the development of new linear buildings and larger-scale palazzine projects

1988: Designation of the Appia Antica Protected Area as a regional park by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

For the most part Statuario was not at the forefront of these decisions, but was impacted by them as an externality. During this period, powers larger than the neighborhood itself worked concurrently to transform Statuario from a "semi-rural" area of agricultural production into a suburb of Rome surrounded by protected park land.

The End of the Agro Romano?

Beginning in the late 1970s and extending into the 1980s, the large private agricultural plots that had previously acted as barriers to further development in Statuario were sold, opening up the area for further development.

At the time of sale, the private agricultural plots in Statuario had been broccoli fields.[19] After they were sold, the amount of open space contained within the sites meant development was possible on a scale not seen since Statuario's original establishment as a borgata.

Instead of being restricted to building in a piecemeal fashion between existing lotti, the neighborhood became open to builders with more capital who were able to carry out centralized developments with larger visions. This presented an opportunity that combined well with contemporary architectural ideas, which championed all-encompassing developments where residents could live, shop, play, and park all under one roof.[20]

As a result, the built environment of Statuario was changed once again, with the arrival of a new linear building typology and a notable shift in Palazzine development practices.

This decision also led to the end of Statuario as an agriculturally productive "garden city," a designation which it had carried since its creation. As most remaining agricultural land became sold off for the development of housing, Statuario's relationship with the center was transformed into a home for commuters rather than for agricultural farm workers. After this point, the rural "garden" aspect of Statuario persisted as an aesthetic rather than a reflection of the activities happening on the land.

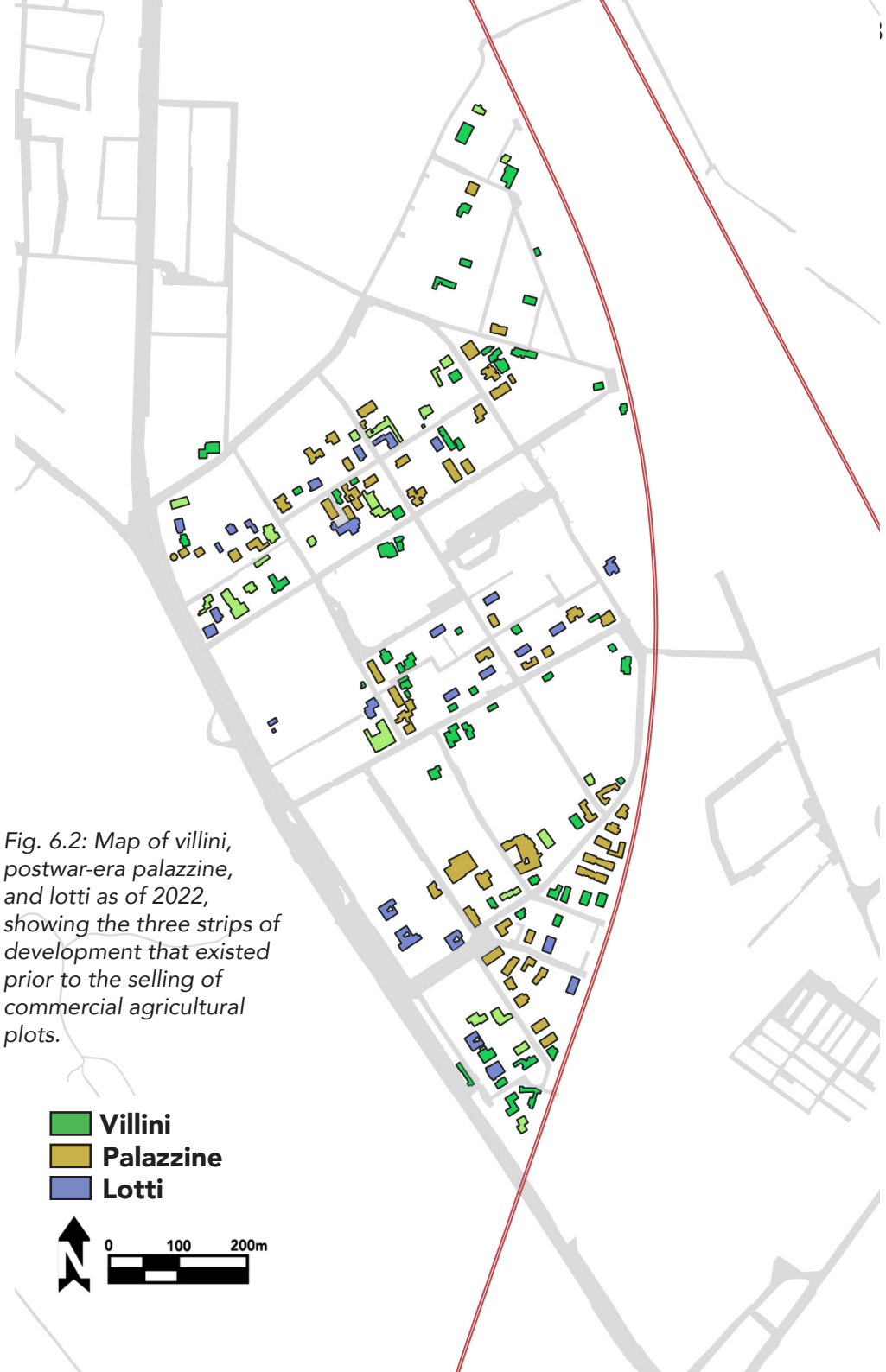


Fig. 6.2: Map of villini, postwar-era palazzine, and lotti as of 2022, showing the three strips of development that existed prior to the selling of commercial agricultural plots.

Linear Buildings

The selling of Statuario's private agricultural land allowed the arrival of linear buildings, megastructures that stood out drastically from the rest of Statuario in terms of form and scale.

Despite being modern apartment buildings, Palazzine had still attempted to evoke Rome's architectural heritage, with Roman brick facades and sloped terra-cotta roofs. Linear buildings were a complete departure from this aspiration, instead using bare concrete construction that was less region-specific and more international. Common features of linear buildings include long horizontal balconies, and open ground floors where the building is "lifted" to create unrestricted sight and movement at ground level.

Linear buildings also often have terraced top floors that get progressively smaller, creating an overall "sail" shape. The gray concrete facades are sometimes contrasted with large amounts of greenery hanging over the balconies from residents' private gardens.

Fig. 6.4: Via Polia

Fig. 6.5: Via Acerenza

Fig. 6.6: Map of linear buildingsas of 2022

Via Polia

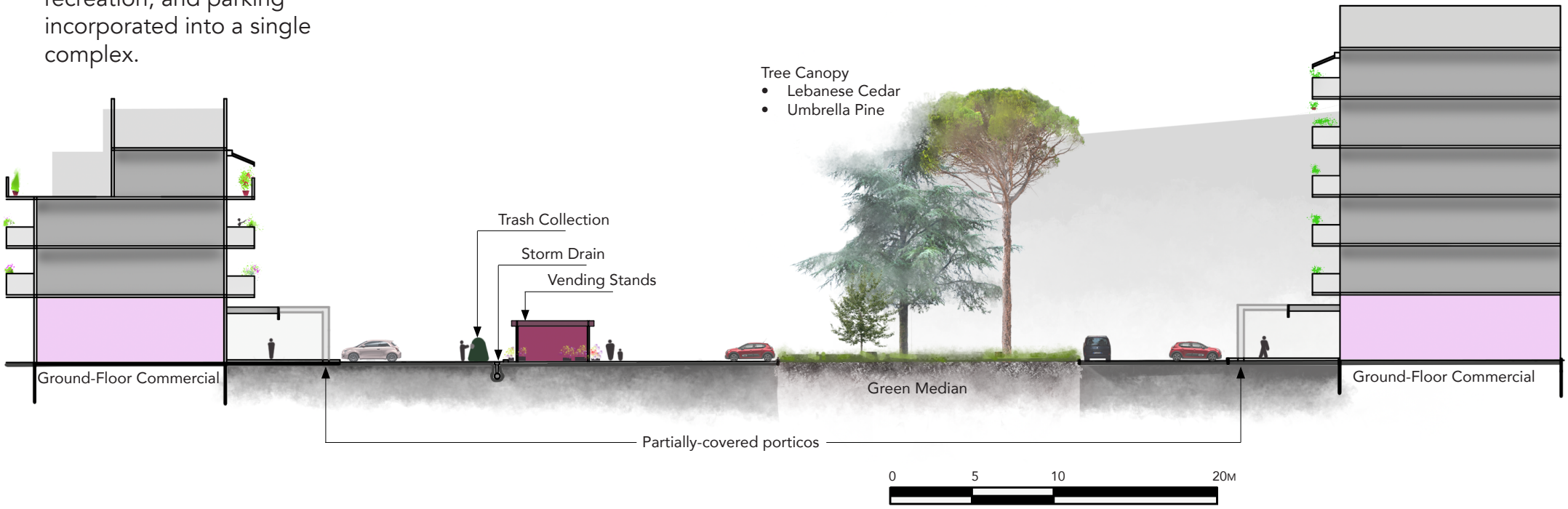
While palazzine recalled Renaissance-era elegance and prosperity to attract middle-class residents, linear buildings looked toward a future where comfort came in the form of streamlined all-encompassing megastructures. The best example of this in Statuario is Via Polia, which houses the neighborhood's first and most prominent linear buildings.

Via Polia is a "city in itself", with residential, commercial, recreation, and parking incorporated into a single complex.

With its opening in 1978, Statuario's open-air market was moved from Piazza Mileto to Via Polia, representing a shift of the neighborhood's economic life away from original Fascist-era village center. Today, Via Polia is Statuario's main commercial center, housing cafes, pizzerias, minimarkets, pharmacies, and tobacco shops, as well as the various flower, clothing, and electronics vendors in the outdoor market.

The buildings still stand out from the rest of the neighborhood, forming an enclosed, mixed-use piazza with ample sun and space for parking.

Residents have a mix of opinions on the structures themselves, with some referring to them as the "*palazze brutte*" (ugly buildings) and others remarking on the excellent conditions such as high ceilings of the units inside.



A New Type of Palazzina

Alongside the construction of linear buildings, other portions of the former agricultural land were divided up and filled with a new distinct type of palazzina. Contrasting the piecemeal development of older palazzine, the increase in available space allowed for rows of near-identical buildings sharing common gardens and parking garages. These newer complexes are also generally more self-contained, sometimes facing at oblique angles to the street and clustering around private gated driveways. Their modern architectural design incorporates larger windows and an emphasis on central staircases. Often, the complexes lack a developed tree canopy due to their newer age.

Despite taking on a new form, these buildings are still a continuation of the same palazzina typology that has existed since Statuario's initial deregulation. Much like older palazzine, architectural signifiers like sloped terra-cotta roofs and roman brick are still present, and these complexes usually have more units than is legally allowed, continuing informal building practices.

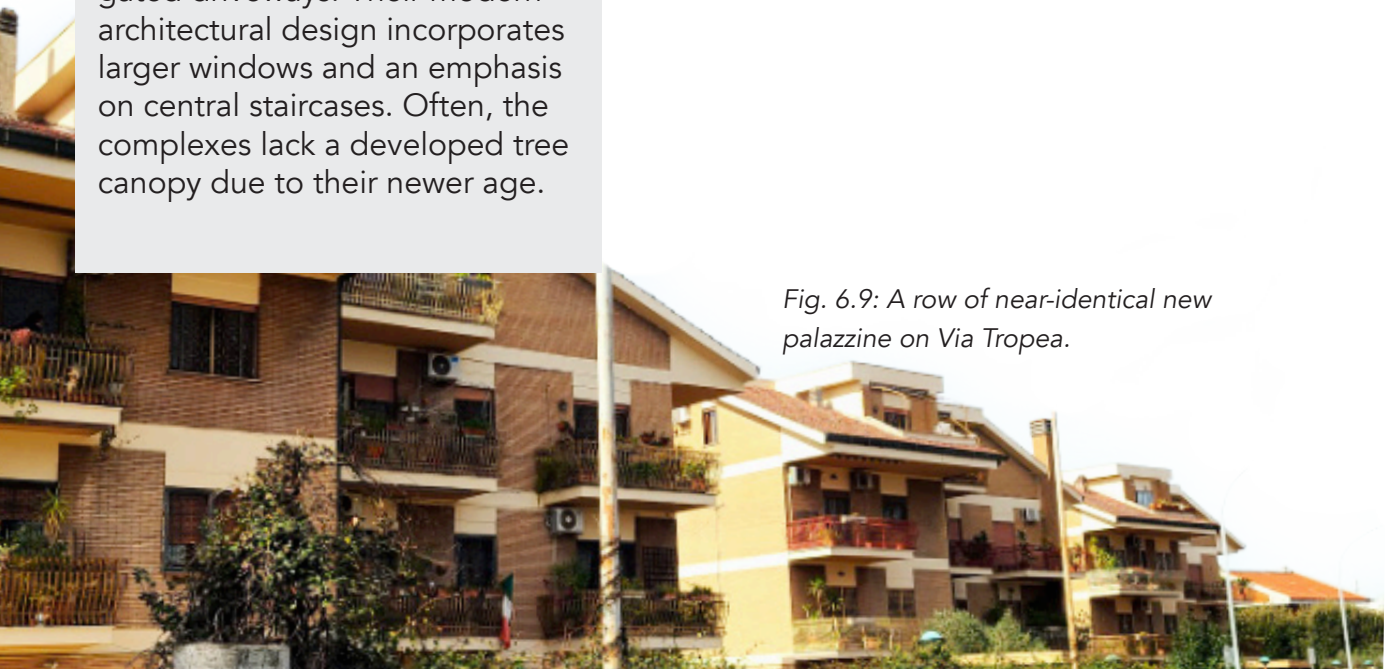
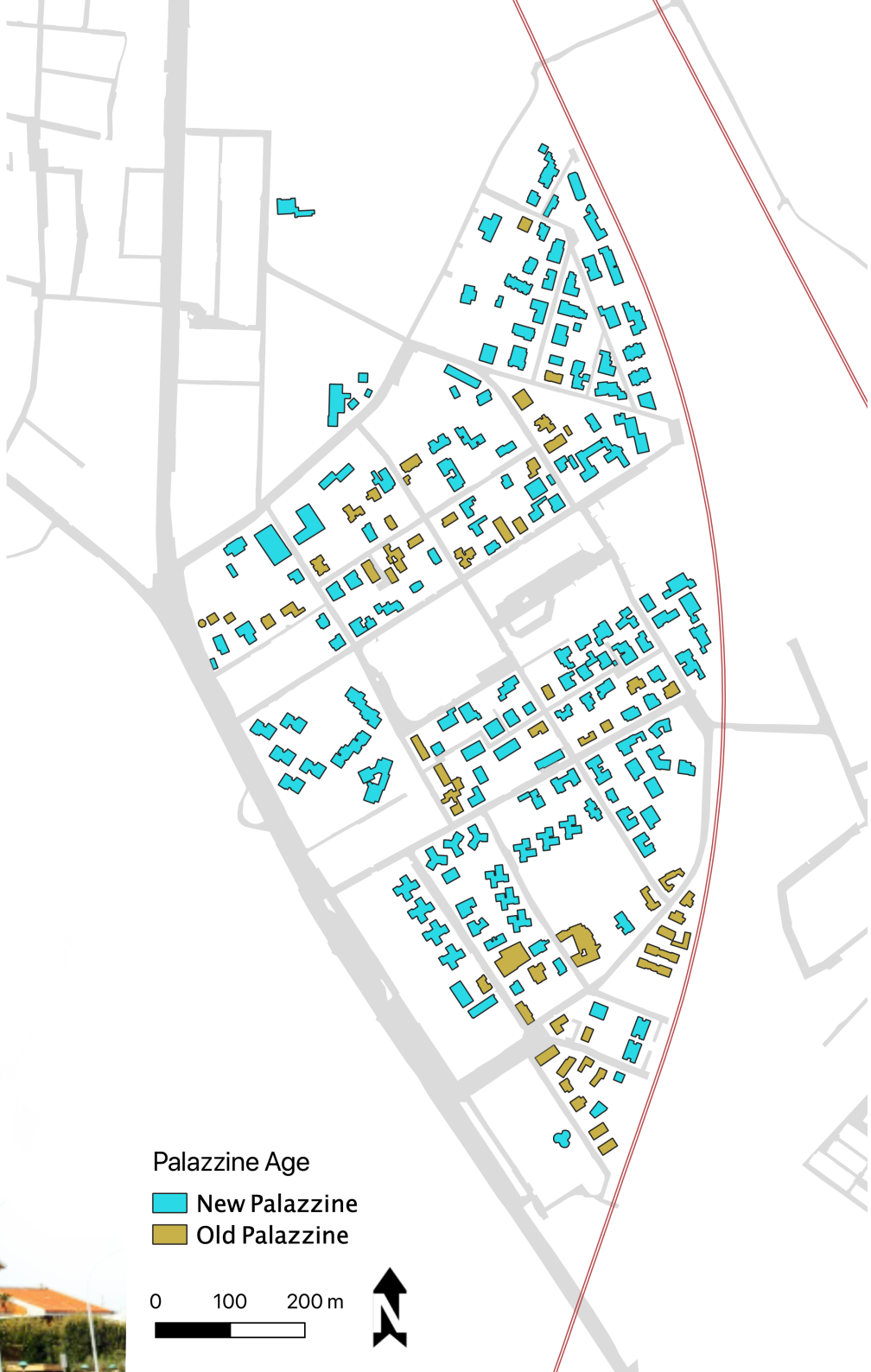


Fig. 6.9: A row of near-identical new palazzine on Via Tropea.

