

CASAL BERTONE



A Neighborhood in Transition

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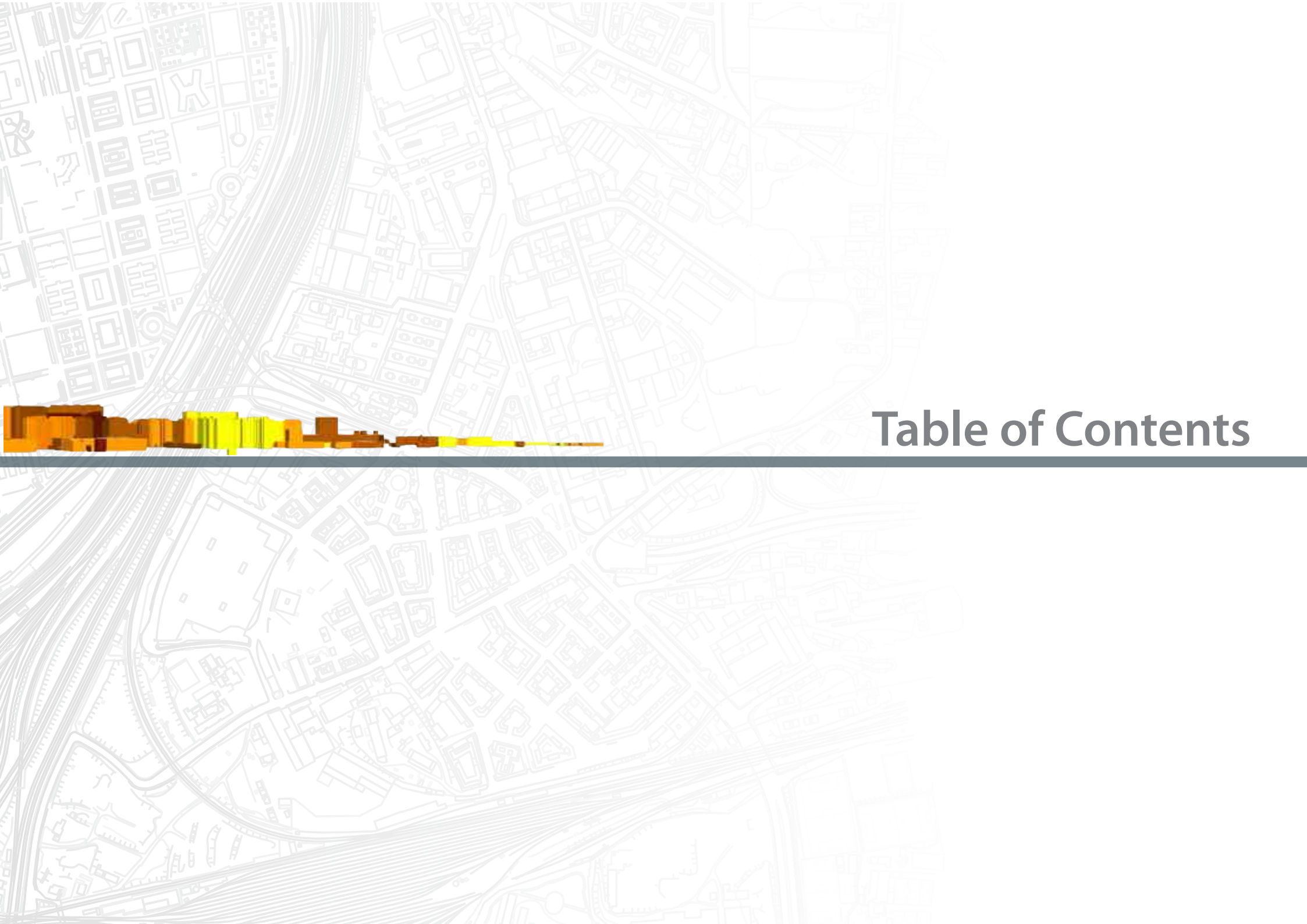
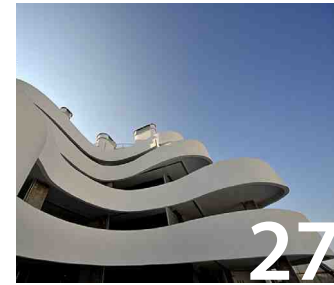


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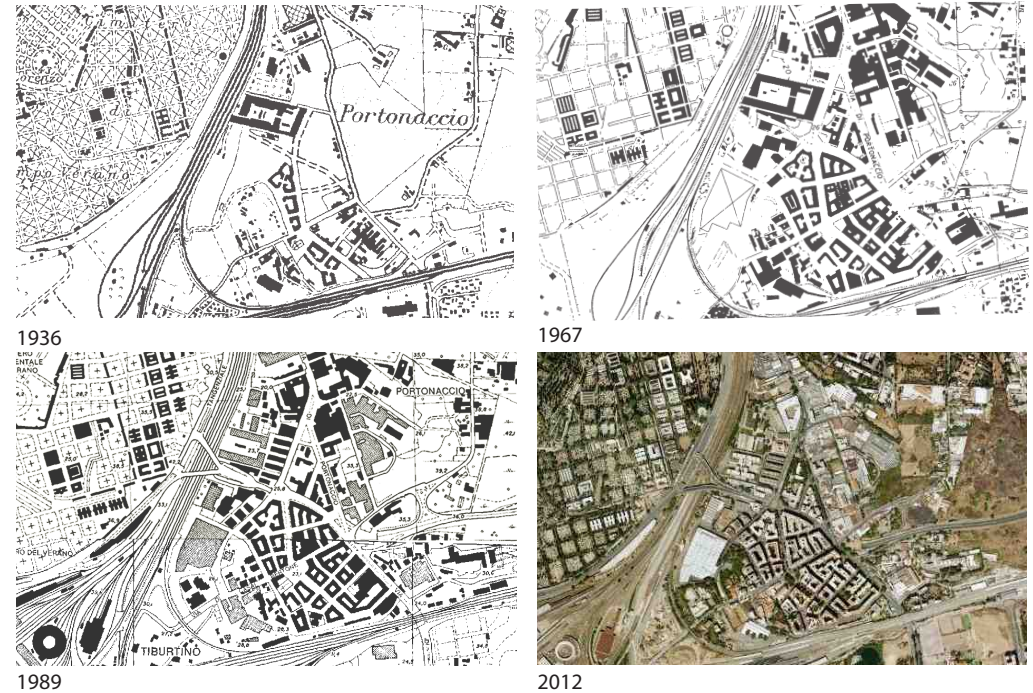
I. Introduction

Casal Bertone is a neighborhood located in the eastern part of Rome that has its formal roots going back to the 1920s. Some parts of the neighborhood have an even earlier history—dating back to the Roman age—as noted by recent archaeological discoveries. The area rests in the part of Rome that was considered the *Agro Romano*—a name describing the rural area that surrounded the city of Rome. Beginning in the 1920s, the area was used primarily for the railroad industry—a historical phenomenon for the area that is still relevant today (La Guida 2010).

The borders of the neighborhood are formed by transportation infrastructure. The eastern border is delimited by *Via di Portonaccio*, while the remaining borders are formed by the railroad infrastructure. The rail lines surrounding the area include the Roma-Ancona, Roma-Tivoli, and Roma-Orte in addition to *Stazione Ferroviaria Prenestina* to the south and *Stazione Tiburtina* to the north. The latter is now the new destination for high-speed rail traffic.

The railroads brought many working-class individuals to the neighborhood along with informal housing settlements along the railroads. Both public and private housing developments were built in the area to accommodate the increasing need for housing in the area. During World War II, Casal Bertone was hit by allied bombs that caused many buildings to be heavily damaged. Only beginning in 2006 was one of the partially destroyed buildings replaced (La Guida 2010). Today, many buildings in the area exhibit damage from bombing and give inhabitants a reminder of the war.

Today, the neighborhood is in a period of transition. The introduction of high-speed rail traffic to Tiburtina has brought increased interest to the area. In 2010, Casal Bertone was chosen as the first area in Rome to be the site of a new sustainable neighborhood model by *Change Mediterranean Metropolis Around Time (CAT-MED)*. The ultimate goal of CAT-MED is the identification of solutions that can “really affect the habits of citizens by offering them a new urban sustainable model that is both consistent and functional,” (Roma Capitale 2010).



Maps showing the development Casal Bertone from 1936 to present day.
Source: Italian Institute of Military Geography (IGM), Google Earth



Figure 1. The study area, with a core focus area inside the dashed line

II. Methodology

Choosing the Study Area

Our first look at Casal Bertone was limited to what we could see on a map. The railroads, major roads, and places like the cemetery were really notable. However, upon our first visit to the neighborhood, we realized that there were many places that we saw on the map that were not accessible to us. Many of these facilities include private properties, like those owned by the railroads, while access to others was limited due to construction or due to squatting.

After taking into account the limited accessibility to some areas, it became clear to the group that it would be best if we found a smaller area of the neighborhood on which to focus. We had hoped to find a particular part of the neighborhood that would serve as the major center of activity and showcase the identity of the neighborhood. However, our observations revealed to us that Casal Bertone, while its boundaries are clearly marked by major infrastructure, is a series of major points of activity that have their strongholds in different parts of the neighborhood. The decision was made to focus on the area that was predominantly residential, most accessible to us, and inclusive of major points of social interaction we encountered on the initial walk. The area is contained within the dashed line in Figure 1. The eastern border runs along Via di Potonaccio from Qube, a nightclub in the south, to Stazione Tiburtina in the north. The railroad tracks to the west and the south form the remaining border of our study area.

It is also worth mentioning here that the chosen area is, in fact, the official Casal Bertone. The area to which the group had, in error, been interchangeably referring as “Portonaccio” and “Casal Bertone” was not actually Casal Bertone. The group was informed during or interview with Zona Rischio, that Casal Bertone actually consists of the predominantly residential area demarcated by the aforementioned transportation infrastructure. The group had incorrectly been looking to examine areas beyond these borders, particularly south of Via Prenestina and east of Via di Portonaccio.

Casal Bertone is defined by the combination of revitalization projects and a strong dependency on the railroad industry. Our focus area is primarily residential, but is also inclusive of some of the older railroad infrastructure that was vital to the creation of the neighborhood. Within the study area are also many of the newer developments, like the CAM building, the Auchan, and the Redais development. Stazione Tiburtina is also included in an effort to capture some of the major transportation infrastructure changes that are impacting the neighborhood. With this particular survey area, it was possible to conduct a more thorough analysis because of the broad range of structural ages as well as the diverse group of people within the area.

Qualitative Data & Surveying Method

In order to collect data for the neighborhood, a street survey, which provides information on a street-level basis regarding aesthetics and uses, was employed. The street survey tool included various categories such as street width, traffic volume, availability of transit, etc. To conduct the street surveys (Appendix W), we decided to divide the study area into three parts: a northern tract from Via Partini to Via Pollio; a middle tract from Via Pollio to Via Casal Bertone; and a southern tract from Via Casal Bertone to the railroad. Accordingly, we divided the group into pairs and chose which of the tracts we wanted to cover. This left the northern part of Via di Portonaccio from Stazione Tiburtina for us to practice our surveying methods together. This way, we could establish how we wanted to rate particular components, establish what items to which we should pay careful attention, and possibly add additional items to the survey.

On our first session, we were joined by two Italian students to whom we assigned to the middle and southern tracts, respectively. We spent a significant amount of time walking the very short northern portion together to establish the aforementioned items. There seemed to be a fair amount of confusion among the group regarding how exactly to quantify what we saw and if



some items that were included in the survey would end up being extraneous information. Once we established a system, we split up into our groups and continued surveying our respective tracts.

After coming together after the first surveying session, we discovered that there were some inconsistencies in our survey methods. Some of the data that was collected was either not necessarily done so in an objective fashion, or there were insufficient recorded observations to determine on what criteria the ratings were based. For this reason, we sat down as a group again and changed some components of the survey. We then went out and resurveyed the neighborhood. We were able to talk to residents and even secure interviews with some of the developers.

Two formal interviews were set up for us. On February 27, 2012 we met with a representative from Zona Rischio, one of the neighborhood associations of Casal Bertone (Appendix AI). This gave us the opportunity to gather information about the new projects in the area from the perspective of the residents. We were also able to learn more of the history of the neighborhood and how it has changed over the years. We also met with a representative from (Real Estate Development Advanced Integrated System (Redais) on March 15, 2012. From this interview we were able to glean information regarding the developments that the company is currently sponsoring.



The market on Via Cesare Ricotti, one of many places where we conducted qualitative surveys. Sources (from left to right): Zona Rischio, Redais, Andrea Pasta

Informal interviews and cognitive mapping played significant roles in our analysis. The informal interviews essentially took place while we were walking the streets and completing our surveys. We would occasionally stop and ask people that we saw along the way various questions about the neighborhood. These included topics like safety, accessibility, and general activity, among other things. We also asked some of the residents to draw some Lynch maps. This helped us to develop a better sense of what the main areas of activity were, as well as to understand how residents perceive the area.

Quantitative Data

For a quantitative analysis of the neighborhood, ISTAT (Istituto nazionale di statistica) data from the 2001 census was used to aggregate information about employment, education, age, and building age. Data is provided on a census-tract basis, which enables isolating data from the confines of the study area and comparing it to the data for the rest of Rome. The data was also manipulated to create two distinct areas based on building age: Pre-war and Post-war. These categories were used to study potential spatially-based statistical patterns. From this data, bar charts and maps were created in addition to analyses of trends within the statistics. The majority of the quantitative analysis and data-consolidation occurred in Microsoft Excel.



Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice, the main gathering space of Casal Bertone.
Source: Andrea Pasta

Challenges, Assumptions, Compromises

For the duration of this project, we were presented with a number of difficulties that challenged our individual mindsets and perceptions, and tested the limits of our individual skills. A few of these stand out as extremely valuable lessons that we learned from this project.

As previously mentioned, the street survey was a hefty challenge. Determining what to include and how to standardize the inputs for the street surveys was a process that required visiting the study area in order to gauge what characteristics were more significant and to learn from mistakes that were made. Each group member had an interest that they believed should be reflected in our survey, but without an initial focus for the project, it was difficult to decide what aspects of the neighborhood should carry more weight.

Coupled with this challenge was the issue of subjectivity. Each group member came from a different part of the world and brought with them different perspectives and perceptions. We all had our own assumptions of what made a good neighborhood and what made a bad neighborhood. These assumptions, as we quickly learned, could not necessarily be applied to the landscape that was before us. Even while conducting the street surveys, we found ourselves making claims and noting certain characteristics of the neighborhood that were based only on our experiences at home. While these experiences are valuable, we learned through class

time and course readings that it is extremely necessary to be objective when conducting observations, lest one ends up making unsubstantiated claims.

Creating a building typology was a struggle that persisted well after we were halfway into the project. For several weeks, there was a general misunderstanding of what the building typology section had to include. As students in a non-design major, creating a visual representation of the building typology was a foreign task, but with the help of two Italian university students as well as primary information from residents, we were able to determine the eras of buildings as well as the historical context of those buildings.

The ISTAT data presented a different type of battle. While there was an abundance of data within, the data was eleven years old. This made it difficult to really get a sense of the current demographic composition of Casal Bertone. We found ourselves in a position where we were forced to make inferences about some things. Finding trends between different statistical data sets in ISTAT was a challenge because it was difficult to process the thousands of numbers that ISTAT provides to find meaningful correlations and comparisons. Many long hours were spent analyzing the outdated information to try to find these patterns.

Finally, there is the notion of teamwork. Though it seems cliché to discuss, it was still an important lesson. Many of us came into the project with a certain disdain for group projects for various reasons. Working with a team that comes from different academic backgrounds, styles of thinking, and organizational patterns is a challenge like none other. There is a need for constant communication regarding what tasks need to be handed out and what the overall vision is for the project. This way, the focus can be shifted from the individual interests of the members to the focal point of the project.

Regardless of the many challenges, we each gained a better understanding of the requirements of being a planner. We were able to study a beautiful neighborhood in Rome that is full of history, and in the process, we learned quite a bit about our own individual skills.

III. Theme

Through the street surveys and informal interviews, the group was able to locate a recurring theme. The focus of this study is the transition that Casal Bertone is experiencing as a result of the redevelopment of abandoned manufacturing buildings. Current redevelopment in Casal Bertone has taken a different form from the development that occurred in the early history of the area, in terms of level of design and amenities provided. The new developments have taken the form of apartment buildings, by real estate development companies Redais and CAM; and a shopping mall, Auchan. Casal Bertone has also been selected for redevelopment by Rome through the CAT-MED project (Changing Mediterranean Metropolises Around Time), which aims to create ecologically sustainable neighborhoods. Redais and CAT-MED are working together to redesign the streetscape of Casal Bertone, aiming to reinvent movement throughout the neighborhood and create an urban village within Rome. This section will explain the motivations, results and conflicts associated with the redevelopment of Casal Bertone in order to better demonstrate the frame through which we will focus our study.

Factors Leading to Redevelopment

Redevelopment in Casal Bertone has been fueled by current changes and historic advantages present in Casal Bertone. Eleonora Cuscinà, a La Sapienza engineering student collaborating with Redais for the CAT-MED project, emphasized location, connectivity and developable land as the key factors that attracted Redais to develop in Casal Bertone. The area has become one of Rome's centrally located communities due to the continuous urban growth of the city. In terms of connectivity, Casal Bertone is near two important transportation hubs for Rome and the region: Termini and Tiburtina stations. Termini is an important hub for the national and local trains, while Tiburtina station is the site for the high-speed rail that will connect to Naples and Milan. Finally, the neighborhood's industrial past has left many large industrial buildings abandoned, providing large tracts of developable land.