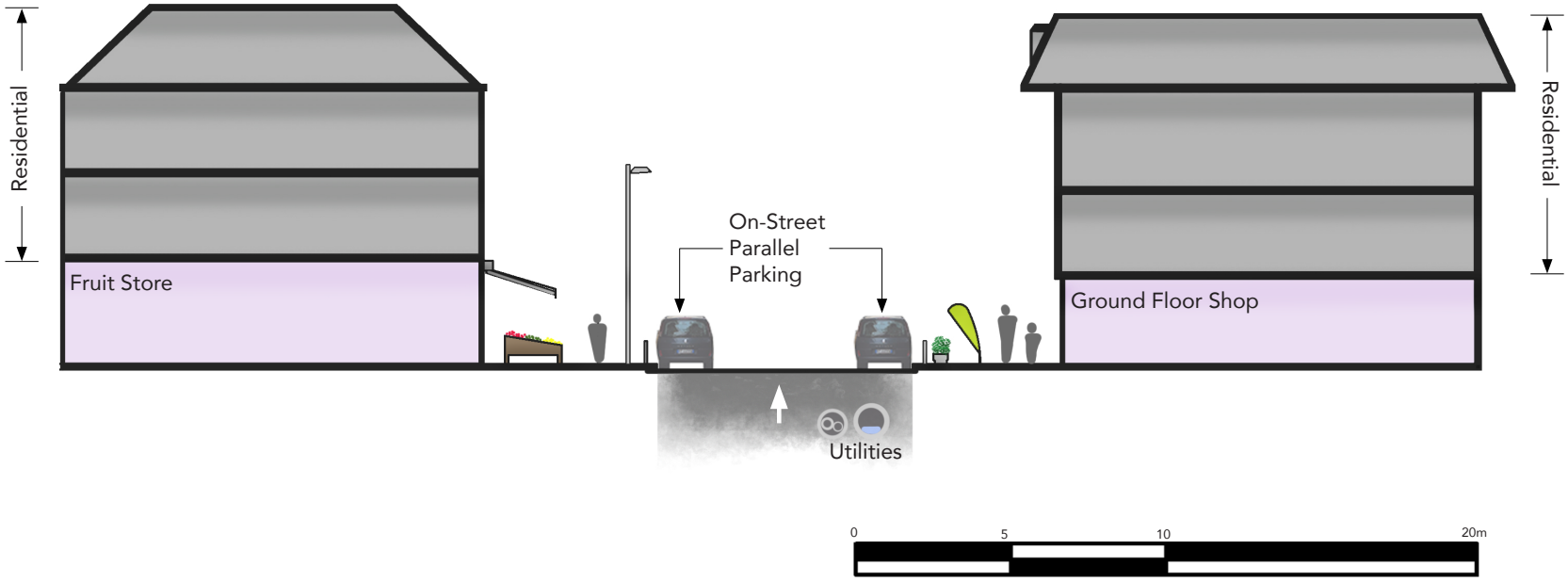


Via Squillace

At its intersection with Via Taurianova, Via Squillace is one example of the interaction of new palazzine with the streetscape. Here, they create an urban public space hosting ground floor commercial spaces including retail, a caffè, a grocery store, offices, and a pizzeria. Like with other palazzine, those on Via Squillace are set back 5-7 meters from the street, however, rather than having private gardens, they have public plazas with outdoor seating and vending space.

Fig. 6.11: Trevor Jensen, B.S. URS '23 in front of a new Palazzina with a ground floor hardware store Via Siderno.

Fig. 6.12: Via Squillace in the afternoon, ground floor businesses such as Farmacia Statuario line streets.



Widening of Via Appia Nuova

The year 1980 marked the completion of a project to widen Via Appia Nuova in the vicinity of Statuario.[21] Up until this point, the road had a 2-lane configuration with one lane of traffic in each direction and tram tracks running alongside. After reconfiguration, Appia Nuova became a 4-lane divided highway that could accommodate high-speed automobile traffic. While Appia Nuova was always a more regionally focused road, the new 4-lane configuration sped cars past Statuario and disconnected the road from the neighborhood's fabric, creating a barrier on the southwestern edge.

After this change, Appia Nuova became a space-intensive high-speed artery occupied by traffic of which the majority was neither destined for nor coming from Statuario. Thus, the widening of Appia Nuova was an exogenous decision spurred by a desire to speed up traffic on a large scale, and the fact that the neighborhood was affected by it was merely an afterthought. The exogenous nature of this decision is also showcased by how Statuario's transit service was affected. In addition to creating more space for cars, the widening also removed tram tracks from Appia Nuova, permanently discontinuing the route that once provided 20-30 minute rides to Termini.[22] The central government's "replacement" for this tram service, Metro Linea A, did not service Statuario directly. The closest stop was in Cinecitta, a 30 minute walk away across the aqueduct park. The fact that Linea A was viewed as a "replacement" for the tram despite not servicing Statuario shows that the neighborhood was not deemed relevant or even consciously considered by the decision makers involved. The result was a vast reduction in the speed of transit service to Statuario.

Main Artery:
Via Appia Nuova

Local Artery:
Viale Appio Claudio

Local Street:
Via Sinopoli

Solidifying Statuario's Streetscape

The widening of Appia Nuova solidified the current street network that persists in Statuario today, with main arteries, local arteries, and local streets corresponding to different levels of traffic and patterns of use.

Main Artery:
Streets that define the community's physical border. Vehicular travel is high-speed along 4- to 6- lane bidirectional corridors and mostly associated with areas outside the neighborhood. Bus stops for route 118 are present, but there is little infrastructure for pedestrian travel (e.g. Via Appia Nuova).

Local Artery:
Streets that carry traffic to main arteries and act as main community corridors. These streets have consistent sidewalk infrastructure and are often fronted by commercial and mixed-use buildings. One lane of parking is usually present along one uni-directional lane of vehicular traffic. These streets also carry the neighborhood's local bus transit on routes 663 and 664 (e.g. Viale Appio Claudio).

Local Street:
Streets primarily used by their residents to walk to, drive to, and park outside homes. Low amounts of vehicular traffic and intermittent, if any, sidewalk infrastructure. Fronted mostly by residential buildings. (e.g. Via Sinopoli)

Overall, Statuario's dense grid network of low-traffic streets creates a walkable urban fabric. However, there is still a high reliance on automobiles for trips outside the neighborhood, exemplified by car-oriented businesses along Via Appia Nuova and large amounts of underground and street parking. The car-orientation of Statuario is also reflected in the name of the community organization Uscita 23 (see pg. 56), through which residents identify themselves by their location on Rome's Grande Raccordo Anulare ring road.

Via Appia Nuova to Via Acerenza

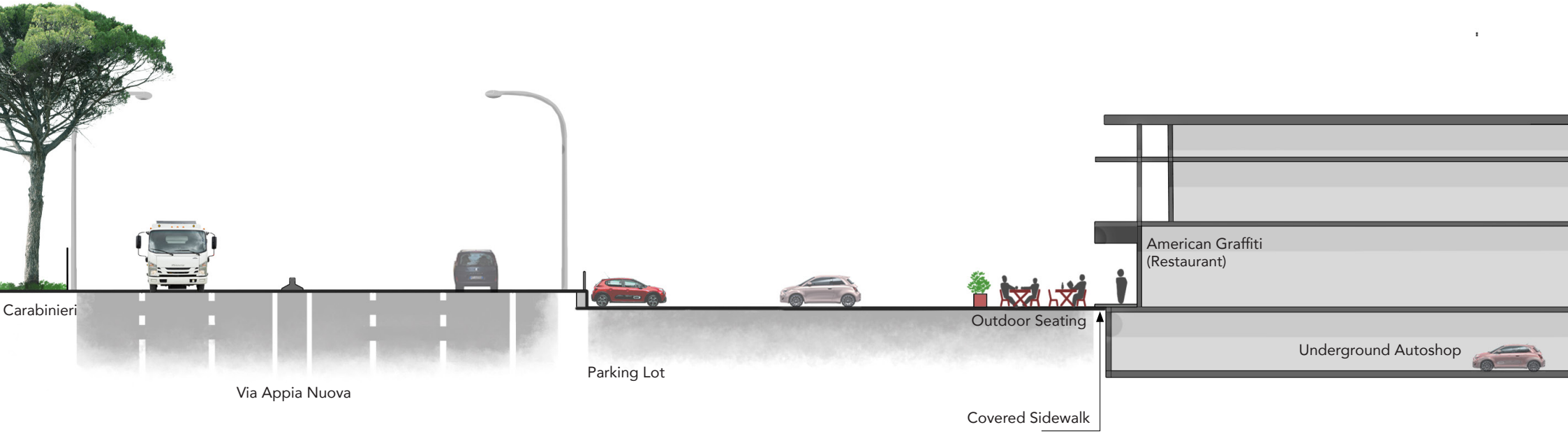
The new configuration promoted exogenous development catering to non-residents along Appia Nuova in the midst of a new car-oriented road network. Two years after the road was widened, the northern corner of the neighborhood became the site of a strip mall that faced Via Appia Nuova and turned its back on Statuario, orienting itself toward users of the road rather than residents of the neighborhood.

1

The strip mall seen from via Appia Nuova. Note linear apartment building in the background.

2

American Graffiti Diner, one of the businesses in the strip mall with outdoor dining in front.



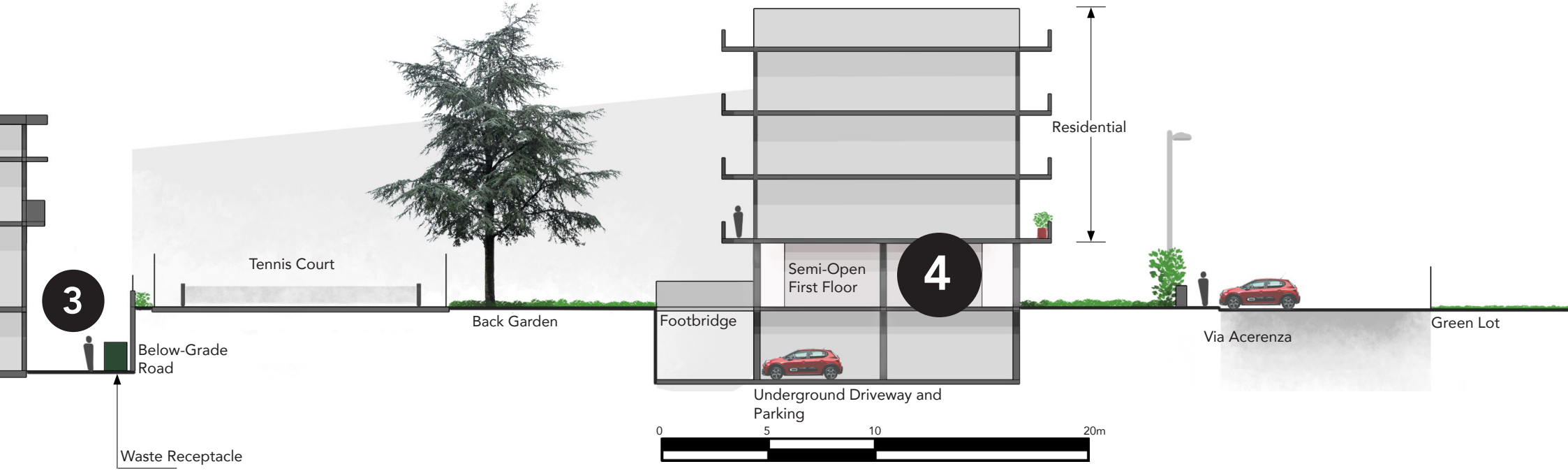
Parallel to the commercial strip mall, a residential linear building was built facing east towards Statuario. While these buildings seem very connected to the rest of Statuario, with a well kept and lit road linking them to Viale Appio Claudio, residents made no mention the complex in their Lynch maps or interviews.

3

The below-grade service alley between the strip mall and the residential building.

4

A view of the ground floor of the residential building featuring shared space under cover from the elements.



Parco Dell'Appia Antica and Antonio Cederna

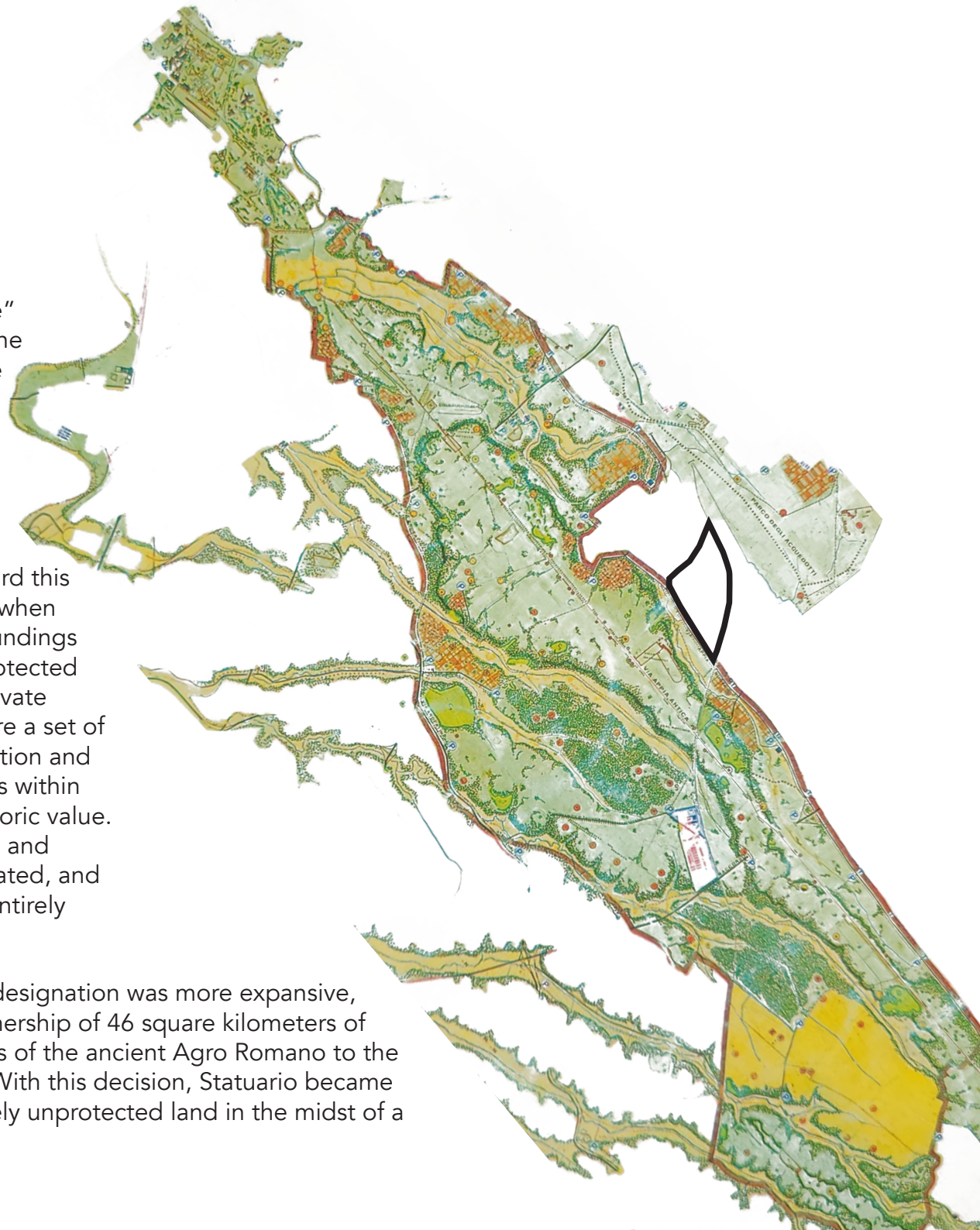
In 1988, the area surrounding the Via Appia Antica was officially established as a regional park under the stewardship of Lazio's regional government, finally completing a vision that had been present in many forms since the Renaissance (see pg. 28). The park was a result of decades of activism against development in Rome's historic green spaces. One of the "fathers" of the park was writer, journalist and politician Antonio Cederna.

His first major writing, "I vandali in casa" ("Vandals in the House", 1957), which eventually became a series of books, used the new Hilton Hotel built at Monte Mario as a symbol of the illegal growth of the city and lost landscapes of Rome under Rebecchini.

Through his work as a journalist and his position as a counselor of the City of Rome, Cederna championed the creation of the Appia Antica park throughout his career. He envisioned the Parco Dell'Appia Antica as a "protected green wedge" that would cut through the periphery, enhancing the lives of the people who lived there.[23]

The first major step toward this vision occurred in 1965, when the Appia Antica's surroundings were designated as a protected area. Parcels retained private ownership, but there were a set of rules governing construction and modification of structures within the area due to their historic value. However, illegal building and modification still proliferated, and this legislation was not entirely successful.

The 1988 regional park designation was more expansive, officially transferring ownership of 46 square kilometers of land containing remnants of the ancient Agro Romano to the regional government.[24] With this decision, Statuario became a small pocket of relatively unprotected land in the midst of a massive regional park.

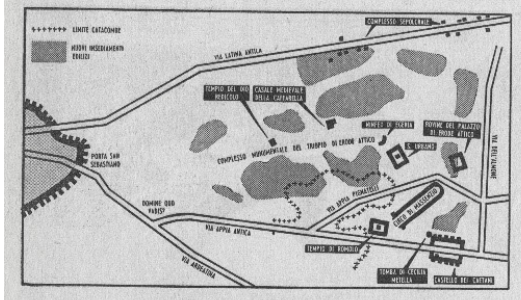


Il Giorno 25 nov. 1965

DALL'INTERNO E DALL'ESTERO

Rovinosa prospettiva per la più famosa zona archeologica di Roma

L'Appia «liquidata» da una valanga di cemento armato



Questa è la zona archeologica dell'Appia Antica, ricca di monumenti di inestimabile valore storico e artistico: le parti tratteggiate sono quelle in cui dovrebbero sorgere i moderni edifici in cemento armato, che «liquiderebbero» del tutto il fascino e l'interesse di questa stupenda zona.

di ANTONIO CEDERNA

ROMA, 24 novembre

SEICENTOMILA METRI cubi di edifici saranno costruiti in una delle zone archeologiche più famose del mondo, la campagna dell'Appia Antica, alle porte di Roma. Questa la notizia, incredibile ma vera, comunicata al pubblico dall'associazione « Italia Nostra » nell'affollato convegno di ieri sera al ridotto dell'Eliseo: in esso, archeologi e urbanisti hanno lanciato un appello a tutte le autorità e a tutti gli enti culturali italiani e stranieri, perchè una tale rovinosa prospettiva venga per sempre sventata. Seicentomila metri cubi, tanto per farsi un'idea, equivalgono a sei alberghi Hilton. La minaccia è contenuta nel nuovo piano regolatore generale di Roma, la cui approvazione è imminente (18 dicembre): proprio nel cuore della campagna dell'Appia, nella valle della Caffarella, tra porta San Sebastiano, Cecilia Metella e la via Latina, esso incunea grossi insediamenti edilizi, che sconvolgono l'antica topografia dei luoghi e distruggono l'ambiente dei monumenti, privatizzando un comprensorio naturale che norme elementari di buona amministrazione avrebbero dovuto da gran tempo assicurare alla cittadinanza come parco pubblico.

Se si avverasse questa previsione di piano regolatore, avremmo agglomerati di ville e villette a poche decine di metri dalla tomba di Cecilia Metella, sopra le Catacombe di Pretestato, nei pressi della grotta della Ninfa Egeria, del circo di Massenzio, di Sant'Urbano, della tomba di Annia Regilla: e avremmo per sempre liquidato un aspetto di Roma che è stato per secoli oggetto di ammirazione per legioni di artisti, viaggiatori e studiosi, un punto di riferimento della cultura del mondo.

Sarebbe troppo lungo, dopo 12 anni di battaglie in difesa dei valori storici di Roma, raccontare come si è arrivati a tanto. Basterà dire che l'inammissibile progetto è il risultato di un compromesso con i più grossi proprietari della zona: in cambio di un così eccezionale regalo in metri cubi, essi sono disposti a «cedere gratuitamente» alcune decine di ettari, che il Comune destinerà a parco pubblico.

E' un baratto davvero curioso: ai privati sono infatti lasciate le aree migliori, panoramiche, alte e più facilmente lottizzabili, mentre al pubblico sono riservate le rive delle marrane, i fondovalle, le pendici scoscese; aree mal disposte e di dimensioni insufficienti, che per di più saranno tagliate da nuove strade, e quindi non potranno assolvere a nessuna funzione di vero e proprio parco pubblico. Anzi, saranno questi ritagli «ceduti gratuitamente» che finiranno col valorizzare ulteriormente le aree private e costruibili.

E' possibile tollerare una cosa simile? La risposta di « Italia Nostra » è stata, ovviamente, appassionatamente negativa, per ragioni che chiunque abbia a cuore le sorti di Roma non può che condividere.

1) Si tratta di un complesso archeologico di altissimo interesse, al pari del Palatino o di Villa Adriana. Catacombe, templi, mausolei, terme, ninfei, ruderi di edifici di ogni genere (avanzi della grandiosa villa, o « Triopio », di Erode Attico) sono disseminati ovunque: e, si badi, sono solo ciò che appare di complessi ben maggiori e ancora sconosciuti, poichè la zona non è mai stata oggetto di esplorazioni sistematiche. Autorizzarne la lottizzazione, sarebbe una madornale smentita alle regole che oggi presiedono, nei Paesi civili, alla salvaguardia dei beni culturali, dei monumenti, delle riserve naturali.

2) La campagna dell'Appia Antica e la valle della Caffarella sono una grande riserva naturale alle porte di Roma: la loro funzione specifica, su cui da decenni insistono gli urbanisti, è di costituire un grande parco al servizio degli abitanti dei congestionati quartieri adiacenti, per la ricreazione e il tempo libero di romani, italiani, stranieri. Roma è, come sanno anche le pietre, la città più povera di verde pubblico del mondo: ecco dunque l'occasione per realizzare la prima opera utile dopo tanti anni di disordini e di disprezzo per le esigenze dei cittadini. Nè si capisce perchè il nuovo piano regolatore, che pure ha avuto il merito di dimezzare la fabbricabilità concessa dal precedente e infelice «piano paesistico», e di destinare a parco pubblico oltre un migliaio di ettari di campagna nel tratto meridionale dell'Appia, intenda liquidare la parte più insigne archeologicamente e più vicina, e quindi più utile, a Roma.

Non servono dunque i pietosi espedienti cui alcuni vorrebbero ricorrere per salvare il salvabile (limitazioni di altezze, vincoli speciali, mimetismi architettonici, eccetera): si impone l'inedificabilità assoluta, lo stralcio delle zone edificabili dal decreto di approvazione del piano regolatore. Questo chiede « Italia Nostra » in una lettera al presidente del Consiglio, ai ministri competenti, a tutte le autorità interessate. Non è possibile che la nostra generazione, per decisioni affrettate e poco responsabili, defraudi i posteri di un patrimonio culturale insostituibile.

TANASSI

Mobilitato il PSDI per l'unificazione

* La sede [illegible]

* In [illegible]

dalla nostra redazione

ROMA, 24 novembre

Parco dell'Appia Antica, un futuro per Roma

Roma marcescit in semetipsa: il lamento dell'antico Padre della Chiesa sembra acquistare un particolare significato se pensiamo alla Roma di oggi. I monumenti della nostra storia, le colonne e gli archi istoriati appena restaurati che tornano preda dell'inquinamento atmosferico per l'insostenibile invadenza del traffico, finanzieri che si comprano un terzo di Villa Ada vincolata a parco pubblico, il piano regolatore considerato un pezzo di carta, gruppi finanziari privati e pubblici (con in testa l'Italstat) che si vanno accaparrando i terreni in tutti i punti cardinali in vista dei campionati mondiali di calcio e del progetto Roma Capitale, e via dicendo.

In tanta tenebra, un lampo di luce: è stata aperta l'approvazione, pochi giorni fa, da parte del Consiglio regionale della legge per l'istituzione del parco dell'Appia Antica, su proposta del partito comunista. Un fatto a dir poco storico: perché avvia a soluzione un problema capitale dell'urbanistica romana, e dopo quasi un quarto di secolo attua una previsione del piano regolatore; perché provvede alla tutela di un patrimonio paesistico e archeologico unico al mondo, e arricchisce di verde pubblico la capitale europea che ne è più povera (5-6 metri quadrati per abitante, contro i 40 di Monaco, i 60 di Amsterdam, i 150 di Stoccolma).

La proposta di legge istituisce un'azienda consorziale tra i comuni di Roma, Ciampino e Marino, cui spetterà di definire il piano di assetto del parco (che comprende anche la zona degli Acquedotti, in tutto circa 3.000 ettari), e stanzia i primi dieci miliardi. Se Regione, Comune e Stato sapranno impegnarsi a fondo nell'attuazione e nella gestione, una prospettiva esaltante si annuncia per Roma, per la sua riqualificazione ambientale, il suo prestigio culturale e per la stessa salute pubblica.

L'Appia Antica è vincolata a parco pubblico per 2.500 ettari fin dal 1965, quando il ministro dei Lavori pubblici Giacomo Mancini fece giustizia delle lussuose lottizzazioni previste dal piano regolatore

ANTONIO CEDERNA

confezionato dal Comune nel '62. Fu messa così fine all'invasione edilizia «legale» degli anni Cinquanta, quando la campagna rischiò di essere edificata e privatizzata da diplomatici, enti religiosi, Società generale immobiliare, cooperative, gente del cinema.

Si era riusciti a impedire che sopra le catacombe di S. Callisto venisse costruito uno stadio per le Olimpiadi: ma poi l'Appia venne presa d'assalto dagli abusivi poveri e da quelli ricchi (Quarto Miglio, Cava Pace) che hanno eroso più di trecento ettari, mentre i militari continuano ad occupare due vecchi forti, come se la difesa della patria cominciasse dall'ex *regina viarum*; e non si è riusciti a impedire che l'Anas spaccasse bestialmente in due la via con il grande raccordo anulare. E tuttavia nonostante ciò, e nonostante la degradazione causata da traffico, immondizia, abbandono e dalle microlottizzazioni per finta attività agricola, il grande cuneo verde dell'Appia Antica si è sostanzialmente salvato: grazie anche, d'obbligo ricordarlo, alla trentennale incessante azione di «Italia Nostra» e dei suoi esperti (Vittoria Calzolari, Italo Insolera, Leonardo Benevolo, Lorenzo Quilici) e di quel romano vero che fu Tito Staderini.

Ora l'impegno di tutte le forze culturali e politiche bene intenzionate dev'essere l'avvio degli espropri. Solo il quattro per cento della campagna dell'Appia è demaniale, in gran parte ancora ad opera del fascismo. L'esproprio dovrà cominciare dalla Valle della Caffarella, la più vicina alle Mura, dopo il tentativo, una decina di anni fa, fatto dalla giunta di sinistra, poi affossato nell'80 dal Consiglio di Stato per qualche cavillo giuridico. Oggi perfino il sindaco Giubilo nel suo discorso di insediamento si è impegnato per l'esproprio della Valle.

L'Appia Antica pone dunque sul tappeto il problema fondamentale per Roma, l'inizio di quella politica fondiaria di acquisizione pubblica dei terreni, che è la via maestra dell'urbanistica moderna, che tutti i paesi europei praticano da anni: senza andar lontano basterà ricordare che tra De Gaulle e Mitterrand ben ventimila ettari sono stati demanializzati nella sola regione di Parigi. Noi siamo l'unico tra i paesi avanzati a non avere ancora una legge sul regime dei suoli che sottragga gli espropri alla taglia della rendita parassitaria: grazie anche alle ripetute sentenze della Corte costituzionale secondo la quale il diritto di edificare sarebbe «connaturato» al diritto di proprietà, come se la terra oltre a verdure e alberi producesse naturalmente anche cemento armato. I governi che si sono succeduti non hanno saputo o voluto provvedere, ma anche la sinistra italiana è stata assai tiepida e reticente in proposito. E infatti dell'Appia Antica non si è espropriato nemmeno un metro quadrato, né tanto meno i seicento ettari del sistema direzionale orientale, il famoso Sdo.

Con l'Appia Antica si presenta un'occasione unica. Ci vuole un intervento straordinario del governo, del ministero dei Beni culturali; all'esproprio dell'Appia Antica va destinata una quota cospicua degli stanziamenti per Roma Capitale. Quanto al Comune è iniziato il dibattito sugli emendamenti al bilancio: per l'Appia il Pci propone 10 miliardi per l'88 e 6 miliardi per l'89-90 per gli scavi archeologici nei Fori. Perché il gran parco dell'Appia dovrà proseguire entro le Mura e saldarsi con l'operazione Fori imperiali: il che vuol dire graduale smantellamento dell'ex-via dell'Impero, riscoperta delle antiche piazze di Traiano, Augusto, Nerva, salvataggio dei monumenti dai miasmi del traffico straordinario, ampliamento del centro storico pedonale per la contemplazione, il riposo, l'arricchimento dello spirito. Un grandioso parco archeologico-paesistico, dunque, da piazza Venezia ai piedi dei Castelli romani: la cultura come struttura portante di una Roma diversa e migliore, a smentita di tutti coloro che considerano ancora beni culturali l'asfalto, l'inquinamento e la congestione del traffico.

A PAGINA 13

Stati Uniti

Fuga d'urani

Il governo sapeva tutto

L'APPIA IN POLVERE

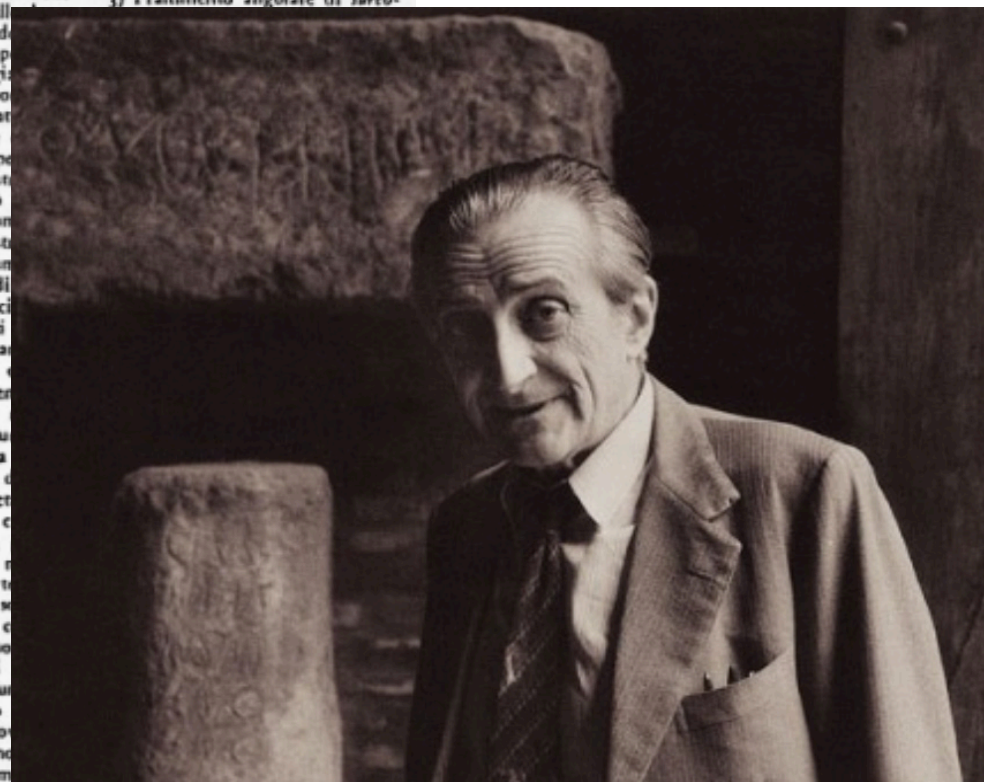
DI ANTONIO CEDERNA

SONO passati tre anni esatti da quando, sul *Mondo* dell'8 settembre 1953, abbiamo iniziato la nostra campagna in difesa della Via Appia Antica. In una quindicina di articoli abbiamo descritto il nuovo serraglio di attrici, diplomatici e iuore che l'hanno invasa, abbiamo parlato della degradazione dei suoi monumenti, della profanazione della sua campagna, della scomparsa dei suoi orizzonti, della sballata anarchica espansione di Roma « verso i Colli e verso il Mare ». Abbiamo descritto le villecanili dei cafoni arricchiti, gli insediamenti massicci finanziati dallo Stato, i progetti demenli della Società Generale Immobiliare, i conventi abusivi, gli stadi sulle Catacombe: abbiamo riferito le scemenze dei romanisti e dei capocronisti romani, le pretese dei frivoli architetti di villini signorili, il furore degli speculatori, le pressioni dei potenti. Abbiamo parlato di disegni di legge, interrogazioni e proteste di persone sensate, dei tentativi di tutela, generalmente contraddittori tardivi imperfetti, che le varie autorità hanno proposto, sospensioni di licenze, ordini del giorno comunali, decreti ministeriali, piani paesistici: abbiamo denunciato l'illegalità delle nuove costruzioni, l'inefficienza e la complicità degli organi pubblici, l'incompetenza della maggior parte della stampa, l'inesistenza di una cultura urbanistica progredita, il tradimento delle per-

maggior evidenza si riflette e concentra il gusto pervertito, il vandalismo metodico e impunito del nostro tempo. Si tratta dei muri che gli abifanti delle nuove vill no costruito, a protezione d ro abusiva proprietà, e che p tinaia di metri fiancheggi Via, trasformandola in co cintato. Questi muri sono fat si integralmente di scaglie ce, di pezzi di travertino, p e marmo, tra i quali, incast la rinfusa, l'osservatore può re con sorpresa infiniti fra scritti, scolpiti e figurati, st si monumenti antichi: fra di sarcofagi, frammenti di menti, rivestimenti e cornici rative di sepolcri, frammenti tue e di rilievi funerari, fra ti di iscrizioni, frammenti cippi e colonne, e via dicen tutto rapinato all'Appia, e lato in una rivoltante mistu quella noncurante civetteria cafoni scambiano per amore tico. Così facendo, i propriet struttori hanno certamente di ripetere i fasti di papi, pi e cardinali che usavano nei loro palazzi opere d'art ca: e invece assomigliano si selvaggi che coi vetrini e i pezzi di specchio ornano ro baracche di fango e di

Siamo tornati sull'Appia u no d'agosto, abbiamo scelto una porzione di queste nuo prendenti opere murarie, n lunga di una trentina di m go, con due mani che tengono una face, forse di un genio funerario. Marmo, cm. 27 per 21.

3) Frammento angolare di *sarco-*



THE NEW MILLENIUM

With mega-events such as the Jubilee of 2000 and World Pride Rome marking the new millenium just around the corner, Statuario, just like the rest of Rome, experienced a wave of new development in order to accommodate the more than 24 million pilgrims and countless other visitors expected to arrive to the city.

These new developments continued the pattern of divergence from a once "rural garden city," under the Fascist era, to a neighborhood encompassed by contested space in both its natural and built environments.

Hotel Capanelle

Hotel Capannelle is a development in, but not necessarily for, Statuario. The hotel's completion set in motion the first of several contemporary ventures in Statuario that exacerbate political divisions and the contestation of Rome's periphery.

Hotel Capannelle was opened in 2000 to accomodate the influx of pilgrims coming to Rome for the Holy Year of 2000.

Located on the east side of Via Siderno, it occupies the entire block bordered by Via Praia a Mare to the south and Via Oppido Mamertina to the north; prior to the hotel's development, this block was a leftover plot of commercial agriculture (pg. 43).

The hotel has the capacity to operate 252 rooms, and it can accommodate a sizable number of cars in its multi-level parking complex.[25] Residents did not, and argubaly still do not, have a positive perception of the hotel (see pg. 66). One resident mentioned the lack of architectural continuity the hotel presented and its lack of community assimilation.

From the hotel, guests are able to reach the Metro A via an exclusive shuttle, allowing them to traverse Statuario without any interaction with the community. Moreover, the hotel management went back on their promise to hire local residents shortly after its opening, making the hotel's benefit to the neighborhood unclear.[26]

Hotel Capanelle's website recommends points of interest that are outside both the physical and psychological boundaries that constitute Statuario. In essence, the selling points for the hotel are its proximity to the Appia Antica, Parco Degli Acquedotti, and Ciampino Airport.[27] In other words, the hotel just happens to be in Statuario.

Community Centers

One of the most transformative policies for Statuario in this period is a tax deduction for developers who, along with their main buildings such as the Hotel Capanelle, also build spaces for the community. Two of Statuario's main community centers, Uscita 23 and the Centro Polifunzionale were constructed as a result of this. Their subsequent use as community spaces, however, has been subject to contestation and has highlighted divisions between contrasting political agendas in Statuario.