Community Concerns

The new wave of large private developments has spurred concern and action from the community. A number of civic groups have formed, aiming to preserve the quality and affordability of Casal Bertone for the current residents. Community organizations like Zona Rischio have been actively fighting to mitigate the effects of redevelopment as Alfredo, a Zona Rischio representative, explained. According to Zona Rischio, it has acted as a mediator between parts of the community and the developers to negotiate compensation for the developer's right to build. Dialog has resulted in agreements between developers and some members of the community for compensation packages. However, these compensation projects have been delayed for years for various reasons. Zona Rischio has also spoken on behalf of Casal Bertone to the city government. A primary concern of the association is that there is currently no master plan for the development of the Tiburtina area. Without a plan, the association feels that Casal Bertone's character and population are at risk of changing to accommodate a new population.



View of Redais development.
Source: Andrea Pasta

CAT-MED & Redais

The major developers in Casal Bertone do have plans in place to improve amenities for current residents. Compensation packages from the CAM developers have promised to provide amenities like a new public market and a community center. Redais is also attempting to improve the neighborhood and Rome through a partnership with the CAT-MED Project. The CAT-MED Project Description report describes the project as a collaboration between 11 different municipalities (including Rome, Turin, Athens and Barcelona) in the Mediterranean to promote sustainable construction and lifestyles in their cities. The goal is that by working together these cities can “lower the environmental impact of urbanization and limit greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) [sic]” (CAT-MED Project Description Report).



Source: CAT-MED

Each of the cities involved in the CAT-MED project select a neighborhood that applies different techniques to lower greenhouse gas emissions as a testing site for similar development in the future. In Rome, Casal Bertone was designated as the testing site. An analysis and possible development plan was developed by Redais, in cooperation with La Sapienza University. The proposed plan would reconfigure the hierarchy of streets to create arterials through certain parts of the neighborhood and improve pedestrian traffic in the rest of the neighborhood. The plan also calls for more green space and bike infrastructure to link the neighborhood to nearby transportation hubs, two features the neighborhood is currently lacking.

Currently, CAT-MED and Redais's proposed plan has no funding sources available. One possible solution that Redais proposed is for new developments to pay into a fund specifically for the improvement of Casal Bertone instead of into the general municipal fund. One criticism of this method is that it will create a dependence on new residential and commercial developments. Although the supply of housing will increase, it will likely be targeted at high-end clients, thereby rapidly changing the character of the neighborhood.

Application to Study

In order to focus on Casal Bertone's transition, research on the demographics of the current residents in the neighborhood will be presented. The group felt it was important to analyze employment to better understand the type of employment and income bracket of the community. Since the question of services was mentioned by multiple community members, current services available in Casal Bertone were surveyed, cataloged and mapped. These services will help explain why residents are demanding certain amenities from developers. These factors, along with land use and building typology, will help one to understand the transition that Casal Bertone is experiencing.

IV. Analysis

Land Use

Casal Bertone contains a diverse set of land uses, from light industry to one of the largest shopping malls in Rome. Industrial uses dominate Via di Portonaccio, particularly at the northern section near Via Tiburtina, where there are bus depots and warehouses. Scattered amongst these industrial complexes are a small number of retail establishments and a municipal park to be built as part of the Stazione Tiburtina redevelopment. Residential buildings, the majority of which are 6-9 story mid-rises built in the post-war period, are centered on Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice. A large number are mixed use with ground floor retail services, such as the postal service, small produce shops, and cafes.

Although land uses have always been changing, its pace has increased recently because of high quality transportation links, declining industry, and the opening of Galleria Auchan. As one of the inner suburbs of Rome, Casal Bertone is well served by public transit and major arterials. Its proximity to central Rome and relatively short commute time have made it an attractive location for employees. The second catalyst is the decline of industrial uses. Originally dominated by industrial zones, many of these lots are now underutilized and offer significant opportunities for developers because of its low property value and large lot size. The opening of Galleria Auchan in the 1990s further accelerated this trend by raising the profile of the neighborhood and signaling the willingness of the municipality to make large scale land use changes.

“Underutilized industrial lots offer significant opportunities for developers.”

Two major land use issues are evident – the lack of greenspace and an emerging divide between new Casal Bertone (Auchan, Redais, CAM) and old Casal Bertone (pre-90s development). Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice is considered the central gathering space and is also one of the only greenspaces currently in the neighborhood. As part of their previously mentioned compensation agreement, Redais has agreed to build a new market and greenspaces for the rest of Casal Bertone. As of April 2012, archaeological findings and squatters have halted progress and it remains to be seen when this agreement will be fulfilled. The second issue is an emerging divide between older and newer residents. Auchan, Redais, the new market and greenspace are all concentrated in the southwest corner of Casal Bertone. This land use divide is present because the majority of declining industrial lots are located in the southwest. Although there are numerous factors to social cohesion, this physical divide could be a contributing factor to a social divide in the future and should be accounted for in any plans.

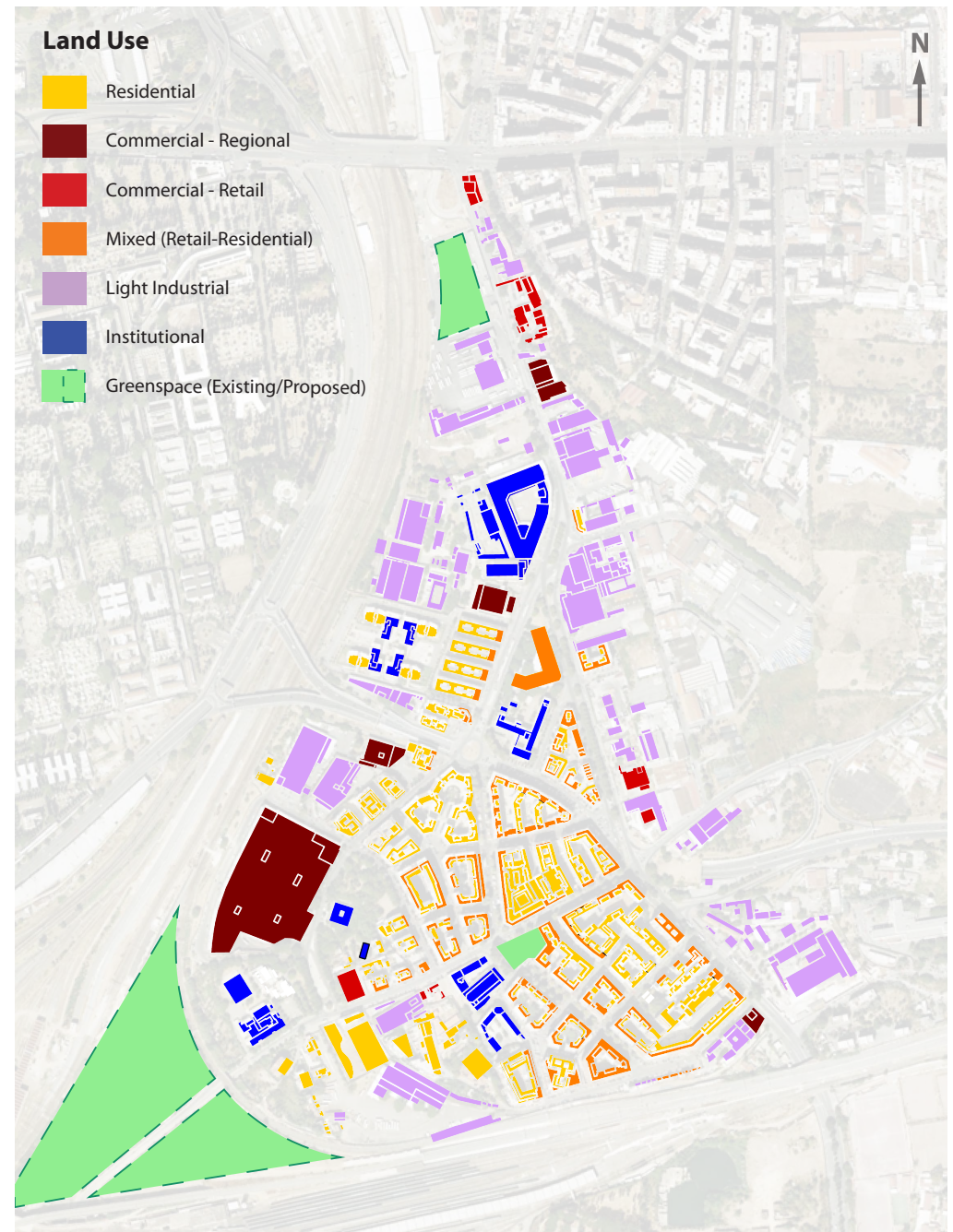
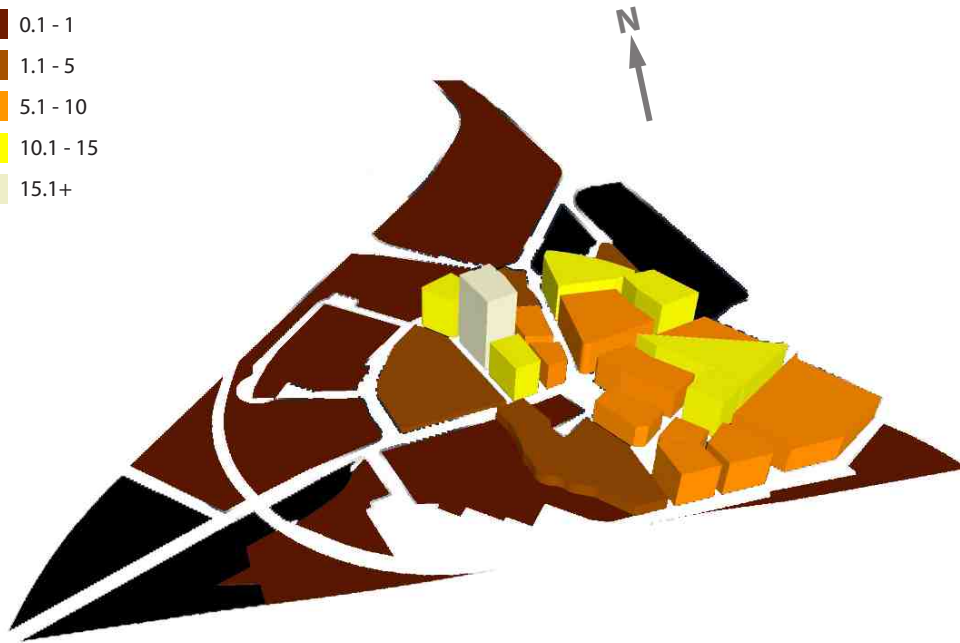
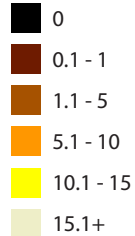


Figure 2. Land Use in Casalbertone

Density

Human Density. The divide between new Casal Bertone and old Casal Bertone is further evidenced by both the population density and the density of the built environment. The 2001 census tract shows that in terms of population density, Casal Bertone is split into two starkly different regions. The first is the relatively residential neighborhood that is located in the center and south-east of the neighborhood. The center of this neighborhood is Piazza di Santa Maria Consolatrice according to observation conducted in the piazza. Pre-1945 buildings located along a north-south strip along the west of the piazza hold a lower human population density. Post-1945 buildings hold a higher human density. The second region is the area that is along the periphery of the residential neighborhood. This is characterized by a very low density of residences, likely because it was previously used for industrial purposes.

Residents per 100 m²



Building Density. The density of the built infrastructure follows a similar pattern. The plots of land separated by roads in the residential neighborhood are also much smaller than in the industrial periphery. Thus, there is a larger number of buildings per square kilometer in the residential neighborhood than in the industrial periphery. Furthermore, buildings around Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice are much taller than those in the periphery, with pre-war residential buildings being slightly shorter than post-war residential buildings. Because the ISTAT data is dated, Figure 3b does not take into account the residents that new developments have attracted.

“The divide between new and old Casal Bertone is evidenced by differences in human and building density.”

Building Age (color) & Density (height)

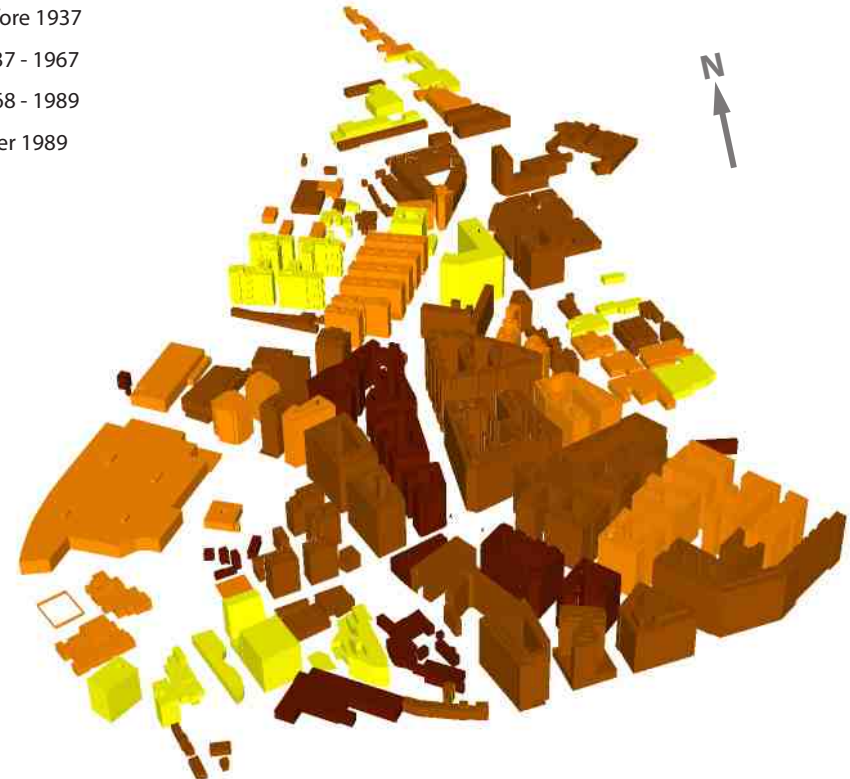
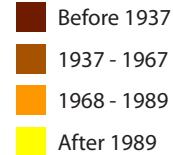


Figure 3a & 3b. Human and building density

Transportation

Even with the shifts in density over the years, the neighborhood has maintained a very good transportation system. Casal Bertone has always been defined by transportation, both in and around the neighborhood. During multiple interviews, residents identified the multitude of transportation options as a key feature and even part of the identity of the neighborhood.

The neighborhood is crossed by multiple bus lines and is within walking distance to the regional commuter rail, tram lines, Rome Metro, and future TAV (high speed rail). It is also located at the western terminus of A24, a limited access motorway that connects central Rome with the Grande Raccordo Anulare (regional ring road). Two railways form impenetrable edges to the south and west while Via Tiburtina and Via di Portonaccio form distinct boundaries to the north and east.

Via Tiburtina and Via di Portonaccio are seen as gateways to the neighborhood. Via Tiburtina, an 8-lane east-west arterial, is one of the major commuter routes connecting Central Rome with the periphery. Residents generally identify the road as the northern end of Casal Bertone. Intersecting with this road is Via di Portonaccio, an arterial which continues southward to Via Prenestina, Via Casilina, and Via Appia Nuova, connecting the inner suburbs of Rome.

“Residents are concerned with the effect of through traffic on neighborhood identity.”

Despite the saturation of transit surrounding Casal Bertone, residents have voiced that transportation options are lacking in the center. Commuters can take a 10 minute walk to Roma Tiburtina station, but most choose to take a small shuttle to avoid the narrow and potentially dangerous sidewalk up Via di Portonaccio. One citizen attributed the declining business to the rerouting of bus Route 409 from the heart of the neighborhood to Via di Portonaccio. On the contrary, residents also expressed concern over the effect of through traffic on local business and neighborhood identity. Many do not want Casal Bertone to be seen as a place to for others to drive through but as a place to live, work, and shop.