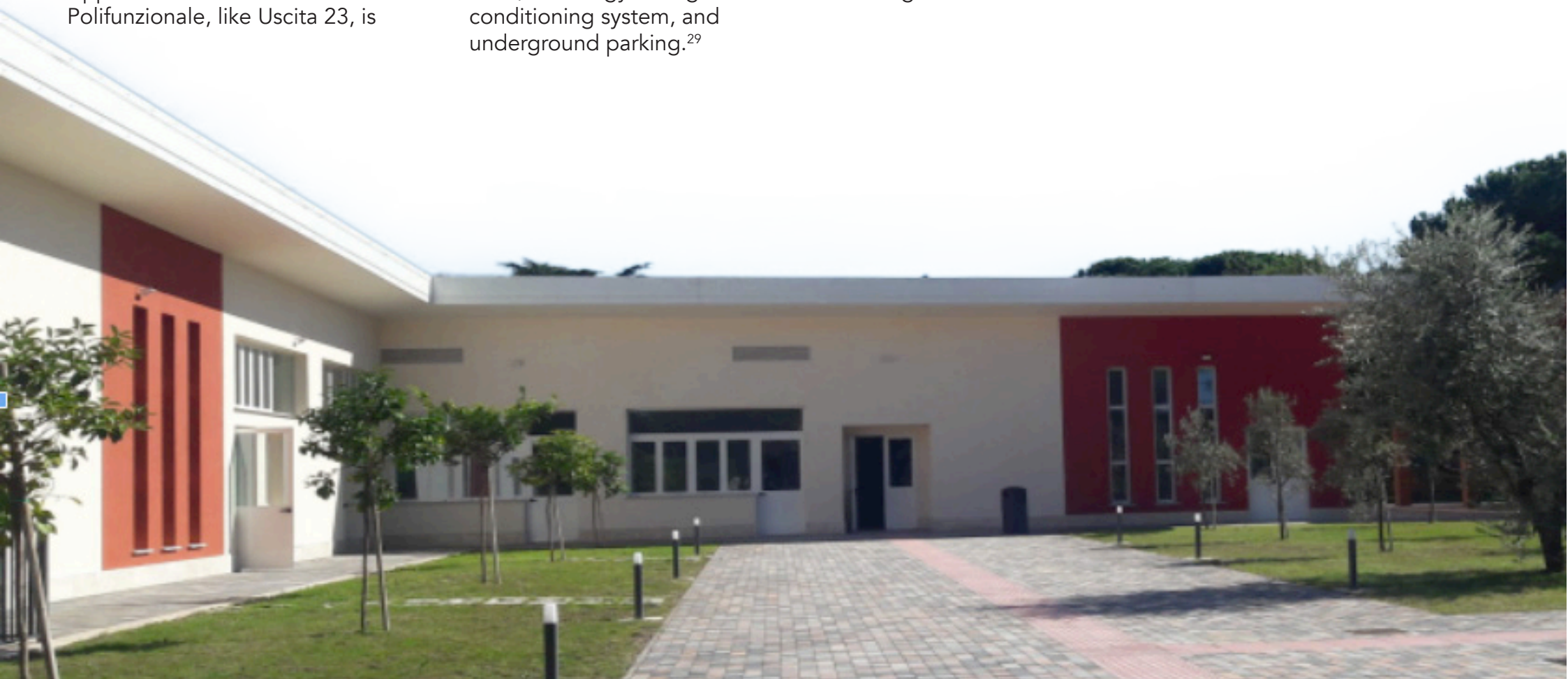
USCITA 23

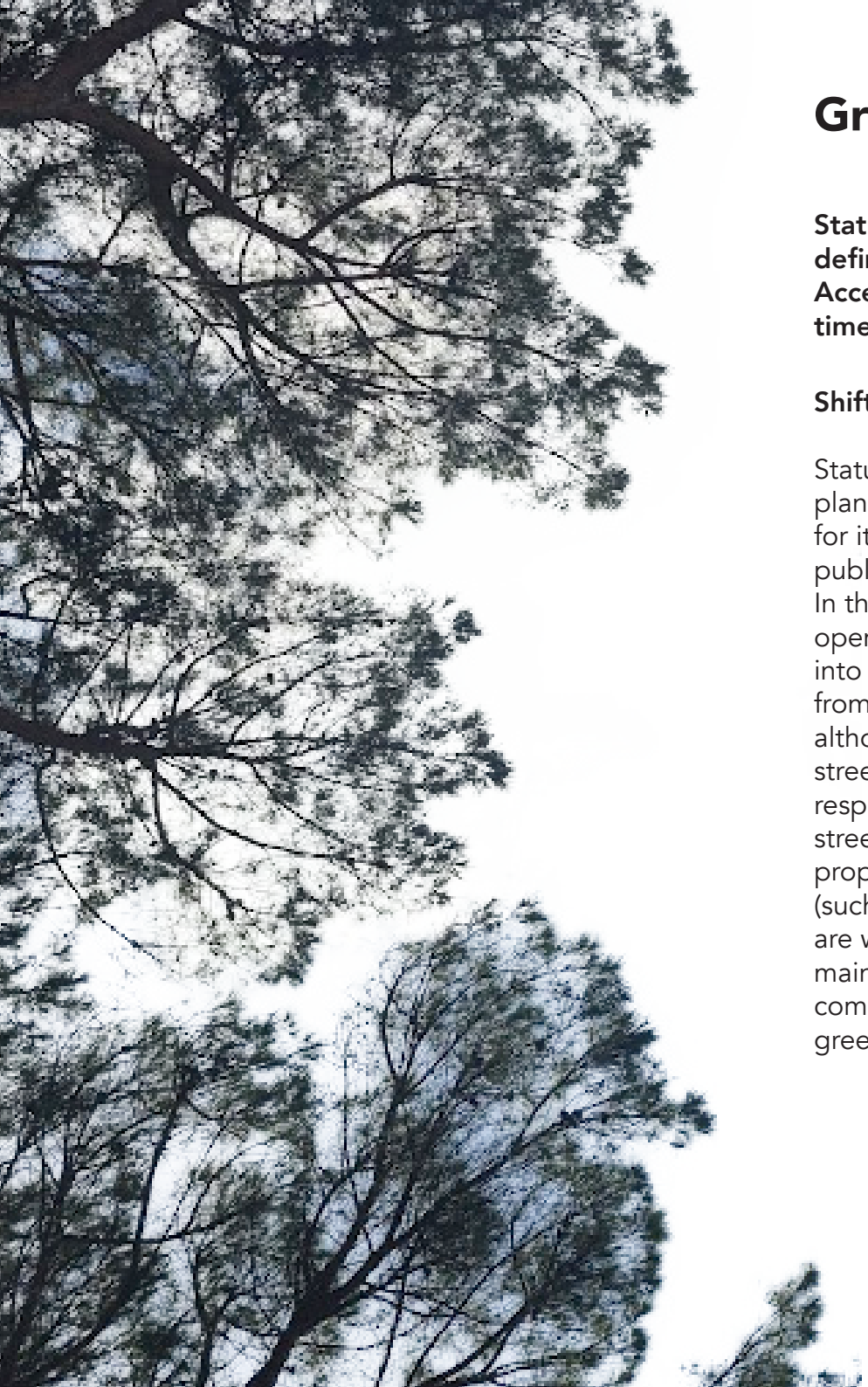
Built in 2000, Uscita 23 is one of Statuario's community centers, built in exchange for a development tax reduction on the Hotel Capannelle. The name, "Uscita 23," draws inspiration from Uscita (Exit) 23, the closest exit to Statuario on the Grande Raccordo Anulare. The community center is located near the intersection of Via Polia and Via Amantea, with the Roma Formia tracks forming an eastern border for the space. Over the years, Uscita 23 has been used for community-centric activities (i.e. yoga, dances, and classes) and has a green space that serves as a dog park adjacent to it. Despite Uscita 23 being a development tax project, the community center has yet to be registered with the national tax registry. This was taken into consideration when constructing another one of Statuario's community centers: the Centro Polifunzionale.

CENTRO POLIFUNZIONALE

Constructed recently under the Municipio, with a media outlet reporting on its opening in 2019, the Centro Polifunzionale is Statuario's newer community center located at the intersection of Via Siderno and Viale Appio Claudio.[28] The Centro Polifunzionale, like Uscita 23, is the result of a development tax deduction for an apartment building across the street from it. When meeting at the Centro Polifunzionale, residents commented on its modernity. The space contains insulated walls, an energy-saving air conditioning system, and underground parking.[29]

During the Lynch map and interview process, it was revealed that the Centro Polifunzionale and Uscita 23 attract different members of the community based on political divides specific to Statuario, but influenced by forces beyond the scope of the neighborhood.





Green Spaces, Trees, and Autonomy

Statuario is clearly distinguishable on a map as a pocket of well-defined urban fabric encompassed by green spaces on all sides. Access and use of these spaces by the residents has changed over time as a result of shifting land ethics and policy priorities.

Shifting Responsibility

Statuario's original fascist-era plan included a vision not only for its buildings, but also its public trees and green spaces. In the post-war era, however, open space was partitioned into private gardens and shut from public access by walls, although still visible from the street. Save for a few places, the responsibility over the future of street greenery is left to private property owners. Public parks (such as the one on Via Squillace) are well-used but largely under-maintained, indicating that community responsibility for green space is undervalued.

Tree Canopy

Pinus pinea (Stone Pine) is the most common shade tree in Statuario, with many mature trees shading some of its oldest steets such as Via Sinopoli and Viale Appio Clauido. The trees were largely used to demarkate and regularize the original street layout, however today these trees have often been enclosed by private garden walls. Many of these trees are reaching the end of their life cycle (~100 years) and need to be cut down in the foreseeable future to prevent potential damage to people and property. This was also hinted at during our meeting with Enzo Ginevri, the president of the Centro Polifunzionale, who mentioned that tree aging and disease is currently impacting Statuario.

Autonomy

Throughout much of the 20th century, the natural areas and green spaces in Statuario were accessible to its residents. However, capital ventures and the "public privatization" of green space have altered this dynamic, raising questions on citizens' agency. The local sports team being named the "Quintili Team," is just one example of how residents still feel a sense of ownership over these places as part of their neighborhood identity.

Both the Parco degli Acquedotti and the Villa dei Quintili are part of the Parco Dell'Appia Antica and the Appian Way Archaeological Park, which have overlapping jurisdictions with sometimes conflicting mandates.

Accessibility

Although the two parks are physically close to Statuario, they are not easily accessible, raising questions about who these spaces are being planned for.

Tickets for Appia Antica sites, including Villa Quintili, range from 10 to 12 euros, with no discounts available for local residents. Physical access is also a barrier, with a lack of pedestrian-friendly travel routes from Statuario to the Appia Antica and the Parco degli Acquedotti. Pedestrians often have to travel down narrow dirt roads going through tunnels such as Viale Appio Claudio as it crosses under the train lines to the east. In other cases, they must share space with automobiles on high-speed roads such as Via Appia Pignatelli.

Museumification of the Villa dei Quintili

Residents say that the villa is something that "locates Statuario in space," however, recent policies aimed at protecting and restoring the site have separated it from the neighborhood.

The Villa dei Quintili was acquired by the region of Lazio after the establishment of the Parco dell'Appia Antica in 1988, followed by a rehabilitation of the site completed in the 2000s.[30] The rehabilitation of the Villa dei Quintili erased many of the features that live on in the memories of Statuario residents.

"We used to go there to swim and so on, but then they privatized it"

Certain residents who have resided in Statuario for at least a few decades recall childhood memories of a swimming hole that used to exist there, accessed through holes in the surrounding fence. Today, access to the site is through a ticketed guard booth with a 10 euro admission fee. The villa has become a contested space that raises larger questions over the ownership of the periphery. Who does it belong to? The actors in the center of Rome? Or the residents who have built a livelihood around it?

"[The Villa Quintili] used to belong to the neighborhood"

The lengthening of the current 118-bus route to connect down to Statuario—referred to only as "Villa Quintili" on signage indicating the terminus—was originally lobbied for by delegates aiming to increase tourist access to the Villa. Some residents of the community do not see it as a bus that serves their needs, but rather as a tourist shuttle with infrequent service moving people from the city center to the Appia Antica.

"The villa locates Statuario in space"

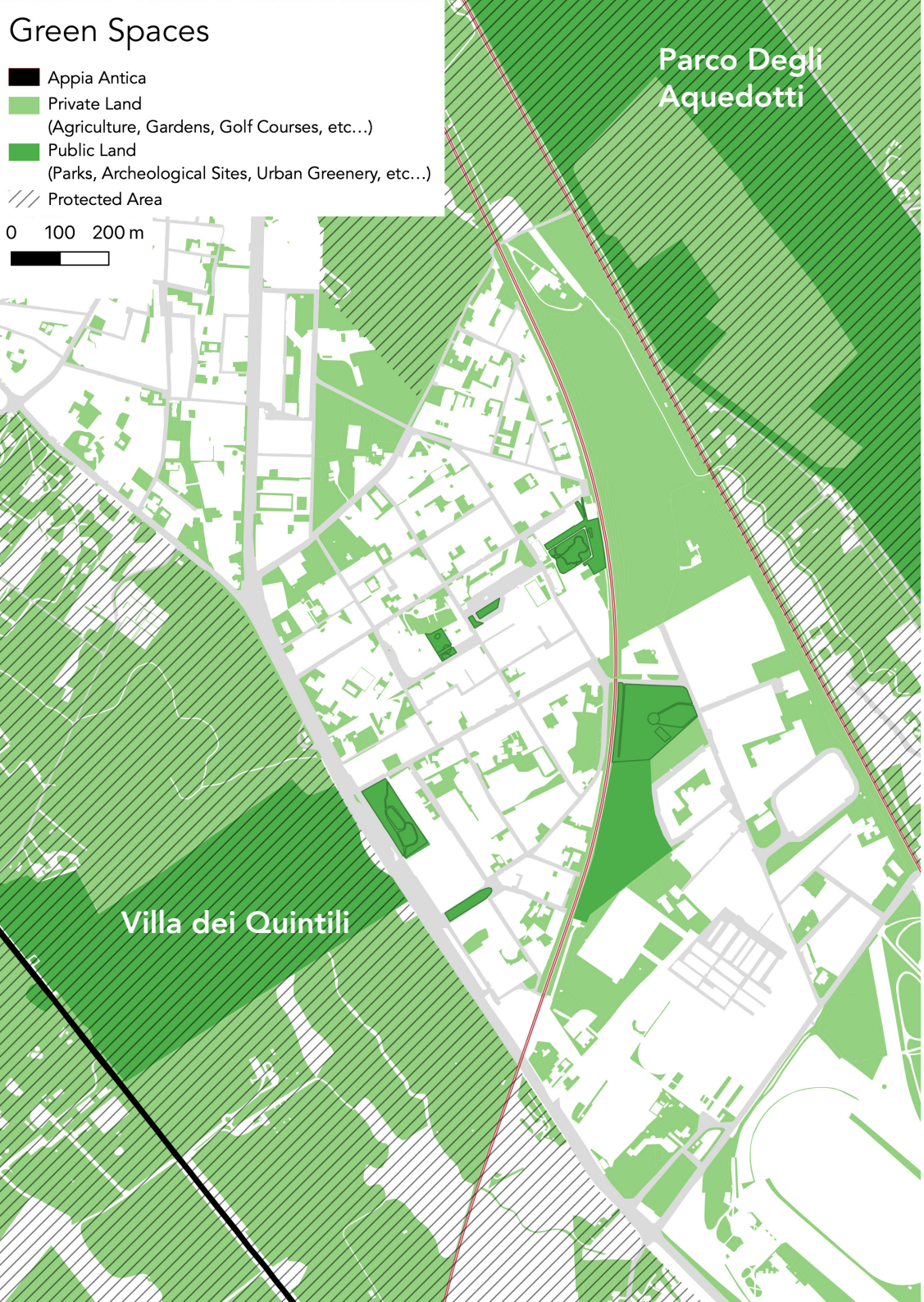


Fig. 7.8: View from a bridge on Viale Appio Claudio over a polluted creek between the two train lines on the way to the Parco Degli Acquedotti.

Fig. 7.9: View up the dirt road along the most direct free path between Statuario to Via Appia Antica. A lack of signage and pavement makes it uncertain whether or not passersby are on private or public property.

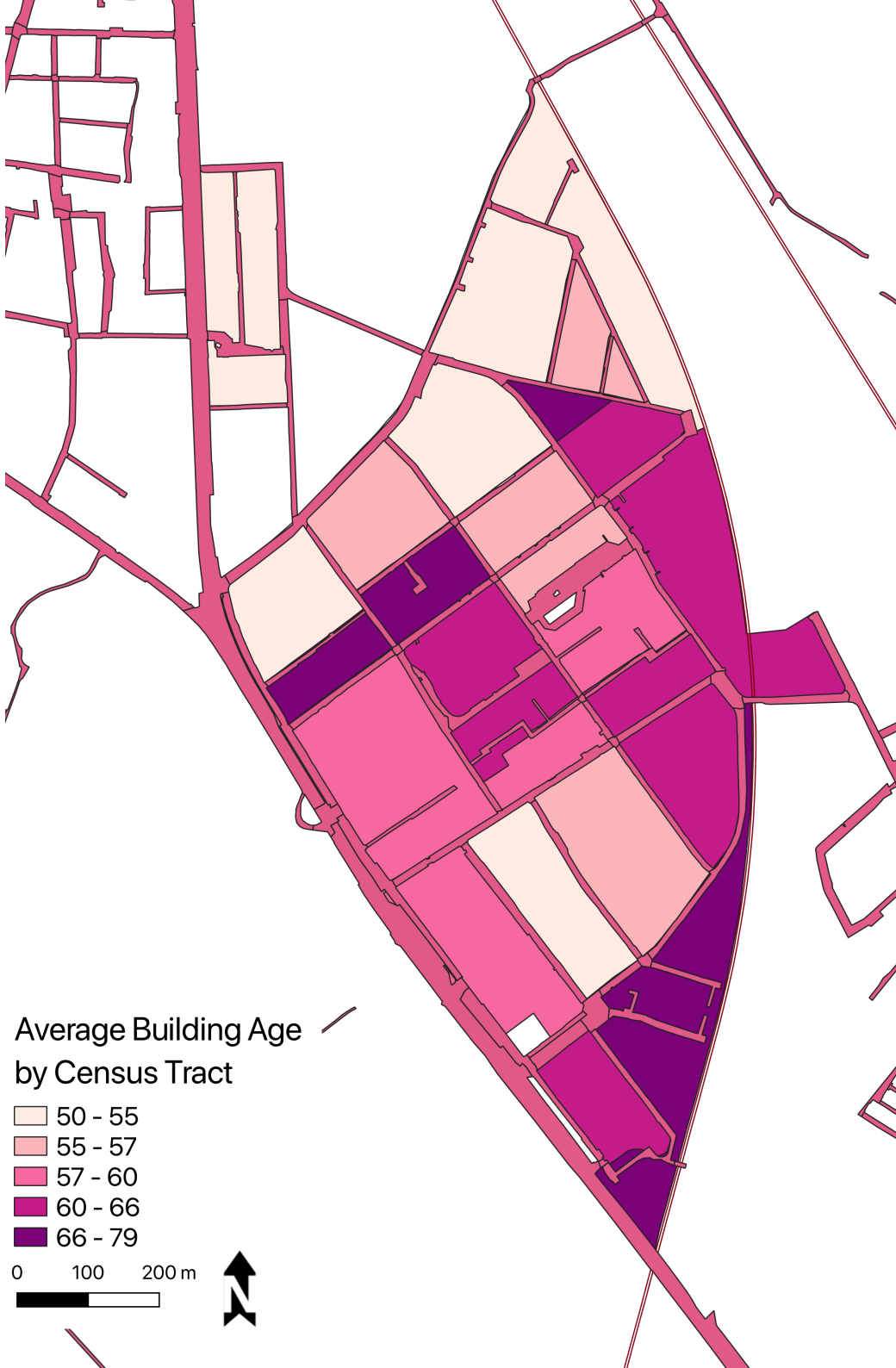
Housing

In analyzing ISTAT's 2011 Census data, we were able to confirm our observations and discern a notable difference between the average building in Statuario and in Rome more broadly.

The largest share of residential buildings standing in Statuario in 2011 were built in 1961-1970 (49,54%), coinciding with the deformalization of the fascist-era neighborhood plan and the proliferation of the older palazzina construction.

A sizable number of buildings were built in the decades surrounding the 1960s, with 31,58% being constructed over 1919-1960 (lotti, some older palazzine), and 14,55% from 1971-1980. Statuario's housing stock generally centers around this brief housing boom period, as only 4.34% were built after 1980.

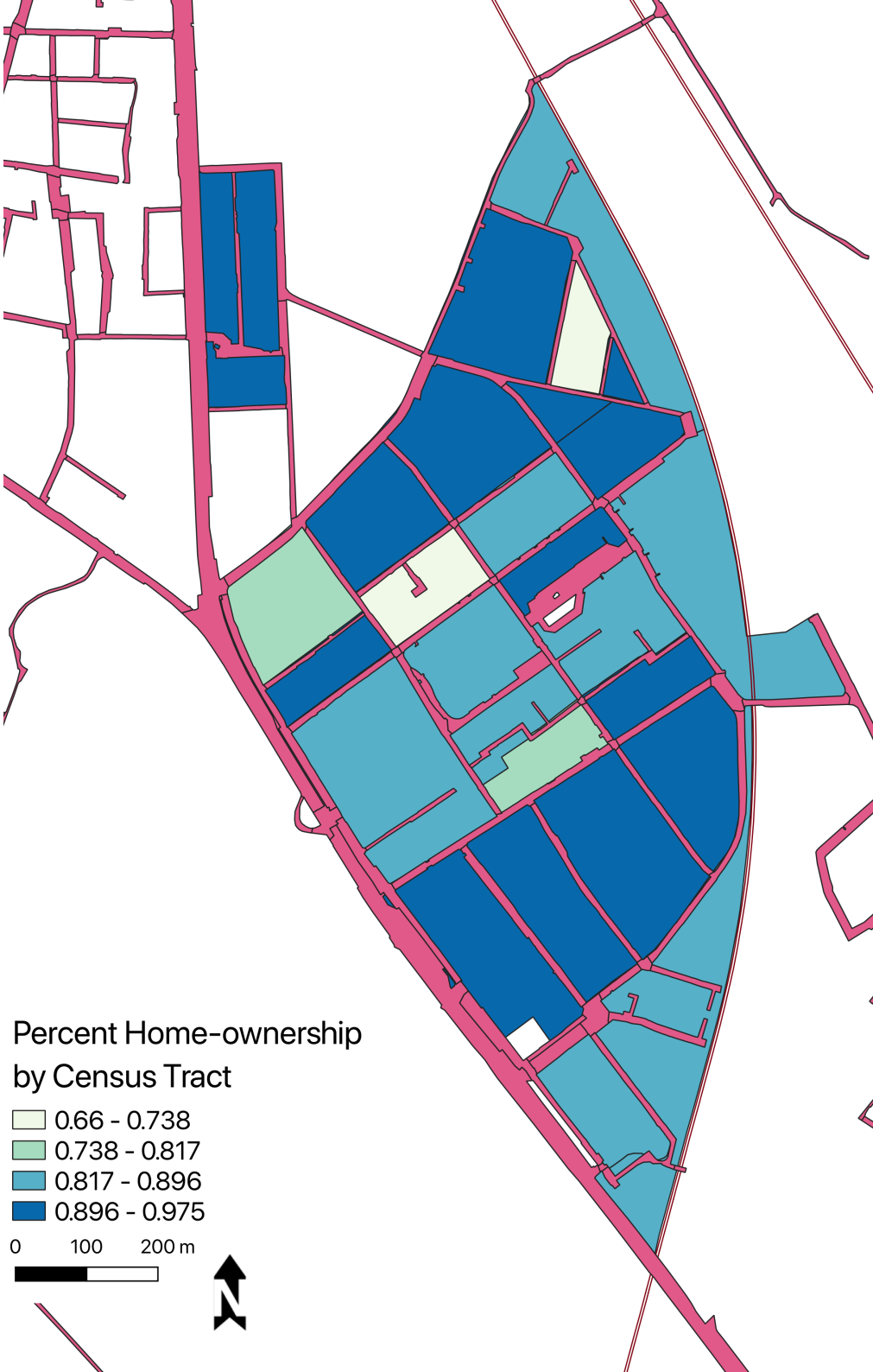
The average age of the residential buildings in Statuario is 61 years old. Rome's housing age breakdown follows similar, but less dramatic trends than Statuario. For instance, the majority of extant residential buildings in Rome were built in 1961-1970, but that peak is only at 21,15%. In spite of their somewhat advanced age, data shows that the majority of the buildings are in "Excellent" (72,76%) or "Good" (23,22%) condition, with 4,03% being considered "Mediocre" or "Poor". Generally, Statuario's buildings are in better condition than those of Rome, as its average building condition stands at 3.40 out of 4.00 thanks to an outsize number of "Excellent" buildings, whereas Rome's sits at 3.21 thanks to an outsize number of "Good" buildings (52,30%).



Regarding building size, Statuario's buildings are generally shorter than Rome's. The majority of Statuario's buildings sit at 3 stories tall (41,80%), coinciding with the height of a typical palazzina. Rome, on the other hand, has a large proportion of buildings taller than 4 stories (39,92%). Rome's residences are generally larger than Statuario's though (91 square meters, versus Statuario's 72).

As Statuario is in the periphery, it is assumed that housing costs would be cheaper on average compared to Rome, and our analysis found that to be true. While we don't have official ISTAT housing cost data, based on home cost and size data collected from listings at real estate offices in Statuario during site visits in April 2022, we found that the average cost per square meter for a home in Statuario is € 2.889,67, as opposed to €3.271,00 for Rome as a whole in statistics from March 2021.[31]

Possibly as a result of these cheaper home costs, there is a high percentage of homeownership in Statuario, with 88,09% as opposed to Rome's 77,05%. Regarding housing size, Rome and Statuario have similar average numbers of residents per household at 2,19 and 2,24 respectively.



Demographic Trends 2001-2011

Statuario has an aging and shrinking population, but in spite of this downturn, our data and conversations suggest that Statuario is a highly desirable neighborhood in Rome.

Over 2001-2011, Statuario's population shrunk slightly from 5.305 to 5.092 residents, a reduction of 213 or -4,02%. The male population fell by -4,55% and females by -3,55%.

Over the same time period, the number of minors and middle aged residents remained stable. All other age groups changed dramatically, seeing a large drop in young adults (aged 20-39), with 501 people either leaving the neighborhood or aging up into the middle-aged bracket (40-64), a -30,55% drop. The number of seniors in the neighborhood increased considerably as well, with 275 entering or aging into the 65+ bracket, a 33.37% increase.

Unlike the neighborhood as a whole, the number of immigrants rose from 147 to 243 people, up 2 percentage points from 2,77% to 4,77%. The majority of these new immigrants came from within Europe (61), though a respectable number came from the Americas and Asia (17 and 27 respectively). The African immigrant population was the only one that saw a decrease, losing 9 residents for a total of 15 in 2011.

"I wouldn't exchange Statuario for any place in the world"

Statuario has gotten more educated over time, with the number of residents attaining a university degree increasing by 301, or 48,86%. The number of residents attaining a high school degree increased as well by 294, or 11,44%. For employment, the number of residents able to work, as well as the change in employed persons decreased over those 10 years, but the percent decreases were more or less in line with the population decrease (-3,57% and -8.56% respectively).

Housing Trends 2001-2011

It is difficult to build an analysis of how the housing stock has changed in Statuario between 2001 and 2011 because of differences in data gathered in the two censuses, but one comparison that can be drawn details home ownership. The number of occupied residences increased by 113 over those 10 years, an increase of 5,54%. Additionally, the share of home ownership increased by 5 percentage points, from 82,73% to 88,09%, and the number of homes owned increased by 203 from 1.595 to 1.798 homes, an increase of 11,29%, suggesting newly constructed homes are being purchased outright, and previously rented homes are being purchased now. **The increase in home ownership shows the continual trend of Statuario being a desirable, well-off suburb of Rome.**

Contestation of Hotel Capanelle

Conflicting visions for the use of Hotel Capannelle in recent years are a microcosm of the conflicting visions imposed on Statuario, bringing about dialogue concerning migration and the COVID-19 pandemic. With the hotel currently abandoned, its future usage is still in question, providing an impetus to think about the neighborhood's future.

In recent years, Hotel Capannelle's function has differed a bit from its form as a hotel. In 2020, not too long after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the hotel's recent new management signed an agreement with the Lazio region to make rooms available for those who needed to quarantine and did not have an adequate residence to support at-home isolation.[32] Residents of Statuario were not entirely receptive to the plan. When meeting with residents at the Centro Polifunzionale, they recalled their initial disdain and fear toward a COVID isolation center practically in their backyards. A few residents were also interviewed on the matter for RomaToday, with one resident expressing that they warned the president and vice president of the Municipio, at the time, that the hotel was easily escapable for those quarantining, citing a lack of surveillance provisions. In the weeks following the hotel's repurposing, tensions ran very high at the hotel with certain guests prompting state police intervention. Additionally there are reports that the dietary needs of those quarantining (e.g., Ramadan fasting) were denied.[33]

Hotel Capannelle stopped operating as a COVID-19 intake center at an unspecified point in the pandemic. In 2021, however, all operations ceased at the hotel when it declared bankruptcy and was purchased by the Sorgente group: a global real estate firm that also owns the Flatiron Building in New York.[34,35]

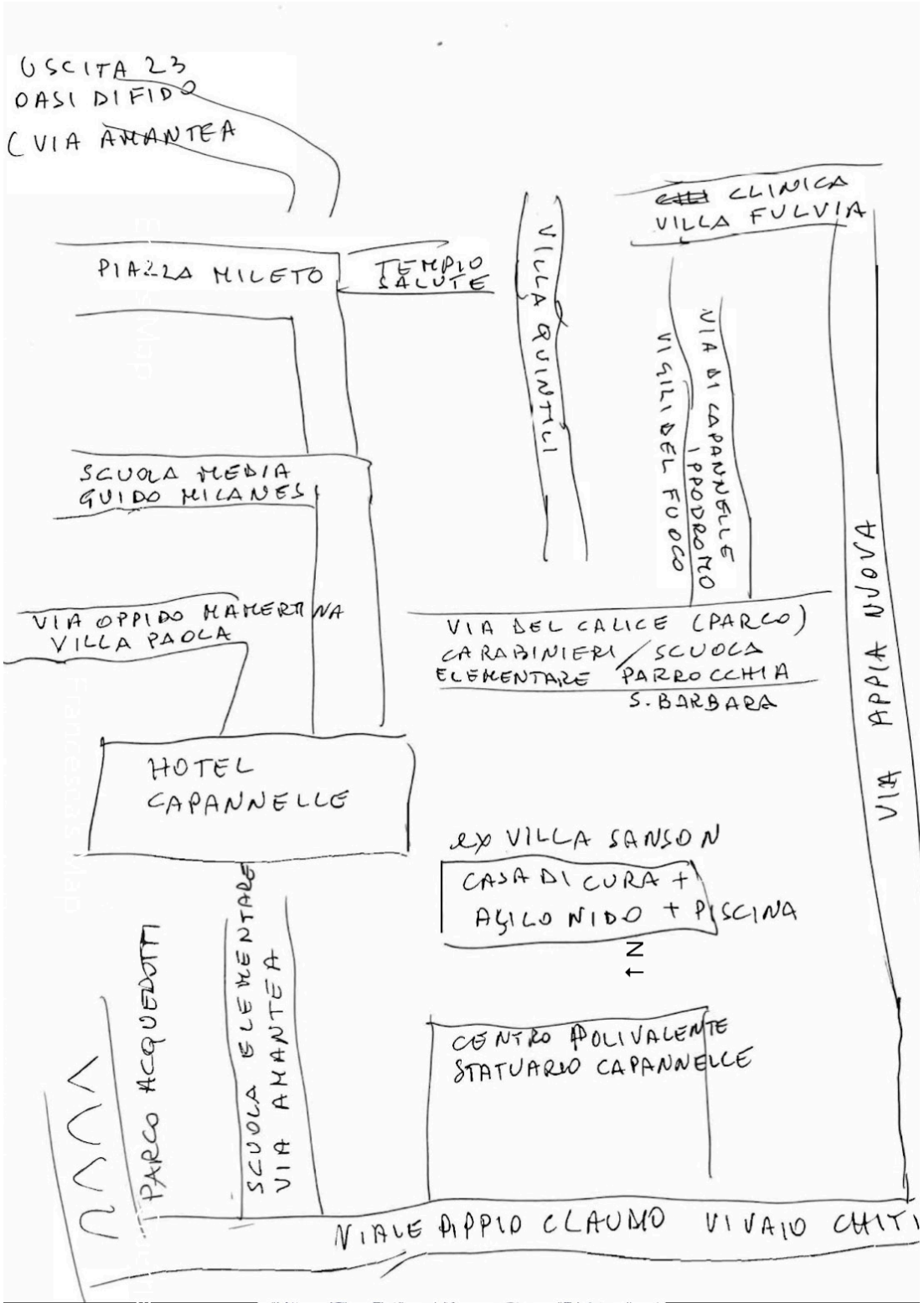
While talk still lingered about the hotel as a COVID intake center, there was also talk to repurpose the hotel as temporary housing for asylum seekers, which has garnered pushback from some residents of Statuario. With the hotel doors still shut to the public, it appears that this plan has not made any progress off-paper.

Lynch Maps

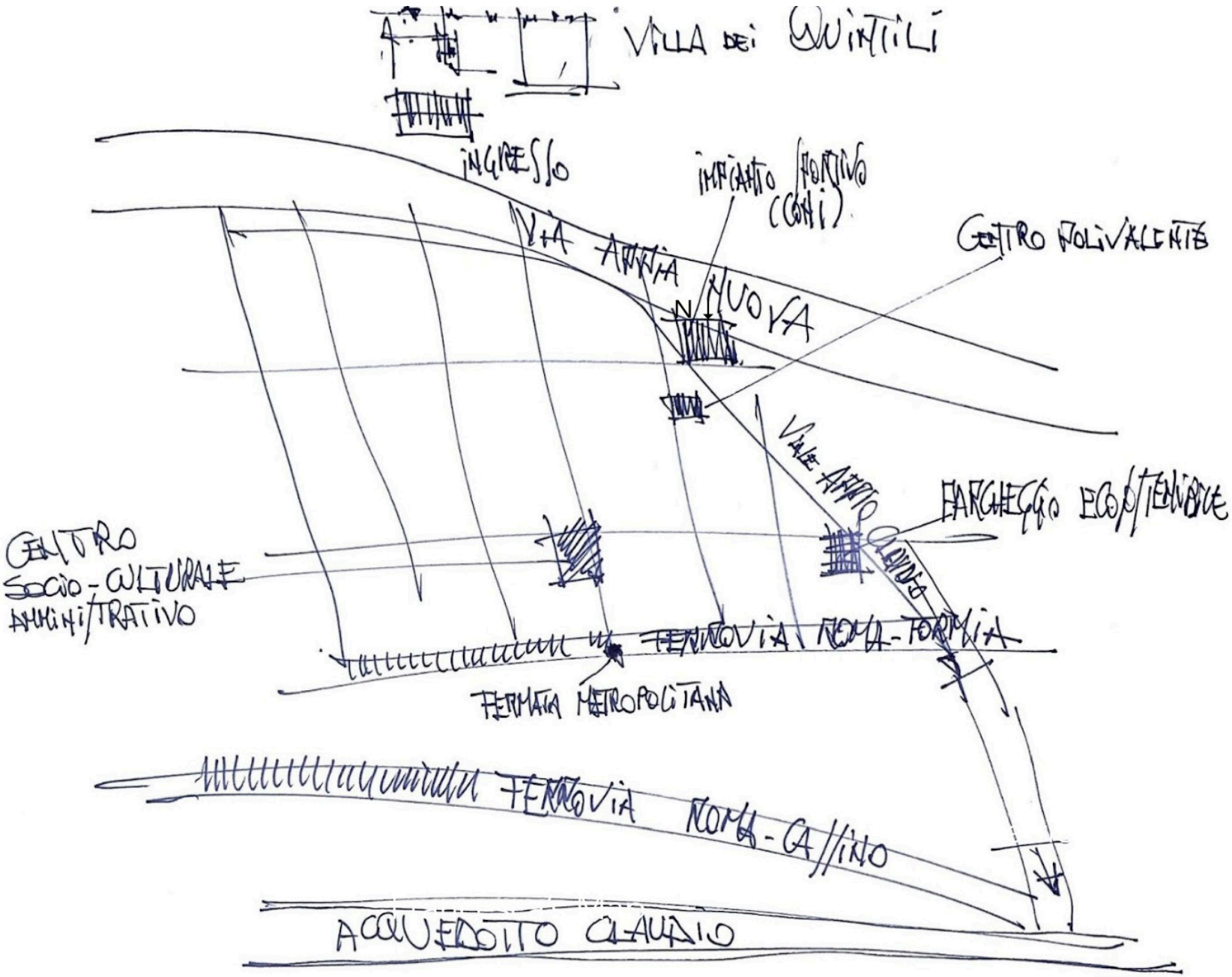
Collecting Lynch maps gives an insight into how the neighborhood is currently conceptualized by residents, setting the stage for thinking about Statuario's future.