Figure 4. Street Typology in Casalbertone

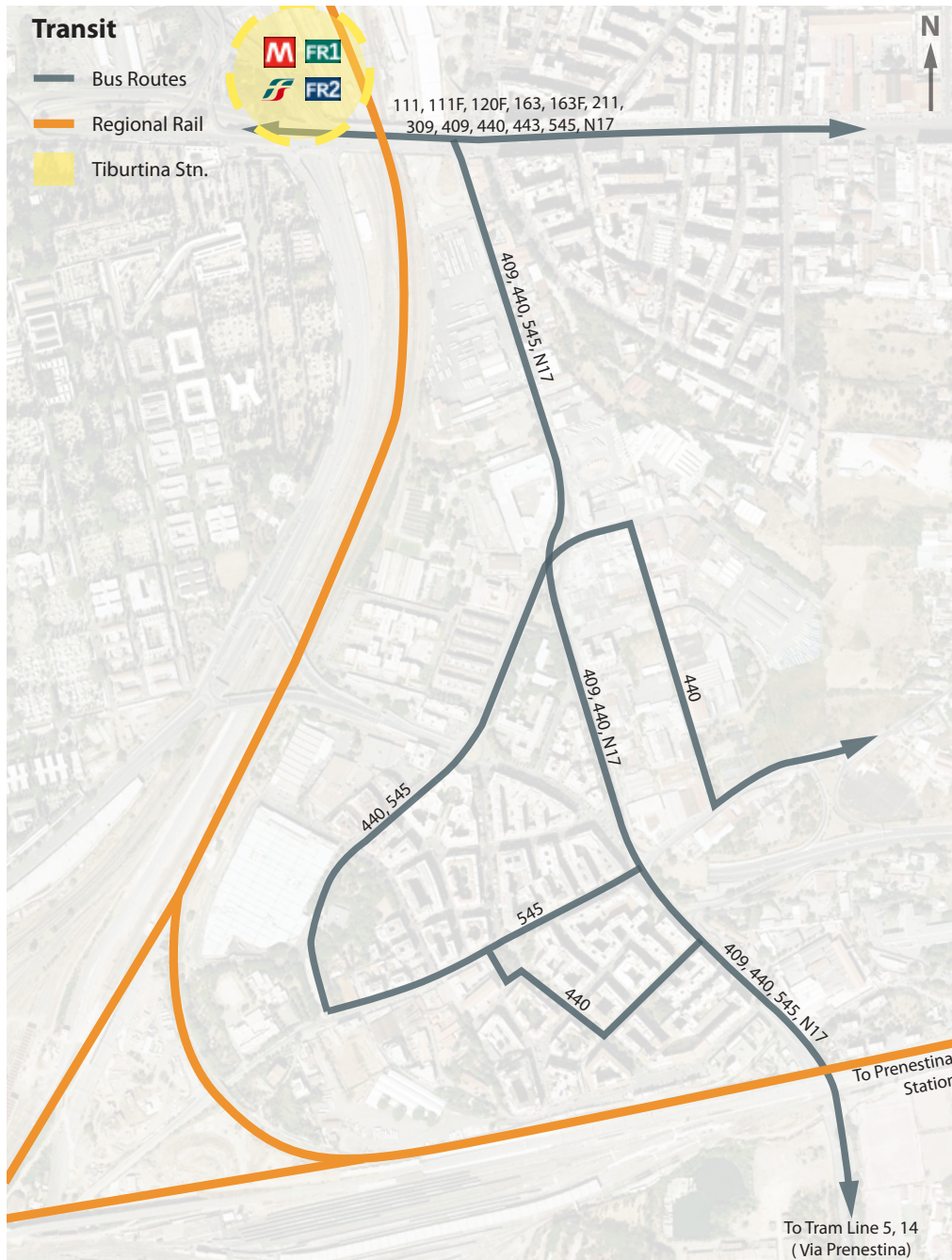


Figure 5. Transit in Casalbertone

Rail is central to the identity of Casal Bertone. Within walking distance is Roma Tiburtina (Metro Line B, FR1, FR2, TAV) which is being upgraded to become the central TAV station, connecting not only Casal Bertone, but the rest of Rome to the European high speed network. To the southeast is Roma Prenestina (FR2), a major stop for the regional commuter rail which many residents identified as a node and landmark during cognitive mapping (see further analysis on p. 19).

“Rail is central to the identity of Casal Bertone.”

The intersection of two major lines made it an ideal location for a railway depot. Its establishment in the 1950s sparked an outgrowth of related businesses, industries, and residences, making Casal Bertone one of the first neighborhoods to develop on the periphery of Rome. Rail is also catalyzing the ongoing redevelopment. As plans for the new TAV station have been finalized, land value in Casal Bertone has increased significantly, with real estate developers acquiring and converting brownfields into mid to high-end condominiums.

TAV has emerged as a politically divisive issue in other Italian cities, and it is no different in Rome. For some, TAV is seen as a sustainable form of transportation and economic development catalyst. For others, it symbolizes a top down approach of the EU rail program and the Italian national government that could destroy the historic character of the neighborhood.

Building Typology

Many residents worry that the development that will result from major projects like the TAV will only bring further contrast to the historic character of Casal Bertone. This contrast can already be seen in the new developments, as evidenced by the distinct classification of these buildings in the building typology. The building typology that was created is based on the information gathered from the street survey instrument and the visual assessments of buildings. The survey instrument provided information pertinent in forming the building typology, such as building age, architectural features, and building height. Initial observations of the site showed that Casal Bertone had an eclectic mix of building types. The building construction dates span from the 1920s, when the neighborhood was first built, to the current day. Along with these different housing types there is also self-built housing and different types of industrial buildings. The following typology incorporates this mix of building uses, age and construction. There are eight typologies with three sets of sub-typologies making to make a total of eleven typologies and sub-typologies.

“Residents worry that new developments will bring further contrast to the historic character of Casal Bertone.”

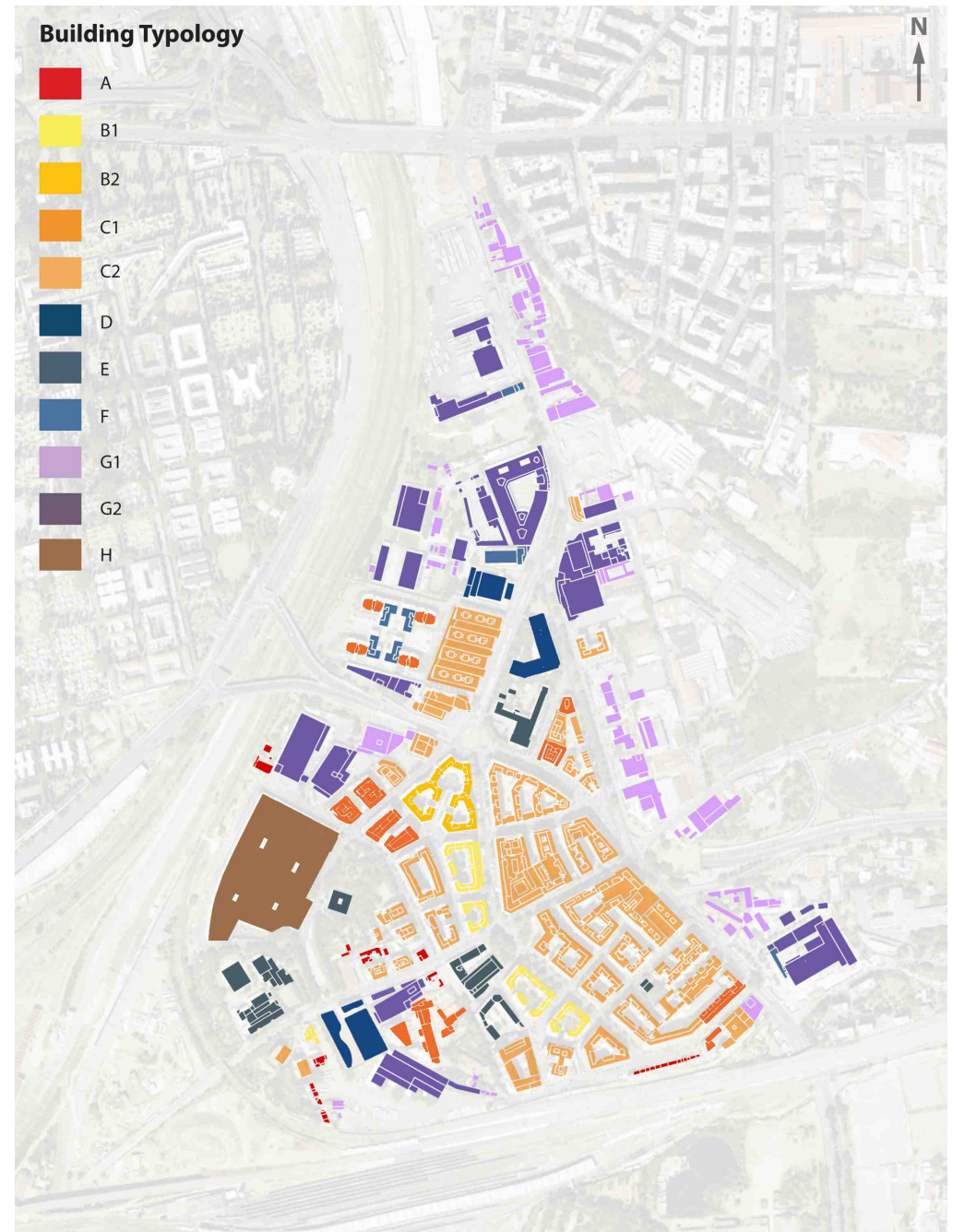
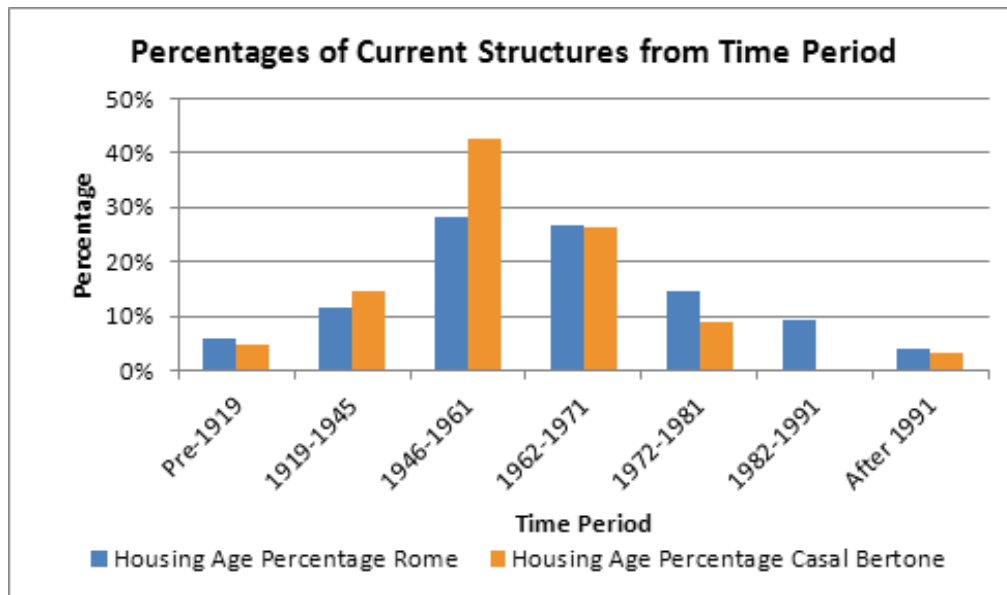


Figure 6. Building Typology in Casalbertone

Building Typology

A	Self-built residential housing. Generally three story buildings. There are some instances where there is commercial on the first floor.
B1	Apartment blocks built between 1920 and 1945. These apartments do not have balconies. There are usually architectural decorations in plaster or statues. Facades of some buildings appear to be significantly more worn with age than buildings from other eras.
B2	Apartment blocks with the same characteristics as B1 typology, but with street level commercial spaces.
C1	Apartment blocks built between 1946 and 1999. Usually with balconies. No architectural decoration. More floors than B buildings, but similar heights.
C2	Same characteristics as C1 typology, but with street level commercial spaces.
D	Apartment blocks Redais and CAM, and Best Western built after 2000. Represents a more contemporary architecture style. The buildings are characterized by a use of sustainable design and irregular shapes in the building plan.
E	Block long buildings in the rationalist or modernist style. Holding civic functions like schools and churches. Has features such as large windows and doors and can accommodate many people.
F	Buildings with large windows and a unified front. These buildings have rationalist architecture with no decoration. They hold office activity.
G1	One or two story building with an eclectic building form. Usually set back from the street for parking. Exposed metal and grey paint on façade.
G2	One to two story building with few entrances. Continuous building surface facing the street with few windows. Usually industrial.
H	There is only one building in this typology, the Auchan shopping mall. The building has one of the largest footprints in the area and it has only one floor. The architecture of the building uses features like pilasters and arches, but with a modern interpretation.

The first four typologies describe residential buildings. Since residential buildings are more prevalent than other types, it was appropriate to properly differentiate these groups to account for differences. It was decided to first separate the self-built housing into its own category (Type A). These buildings are self-built housing as denoted by their location and construction quality. This housing is generally three stories at the maximum. There are some instances where there is commercial on the first floor.

Besides self-built housing, there are three typologies that describe the formally constructed apartment block residential buildings. The three typologies roughly correspond to significant eras in the neighborhoods development. These three typologies correspond with: 1920-1945 (Type B), 1946-1999 (Type C), and 2000 to the present day (Type D) there is a further distinction for these groups where sub-typologies correspond to the presence of commercial space on the bottom floor.

“Arrangement can be attributed to stages of development and the early decision to separate manufacturing from residential.”

The first typology begins after 1920, when the first building in Casal Bertone was reported to have been built in 1926, and ends at 1945. The housing in this category is usually decorated with architectural elements in plaster or statues. Like the self-built housing, these apartments do not have balconies. The facades of some buildings appear to be in a greater state of disrepair. Further, B1 is an apartment with no ground floor commercial and B2 has ground floor commercial.

Type C buildings are apartment blocks that were constructed between 1946 and 1999. This era saw a significant growth of the neighborhood with 112 buildings built between 1946 and 1971 (ISTAT). Construction activity lessens after 1971 to 15 new buildings. Since the architecture features of the 1946-1999 buildings types were comparable and so few buildings were built between 1971 and 1999 these buildings were grouped together. This typology is characterized by rationalist architecture with little architectural ornament and balconies. An interesting feature is that there are more floors in type C apartments than B buildings, but both are similar heights. As with the distinction in Type B, C1 has no ground floor commercial space while C2 does.

Type D buildings are distinct from the previous types in the style of architecture in which they were built. These buildings represent the new development occurring in Casal Bertone with CAM and Rêdais. The inclusion of the Best Western was seen as appropriate since it shares similarities in the newer apartment buildings and the lobby on the first floor has similar architecture to the first floors of Rêdais and CAM. These buildings are characterized by irregular shapes in the building plan and higher level of design.

Civic and government buildings (Type E) are another typology distinct in their use and architecture from the previous types. These buildings are able to accommodate many people and hold civic functions. Buildings in this category include the educational institutions and the main church, Santa Maria in Consolatrice.

Typology F contains buildings that hold office activities. These buildings have large windows and a unified front. They have rationalist architecture with no decoration. Some of these offices are attached to manufacturing buildings. The F typology contains offices such as the medical clinic and the National Rail office.

The G typology describes manufacturing buildings. This typology is divided into two subgroups of G1 and G2. The difference between Type G1 and Type G2 is generally the size and imposition that these buildings have on the street. A G2 building would probably take up an entire block with a uniform façade, while G1 buildings are smaller. G1 buildings are mostly concentrated on Via di Portonaccio and some have been converted to commercial use. Many G2 buildings are abandoned. Based on their current usage the G1 buildings appear to be more adaptable and can be used for a purpose for which it was not intended.

The final typology is H. This typology describes the Auchan shopping mall. Since this building is very distinct from the other buildings mentioned previously, it is in a typology of its own. The building is unique in that it is the size of a G2 building, but has distinct architectural features from a G2 building. It is also the only building that is strictly retail space.

It was apparent when mapping these typologies together that there was an important core-periphery distinction in regards to the typology of buildings. Type B buildings are located in the activity center of Casal Bertone, along Via di Cesare Ricotti, Via di Antonio Baldissera, Via di Casal Bertone, and Via di Cesare Ricotti. North of this tract of Type B buildings is where most of the Type C buildings are located, though there are some dispersed throughout the entire neighborhood. On the periphery are the Type G and Type D buildings. The building arrangement can be attributed to Casal Bertone's stages of historical development and the decision to separate manufacturing from the initial residential buildings. Type D buildings like Rêdais have had to develop on the periphery because the center has already been densely developed. Spatial patterns in regards to the other building typologies are less evident and seem to be constructed where land was available in the development of the neighborhood.



An example of Typology C2, a residential mid-rise with street level retail.

Source: Adrian Yuen

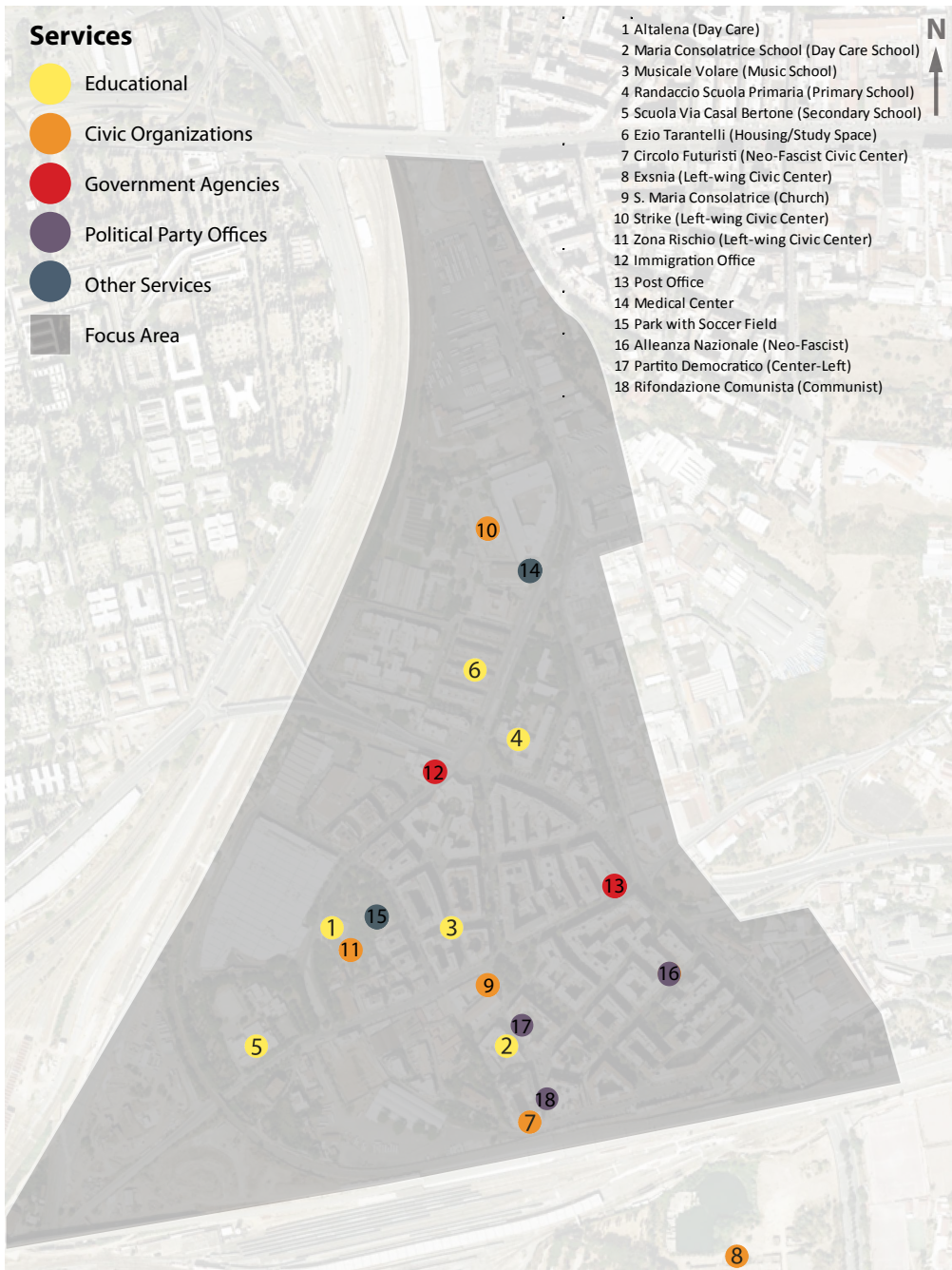


Figure 7. Services in Casalbertone

Services

A common critique by the residents of Casal Bertone was a lack of services in the area. We decided that mapping and cataloging services in the area would help us understand what types of services exist and whom they are serving. After compiling information about educational services, medical services, and civic services from the Roma Tiburtina website, a directory of services on the Zona Rischio website, and the street survey information, the group was able to put together a map of services. The map features entities that provide services in human development (intellectual, spiritual, physical activity) and improvement to the welfare of the public.

Looking at the map one can see that civic associations and educational institutions are the most prevalent. Three political offices are located in Casal Bertone. There is also a medical center, post office, immigration office, church and park with a soccer field. Some of these locations blend into other groups, like the Exsnia complex that has a park and social center. The locations of these services seem to be uniform throughout the neighborhood.

The educational services are mostly for students 18 years old and under. However, there is a student housing apartment building provided by LazioDisu called Ezio Tarantelli (www.laziodisu.it). This apartment building provides study areas that are utilized by residents as well as to students that live elsewhere. Other education buildings provide day care (Altalena), and public and private schooling options for parents. The public schools are Randaccio Scuola Primaria (primary school) and Scuola Via Casal Bertone (Secondary School). Etnofonie is the only school for music, or any other school to develop artistic talent, that was found in the neighborhood. There was a middle school in Casal Bertone, but it was shut down and is now inhabited by squatters.

It should be noted that there is currently no center for the elderly in Casal Bertone. The former elderly center was demolished to make room for the CAM development. This center has not been replaced and there are no plans to replace the center in another location. Other services for the neighborhood are associated with government agencies like the post office and the immigration office.

Civic organizations like Santa Maria Consolatrice, Zona Rischio and Circolo Futuristi make up the other large group of service locations for Casal Bertone. Santa Maria Consolatrice is the main church in the neighborhood and performs many of the traditional services associated with religious buildings. Other civic organizations are trying to fill a perceived void of services in the neighborhood and even serve as an organized voice for the neighborhood to mitigate development. For example, Zona Rischio maintains a dialog with developers to speak on the behalf of Casal Bertone (Zona Rischio Interview). Zona Rischio and Circolo Futuristi have resources like libraries and music nights that serve the local community, while Exsnia and Strike serve the Tiburtina area with a park and immigration services respectively.

Though the services provided by organizations like Magazzini Popolari and Circolo Futuristi are similar, these groups hold conflicting political views. Recently, the ideological tensions have escalated to a conflict between Magazzini Popolari, a leftist organization, and Circolo Futuristi, a Fascist organization. According to a recent issue of La Repubblica, the fighting began with tensions between both sides over minor acts of crime, but this tension escalated when a group from Circolo Futuristi attacked a pair of young men in front of Magazzini Popolari, where a riot eventually ensued. Both sides are now putting blame on the other for the fight (Giannoli). This fighting highlights the complicated dynamics of these civic organizations that help the neighborhood, but simultaneously lack the formality to deal with issues in a reasonable manner.

“Civic organizations are filling a perceived void of services and some are trying to be an organized voice for the neighborhood.”

Without these social centers, the majority of the services in the area have been geared towards educating youth. Before CAM was built, the elderly had a space for their specific needs, but since this no longer exists the medical center is the one of the only services that have the needs of the elderly in mind. There is only one place for green space in the neighborhood which is a service needed by a wide range of Casal Bertone’s population. Though these services are also changing, as the demolition of the elderly center to make room for CAM demonstrates. The new housing developments are looking to supplement services in the form of green space and a new social center, but it is still uncertain if these services are moving away from meeting the needs of the current residents. Also, the question remains of whether social centers will be necessary and if they should be prepared to replace services that are being lost due to new development.



Inside the Strike social center.
Source: Adrian Yuen

Defining Cognitive Maps

Five elements make up a cognitive map - paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. These features are listed in order of number of times mentioned:

<i>Paths</i>	Channels along which the observer customarily, occasionally, or potentially moves - i.e. Portonaccio, Tiburtina, Prenestina, Cesare Ricotti
<i>Edges</i>	Linear elements not used or considered as paths - i.e. Railroads
<i>Districts</i>	Medium-to-large sections of the city, conceived of as having two-dimensional extent, which the observer mentally enters "inside of," - i.e. Casal Bertone, Pigneto
<i>Nodes</i>	Arc points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are the intensive foci to and from which he is traveling - i.e. Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice, Public Market, Tiburtina Station, Piazza Cristoforis
<i>Landmarks</i>	Another type of point reference, but in this case the observer does not enter within them, they are external - i.e. Auchan, Strike, LazioDisu Chiesa S. Maria Consolatrice, Scuola Randaccio, Post Office

Source: Kevin Lynch, *The Image of the City*, pp. 47-48

Cognitive Mapping

Cognitive maps, the way that residents conceptualize their neighborhood, is a useful tool in discerning the important features that are useful in residents' values (Lynch 46). Kevin Lynch's method for collecting and documenting cognitive maps was an important tool in our analysis. We utilized Lynch's typology of map features to discern and translate the cognitive maps we received. Understanding the similarities and differences between the different types of residents is particularly important in neighborhoods in transition like Casal Bertone.

We were able to interview six individuals or groups in Casal Bertone of different backgrounds and ages. Despite the diverse group of people surveyed, there were common themes represented in the cognitive maps. The most common feature was Via di Portonaccio, the eastern boundary of our study area, which was represented in all six cognitive maps. After Via di Portonaccio, Via di Tiburtina, the Auchan, Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice, and the public market were identified by five of the maps. Largo Preneste, Via Casal Bertone were identified on four cognitive maps. There were other features that were identified, but these were generally later in the development of each map, which suggests the features are not as useful in identifying Casal Bertone.

"Comparing the perception of different types of residents is particularly important in a neighborhood in transition."

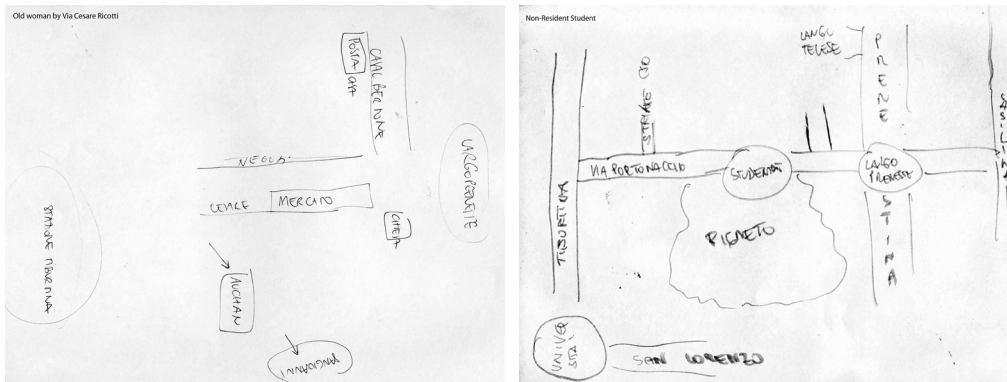


Figure 8. Example of Lynch maps collected from Casal Bertone

Via di Portonaccio was identified consistently by the six groups of people. Via Tiburtina was also often drawn, but one time as the train station. Via Portonaccio was generally identified as a boundary to Casal Bertone, with the exception of the cognitive map of a visitor to the area. A female student visiting the publicly funded student housing identified Via di Portonaccio and Via di Tiburtina as paths to reach Casal Bertone from La Sapienza University. The visiting student's map addresses Via di Portonaccio as a connector to other key parts of Rome. In contrast, the five other maps show Via di Portonaccio solely as a boundary rather than as a path and do not mention other features outside of Casal Bertone, besides Tiburtina station. While there is a perception that Portonaccio is a clear eastern boundary for the neighborhood, the same cannot apply for the western side of Casal Bertone since none of the maps have the railroad or any feature west of the Auchan. The lack of definition on the western-most side of Casal Bertone is interesting considering that railroads seemed to create a defined edge. The clearly defined boundaries of Via di Portonaccio and Via di Tiburtina suggest that these are utilized more often than the western boundaries, which could be due to important corridors off Via di Portonaccio that connect to the rest of Rome.

Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice, the Auchan, and the public market were identified in five of the six cognitive maps. These features represent important nodes and landmarks for Casal Bertone. The Auchan, a shopping mall, was mentioned by all six interviewees, but not drawn on the visitor's map. The Auchan was most likely identified by all groups because it is a regional commercial destination. The public market and Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice, on the other hand, were only identified by the residents of Casal Bertone, but by every resident consistently. Based on the presence of Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice and the public market on the maps of Casal Bertone residents, one can infer that they have the same level of association as the Auchan.

Other map features seemed to be specific to the interviewees. The student housing apartment provided by LazioDisu was identified by the visiting student and two student residents of the apartment complex (Appendix AJ, maps 1 and 3). Two people identified Via Baldissera on their respective maps because they lived on that street (maps 5 and 6). An elderly woman walking her dog identified Via Cesare Ricotti as a principal street, possibly because she only travels to the market down the street from due to her limited mobility (map 3). These all provided useful information in analyzing the important features for specific groups.

It is interesting to note the similarities in the features selected in the diverse group sampled. For example a comparison of Mario, a resident of Casal Bertone for 72 years, (map 4) and Alesso a resident for a few months, (map 5) demonstrates that the differences between the maps come from the level of detail. Mario had much more detail in his map than the Alesso, though this detail is due to his familiarity of the neighborhood. Though, Alesso and Mario seem to give the same importance to features like Via di Portonaccio, Via di Casal Bertone, and the Auchan. The fact that a new and an old resident identify the same important features in their map suggests that there may not be a divide between the old and new residents of Casal Bertone in terms of utilization of space and spatial awareness.

Lynch Map - Mario & Mario

Mario (72 years in neighborhood) and Mario (Been here since the '70s), part of a group of older men in Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice. Lives on Via Cesare Di Ricotti near piazza.

Map

- Church and Piazza
- Auchan
- Post Office
- Schools
- Market
- ATAC

Border

- Bridge on Portonaccio heading towards Prenestina
- Via Portonaccio

Transportation

- South of Via Casal Bertone less traffic
- Well connected

Routine

- Cesare Ricotti and Pittalunga

Park

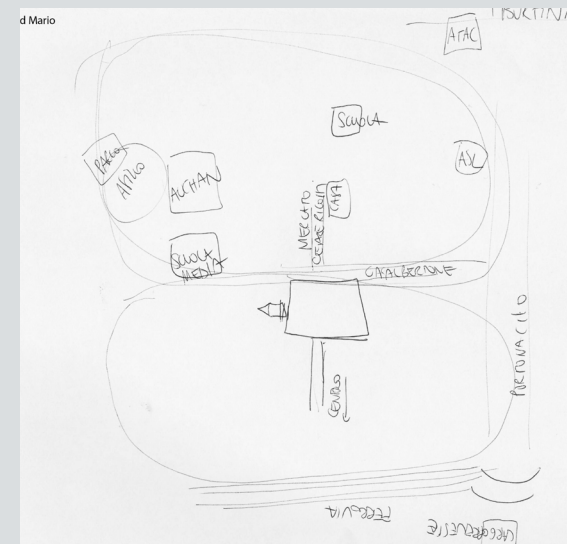
- Near Auchan
- Group of elderly people took back the park for the community
- Private land

Problems

- Only one space for sitting
- Private park
- Little green space
- New development keeps happening

Changes

- New buildings, more traffic
- Recent closing Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice to traffic (100 piazze)
- Piazza separated neighborhood like Berlin Wall
- Less traffic in area south of Via Casal Bertone



Lynch Map - Female Student

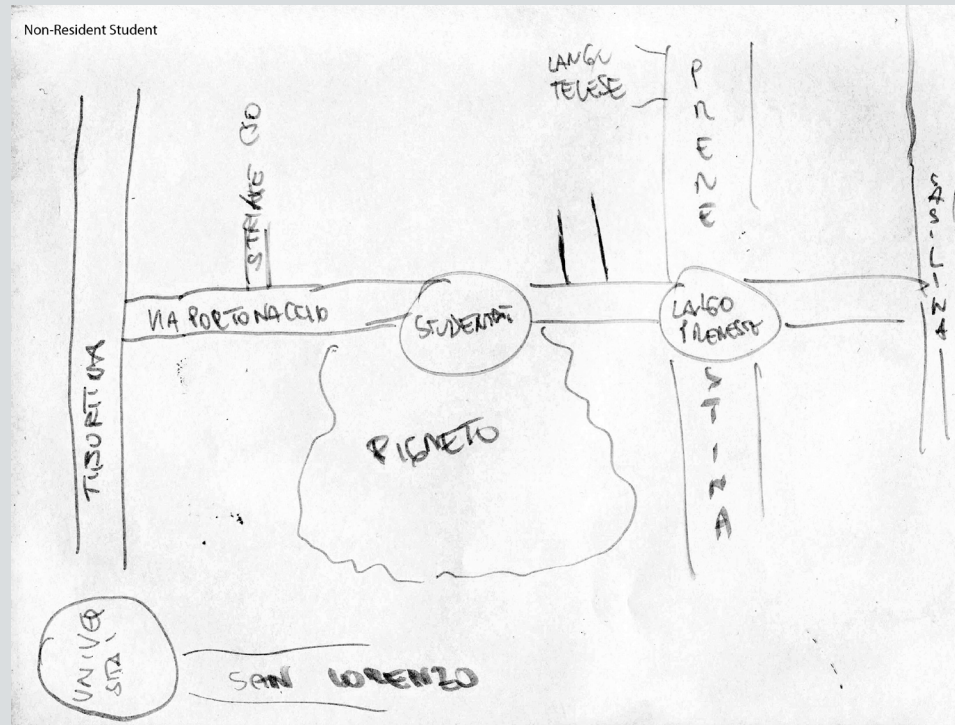
Female Student- On her way to study, does not live in area
Location: Student housing entrance

Map

- University first
- Path: Tiburtina
- Path/Edge: Portonaccio
- Node: Student housing
- District: Pigneto area
- Node: Strike
- Student locations: Qube (she doesn't go there), Auchan

Transportation

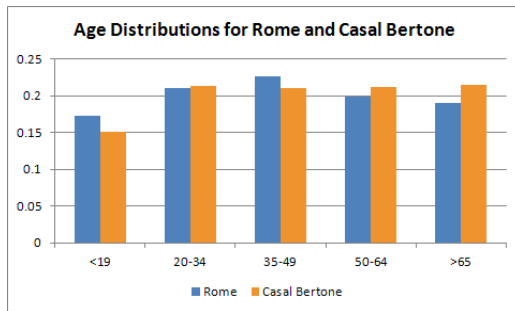
- Took bike (primary mode of transportation)
- Casal Bertone is bad for biking



Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice, the most identified node and landmark in Casal Bertone.
Source: Andrea Pasta

Demographics

Census data from the 2001 ISTAT (Istituto nazionale di statistica) was utilized to gather information about the individual census tracts of the city of Rome. Using ArcGIS, the group was able to extract data for age groups, education, employment and building age on an individual census tract basis. By isolating the census tracts that define the area of focus, the group was able to study the demography of Casal Bertone within the context of the rest of the city of Rome. Given that the data is from 2001, there may be limitations to their application in 2012.



The first set of data focuses on the age groups represented in Casal Bertone. Age groups were consolidated in order to facilitate data analysis. The approximately fifteen-year age groups are used because they designate specific stages of life to age. For example, years 0-19 is representative of all children and teen-aged students that are not typically a part of the working population, and years 35-49 represents the middle-aged population that typically has children in the household as well. The data was also analyzed for the total population, male population and female population.