Enzo Ginevri is the President of the Centro Polifunzionale Statuario, one of the neighborhood's community centers. Enzo's map is pragmatic in the sense that it includes the geometry of some of the streets, yet psychological in terms of what it includes, excludes, and enlarges. Included are institutions such as Chiesa di Sant'Ignazio and "Casa Shalom", as well as other spaces that are community-centric (e.g. Tempio della Salute [which is at the base of Piazza Mileto], Uscita 23, Mercato a Via Polia). There are also locations included that fuel the discourse around Statuario as a "contested periphery" (e.g. Hotel Capannelle, Campo Scuola Golf, and Villa dei Quintili). Surprisingly, Enzo did not list the Centro Polifunzionale on his map.

Francesca, a long-time resident of Statuario, also provided valuable insights during our group's meeting at the Centro Polifunzionale. Unlike Enzo's map, Francesca's is more psychological, with places of importance to her presented almost in a list-like format. She highlights various street names—some of which are outside of the area we focused on for this project (e.g., Via del Calice). Some of the same locations as Enzo are highlighted in her map (e.g., Hotel Capannelle and Tempio della Salute), as well as different community-centric and institutional locations (e.g., Centro Polifunzionale).



When meeting with Guerriero Latini, the president of the Statuario-Capannelle neighborhood committee, he provided us with crucial information that solidified the narrative of Statuario. Many of his insights are present in his Lynch Map, which is rather attentive to the geography of Statuario. Guerriero includes Villa dei Quintili, Acquedotto Claudio, and an elongated Viale Appio Claudio to presumably highlight the connection he envisions for the future between these two green spaces, part of a long-term goal for a "greenway" spanning Quarto Miglio and Cinecittà. In addition, he notes the location for an envisioned regional rail station in Statuario along the Roma Fornia tracks, which serve as the eastern border for Statuario. Guerriero also includes community-centric spaces in the community (e.g., Centro socio-culturale, and the Centro Polifunzionale).



INTO THE FUTURE

A SECOND WAVE OF MEGA EVENTS

As we highlight discourse on contemporary Statuario, it is imperative to consider what lies ahead both in the short and long term. In the short term, 2025 marks the next Jubilee, one that Pope Francis believes has the potential to restore a climate of hope and trust: a foundation for renewal and rebirth following the COVID-19 pandemic.[36] Additionally, the 2026 Winter Olympics are planned to take place in Milano and Cortina, potentially causing a touristic ripple effect that could make its way to Rome. These mega-events are likely to impact Statuario with Ciampino Airport and tourist attractions in close proximity. With this in mind, now is a crucial time to assess the roles residents of Statuario can play in the decision making process to ensure they can reap the benefits of future development and non-partisan deliberation.

In preparation for the 2025 Jubilee, seven new tram lines throughout Rome have been approved—four of which should be completed by the Jubilee[37]. One of the proposed tram lines is envisioned to connect the Metro-B Basilica San Paolo Station to the Subaugusta Metro-A Station, crossing along Via di Grotta Perfetta and through the Appian Way Regional Park.[38,39] This proposed tram line would cut across the Parco Dell'Appia Antica just north of Statuario, likely going underground for most of the way (see figure 8.1 for an unofficial geographic rendering). It is unclear if this proposed line is one of the four lines that received funding with an opening date set for 2025. This seems unlikely, however, as traces of transit-oriented construction would have been visible when traveling to and from Statuario for our site visits and residents we have spoken to never mentioned the tram line.

INTO THE FUTURE

A STARTING POINT FOR PARTICIPATORY PLANNING INFRASTRUCTURE?

While development linked to the new tram line is unclear, Statuario continues to pique the interests of external real estate investors. The primary example of such speculation is the acquisition of the Hotel Capannelle by the Sorgente Group, a multinational real estate company with assets exceeding €5 billion. Although the hotel currently sits unused, it is likely to reopen in time for the Jubilee, with hotel staff on "standby." With its anticipated reopening, we see the potential for the hotel to be more integrated with Statuario, having a reciprocal relationship that is responsive to community needs and concerns. The hotel can go beyond its intended function and serve as a venue for community gathering and participatory planning.

In the absence of official participatory planning infrastructure, a group chat exists with several hundred community members, per our meeting with Guerriero Latini. This group chat is an example of a participant-led online participatory technology (OPT), which engages community members, who may have strong social ties, in planning processes.[40]
This approach, while creating a virtual space in which residents can mobilize and voice their concerns, does not address the fact that these concerns and ideas are largely unheard by decision-makers outside the community. To bridge this gap, Statuario could benefit from interactive, planning-led OPTs, such as Ushahidi (a public participatory Geographic Information Systems tool), which can give citizens a platform to make maps that visually depict their ideas for the future.[41]

This online presence would only be one step in building long-term, bottom-up participatory planning infrastructure in Statuario. One such step would involve improving relations between Municipio VII and the residents of Statuario. While the increasing autonomy of the municipi helped to deconcentrate power away from the center of Rome, in recent years, Municipio VII has had a retroactive approach toward addressing the needs of Statuario, such as its response to resident concerns over Hotel Capannelle's transformation as a COVID-19 intake center (see p. 66).

Municipio VII, as the highest local authority, has the potential to collaborate with and amplify the voices and concerns of Statuario's residents to city- and regional-wide actors. This is especially important in addressing issues that are beyond the scope of the Municipio VII such as green space and transportation. One example would be creating a dialogue between the residents of Statuario and those who manage the Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica, with Municipio representatives serving as facilitators.

Rather than focusing on a single project, Statuario could channel its unique community-based expertise to build long-term participatory planning infrastructure. This can set a foundation for a future in which Statuario residents can collaborate with, and have their voices heard by, a multitude of actors to put community plans into action.

PHOTO GALLERY

Above: Old STFER tram stop serving Statuario, abandoned in 1980 (see pg. 48). Today it serves as a space for street art.

Left: Yellow forsythia flowers, which bloom abundantly in early spring in the parks surrounding Statuario.

AGOSTINI
ORARIO
Ferroli
Ferroli
AGOSTINI

Far left: Mixed-use palazzine with ground-floor storefronts.

Center left: A ramp to underground parking beneath a palazzina, with an adjacent residential unit on the left side. These below-grade units are built illegaly to maximize rentable space, and are a feature of many palazzine in Statuario.

Right: A resident has added a self-built gazebo to the side yard of their palazzina. With brick and terra-cotta tile, even this structure is architecturally consistent with the neighborhood.

Left: View of Appia Antica from atop Tumuli degli Orazi, an ancient burial site near Villa dei Quintili.

Center right: Thomas Petluck climbing another burial mound. These sites are openly accessible to the public, but hard to reach from Statuario.

Far right: View of Appia Antica from the ground.

Far left: View underneath the stairs leading to Hotel Cappanelle's underground parking garage.

Center left: Overturned planters about two months after the abandonment of Hotel Cappanelle

Right: Graffiti in Hotel Cappanelle's below-grade parking ramp. Translation:

"Remember
god dog god pig"

Left: Parking lot and outdoor dining in front of a stretch of lotti that have been converted to mixed use along Appia Nuova.

Center right: Cat watching from garden wall next to front gate of a palazzina, guarding the doorbell. Much of Statuario's residential streetscape is characterized by these low stone walls topped with hedges.

Far right: Inaccessible green space behind a gate.

Ganyvie R.
Nequih C.
Liberati Antonella
Placidi M.
Liberati Roberto

Above: Linear building on Via Acarenza.

Right: A single-family home in the southeast corner of the neighborhood that has been converted into an auto body shop named “Appia 2000.”

Left: One of the few sections of Statuario with townhouses, a distinct type of linear building. View of Hotel Cappanelle in the background.

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Figure 6.9 (p. 46): Row of new palazzine on Via Tropea. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 6.10 (p. 46): Map of old and new palazzine. Alex Panovka.
Figure 6.11 (p. 47): Trevor Jensen in front of a New Palazzina on Via Siderno. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 6.12 (p. 47): A New Palazzina on Via Squillace. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 6.13 (p. 47): Section view of Via Squillace. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 6.14 (p. 48): Via Appia Nuova streetscape. Google Maps.
Figure 6.15 (p. 48): Viale Appio Claudio streetscape. Trevor Jensen.
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Figure 6.17 (p. 49): Street typology map. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 6.18 (p. 50-51): Section view of Via Acerenza complex. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 6.19 (p. 50): Strip mall as seen from Via Appia Nuova. Google Maps.
Figure 6.20 (p. 50): American Graffiti diner. Emile Bensedrine.
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Figure 6.22 (p. 51): Ground floor view of Via Acerenza residential building. Alex Panovka.
Figure 6.23 (p. 52): Map of Appia Antica park plan. From Piano per il Parco Dell'Appia Antica (1984).
Figure 6.24 (p. 53): Articles by Cederna. Archivo Antonio Cederna (2016).
Figure 6.25 (p. 53): Portrait of Antonio Cederna. Date unknown. From "Ritrato di Antonio Cederna", Archivo Antonio Cederna (2016).

The New Millenium
Figure 7.1 (p. 54): Gated off piazza above underground parking garage on Via Santa Severina. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.2 (p. 55): Hotel Cappanelle. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.3 (p. 56): Mural on Uscita 23 building. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.4 (p. 57): Centro Polyfunzionale. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.5 (p. 58-59): Tree canopy of Stone pines in Statuario. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 7.6 (p. 60): Alex Panovka and Luke Slomba on 118 bus holding flowers from the area outside Villa Quintili. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 7.7 (p. 61): Map of Statuario and surrounding green spaces. Alex Panovka.
Figure 7.8 (p. 61): View from a bridge on Viale Appio Claudio over a polluted creek between the two train lines on the way to the Parco Degli Acquedotti. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 7.9 (p. 61): View up the dirt road along the most direct free path between Statuario to Via Appia Antica. Emile Bensedrine.
Figure 7.10 (p. 62): Map of average building age by census tract in Statuario. Alex Panovka, using data from ISTAT 2011 cleaned by Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.11 (p. 63): Map of percent homeownership by census tract in statario. Alex Panovka, using data from ISTAT 2011 cleaned by Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.12 (p. 65): A brand new palazzine building selling units. Trevor Jensen.
Figure 7.13 (p. 66): Hotel Cappanelle outdoor staircase. Luke Slomba.
Figure 7.14 (p. 67): Enzo's Lynch map. Enzo Ginevri.
Figure 7.15 (p. 68): Francesca's Lynch map. Francesca Ginevri.
Figure 7.16 (p. 69): Guerriero's Lynch map. Guerriero Latini.

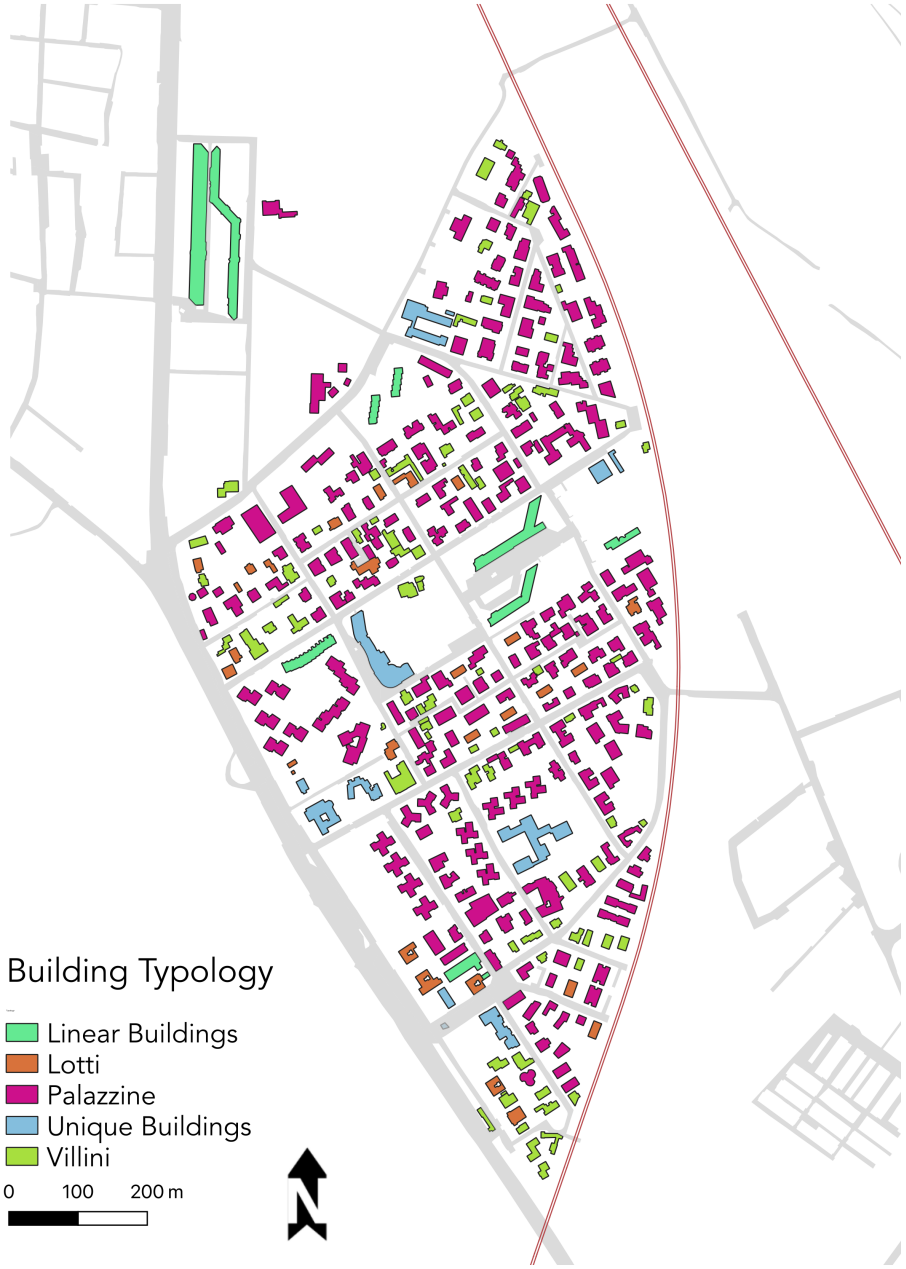
Into the Future
Figure 8.1 (p. 70): A fantasy transit map which includes the proposed tram line. Author unknown, via "Tram Tuscolana - EUR" Facebook advocacy group.

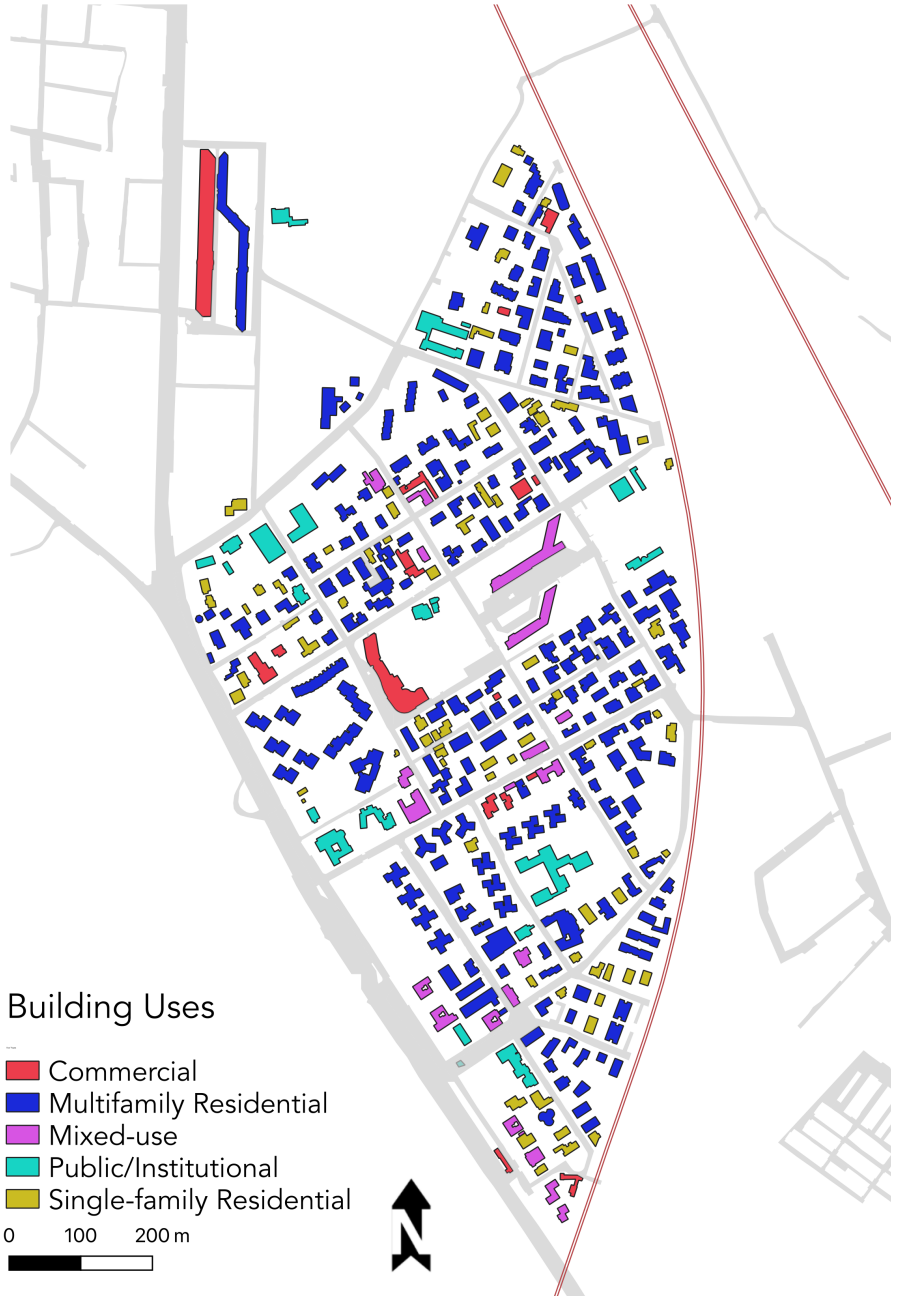
Photo Gallery
Descriptions given in section. All photos by Alex Panovka.