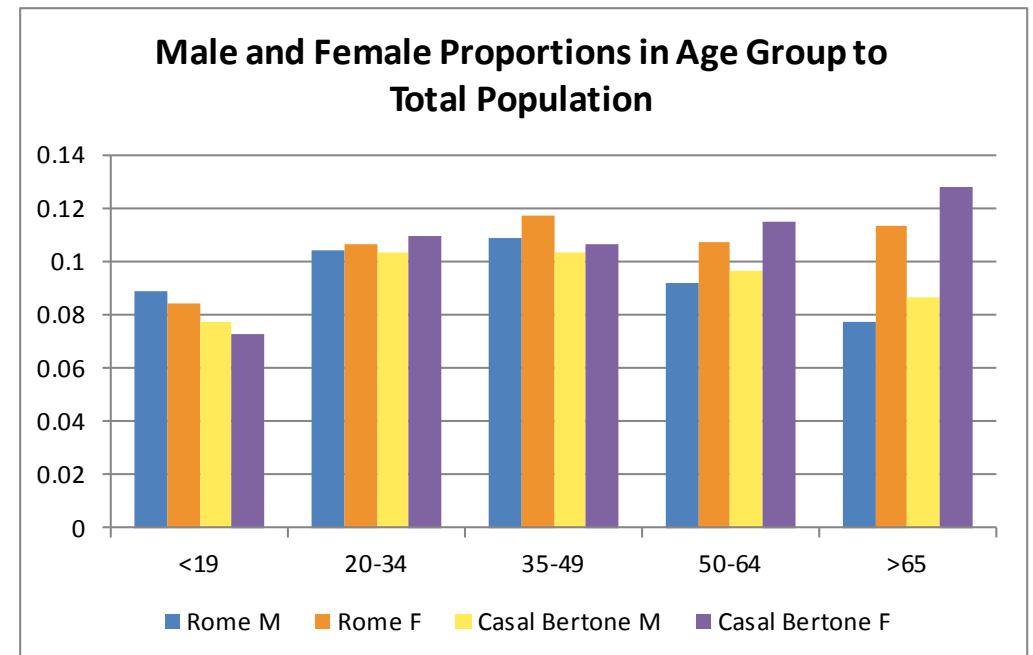
In general, there was little discrepancy between the Rome data and the Casal Bertone data for proportions of different age groups to the total population of the study area. However, the 0-19 age group is a considerably lower proportion of the total population in Casal Bertone compared to Rome. In addition, the age groups 50-64 and 65 & up; for males, females, and the combined population; the proportions of the total population in Casal Bertone are noticeably higher than those of Rome, although they are not hugely disproportionate with other age groups in the neighborhood.

As is visible from the figures to the right, the age distribution for Rome lies largely on the standard bell curve distribution with higher proportions in the center of the distribution and lower proportions at the edges of the distribution. Though there is relatively little change between percentages between Rome and the study area, the total and female population data do not follow the bell curve distribution as does the male population data. From the age group data for the total population of Casal Bertone, it is evident that, excluding the 0-19 age group, there is a fairly even spread amongst the age groups and there is no one age group that has a significantly higher population. For the female age data, there is a gradual increase in proportion as the age groups increase. This is most likely attributed to the longer life expectancy of women in general. With birth rates projected to decrease and life expectancy projected to increase over the next fifty years, it would be reasonable to predict an increase in older populations and slight decrease in the middle-aged population. Despite these projections for life expectancy

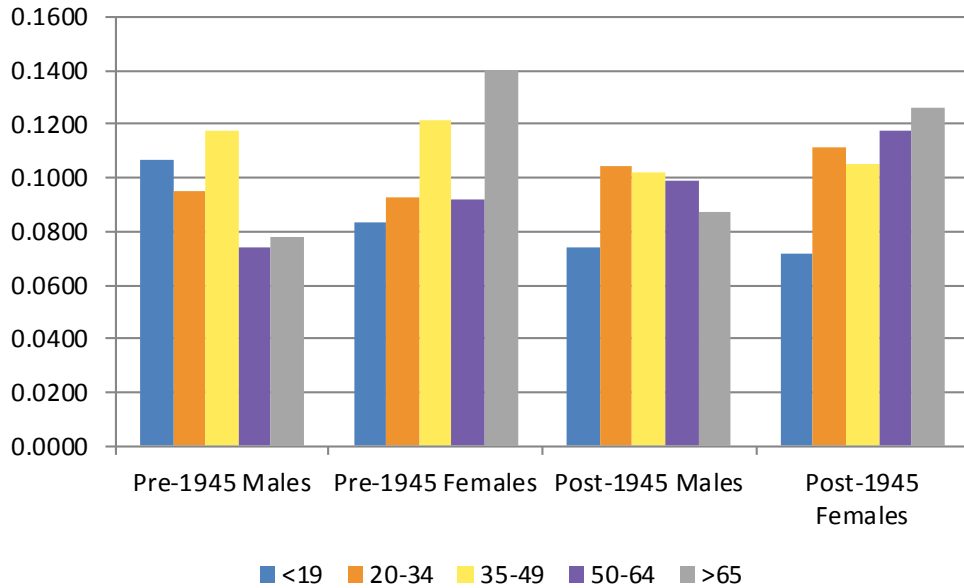
in the Lazio region, this neighborhood may be an exception and experience an increase in the middle-aged population as Casal Bertone transforms and redevelopment propagates through the neighborhood.

To determine whether or not there was not a spatial distinction in age distribution, the Pre-war and Post-war categories were used to distinguish old and new Casal Bertone. The bar graph shown here represents the proportions of each of the age groups of total population for the two groups of census tracts. One common element between the bar graphs for the entire neighborhood and for the Pre-and-post-war sections is that overall, there is a larger proportion of older residents to younger residents. However, there are larger proportions for age groups 35-49 and 65 & over, but a significantly lower proportion of those aged 50-64 in the Pre-war category than in the Post-war category. The figure that shows age distributions in Pre-war and Post-war Casal Bertone show that this gap in age spread is only evident for females in the Pre-war area. There are a few possible explanations for this discrepancy in age distribution that warrant further investigation. Given the location of these tracts in the center of the neighborhood, there is a clear pull to reside in this area.

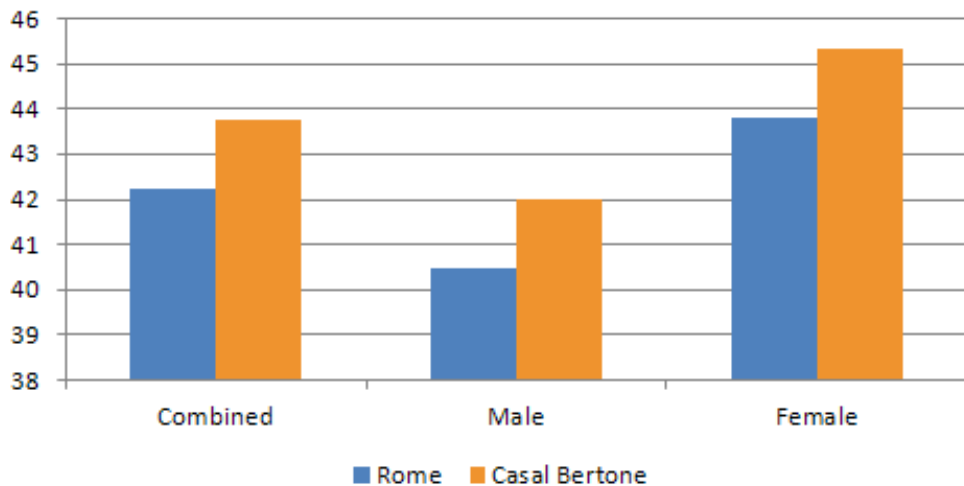
One hypothesis to explain the generation gap in population is that the residents of the 35-49 year range are the children of the 65 & over females, but there is no conclusive evidence to prove this. Another interpretation of the data might be that some of the residents in the 35-49 age range are newcomers to the neighborhood. Females over the age of 65 in the Pre-war census tracts have the largest proportion of the total population of Casal Bertone over every



Age Distributions by Gender for Pre-War and Post-War Casal Bertone



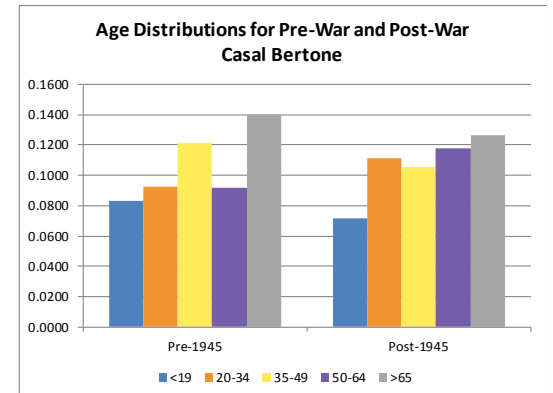
Estimated Mean Age



other age-gender category. This may explain the difference in household size between Pre-war (2.26) and Post-war (2.34) Casal Bertone, since household size typically decreases as the age of the household increases. This could indicate that the 35-49 year residents are not the children of the 65 & over residents, but are simply new residents in Casal Bertone. These hypotheses are, however, speculative and further analysis must be conducted in order to determine a more conclusive reason for the dip in population for female residents aged 50-64.

“Females over the age of 65 in the Pre-war census tracts have the largest proportion of the total population.”

In order to do some further analysis of the information, a grouped data mean using midpoints was calculated. This method of calculating a mean is largely inaccurate, but considering that the data does not lend to a more accurate means of calculating average age, this method still provided some useful approximations. For each of the original, unconsolidated age groups, the midpoint was calculated. For the age group for 74 and over, the life expectancy at birth numbers from ISTAT were used as the upper age limit for total population, males and females in order to determine the “midpoint”. The principal finding of performing this calculation was the consistently higher average age for Casal Bertone than that of Rome. There are one-year gaps in average age for the total populations and for males, and a two-year gap in average age for the female populations.



Overall, Casal Bertone exhibits a fairly even spread of age, with combined male and female populations and excluding the 0-19 age group. However, when the data is split into male and female data, the male age distribution follows a general bell curve shape, whereas the female age distribution is more skewed toward the right (older population). This also holds true for the Pre-war and Post-war areas of the neighborhood. In general, the neighborhood also has a small household size, attributed to its older female population. The data for this neighborhood must be analyzed based on gender, as the combined data is so skewed by the female data that it misrepresents the neighborhood.

Education & Employment

The general trend in Rome from 1981 to 2001 with respects to education has been towards a larger percentage of citizens attaining higher levels of education, specifically secondary and tertiary degrees. In 1981, the percentage of people who had at least attained a secondary degree was 25.64% while in 2001, that figure increased to 46.46%, an 81.20% increase. In reference to “a neighborhood in transition,” it would be expected that the popularization of pursuing higher education would be reflected in Casal Bertone. Therefore, to investigate this, we look at the old pre-war built neighborhood versus the post-war neighborhood to see whether there is a difference in education levels in newer parts of Casal Bertone from the old parts.

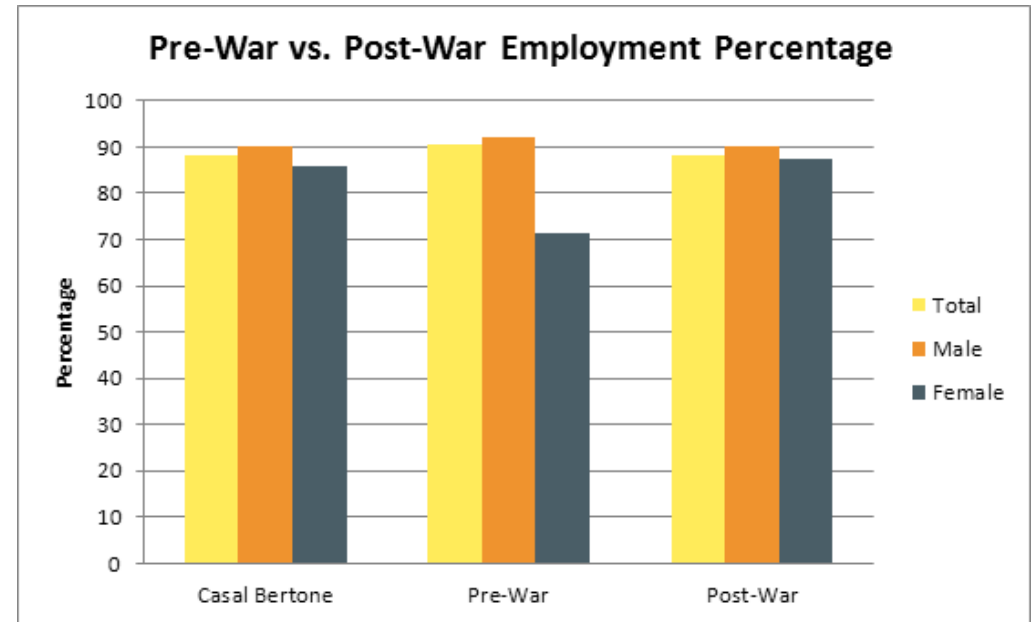
The percentages of those aged 15 or above, who have at least a middle school degree is higher in pre-war Casal Bertone than the average percentages of those living in post-war Casal Bertone. The breakdown is seen in Appendix X. The trend shows that percentages of those that at least attain a middle school degree are higher across both male and females in the pre-war area. The trends continue in those that attain at least a secondary degree. However, the this changes in those that attain at least a tertiary degree, which is that males in post-war Casal Bertone has a higher rate of tertiary school graduate than in the pre-war areas. Interestingly, the rate of women who attain tertiary degrees in the pre-war part of the neighborhood outperform the other demographics such that the total percentage of people that achieve a tertiary degree in the pre-war census tracts are higher than in the post-war census tracts.

Percentages of those attaining at least a tertiary degree (ages 25 and above)			
	Total	Male	Female
Total	8.09	8.16	8.03
Pre-War	8.73	7.65	9.58
Post-War	8.03	8.22	7.87

Found by adding the number of people completing tertiary education and dividing by a base of those aged 25 or above

Because the education trends in Rome from 1981 to 2001 have shown an increase in rates of pursuing higher education, it would have been expected that the newer parts of the neighborhood would have higher rates of people completing secondary and/or tertiary degrees. This means that the trends spotted here seem counter intuitive. It seems as though the oldest sections of Casal Bertone are more responsive to the general Roman trends than the newer parts. Furthermore, the percentage of educated women has increased from 22.36% to 45.52% in the past from 1981 to 2001. This trend is also more evident in pre-war Casal Bertone than post-war Casal Bertone, because the percentage of women that attain tertiary degrees is 2 percentage points higher than that of men in pre-war Casal Bertone. In post-war Casal Bertone, it is lower by 0.3 percentage points.

A characteristic in which the two sections of the neighborhood is alike can be seen in the percentage of students that discontinue education after middle school, the age that someone



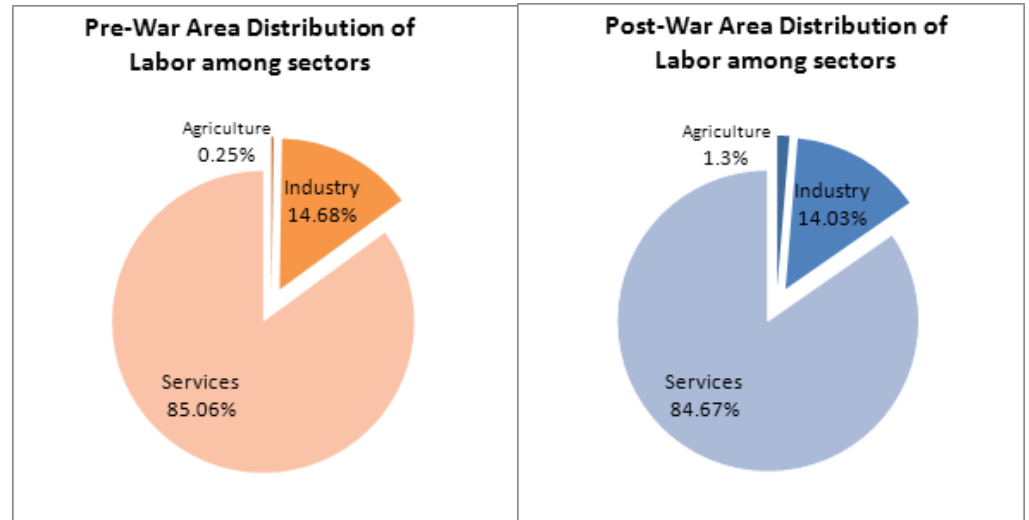
may enter the workforce, for males and females it is 37% and 26% respectively(Appendix Z). However, they are dissimilar when comparing the percentage of students that discontinue education past secondary school. Here, the rate of people, across male and females, in pre-war Casal Bertone that discontinue their education is higher compared to post-war Casal Bertone (Appendix AA).

To understand the labor market one must examine three main areas, the percentage of the workforce over those who are able to work, the rate of employment for those who are working, and the retirement percentage. The numbers of people who are eligible to be part of the workforce and decide to join it are in Appendix AF. The percentage of people that join the workforce in pre-war Casal Bertone is roughly 1percentage point higher across both males and females than in post-war Casal Bertone. Similarly, the percentage of people that are employed in pre-war Casal Bertone is roughly 2-3percentage points higher across both males and females. Lastly, retirement rates are lower in the pre-war section of the neighborhood by approximately 4 percentage points for males and 1percentnage point for females. This is counter intuitive that a region that is considered the “old” neighborhood has a lower retirement rate than the “new” neighborhood. This implies that some of the original residents have been replaced by younger residents.