Last page: Greg Smith speeding away on his Moped. Trevor Jensen.

Works cited & Back cover: The group in front of Alessandrino Acqueduct. Trevor Jensen.

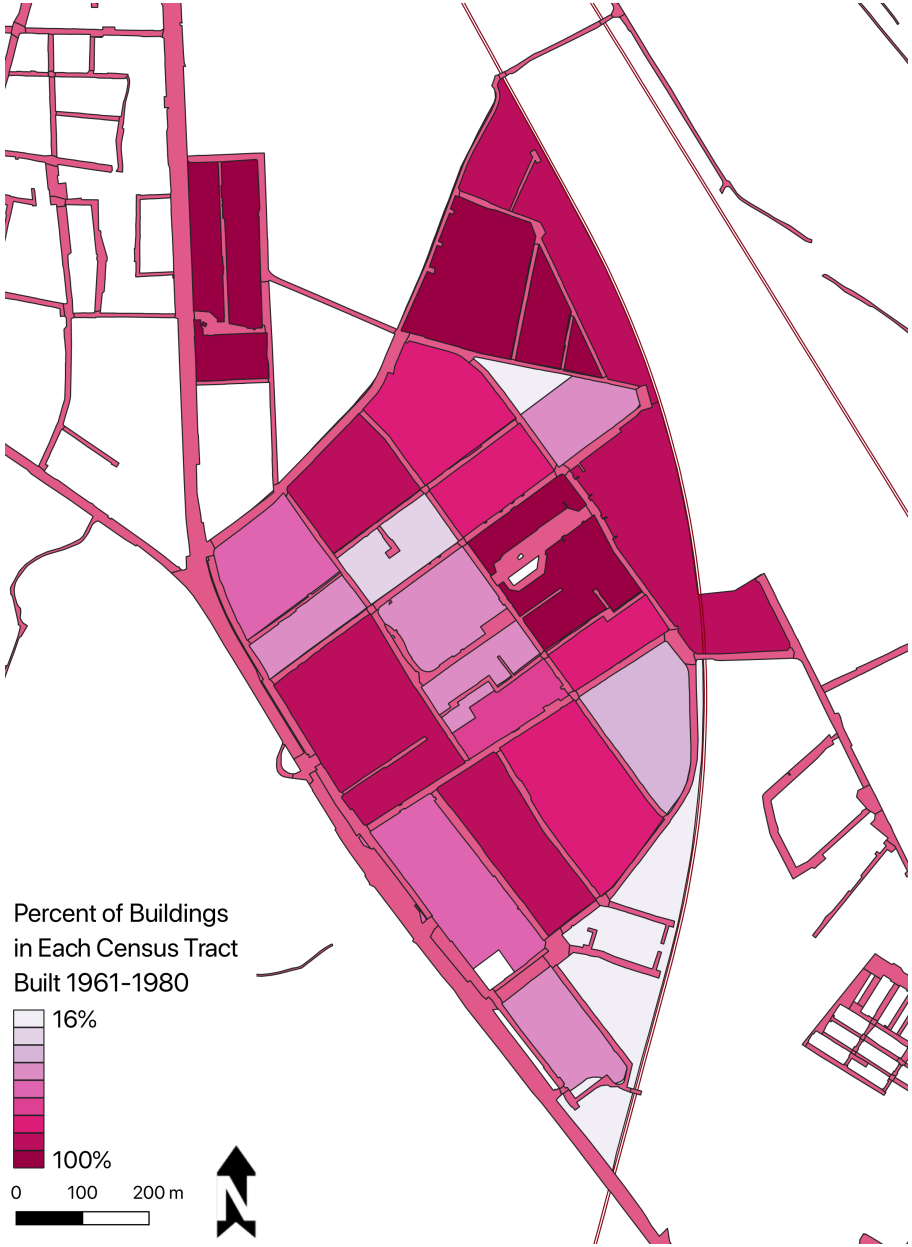
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL MAPS

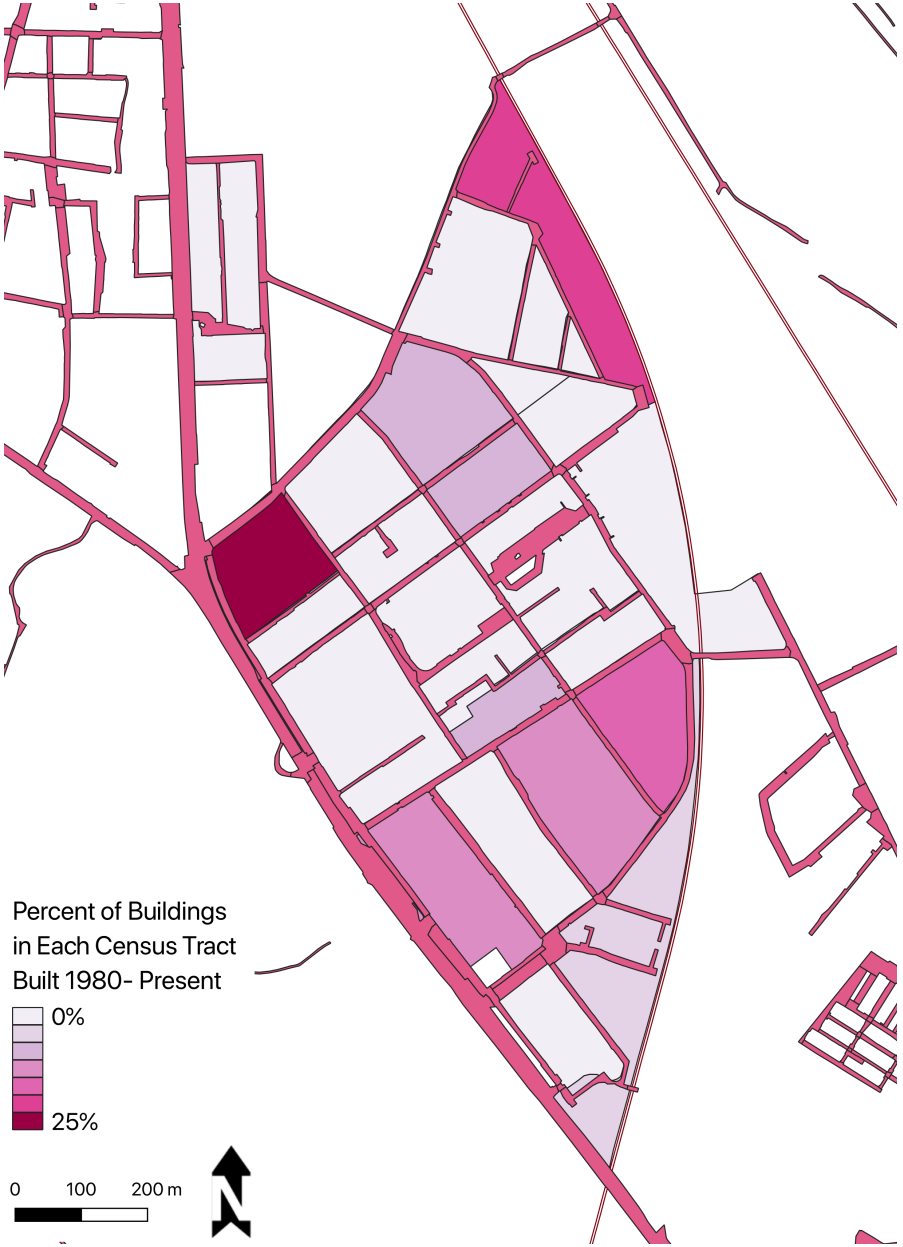




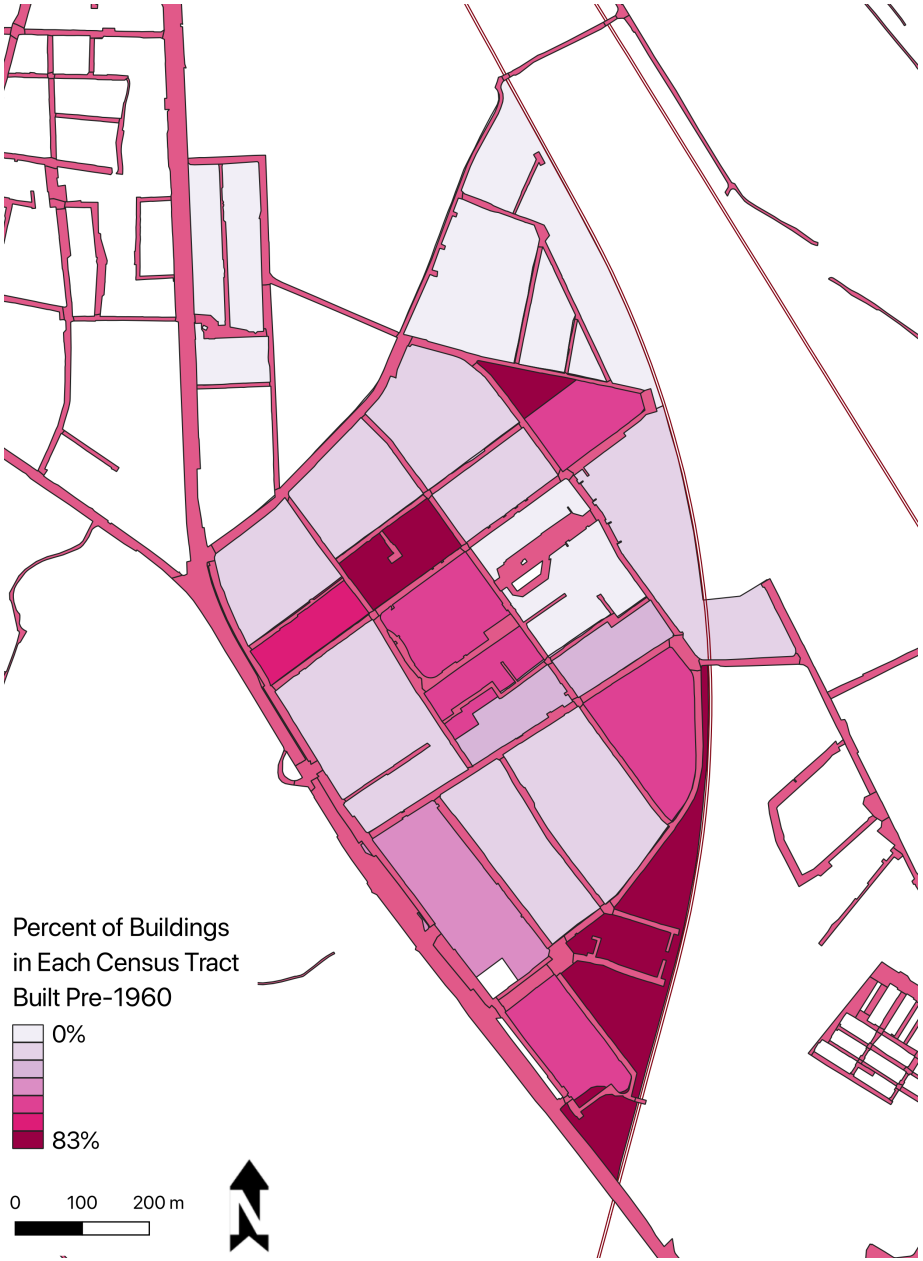
Community
Institutions
KEY
Schools (Public, private)
Grocery stores
Religious buildings
Health-related businesses
Restaurants
Community centers, other institutions
N
0
100
200 m

Building age maps





Source: ISTAT 2011


Percent of Buildings
in Each Census Tract
Built Pre-1960
0%
83%
0
100
200 m
N

APPENDIX B: ISTAT TABLES

These tables represent the raw ISTAT data used to generate the statistical maps and graphics in this report. Note that not all fields from the 2001 data were used.

Section 1: Gender & Age

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Total Pop	Male Pop	Female Pop	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age 40-44	Age 45-49	Age 50-54	Age 55-59	Age 60-64	Age 65-69	Age 70-74	Age 75+
NSEZ	P1	P2	P3	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29
2250065	4	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250071	300	137	163	17	17	11	20	20	11	19	29	19	25	28	22	20	11	9	22
2250072	244	110	134	4	11	9	9	10	21	13	14	14	14	12	29	35	22	17	10
2250073	237	100	137	12	18	12	7	14	9	7	18	27	19	20	25	14	11	9	15
2250074	121	58	63	4	10	6	6	5	4	6	10	15	13	7	8	4	7	6	10
2250076	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
2250078	57	29	28	1	3	3	3	5	3	2	3	5	6	2	5	7	4	3	2
2250079	232	109	123	11	4	15	12	17	7	10	23	13	26	22	14	11	13	10	24
2250080	39	15	24	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	5	1	1	5	5	2	2	2	1
2250082	108	52	56	4	5	4	4	1	2	5	11	7	6	8	9	10	10	4	18
2250084	127	50	77	4	8	4	3	6	10	6	4	11	11	13	7	10	2	9	19
2250085	260	125	135	14	13	5	8	9	10	16	31	17	19	10	15	28	27	17	21
2250086	162	80	82	7	10	7	7	7	9	13	9	16	16	10	6	10	10	12	13
2250087	87	40	47	7	1	5	3	3	8	8	14	9	5	3	4	2	4	4	7
2250088	87	47	40	4	2	3	5	4	3	7	6	6	5	8	6	9	7	3	9
2250089	196	89	107	14	8	10	8	9	9	8	20	19	16	18	12	11	9	11	14
2250090	293	138	155	9	11	19	10	15	15	12	16	23	37	23	24	18	20	18	23
2250092	258	127	131	11	15	15	12	10	14	16	18	30	22	21	12	10	12	12	28
2250093	49	25	24	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	9	2	3	1	7	4	3	6
2250094	272	112	160	8	10	8	5	14	23	14	23	22	14	8	14	20	38	26	25
2250095	217	100	117	11	11	8	10	10	6	14	17	23	19	22	15	6	7	10	28
2250096	319	151	168	14	20	15	12	11	14	15	30	26	31	22	21	23	17	20	28
2250097	102	42	60	3	3	5	5	5	3	6	4	15	5	4	7	6	10	8	13
2250098	472	211	261	12	18	18	23	22	22	23	32	44	55	41	33	27	15	29	58
2250100	253	130	123	15	8	7	10	6	10	14	28	28	17	11	10	17	17	22	33
2250101	292	144	148	19	17	14	17	16	9	15	11	31	29	21	17	19	12	18	27
2250104	197	87	110	13	8	9	16	8	4	7	21	23	22	11	3	9	10	13	20
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	104	38	66	2	4	3	5	4	4	2	8	11	13	9	6	5	3	7	18
All Tracts	**5092**	**2350**	**2742**	**224**	**240**	**218**	**226**	**234**	**231**	**262**	**412**	**465**	**448**	**362**	**331**	**340**	**304**	**303**	**492**

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Total Pop	Male Pop	Female Pop	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-14	Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age 40-44	Age 45-49	Age 50-54	Age 55-59	Age 60-64	Age 65-69	Age 70-74	Age 75+
SEZ2001	P1	P2	P3	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29
2250065	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2250071	240	112	128	9	11	13	10	15	24	16	21	21	19	20	19	13	12	8	9
2250072	275	127	148	10	9	12	28	27	22	11	17	14	26	43	28	16	5	4	3
2250073	229	96	133	6	12	17	18	11	13	21	16	23	19	17	20	17	10	5	4
2250074	133	66	67	7	8	6	6	6	14	14	15	9	10	7	8	9	6	4	4
2250076	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
2250078	61	30	31	3	3	5	2	4	6	6	4	1	5	6	7	4	2	1	2
2250079	233	107	126	12	14	14	5	8	24	12	24	18	21	11	12	11	10	18	19
2250080	45	18	27	2	2	3	3	4	6	0	0	4	4	6	2	2	2	1	4
2250082	111	48	63	2	4	2	3	4	11	3	7	4	11	17	11	2	2	4	24
2250084	143	66	77	4	2	7	9	7	7	8	18	12	8	8	7	12	11	8	15
2250085	312	156	156	4	7	11	18	22	36	31	17	13	23	37	34	25	15	10	9
2250086	180	86	94	11	4	11	7	11	12	17	20	11	8	14	12	16	7	7	12
2250087	100	52	48	3	4	4	4	6	11	5	9	6	7	7	5	6	7	5	11
2250088	105	50	55	5	6	7	3	11	5	7	12	11	4	8	8	4	7	1	6
2250089	207	99	108	10	10	13	9	9	13	21	10	19	17	17	13	16	12	11	7
2250090	318	142	176	14	11	15	17	18	27	29	26	25	28	30	25	21	13	9	10
2250092	225	112	113	14	8	10	15	6	16	16	26	17	17	12	11	12	11	14	20
2250093	51	26	25	0	2	1	1	4	4	6	2	4	2	7	2	5	5	1	5
2250094	309	136	173	7	7	10	10	32	41	27	13	7	14	27	44	31	19	4	16
2250095	234	106	128	14	10	8	5	7	9	36	25	22	16	5	13	18	17	12	17
2250096	344	158	186	12	20	14	15	19	32	24	28	26	27	27	25	24	16	14	21
2250097	147	66	81	7	4	2	6	6	11	27	9	7	7	5	10	15	14	9	8
2250098	456	212	244	26	20	16	18	18	27	42	56	41	33	32	16	28	31	20	32
2250100	261	130	131	8	9	7	13	19	23	28	20	14	13	18	17	20	20	11	21
2250101	310	136	174	23	12	17	11	17	15	35	21	27	20	27	15	24	14	14	18
2250104	164	81	83	7	14	6	4	6	11	10	22	9	5	9	13	14	15	8	11
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	100	40	60	2	5	4	3	4	5	7	13	8	6	5	4	7	10	6	11
All Tracts	**5305**	**2462**	**2843**	**223**	**219**	**235**	**243**	**301**	**426**	**461**	**452**	**375**	**370**	**422**	**381**	**373**	**294**	**209**	**321**