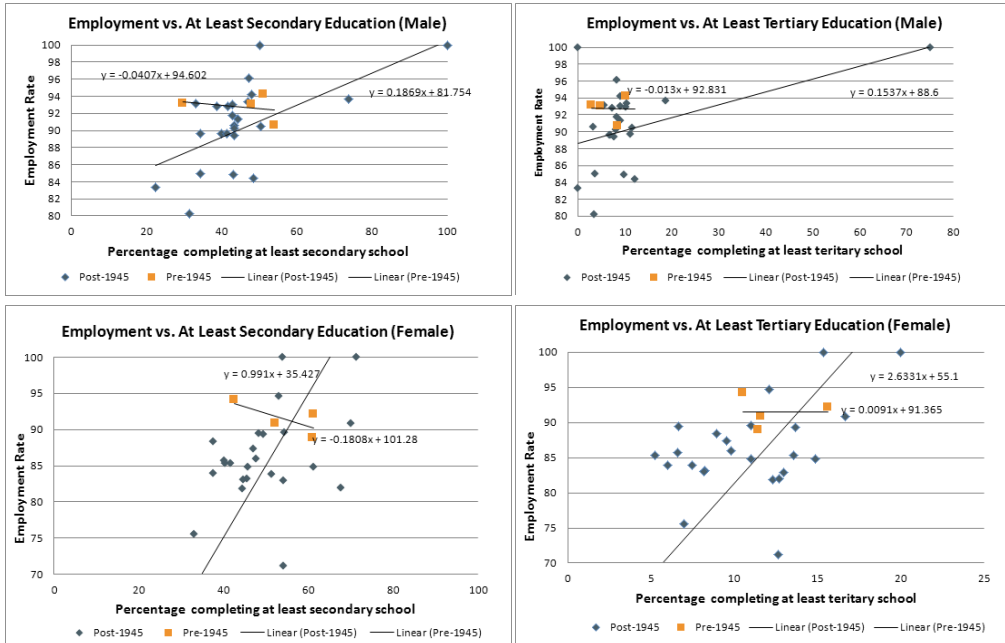
Men represent a much larger percentage of the workforce than women, even though approximately the same percentages in both genders complete tertiary education. the trends larger in pre-war rather than post-war Casal Bertone. Furthermore, there are more men employed in the workforce than women in both areas, although these characteristics

are emphasized in post-war Casal Bertone. These characteristics make it interesting to see the relationship between the education level and employment rate between the two areas. These are represented in graphs below. Correlation graphs are made by representing each census tract as a data point. Pre-war and Post-war census tracts are separated. The slope of the trend lines for women in post-war Casal Bertone is higher than for men. This means that women may be more dependent on their education to gain employment than men in the post-war section of the neighborhood. It is seen that the graph with the highest slope are females with tertiary degrees that try to gain employment. It indicates that having a college degree would more likely help a female gain a job than only a secondary degree. Interestingly, pre-war Casal Bertone does not seem to have the same relationship because the data points listed often give trend lines with slope of 0 or negative. This type of slope implies that a certain level of employment can be maintained without the need to pursue tertiary or even secondary education.

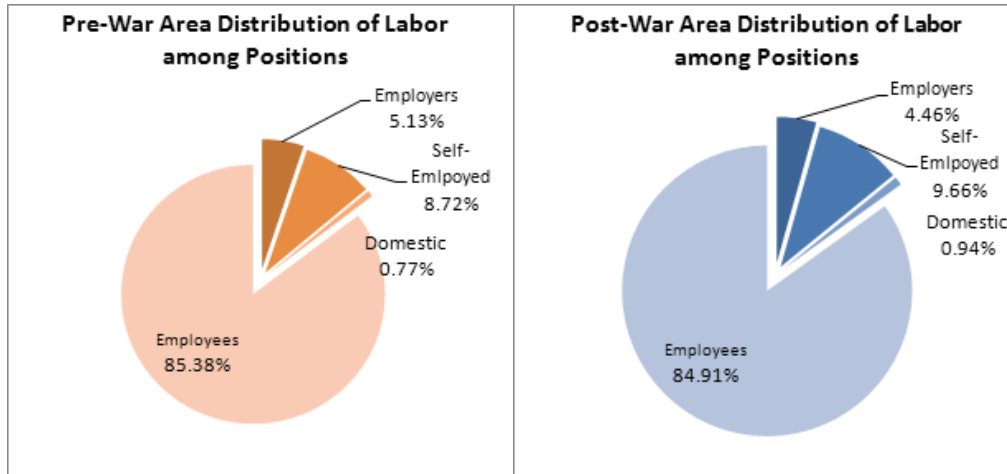
It is also necessary to look at the types of industries that are represented in both the pre and post-war areas. The distribution of labor in the different economic sectors is almost identical in both areas. Males represent a larger proportion of industry labor than women in both areas, while women are more likely to work in the service industry. A larger portion of industry is represented in pre-war than in post-war Casal Bertone. This shows that there may be a slightly larger number of blue collar jobs represented in the people that live in pre-war Casal Bertone, but this would be very marginal.



In extension to which sector jobs are located in, it is important to note what kind of job it is, whether it is an employer or an employee. It appears that the general structure is consistent between the two parts of the neighborhood. The general structure is a small number of domestic workers (below 1%), a slight larger number of employers at 4.5 – 5.5%, 8 – 10% are self employed, and the rest are in the employee category. What is interesting is that there is a slightly higher number of employers represented in pre-war Casal Bertone, while post-war Casal Bertone hosts a larger number of self-employed residents. Another interesting fact is that women are much more likely to be employees, rather than employers, than men, even though the percentage of men and women who achieve tertiary education is rough the same, at 8.16 and 8.06, respectively. This may suggest a bias in the job market that is consistent between the two areas. Furthermore, the increased likelihood for males to be employers or self-employed, combined with the propensity to not complete tertiary education compared to women, may suggest that men do not need to hold a tertiary degree to establish a career. This may be a reason why more of them choose to enter the job market before women, who seem to be more limited in their career opportunities.



“It appears that the economic structure is consistent between pre-war and post-war Casal Bertone.”



Demographics show that in pre-war Casal Bertone, there is a spike of people in the 35 – 49 age group, indicating citizens outside of the original residents have either moved in, or represent the children of the latter. Furthermore, they are more competitive in the work place than their post-war Casal Bertone counterparts. It is these non-original residents of Casal Bertone that the census data is detecting. Therefore, although there is definitive evidence to support this, the trends seen in education and employment can be answered by saying that pre-war Casal Bertone is not a homogenous landscape to be used as a benchmark to measure the change in the post-war Casal Bertone. It is rather a heterogeneous landscape and is now a symbol of change in the society. It may even represent the neighborhood, because the data that we have analyzed show that this area too is under transition.

In the investigation into education, it was shown that education rates were higher among both men and women in pre-war than post-war Casal Bertone. As already stated, this is counter intuitive after examining the trends in Rome from 1981 to 2001. Looking at the economy of the two sectors of the neighborhood, the percentage of the population above 15 that are in the workforce and the employment rate are also higher in pre-war versus post-war Casal Bertone, while the retirement rate is lower. These are not characteristics of census tracts where an aging population has occupied the area for an extended period of time because an aging population would have a low workforce rate and higher retirement rate. This is very different to the case that we are presented with.

“A higher employment rate in pre-war Casal Bertone indicates that its labor is very competitive in the market.”

Furthermore, a higher employment rate than post-war Casal Bertone indicates that the labor represented in the area is very competitive in the market. This is supported by the higher education levels in pre-war Casal Bertone as well. The economic structures represented in both the sectors and the job types represented are also very consistent between the two regions, meaning that the former industrial economy is rarely seen in pre-war Casal Bertone. Assuming that the post-war Casal Bertone represents new trends in the economy, because pre-war Casal Bertone has a similar economic structure, it can be assumed that it also represents new economic trends. It would be interesting to examine how pre-war Casal Bertone obtained economically competitive residents who represent the new economy.



Via Cesare Ricotti. Source: Andrea Pasta

V. Conclusion

Based on our research, we find that it is accurate to classify Casal Bertone as a neighborhood in transition. We are unable to present a series of numerical trends due to the lack of census data for our neighborhood from previous years, but through our observations, research, and interviews with residents, we were able to gather a significant amount of information regarding the history of the neighborhood and the direction in which it is moving. One interview stated that he felt the difference in the neighborhood is best represented by the pre-war and post-war buildings, otherwise, buildings that were built before and after World War II. The statistical analysis on ISTAT census data regarding this showed that the differences in the neighborhood are not best represented through pre-war (symbolizing the old) and post-war (symbolizing the new), because pre-1945 Casal Bertone is in itself transforming into something new. This change in the neighborhood is further augmented by the redevelopment schemes for Casal Bertone that have spurred others around the city to shift their focus to the area. This could lead to a series of different issues that were becoming apparent even in our discussions with current residents.

One issue is the impact of brownfield development on the neighborhoods in which they occur. A significant amount of the academic writing today criticizes this type of development due to its tendency to not develop with the needs of current residents in mind. Therefore, current residents do not benefit from new investment in these areas. The three major projects that are underway in the area (CAM, Redais, and Stazione Tiburtina) could lead to major demographic shifts in the area. Currently a significant proportion of the population is older, but potential for development in the neighborhood may cause the cost of living to become more expensive and push out elderly retired residents who can no longer afford to live in the area. The target market for the new residential developments are younger couples, which bolsters the argument that redevelopment will change the character of Casal Bertone.

Another issue that arises from redevelopment in Casal Bertone is the impact of social centers around Rome. The heavy presence of social centers in Casal Bertone raises interesting questions about how these centers interact with community members, their role as liaisons between city government and stakeholders, as well as their role as negotiators when developers propose changes that will affect the community and its residents. While it is unclear if these social centers will be permanent fixtures in the community, they currently play a significant role in advocating for the voices of the residents.

Though we are confident that Casal Bertone is a neighborhood in transition, it is unclear where the future of the neighborhood lies. The pressure to redevelop will most likely only increase as transportation infrastructure is completed and large industrial buildings are left abandoned. From this point on, the actions of developers, the city of Rome, and the desires of the current residents will be key factors to watch as the redevelopment initiatives progress.

VI. Appendix

A. Building Typology

A	Self-built residential housing. Generally three story buildings. There are some instances where there is commercial on the first floor.
B1	Apartment blocks built between 1920 and 1945. These apartments do not have balconies. There are usually architectural decorations in plaster or statues. Facades of some buildings appear to be significantly more worn with age than buildings from other eras.
B2	Apartment blocks with the same characteristics as B1 typology, but with street level commercial spaces.
C1	Apartment blocks built between 1946 and 1999. Usually with balconies. No architectural decoration. More floors than B buildings, but similar heights.
C2	Same characteristics as C1 typology, but with street level commercial spaces.
D	Apartment blocks Redais and CAM, and Best Western built after 2000. Represents a more contemporary architecture style. The buildings are characterized by a use of sustainable design and irregular shapes in the building plan.
E	Block long buildings in the rationalist or modernist style. Holding civic functions like schools and churches. Has features such as large windows and doors and can accommodate many people.
F	Buildings with large windows and a unified front. These buildings have rationalist architecture with no decoration. They hold office activity.
G1	One or two story building with an eclectic building form. Usually set back from the street for parking. Exposed metal and grey paint on façade.
G2	One to two story building with few entrances. Continuous building surface facing the street with few windows. Usually industrial.
H	There is only one building in this typology, the Auchan shopping mall. The building has one of the largest footprints in the area and it is has only one floor. The architecture of the building uses features like pilasters and arches, but with a modern interpretation.

B. Population

Census Tract	Population	Male Pop	Female Pop	Male %tage	Female %tage
0	456	229	227	50.22	49.78
1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	560	286	274	51.07	48.93
3	216	96	120	44.44	55.56
4	403	178	225	44.17	55.83
5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
6	881	418	463	47.45	52.55
7	650	296	354	45.54	54.46
8	419	200	219	47.73	52.27
9	916	427	489	46.62	53.38
10	232	111	121	47.84	52.16
11	275	141	134	51.27	48.73
12	447	213	234	47.65	52.35
13	511	230	281	45.01	54.99
14	122	64	58	52.46	47.54
15	261	129	132	49.43	50.57
16	442	201	241	45.48	54.52
17	906	415	491	45.81	54.19
18	562	253	309	45.02	54.98
19	747	342	405	45.78	54.22
20	4	4	0	0.00	0.00
21	192	96	96	0.00	50.00
22	253	113	140	44.66	55.34
23	509	241	268	47.35	52.65
24	19	9	10	47.37	52.63
25	107	48	59	44.86	55.14
26	27	12	15	44.44	55.56
27	277	115	162	41.52	58.48
28	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
29	239	105	134	43.93	56.07
30	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
31	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
32	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
33	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total	10633	4972	5661	46.76	53.24
Rome	2546804	1199092	1347712	47.08	52.92

C. Total Population Education

Census tract	Pop of 25+	UD %tage of 25+	Pop pf 20+	HS %tage of 20+	Pop of 15+	MS %tage of 15+	Pop of 10+	P %tage of 10+	Literacy
0	320.00	17.19	339.00	55.75	360.00	29.17	393.00	10.18	100.00
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	442.00	9.73	439.00	37.36	472.00	37.08	494.00	23.28	99.63
3	178.00	10.67	162.00	39.51	168.00	34.52	171.00	27.49	99.51
4	307.00	6.84	276.00	42.39	290.00	38.62	315.00	28.89	99.48
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	696.00	6.03	664.00	31.78	702.00	35.75	739.00	37.62	99.88
7	537.00	7.64	545.00	39.63	566.00	31.27	583.00	29.85	99.53
8	345.00	11.30	344.00	36.92	352.00	31.82	367.00	25.07	99.75
9	743.00	6.73	718.00	35.24	751.00	34.62	776.00	31.19	99.43
10	177.00	10.17	169.00	42.01	178.00	34.83	193.00	28.50	100.00
11	219.00	10.96	211.00	40.28	227.00	29.07	235.00	28.09	99.25
12	373.00	3.75	335.00	31.34	344.00	43.02	364.00	35.71	99.54
13	395.00	10.13	390.00	38.97	415.00	33.98	436.00	26.38	99.18
14	91.00	8.79	86.00	47.67	94.00	27.66	99.00	30.30	100.00
15	209.00	10.53	195.00	30.26	207.00	34.78	212.00	29.72	99.60
16	376.00	7.18	356.00	28.37	367.00	37.33	377.00	34.48	99.29
17	752.00	4.65	742.00	32.61	771.00	36.19	794.00	33.38	99.20
18	462.00	9.09	445.00	34.38	468.00	32.69	485.00	31.13	99.26
19	596.00	9.06	570.00	41.75	591.00	30.46	625.00	30.88	99.72
20	4.00	75.00	4.00	25.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	100.00
21	144.00	12.50	138.00	42.03	149.00	31.54	160.00	30.00	100.00
22	197.00	9.64	203.00	34.98	214.00	32.24	221.00	31.67	100.00
23	387.00	4.65	396.00	41.16	415.00	37.35	434.00	24.65	99.17
24	14.00	7.14	15.00	53.33	15.00	26.67	15.00	20.00	100.00
25	83.00	6.02	77.00	29.87	83.00	38.55	86.00	34.88	100.00
26	23.00	8.70	22.00	31.82	23.00	34.78	24.00	25.00	100.00
27	217.00	6.91	157.00	46.50	173.00	41.62	184.00	41.85	99.62
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	201.00	5.97	203.00	27.09	209.00	45.45	213.00	25.82	100.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8488.00	8.09	8201.00	37.15	8608.00	34.80	8999.00	0.33	99.56
Rome	1968484	18.27	2106004	39.11	2219756	28.28	2328410	18.37	99.47

D. Male Population Education

Census tract	M Pop of 25+	UD %tage of 25+	M Pop of 20+	HS %tage of 20+	M Pop of 15+	MS %tage of 15+	M Pop of 10+	P %tage of 10+	Literacy
0	160.00	18.75	175.00	56.57	188.00	27.66	205.00	8.29	100.00
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	222.00	12.16	235.00	37.02	250.00	37.20	260.00	17.69	100.00
3	78.00	10.26	82.00	31.71	84.00	39.29	87.00	21.84	100.00
4	127.00	4.72	138.00	43.48	146.00	37.67	162.00	19.75	99.41
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	329.00	7.29	344.00	31.69	363.00	37.19	379.00	28.50	99.75
7	242.00	9.09	268.00	34.70	279.00	37.28	287.00	22.65	99.66
8	164.00	10.37	168.00	36.90	173.00	38.15	182.00	19.78	100.00
9	340.00	6.76	359.00	33.43	379.00	37.47	390.00	24.10	99.75
10	78.00	10.26	88.00	42.05	94.00	37.23	104.00	18.27	100.00
11	103.00	11.65	109.00	39.45	116.00	31.03	121.00	23.97	100.00
12	170.00	3.53	179.00	27.93	187.00	48.66	197.00	23.86	100.00
13	176.00	9.09	192.00	35.94	202.00	36.63	208.00	21.15	100.00
14	47.00	8.51	50.00	46.00	57.00	28.07	60.00	26.67	100.00
15	98.00	11.22	111.00	31.53	116.00	35.34	118.00	18.64	100.00
16	174.00	6.90	178.00	27.53	180.00	36.11	185.00	29.19	99.48
17	336.00	3.57	361.00	31.02	379.00	40.90	393.00	26.97	99.75
18	207.00	7.73	222.00	36.04	235.00	36.17	238.00	20.59	99.17
19	263.00	9.13	277.00	39.35	286.00	30.77	306.00	25.16	99.69
20	4.00	75.00	4.00	25.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	100.00
21	66.00	12.12	71.00	38.03	75.00	37.33	85.00	23.53	100.00
22	92.00	9.78	100.00	34.00	103.00	35.92	106.00	24.53	100.00
23	181.00	3.31	199.00	40.20	207.00	38.16	217.00	21.66	99.56
24	8.00	0.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	12.50	8.00	37.50	100.00
25	35.00	2.86	37.00	27.03	41.00	48.78	43.00	25.58	100.00
26	9.00	0.00	9.00	22.22	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	100.00
27	85.00	8.24	89.00	39.33	95.00	36.84	102.00	23.53	100.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	89.00	5.62	97.00	27.84	99.00	46.46	100.00	20.00	100.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3883.00	8.16	4150.00	35.73	4356.00	37.14	4557.00	0.36	99.79
Rome	903553	19.88	972767	40.13	1030803	30.70	1086602	15.90	99.65