Note: Tract 2250107 not present in 2001 data

Section 3: Immigration

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Foreigners/Stateless Pop	F/S Pop M	F/S 0-29	F/S 30-54	F/S 55+	F/S 0-29 M	F/S 30-54 M	F/S 55+ M	Euro Imm.	Africa Imm.	Americas Imm.	Asia Imm.	Oceania Im
NSEZ	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7	ST8	ST9	ST10	ST11	ST12	ST13
2250065	4	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	
2250071	12	5	4	7	1	3	2	0	8	0	0	4	
2250072	8	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	
2250073	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
2250074	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2250076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250079	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	
2250080	4	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	
2250082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250084	5	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	
2250085	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	
2250086	12	6	6	6	0	3	3	0	8	0	4	0	
2250087	7	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	
2250088	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
2250089	13	5	3	6	4	1	3	1	4	3	1	5	
2250090	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
2250092	15	7	4	10	1	4	3	0	11	1	2	1	
2250093	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	
2250094	45	6	23	19	3	1	3	2	7	8	4	26	
2250095	16	8	3	10	3	2	5	1	8	0	3	5	
2250096	10	2	1	8	1	0	2	0	7	1	2	0	
2250097	7	4	2	5	0	1	3	0	7	0	0	0	
2250098	16	5	3	11	2	2	3	0	14	1	0	1	
2250100	15	6	4	9	2	2	4	0	14	0	1	0	
2250101	4	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	
2250104	16	6	7	9	0	3	3	0	5	0	6	5	
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250109	17	1	6	10	1	0	1	0	6	0	3	8	
All Tracts	**243**	**72**	**83**	**136**	**24**	**24**	**43**	**5**	**125**	**15**	**37**	**66**	

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Stateless Persons	Total Foreigners
SEZ2001	ST06	ST07
2250065	0	5
2250071	0	4
2250072	0	5
2250073	0	9
2250074	0	7
2250076	0	0
2250078	0	0
2250079	0	4
2250080	0	0
2250082	0	1
2250084	0	1
2250085	0	2
2250086	0	0
2250087	0	5
2250088	0	1
2250089	0	18
2250090	0	2
2250092	0	7
2250093	0	0
2250094	0	23
2250095	0	6
2250096	0	3
2250097	0	3
2250098	0	17
2250100	0	5
2250101	0	4
2250104	0	7
2250105	0	0
2250109	0	8
All Tracts	**0**	**147**

Section 4: Homeownership & Renting

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Occupied Residences	Unoccupied/Non-Resident Occuiped	Other Accomodations	Unoccupied Residences	Occupied by Non-Residents	Area of Occ. I	Rented Residences	Home Ownership
NSEZ	A2	A3	A5	A6	A7	A44	A46	A47
2250065	1	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
2250071	117	6	1	6	0	10939	15	95
2250072	103	5	0	5	0	9967	6	90
2250073	100	14	0	14	0	10415	4	88
2250074	53	11	0	11	0	4924	16	31
2250076	3	2	0	2	0	300	0	2
2250078	20	3	0	3	0	2524	1	17
2250079	98	17	1	17	0	8320	6	91
2250080	17	5	0	5	0	1385	1	14
2250082	46	10	0	10	0	3628	3	41
2250084	62	9	0	9	0	5357	5	53
2250085	103	15	0	15	0	10027	17	80
2250086	76	15	0	15	0	6551	9	61
2250087	35	7	0	7	0	2976	5	22
2250088	43	0	0	0	0	3980	1	39
2250089	93	16	0	16	0	7277	22	56
2250090	130	15	1	15	0	10767	13	111
2250092	114	4	0	4	0	8344	17	89
2250093	26	11	0	11	0	2139	2	21
2250094	95	10	0	10	0	12413	12	77
2250095	98	10	0	10	0	7358	8	82
2250096	127	19	0	19	0	13017	8	109
2250097	48	11	1	11	0	4366	9	36
2250098	223	16	0	16	0	17632	36	175
2250100	118	12	0	12	0	11350	10	97
2250101	118	16	0	15	1	12820	5	106
2250104	98	0	0	0	0	7862	6	87
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	35	4	0	4	0	2200	6	28
All Tracts	**2200**	**263**	**4**	**262**	**1**	**198888**	**243**	**1798**

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Occupied Residences	Unoccupied Residences	Area of Occ. I	Rented Residences	Home Ownership
SEZ2001	A2	A4	A44	A10	A9
2250065	3	0	135	0	0
2250071	97	4	8601	16	72
2250072	100	5	8991	7	89
2250073	85	4	8569	26	50
2250074	52	5	4388	19	30
2250076	3	2	320	0	3
2250078	19	1	1666	0	18
2250079	98	11	8291	13	80
2250080	17	1	1273	0	14
2250082	39	4	3013	8	29
2250084	62	2	4542	9	51
2250085	108	6	10080	19	85
2250086	75	3	6160	18	49
2250087	36	1	2894	4	26
2250088	42	5	3638	1	37
2250089	86	21	5649	43	41
2250090	135	11	10780	21	104
2250092	90	7	6604	19	64
2250093	24	2	1647	2	20
2250094	93	2	12629	10	76
2250095	100	8	6411	17	79
2250096	132	5	10565	8	117
2250097	66	5	4987	14	47
2250098	194	20	14432	26	155
2250100	100	9	8394	12	80
2250101	110	8	10379	3	104
2250104	69	6	6018	11	51
2250105	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	32	3	2143	7	24
All Tracts	**2067**	**161**	**173199**	**333**	**1595**

Section 5: Household size & Building quantity

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	# of Households	# of Residents in Households	1 Resident	2 Residents	3 Residents	4 Residents	5 Residents	6+ Residents	# of Residents (6+)	# Buildings	# Used Buildings	Residential Buildings	Non-Residential Buildings
NSEZ	PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5	PF6	PF7	PF8	PF9	E1	E2	E3	E4
2250065	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	16	0	16
2250071	118	300	27	36	23	28	4	0	0	19	18	13	5
2250072	103	244	30	31	21	16	5	0	0	8	8	4	4
2250073	100	237	29	27	27	13	3	1	6	18	18	16	2
2250074	53	121	18	14	10	10	1	0	0	10	10	10	0
2250076	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	3	5
2250078	20	57	2	6	5	7	0	0	0	3	3	3	0
2250079	100	232	34	29	13	20	3	1	6	19	19	14	5
2250080	17	39	7	3	4	1	2	0	0	8	8	6	2
2250082	46	97	20	11	8	6	0	1	7	8	7	6	1
2250084	65	127	31	16	10	6	2	0	0	17	17	13	4
2250085	105	259	22	33	31	18	0	1	6	14	14	12	2
2250086	77	162	32	18	16	9	2	0	0	17	17	14	3
2250087	35	80	13	6	10	5	1	0	0	14	14	12	2
2250088	43	87	21	11	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	1	0
2250089	93	196	40	26	12	7	8	0	0	26	24	16	8
2250090	131	293	42	45	21	18	4	1	6	15	15	12	3
2250092	115	254	45	26	25	15	2	2	12	22	22	16	6
2250093	26	49	11	9	4	2	0	0	0	11	11	9	2
2250094	97	219	30	30	22	12	3	0	0	20	20	15	5
2250095	98	217	36	25	21	12	4	0	0	14	14	13	1
2250096	128	319	33	34	28	31	2	0	0	19	18	17	1
2250097	49	102	23	9	8	8	1	0	0	14	14	12	2
2250098	227	472	99	54	36	33	5	0	0	44	44	32	12
2250100	118	251	45	29	29	14	1	0	0	22	21	18	3
2250101	122	290	40	30	23	25	3	1	6	18	18	18	0
2250104	98	197	42	28	17	8	2	1	6	11	11	10	1
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
2250109	35	82	13	6	9	5	2	0	0	12	12	8	4
All Tracts	**2223**	**4990**	**788**	**592**	**436**	**335**	**63**	**9**	**55**	**431**	**425**	**323**	**102**

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	# of Buildings	# Res. Buildings
SEZ2001	E1	E3
2250065	4	1
2250071	18	14
2250072	10	5
2250073	21	18
2250074	11	11
2250076	4	4
2250078	4	4
2250079	18	15
2250080	5	5
2250082	9	6
2250084	13	13
2250085	13	12
2250086	15	15
2250087	11	9
2250088	1	1
2250089	20	19
2250090	12	12
2250092	17	17
2250093	8	7
2250094	17	15
2250095	15	14
2250096	17	16
2250097	14	11
2250098	36	33
2250100	18	16
2250101	20	18
2250104	12	10
2250105	2	0
2250109	10	7
All Tracts	**375**	**328**

Section 6: Building age & Building size

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Buildings	1919-Older	1919-1945	1946-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2005	2005-2011				1 Unit	2 Units	3-4 Units	5-8 Units	9-15 Units	16+ Units	Excellent Condition	Good Cond.	Mediocre Cond.	Poor Cond.
NSEZ	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15	E16	E17	E18	E19	E20	E21	E22	E23	E24	E25	E26	E28	E29	E30	E31
2250065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250071	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	9	0	12	1	0	0
2250072	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	0
2250073	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	3	2	1	2	6	5	0	11	5	0	0
2250074	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	1	3	1	10	0	0	0
2250076	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
2250078	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
2250079	0	1	1	5	6	1	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	0	3	2	2	5	2	13	0	1	0
2250080	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
2250082	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	4	1	1	0
2250084	0	2	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	0	4	0	2	2	5	0	8	4	0	1
2250085	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	2	2	7	1	9	2	1	0
2250086	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	9	2	1	0	4	4	5	0	10	4	0	0
2250087	0	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	0	4	4	3	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	12	0	0	0
2250088	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2250089	0	1	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	3	1	2	2	7	3	1	12	2	2	0
2250090	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	0	1	2	8	1	10	2	0	0
2250092	0	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	2	2	0	3	4	6	1	9	7	0	0
2250093	0	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	3	1	2	2	1	0	9	0	0	0
2250094	0	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	9	1	1	2	6	5	0	14	0	1	0
2250095	0	3	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	1	0	2	4	6	0	8	5	0	0
2250096	0	1	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	7	4	4	2	1	0	6	4	16	1	0	0
2250097	0	2	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	5	1	3	1	1	4	3	0	8	4	0	0
2250098	0	20	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	21	0	5	2	1	14	9	1	19	9	3	1
2250100	0	1	2	13	0	1	0	0	1	3	7	4	4	2	2	2	4	8	0	13	4	1	0
2250101	0	0	2	10	6	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	8	1	2	4	1	9	1	11	6	1	0
2250104	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	0	1	0	0	4	3	2	5	5	0	0
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	3	5	0	0
All Tracts	**0**	**49**	**53**	**160**	**47**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**53**	**72**	**135**	**63**	**45**	**25**	**39**	**80**	**116**	**18**	**235**	**75**	**11**	**2**

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Buildings	1919-Older	1919-1945	1946-1961	1962-1971	1972-1981	1982-1991	1991-2001	Residential 1	Res 2 Stories	Res 3 Stories	Res 4+ Stories	1 Unit	2 Units	3-10 Units	11+ Units
SEZ2001	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14	E15	E16	E17	E18	E19	E20	E21	E22	E23	
2250065	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
2250071	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	4	1	5	4	3	2	3	6	
2250072	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	2	
2250073	0	0	0	6	7	5	0	8	0	7	3	7	0	9	2	
2250074	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	4	1	2	4	4	0	5	2	
2250076	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	
2250078	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	
2250079	0	1	3	7	4	0	0	1	8	4	2	2	3	5	5	
2250080	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	
2250082	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	
2250084	0	0	6	6	1	0	0	4	2	4	3	4	1	7	1	
2250085	0	0	2	0	9	1	0	0	1	5	6	1	0	4	7	
2250086	0	1	2	11	0	1	0	3	1	6	5	3	0	10	2	
2250087	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	3	1	4	1	
2250088	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
2250089	0	7	5	7	0	0	0	7	3	5	4	4	0	13	2	
2250090	0	1	0	8	2	1	0	0	2	1	9	0	1	8	3	
2250092	0	3	9	4	0	1	0	5	2	6	4	4	0	10	3	
2250093	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	0	4	0	
2250094	0	4	10	1	0	0	0	2	3	10	0	1	1	10	3	
2250095	0	0	1	12	1	0	0	2	3	7	2	2	0	8	4	
2250096	0	1	2	7	5	1	0	4	3	3	6	5	1	1	9	
2250097	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	2	3	3	3	2	1	5	3	
2250098	0	7	20	1	2	1	2	5	6	16	6	5	3	18	7	
2250100	2	0	5	9	0	0	0	3	2	5	6	3	0	11	2	
2250101	1	1	2	8	4	1	1	3	6	0	9	4	1	9	4	
2250104	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	2	0	4	4	
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2250109	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	2	4	0	
All Tracts	**5**	**30**	**96**	**118**	**61**	**15**	**3**	**78**	**64**	**103**	**83**	**70**	**22**	**161**	**75**	

Section 2: Education & Employment

ISTAT 2011 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Uni Grads	High School Grads	Intermediate School	Elementary School	Literate, No Degree	Illiterate	Able to Work	Employed	Unemployed	Unable to Work	Homemakers
NSEZ	P47	P48	P49	P50	P51	P52	P60	P61	P62	P128	P130
2250065	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
2250071	53	131	61	19	14	1	146	132	11	109	19
2250072	50	101	50	25	9	1	103	98	3	117	25
2250073	53	96	34	24	16	0	114	109	3	81	16
2250074	30	44	16	14	12	0	59	52	4	42	7
2250076	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
2250078	13	25	10	3	5	0	25	20	4	25	4
2250079	53	91	43	26	5	1	118	109	6	84	14
2250080	2	19	12	3	2	0	19	17	1	15	4
2250082	16	38	22	15	9	2	46	45	1	49	10
2250084	12	56	24	18	10	0	54	48	3	57	8
2250085	46	100	52	25	13	6	120	110	7	108	21
2250086	36	63	28	17	9	0	79	76	3	59	14
2250087	14	36	16	13	1	0	41	40	0	33	7
2250088	25	32	15	7	3	1	41	39	2	37	5
2250089	22	73	45	32	8	0	94	82	9	70	18
2250090	57	110	63	37	15	0	133	124	6	121	34
2250092	34	80	67	40	22	0	112	101	7	105	20
2250093	8	16	9	8	4	0	20	20	0	23	6
2250094	62	129	36	24	13	0	99	94	5	147	22
2250095	43	70	39	33	17	2	101	95	5	86	18
2250096	66	102	65	43	22	2	142	126	12	128	25
2250097	8	40	25	20	6	0	44	37	6	47	9
2250098	53	175	124	77	25	4	236	210	16	188	44
2250100	47	95	49	34	8	3	111	102	7	112	23
2250101	45	118	53	35	17	0	139	129	7	103	22
2250104	57	62	34	19	10	0	87	85	2	80	11
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	12	40	18	22	7	3	38	34	3	57	9
All Tracts	**917**	**1947**	**1010**	**635**	**282**	**26**	**2326**	**2139**	**133**	**2084**	**415**

ISTAT 2001 Data Abbreviated

Census Tract	Uni Grads	High School Grads	Intermediate School	Elementary School	Literate, No Degree	Illiterate	Able to Work	Employed	Unemployed
SEZ2001	P47	P48	P49	P50	P51	P52	P60	P61	P62
2250065	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	2	1
2250071	22	99	69	25	12	0	121	112	5
2250072	36	130	60	24	10	1	145	137	8
2250073	29	86	65	28	13	0	106	91	9
2250074	15	53	33	15	9	0	68	59	7
2250076	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	3	0
2250078	10	23	13	8	4	0	26	25	1
2250079	33	83	47	35	21	0	106	98	5
2250080	0	17	14	8	4	0	18	17	0
2250082	9	45	26	22	6	0	50	46	4
2250084	10	47	39	33	10	0	62	51	6
2250085	34	119	91	53	8	1	153	129	17
2250086	21	72	38	27	9	1	88	77	7
2250087	12	31	25	19	9	1	39	39	0
2250088	17	43	19	11	8	1	48	42	3
2250089	10	63	62	43	17	1	84	78	4
2250090	44	129	73	38	20	0	158	147	5
2250092	16	51	76	44	21	3	97	90	5
2250093	5	22	6	16	2	0	22	22	0
2250094	50	161	55	24	10	0	127	115	7
2250095	23	85	48	48	15	1	112	98	9
2250096	46	109	80	70	23	0	141	124	10
2250097	23	48	23	36	10	0	66	58	4
2250098	34	119	139	100	31	2	219	199	12
2250100	28	108	64	38	8	2	111	104	6
2250101	49	120	59	39	16	1	140	135	4
2250104	33	52	29	23	15	0	71	61	9
2250105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250109	7	35	20	27	6	2	28	28	0
All Tracts	**616**	**1954**	**1276**	**856**	**319**	**17**	**2412**	**2187**	**148**