E. Female Population Education

Census tract	F Pop of 25+	UD %tage of 25+	F Pop of 20+	HS %tage of 20+	F Pop of 15+	MS %tage of 15+	F Pop of 10+	P %tage of 10+	Literacy
0	150.00	16.67	164.00	54.88	172.00	30.81	188.00	12.23	100.00
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	194.00	8.25	204.00	37.75	222.00	36.94	234.00	29.49	99.25
3	74.00	14.86	80.00	47.50	84.00	29.76	84.00	33.33	99.11
4	129.00	11.63	138.00	41.30	144.00	39.58	153.00	38.56	99.54
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	299.00	6.02	320.00	31.88	339.00	34.22	360.00	47.22	100.00
7	254.00	7.48	277.00	44.40	287.00	25.44	296.00	36.82	99.42
8	161.00	13.66	176.00	36.93	179.00	25.70	185.00	30.27	99.53
9	330.00	8.18	359.00	37.05	372.00	31.72	386.00	38.34	99.15
10	74.00	13.51	81.00	41.98	84.00	32.14	89.00	40.45	100.00
11	99.00	12.12	102.00	41.18	111.00	27.03	114.00	32.46	98.48
12	153.00	5.23	156.00	35.26	157.00	36.31	167.00	49.70	99.12
13	185.00	12.97	198.00	41.92	213.00	31.46	228.00	31.14	98.51
14	35.00	11.43	36.00	50.00	37.00	27.03	39.00	35.90	100.00
15	81.00	13.58	84.00	28.57	91.00	34.07	94.00	43.62	99.22
16	168.00	8.93	178.00	29.21	187.00	38.50	192.00	39.58	99.13
17	349.00	6.59	381.00	34.12	392.00	31.63	401.00	39.65	98.74
18	211.00	12.32	223.00	32.74	233.00	29.18	247.00	41.30	99.33
19	272.00	11.03	293.00	44.03	305.00	30.16	319.00	36.36	99.74
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	64.00	15.63	67.00	46.27	74.00	25.68	75.00	37.33	100.00
22	91.00	10.99	103.00	35.92	111.00	28.83	115.00	38.26	100.00
23	180.00	6.67	197.00	42.13	208.00	36.54	217.00	27.65	98.82
24	5.00	20.00	7.00	57.14	7.00	42.86	7.00	0.00	100.00
25	38.00	10.53	40.00	32.50	42.00	28.57	43.00	44.19	100.00
26	13.00	15.38	13.00	38.46	13.00	15.38	14.00	35.71	100.00
27	63.00	12.70	68.00	55.88	78.00	47.44	82.00	64.63	99.36
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	100.00	7.00	106.00	26.42	110.00	44.55	113.00	30.97	100.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3772.00	9.81	4051.00	38.61	4252.00	32.41	4442.00	31.02	99.36
Rome	1064931	16.90222183	1133237	38.24266239	1188953	26.18766259	1241808	20.52362362	99.65

F. Total Population Workforce

Census Tract	15+ Population	15+ in workforce %tage	15+ employment %tage	15+ unemployment %tage
0	360.00	66.67	92.50	6.67
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	472.00	54.03	83.92	10.59
3	168.00	52.38	88.64	9.09
4	290.00	55.86	91.98	4.94
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	702.00	48.15	89.05	7.99
7	566.00	57.77	88.69	7.03
8	352.00	55.40	91.79	6.67
9	751.00	53.00	86.68	8.29
10	178.00	51.12	87.91	7.69
11	227.00	52.42	92.44	4.20
12	344.00	48.26	82.53	9.04
13	415.00	54.46	87.17	7.96
14	94.00	53.19	90.00	4.00
15	207.00	47.83	87.88	6.06
16	367.00	49.59	89.01	7.69
17	771.00	52.14	85.32	7.46
18	468.00	51.71	85.95	9.09
19	591.00	55.16	92.02	6.13
20	4.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
21	149.00	58.39	89.66	10.34
22	214.00	52.34	84.82	11.61
23	415.00	60.72	90.08	6.75
24	15.00	46.67	100.00	0.00
25	83.00	55.42	93.48	6.52
26	23.00	43.48	90.00	10.00
27	173.00	58.38	89.11	9.90
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	209.00	49.28	85.44	8.74
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8608.00	53.76	88.33	7.69
Rome	1734766	64.99	88.92	7.37

G. Male Population Workforce

M 15+ Pop	M 15+ workforce %tage	M 15+ employment %tage	M 15+ unemployment %tage
188.00	75.53	93.66	4.93
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
250.00	64.00	84.38	10.63
84.00	50.00	92.86	4.76
146.00	58.90	93.02	3.49
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
363.00	53.72	92.82	5.64
279.00	61.65	93.02	2.33
173.00	69.36	93.33	5.83
379.00	58.31	89.59	6.79
94.00	55.32	94.23	1.92
116.00	54.31	90.48	4.76
187.00	48.66	80.22	8.79
202.00	56.93	91.30	4.35
57.00	56.14	90.63	3.13
116.00	50.00	89.66	3.45
180.00	53.33	89.58	7.29
379.00	56.20	84.98	7.51
235.00	56.17	89.39	5.30
286.00	60.14	94.19	4.07
4.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
75.00	65.33	87.76	12.24
103.00	64.08	84.85	9.09
207.00	66.67	90.58	5.07
8.00	50.00	100.00	0.00
41.00	70.73	93.10	6.90
10.00	60.00	83.33	16.67
95.00	53.68	96.08	3.92
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99.00	58.59	93.10	3.45
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4356.00	58.93	90.26	5.80
834075	75.69	90.25	6.41

H. Female Population Workforce

Census Tract	F 15+	F 15+ workforce %tage	F 15+ employment %tage	F 15+ unemployment %tage
0	172.00	56.98	90.82	9.18
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	222.00	42.79	83.16	10.53
3	84.00	54.76	84.78	13.04
4	144.00	52.78	90.79	6.58
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	339.00	42.18	83.92	11.19
7	287.00	54.01	83.87	12.26
8	179.00	41.90	89.33	8.00
9	372.00	47.58	83.05	10.17
10	84.00	46.43	79.49	15.38
11	111.00	50.45	94.64	3.57
12	157.00	47.77	85.33	9.33
13	213.00	52.11	82.88	11.71
14	37.00	48.65	88.89	5.56
15	91.00	45.05	85.37	9.76
16	187.00	45.99	88.37	8.14
17	392.00	48.21	85.71	7.41
18	233.00	47.21	81.82	13.64
19	305.00	50.49	89.61	8.44
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	74.00	51.35	92.11	7.89
22	111.00	41.44	84.78	15.22
23	208.00	54.81	89.47	8.77
24	7.00	42.86	100.00	0.00
25	42.00	40.48	94.12	5.88
26	13.00	30.77	100.00	0.00
27	78.00	64.10	82.00	16.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	110.00	40.91	75.56	15.56
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4252.00	48.47	85.93	10.04
Rome	900691	55.09	87.23	4.74

I. Total Population Non-Workforce

15+	15+ in retirement %tage	15+ other %tage
360.00	7.50	4.44
0.00	0.00	0.00
472.00	15.47	5.30
168.00	27.98	7.14
290.00	21.72	6.90
0.00	0.00	0.00
702.00	24.22	5.56
566.00	21.20	4.06
352.00	19.32	6.25
751.00	22.77	4.93
178.00	19.10	7.30
227.00	19.38	9.25
344.00	29.65	4.94
415.00	19.52	8.92
94.00	19.15	5.32
207.00	28.99	6.76
367.00	25.07	8.72
771.00	19.46	10.12
468.00	22.86	8.33
591.00	23.52	7.95
4.00	0.00	0.00
149.00	15.44	5.37
214.00	13.55	7.94
415.00	14.94	6.99
15.00	26.67	6.67
83.00	13.25	8.43
23.00	8.70	17.39
173.00	23.12	13.29
0.00	0.00	0.00
209.00	18.66	6.22
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
8608.00	20.63	6.96
2219756.00	17.38	7.54

J. Male Population Non-Workforce

Census tract	M 15+	M 15+ retirement %tage	M 15+ other %tage
0	188.00	10.11	3.72
1	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	250.00	22.00	4.40
3	84.00	40.48	5.95
4	146.00	29.45	6.85
5	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	363.00	34.16	5.23
7	279.00	27.24	3.94
8	173.00	20.81	5.20
9	379.00	29.29	5.28
10	94.00	25.53	7.45
11	116.00	27.59	8.62
12	187.00	37.97	6.42
13	202.00	22.77	11.88
14	57.00	19.30	7.02
15	116.00	36.21	5.17
16	180.00	32.78	11.67
17	379.00	26.12	12.40
18	235.00	27.66	11.49
19	286.00	27.62	7.34
20	4.00	0.00	0.00
21	75.00	20.00	6.67
22	103.00	17.48	10.68
23	207.00	21.74	4.83
24	8.00	37.50	12.50
25	41.00	14.63	4.88
26	10.00	10.00	20.00
27	95.00	29.47	11.58
28	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	99.00	31.31	5.05
30	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4356.00	26.93	7.30
Rome	1030803	22.07967963	8.050325814

K. Female Population Non-Workforce

F 15+	F 15+ retirement %tage	F 15+ other %tage
172.00	4.65	5.23
0.00	0.00	0.00
222.00	8.11	6.31
84.00	15.48	8.33
144.00	13.89	6.94
0.00	0.00	0.00
339.00	13.57	5.90
287.00	15.33	4.18
179.00	17.88	7.26
372.00	16.13	4.57
84.00	11.90	7.14
111.00	10.81	9.91
157.00	19.75	3.18
213.00	16.43	6.10
37.00	18.92	2.70
91.00	19.78	8.79
187.00	17.65	5.88
392.00	13.01	7.91
233.00	18.03	5.15
305.00	19.67	8.52
0.00	0.00	0.00
74.00	10.81	4.05
111.00	9.91	5.41
208.00	8.17	9.13
7.00	14.29	0.00
42.00	11.90	11.90
13.00	7.69	15.38
78.00	15.38	15.38
0.00	0.00	0.00
110.00	7.27	7.27
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
4252.00	14.18	6.61
1188953.00	13.3142353	7.088337386

L. Ages 15 and above Students

Census Tract	Total Students (15+)	M Students (15+)	F Students (15+)
0	36	20	16
1	0	0	0
2	47	24	23
3	11	3	8
4	18	7	11
5	0	0	0
6	48	25	23
7	42	20	22
8	20	8	12
9	51	27	24
10	19	11	8
11	20	11	9
12	18	13	5
13	40	17	23
14	13	10	3
15	16	10	6
16	15	4	11
17	44	20	24
18	26	11	15
19	37	14	23
20	0	0	0
21	15	6	9
22	24	8	16
23	25	14	11
24	2	0	2
25	8	4	4
26	2	1	1
27	14	5	9
28	0	0	0
29	11	5	6
30	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
32	0	0	0
33	0	0	0
Total	622	298	324
Rome	180755	88915	91840

M. Ages 15 and above Student Percentages

15+ Students %tage	M 15+ Students %tage	F 15+ Students %tage
10.00	10.64	9.30
0.00	0.00	0.00
9.96	9.60	10.36
6.55	3.57	9.52
6.21	4.79	7.64
0.00	0.00	0.00
6.84	6.89	6.78
7.42	7.17	7.67
5.68	4.62	6.70
6.79	7.12	6.45
10.67	11.70	9.52
8.81	9.48	8.11
5.23	6.95	3.18
9.64	8.42	10.80
13.83	17.54	8.11
7.73	8.62	6.59
4.09	2.22	5.88
5.71	5.28	6.12
5.56	4.68	6.44
6.26	4.90	7.54
0.00	0.00	0.00
10.07	8.00	12.16
11.21	7.77	14.41
6.02	6.76	5.29
13.33	0.00	28.57
9.64	9.76	9.52
8.70	10.00	7.69
8.09	5.26	11.54
0.00	0.00	0.00
5.26	5.05	5.45
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00
7.23	6.84	7.62
8.14	8.63	7.72

N. Dependency Ratios

Census Tract	Dependency Ratio
0	1.45
1	0.00
2	1.23
3	0.96
4	0.99
5	0.00
6	0.92
7	1.43
8	1.24
9	1.13
10	0.96
11	1.03
12	0.87
13	1.03
14	0.91
15	0.87
16	1.01
17	1.18
18	1.09
19	1.03
20	0.00
21	1.16
22	1.18
23	1.37
24	0.70
25	1.15
26	0.91
27	0.90
28	0.00
29	1.27
30	0.00
30	0.00
32	0.00
33	0.00
Total	1.10
Rome	1.06

O. Male to Female Ratios

M/F (15+)	Ratio M/F 15+	Ratio M/F 15+ Retired	M/F Workforce
188	1.09	2.38	1.45
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
250	1.13	3.06	1.68
84	1.00	2.62	0.91
146	1.01	2.15	1.13
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
363	1.07	2.70	1.36
279	0.97	1.73	1.11
173	0.97	1.13	1.60
379	1.02	1.85	1.25
94	1.12	2.40	1.33
116	1.05	2.67	1.13
187	1.19	2.29	1.21
202	0.95	1.31	1.04
57	1.54	1.57	1.78
116	1.27	2.33	1.41
180	0.96	1.79	1.12
379	0.97	1.94	1.13
235	1.01	1.55	1.20
286	0.94	1.32	1.12
4	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	1.01	1.88	1.29
103	0.93	1.64	1.43
207	1.00	2.65	1.21
8	1.14	3.00	1.33
41	0.98	1.20	1.71
10	0.77	1.00	1.50
95	1.22	2.33	1.02
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
99	0.90	3.88	1.29
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4356	1.02	1.95	1.25
2219756	0.87	1.44	1.27
2219756	0.87	1.44	1.27

P. Married Populations and Number of Family Members

Census Tract	0 - 14	Percentage	Married	Percentage	# of Family Members
0	86	18.86	229	44.08	2.69
1	0	0	0	0	
2	62	11.07	272	41.25	2.55
3	22	10.19	105	37.5	2.20
4	62	15.38	176	40.70	2.21
5	0	0	0	0	
6	111	12.60	482	35.19	2.34
7	43	6.62	333	39.54	2.30
8	47	11.22	201	40.57	2.16
9	92	10.04	459	36.35	2.25
10	29	12.5	111	37.931	2.27
11	31	11.27	145	37.09	2.35
12	53	11.86	219	34.00	2.39
13	62	12.13	248	38.94	2.38
14	19	15.57	56	40.98	2.26
15	24	9.20	123	35.63	2.18
16	41	9.28	209	36.20	2.16
17	68	7.51	424	38.63	2.33
18	50	8.90	287	36.30	2.28
19	95	12.72	372	37.22	2.39
20	0	0	0	0	
21	29	15.10	96	38.54	2.37
22	25	9.88	111	42.69	2.24
23	68	13.36	244	44.79	2.57
24	3	15.80	6	47.37	1.90
25	14	13.08	53	37.38	2.23
26	3	11.11	12	40.74	2.45
27	35	12.64	111	38.27	2.04
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	18	7.53	117	34.72	2.37
30	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1192	11.21	5201	38.39	2.32
Rome	327048	12.84	1197686	40.66	2.42

Q. Proportion of Males in Age Group to Total Population

	≥19	20-34	34-49	50-64	≥65
Rome	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.16
Casal Bertone	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19

R. Proportion of Females in Age Group to Total Population

	≥19	20-34	34-49	50-64	≥65
Rome	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.16
Casal Bertone	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19

S. Proportion of Population in Age Group to Total Population

	≥19	20-34	34-49	50-64	≥65
Rome	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.16
Casal Bertone	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19

T. Proportion of Population in Age Group to Total Population – Rome

	≥19	20-34	34-49	50-64	≥65
Rome	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.16
Casal Bertone	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19

U. Proportion of Population in Age Group to Total Population – Casal Bertone

	≥19	20-34	34-49	50-64	≥65
Rome	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.16
Casal Bertone	0.16	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19

V. Estimated Mean Age

	mean age
Rome	42.19
Casal Bertone	43.72
Rome - Male	40.4566
Casal Bertone - Male	42.00
Rome - Female	43.79
Casal Bertone - Female	45.30

W. Street Survey

Street Name	Type/Size	Traffic	Traffic	Sidewalk	Maintenance	Light/Safety	Parking	Green	Pub	People	Major Int.	Building Info
Via di Portonaccio from V. Tiburtina	4 lanes informal (2 formal)	4	car/bus/low bikeped	narrow, on one side only	3	2	low to none to not block traffic	new park nxt to RR	3 buses	Older/mid age	X @ v. Tiburtina	
Largo de Dominicis	1 lane	2	car/motor-bike	wide (4 ppl)	3	2 (big street lamps)	Streetside legal + dbl prkg	street trees	n/a	sparse/older	Roundabout @ Piazza Tommaso de Cristoforis	
Via Nicola D'Avanzo	2 land, 1 both ways	1	cars/trucks	medium (3 ppl)	1	2	both sides of street	buffer zone to railway, old garden for house	n/a	working age	w/Via Alberto Pollio	
Via Nicola D'Avanzo (Side Auchan)	1 lane, one way	2	car	1.5m and bad mtce	4-Mar	3	illegal sidewalk parking	n/a	n/a	very low		Squatter school: converted from middle school, with a cars and buzzer with Spanish surnames
Via Nicola D'Avanzo (Back Auchan)	2 lane, one way	1	truck, car parking	1.5m	2	3	2 lane street-side legal	blocked off green space as buffer	n/a	very low		train tracks in rear
Via Morozzo della Rocca	2 lane, 1 both ways	1	cars/trucks	medium (3 ppl)	1	2	both sides of street	few street trees	n/a	working age	w/Via Alberto Pollio	
Via Umberto Partini	private	1	cars/motor-bike	none, walk on the street	1	2	1 side of street	Graffiti (Strike)	n/a	wide range, immigrant population, workers for STRIKE	w/ Via Domineco de Dominicis	
Via Domineco de Dominicis	4 lane, 2 both ways	3	car, ped, few trucks	large, arcades of buildings, island in street, provides enclosure	2	2	underground parking, free roadside parking both sides	street trees, mix of old and new architecture	n/a	working population, college dorm on street	Strada dei Parchi	
Via Maria Brighenti	2 lane, 1 both ways	1	cars/motor-bike	very narrow because partly covered by cars	2	2	parking on both sides of the street		n/a	eye's on the street from residence	w/ Domineco de Dominicis	
Via di Portonaccio V. G. Pittaluga	1 lane	4	truck/car	medium (2 ppl)	2	3	Streetside legal + sidewalk prkg		Stop every block	mid age @ bus stops	X @ Via G. Pittaluga & highway	
Via Giovanni Pittaluga	1 lane both ways	2	car/ped	medium (3 ppl)	2, paved	2 (high street lamps)	Streetside/median legal	street trees	n/a	Sparse	w/ V. di Portonaccio and highway	
Via di Casal Bertone -> Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice	1 lane both ways, no median	3	small truck/car	medium (2-3 ppl)	2, paved	3 (lamps only N side)	Streetside legal, underground prkg	Street trees, balcony plants, piazza	1-2 stops (545)	Average, older/mid age	w/ Via Giovanni Pittaluga	
Via Morozza della Rocca southern portion	2 lanes, one way	1	motorbike/car	2-3 m	2	2	streetside diag, almost no double	Children's playground on corner by Auchan	n/a	low to mid		W: 1/2 block, 6 stories, newly renovated (70-80s) architecture, new, inner gated courtyard, small retail and many small professionals E: 1 block, 7 stories, 70s, average maintenance

Street Name	Type/Size	Traffic	Traffic	Sidewalk	Maintenance	Light/Safety	Parking	Green	Pub T.	People	Major Int.	Building Info
Via Alberto Trionfi (Faun building on left)	2 lanes, one way	2	car/bike/ped	2.5 m	2 some graffiti	2	2 lanes legal streetside, two-way	n/a	n/a	low		Faun: 1 block, 5-6 stories, 20-30s, some graffiti, public space inside, W: 1/2 block, 9 stories, graffiti, gated courtyard
Via Domenico Cucchiari (east of Cesare Ricotti)	2 lane, two way, half blocked	1	car/ped	3m	3-Feb	2	2 lanes street-side, 1 double	n/a, open market	n/a	higher than average		N: 1 blk, 9 + GF, 60-70s, avg to low mtce, GF retail S: 9 + GF, 60-70s, fronting Risotti partially self-built behind, avg-low mtce, retail,
Via di Casal Bertone-->Auchan > Via Cesare Ricotti	2 lanes, two way	4	truck/car/bus access to Portonaccio	2-3m wide	2	2-Jan	2 lane street-side	n/a	545, 440, 1 bus stop	low	Casal Bertone and Alberto Polio	Developable land: redais, roma market 99--: 1/2 blk, 6 + GF, 60-70s, avg mtce (graffiti), inner gated courtyard, cars and windows stores, evens: industrial warehouses, self-built/buisness built, bad mtce, commercial use
Via Cesare Ricotti -->Via Giuseppe Peruchetti	2 lane, cobblestone	1	ped	sidewalk informal market	2	2, (lamps only W side)	along road, on sidewalk	Street trees, street mkt non-food (formal)	n/a	average, age mix	w/ Via di Casal Bertone	
Via Morozzo della Rocca by Auchon	2 lane, one way	1-almost none	van, car	1.5m	4	4	1 lane each side	n/a	n/a	low	Morozzo della Rocca and Alberto Pollio	Auchon: 2 blks, 1 (3 to 4 stories), 2000s
Via Domenico Cucchiari	1 lane each way	1	car/ped	? Many on corner	3	2	2 streetside legal	n/a	low	n/a		
Via Cesare Ricotti -->Faun building	1 lane, one way	1	car/vendor truck (farmer's market)	street lants	1	1 (one side)	streetside legal, illegal double		n/a	more than ave # pple		1 blk, 9 stories + GF, concrete/stucco, fresh paint (well mtce), courtyard, GF retail Faun: 7 stories, ave mtce, public space
Via Carlo Mezzacapo	1 lane, one way	1	car/ped/motorbike	n/a	4-Mar	4-Mar	2 streetside legal, 1 lane double each side	n/a	n/a	low-avg		W: 1/2 block, 8 stories, 70s, low mtce E: 1 blk, 6 stories, 50s?, avg mtce
Via Giuseppe Arimondi	2 lanes total + parking both sides	Light traffic, mostly parking	Cars, peds. Road parallel to railway	3.5 meters wide. No furniture. Railings at intersections	Newly painted parking lines, crosswalks. Some street trees missing. Trash present.	Light fixtures present.	Curbside on both sides and random double-parking	street trees	n/a	A few people walking and standing on the sidewalks	Portonaccio & Arimondi	Private housing across from Qube. Built in the 50s. Private housing made public later. Qube, bars, restaurants, bakerys, AMA offices, auto shops, furniture store

Street Name	Type/Size	Traffic	Traffic	Sidewalk	Maintenance	Light/Safety	Parking	Green	Pub T.	People	Major Int.	Building Info
Via di Portonaccio (after C. Bertone)	2 lanes both ways + parking both + median	4-Heavy traffic	Trucks, cars, buses, few peds	2.5 meters wide. No street furniture	City-funded street painters present	Light fixtures present. Spoke to 2 citizens - overall safe place; complaints about Qube & immigrants	Informal parking in center median; curb-side	Street trees in center median	Bus 409	Not extremely busy, but people shopping, cleaning, talking	Portonaccio & Armondi	Private development along Portonaccio. Gyms, grocery store, nail salons, law office, furniture stores, railway offices
Via Antonio Baldissera	1 lane both ways	Medium traffic - artery to Casal Bertone	Cars, mopeds, peds	4 meters wide - some restaurants have outdoor seating available	Residential trash receptacles present	Lighting all over the street	Diagonal along the street; some double parking	Street trees	1 bus + 1 bus stop (440)	Lots of people walking, talking, shopping, eating	Casal Bertone	Right-wing political office, restaurants, tabacchi
Via Baldassare Orero	1 lane both ways	1- Light traffic	Peds, cars, bus	2 meters wide. Handrails at intersections	Older street trees	A few lights	Curbside - some cars parked on sidewalk slopes	Older street trees - lots of dog poop	1 bus + 1 bus stop (440)	Not many people until closer to Portonaccio	Portonaccio & S. Marzano	Small grocery store, restaurants, Cinema Puccini (abandoned)
Via Asinari di S. Marzano	1 lane, one way	1-Light traffic	Cars and peds with dogs	Narrow sidewalks - 1.5 meters. No furniture	Graffiti along the first floor	4 street lights that look different from others in the neighborhood.	Diagonal parking almost seems like the sole purpose of the street	No green space. No trash collection points.	n/a	A few people walking their dogs and walking to their cars	n/a	Only residential
Via/Piazza Enrico Cosenz	1 lane, one way	Light traffic, mostly parking	Cars, 1 truck working	none, walk on the street	No longer a social piazza - purely parking	Lights all around the piazza	Entire piazza is a parking lot	None	n/a	A few workers standing outside of their business	n/a	Carabinieri Station
Via Giuseppe Govone/Via Nicolo Marselli	1 lane, one way	Light traffic	Cars and peds	1.5-2.5 meters	No trash. Very small street	Lighting present	Curbside	Adjacent to Piazza della Consolatrice	n/a	Many people around the part closest to the Piazza.	n/a	School, bank, small shops
Via degli Orti di Malabarba	1 lane side street, dead end	Light	Cars, stray animals, no peds	3.5 meters. No furniture	Crosswalks are not clearly drawn, lots of trash and animal poop	3 lights	Diagonal parking along the curb	No green space.	n/a	No people. Entrances to buildings not along this street	Parallel to railway	
Via Giuseppe Pianelli	1 lane, dead end	Light	Cars and peds	1.5 meters, no furniture, mopeds on sidewalk	Residential trash receptacles present	6 lights	Diagonal parking. Mopeds on the sidewalk. Underground parking for some buildings.	No green space. Political posters.	1 taxi	People walking in and out of residences; talking to people in the street from their windows.	Baldissera	

X. Percentages of those attaining at least a middle school education

	Total	Male	Female
Total	78.17	78.45	77.90
Pre-1945	82.99	81.84	84.25
Post-1945	77.68	78.10	77.27

Found by adding the number of people completing tertiary, secondary, and middle school education and dividing by a base of those aged 15 or above

Y. Percentages of those attaining at least a secondary degree

	Total	Male	Female
Total	45.52	43.37	47.74
Pre-1945	50.94	47.92	54.14
Post-1945	44.98	42.90	47.12

Same process, using secondary and tertiary education, and base age used: 20

Z. Percentages of those who terminate education at middle school

	Total	Male	Female
Total	34.80	37.14	32.41
Pre-1945	35.14	37.29	32.81
Post-1945	34.77	37.12	32.37

Found by adding the number of people completing tertiary, secondary, and middle school education and subtracting the number of people only completing tertiary and secondary divided, then dividing by number of ages 15+

AA. Percentages of those who terminate education at secondary school

	Total	Male	Female
Total	35.39	34.04	36.78
Pre-1945	39.04	38.02	40.16
Post-1945	35.02	33.62	36.45

Found by adding the number of people completing tertiary and secondary education and subtracting the number of people only completing tertiary education, then dividing by a base of those aged 15+

AB. Percentage of Males in the Employed in Sectors

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Total	1.34	18.69	79.97
Pre-1945	0.44	20.18	79.39
Post-1945	1.44	18.53	80.04

AC. Percentage of Females in the Employed in Sectors

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
Total	1.02	8.07	90.91
Pre-1945	0.00	7.19	92.81
Post-1945	1.12	8.17	90.71

AD. Percentage of Males in the Employed in Job Types

	Employers	Self-Employed	Domestic	Employees
Total	5.39	12.02	0.44	82.14
Pre-1945	7.52	11.50	0.00	80.97
Post-1945	5.16	12.08	0.49	82.27

AE. Percentage of Females in the Employed in Job Types

	Employers	Self-Employed	Domestic	Employees
Total	3.23	6.58	1.56	88.63
Pre-1945	1.83	4.88	1.83	91.46
Post-1945	3.38	6.76	1.53	88.34

AF. Percentage of Population in the Workforce

	Total	Male	Female
Total	53.76	58.93	48.47
Pre-1945	54.91	60.05	49.35
Post-1945	53.64	58.81	48.38

Found by dividing the workforce by the number of people aged 15 and above.

AG. Percentage of Population in the Employed

	Total	Male	Female
Total	88.33	90.26	85.93
Pre-1945	90.55	92.02	88.74
Post-1945	88.10	90.08	85.65

Found by dividing the number of people employed by the workforce

AH. Percentage of Population that is Retired

	Total	Male	Female
Total	20.63	26.93	14.18
Pre-1945	18.76	23.97	13.12
Post-1945	20.82	27.24	14.28

AI. Interview

Meeting with a representative for Zona Rischio, Alfredo.

Alfredo: At the beginning, there was a setting by the council that was like a civic space but it was not used. It was going to do what the council wasn't doing, but it wasn't in this place precisely. It was in another building. This [current building] is the third space that they went in the history of the social center.

Ulysses: When you say that "they started doing what the council should have been doing" do you mean "what you feel the council should be doing?"

Alfredo: What I mean is the activity that was planned for this cultural center, but they were not doing it because this place [the cultural center] has never opened. Zona Rischio has a strong political and social focus and because it was the first social center of the neighborhood it has a very strong correlation with the neighborhood-self. So the people who are watching [over] it are living inside the neighborhood and they know the citizens.

Ulysses: Do you know the demographics of the neighborhood?

Alfredo: Mainly elderly people. There are a lot of students living here, because there was housing for students since the '70s. Before there was just this house and then they started to rent—privately rent—other flats to students and the rent started to increase, because of course the students are able to pay more.

Carlotta: Usually you rent the room inside an apartment, so you can rent an apartment to five different people and each room can rent at 500 euros so you are able to gain more.

Alfredo: Mainly this is the demographic: students and elderly people.

Michelle: Are they all La Sapienza students?

Alfredo: The second university is more outside of the city. This is one of the only areas in Rome with housing for students. There was only Famalino and here. This is a very serious problem because Rome attracts a lot of students from outside the city, but there isn't a lot of accommodation for them. It was an exception in the city.

Joshua: For the newer residents that have moved into the newer housing that has come since 2000. Do you know what type of demographics they are? Is it also students?

Alfredo: As we know, at the beginning there were all these national companies: like the National Railway Company, Mail Company. They were renting this housing to people. Recently, they started selling [these corporate apartments] to the people living inside—privatizing in a sense. In the beginning, the vast majority living there are renters, but now there are more ownership. There was a lot of transformation in recent years that pushed the original population away from the neighborhood, because they could no longer afford the rent.

Alfredo: It is a very close neighborhood because there is big infrastructure and historically there have been many issues in terms of access to the highway and Via di Prenestina South and Portonaccio on the North.

Carlotta: Is Casal Bertone a well-connected area?

Alfredo: It is potentially a well-connected area, because there is Tiburtina station, but in fact the only way to get there is by Via di Portonaccio. Often there is work [being done] on the street and there is high traffic and also if you are in a care there is traffic. [Casal Bertone] is very close to Porta Maggiore and Termini Station. This was the marketing for the area, that it was really close to this main hub—this transportation hub and also the city center and this was how they began

to invest here.

Ulysses: What is the relation between Zona Rischio and CAM and Redais?

Alfredo: There was a strong connection with CAM because they signed this contract that said they could build, but they had to compensate [the neighborhood] with something. That this is the way that urban transformation occurs, you build before and then you give compensation. CAM has a strong relationship with the Rome Council and the previous mayor. They are building a lot of parking lots—all over Rome there are these plans to build parking lots under. There is a strong public-private-partnership with CAM and the Council.

Michelle: Does that mean the CAM was responsible for newer buildings on that side, because there is a lot of underground parking on that side.

Alfredo: Not in the neighborhood. The parking is all across Rome, but not in the neighborhood. The deal was to make this civic center with the facilities like the theater and the public library, the public meeting space.

The council never realized in the neighborhood and they are realizing instead because it is missing. Joshua: Did Zona Rischio have to approach CAM to make this happen or was it something that the city asked them to do?

Alfredo: It was a need of the citizens of Casal Bertone and the association pushed since the beginning in order to have this sort of deal. The [compensation deal] provided the civic center, the new market, and the rehabilitation of this garden in front of Auchan. [The park in front of Auchan] was before an empty garden and then the citizens occupied it and made of committee of the engagement of the market and now it is managed by a group of citizens. Also, the renovation of the preschool because it is very degraded so we want to place the school in a unique center with primary school and renovation of the street—new greenery for the street and sidewalk, these kinds of things.

Ulysses: There is a plan for the park.

Alfredo: Exactly, and also for Via Casal Bertone. These are the two public spaces that are in this plan.

Michelle: Does this plan include the middle school being squatted?

Alfredo: Yes and these buildings have been squatted for ten years.

Adrian: What was the Auchan before it was a mall?

Alfredo: Industrial. A private property—a big warehouse where people were working and then they sold it to Auchan.

Adrian: What about the [proposed] market?

Alfredo: Where there is the new Redais building there was a fridge factory and in front where the market will be that was a big trailer.

Alfredo: On the [Zona Rischio] website there is a map of all the speculation done in the last few years. Historically, [Casal Bertone] was a place for the working class. There were many barracks, not just the proper housing, but also informal housing, because of this strong working class identity it was the setting for important films like *Mama Roma*. There is this farmer house, Casal Bertone.

Carlotta: Usually when you hear 'Casal' something then it usually means a farm.

Alfredo: This is now privatized and renovated and it is a hotel. This strong working class identity has been lost over time.

Carlotta: What are the things that the social center is doing?

Alfredo: From the social side: we are [providing] services that are missing like the theater, we work with children, and we have music evening and the library. From the political side: the fight against the speculation and also we have an observatory against racism, sexism, and homophobia.

Adrian: What is your association with other community associations?

Alfredo: It is a very small neighborhood but it is full of these kinds of associations so people are very active in the area there are three social centers: this one, Strike and another one in Via Orero—in front the cinema, where the cinema was before. This place [near the cinema] was before part of a political party (Rifondazione Comunista) and then some people started to use it and manage it as a civic space, again, another library and other services for the community. These three social centers together and other small citizen groups form the “Social Network of Casal Bertone.” The main focus of the network is to organize themselves to make this pact with CAM to be respected.

Joshua: What are the activities in the “fight against speculation?”

Alfredo: Spreading information, Working-site occupation, also, we start dialog with these big contractors. Since the developers do not know the neighborhood, we are talking with them in order to say the needs of the population. We provide mediation with these people and the citizens. We write a newsletter talking about the development, and create posters. When we see that the council is doing nothing—that the work is stopped, we do an action. For example, we went and occupied a roof of the building on Via di Dominicus and it is like a sign that says tells the council “you have to go on with the work that we established in the pact.” So if we see for a reason that the work is not going on we do an action to give pressure.

The three big transportations in the neighborhood were: first of all, the Eastern Ring Road that was a major infrastructure connection and after this a lot of public offices started to open in the area so the office for immigration, Lazio Regional office, and another office for culture. All of these buildings near the roundabout. Then the second one was that all of the railways were widened in order to do the high speed line and this was a major transformation and the compensation was to build a lot of green spaces that was never realized. The third one was the CAM and Redais and you know the compensation for that.

Then there were other small transformations, like I had mentioned before Casal Bertone, the farm, it was important because it is the memory what was neighborhood before so the countryside that was here before, but now it has been privatized for housing. Another impact will be of the Tiburtina station, because a series of hotels and services for tourism started to open in the area, like the Best Western. There isn’t a plan for the future, for the sustainability of the neighborhood. We don’t know how Tiburtina station will affect the neighborhood and because there are a lot of industrial areas that are going to close, we are worried about what will happen without a plan. One thing that is happening now is that the train factory is going to close and we decided to squat on it.

To compensate for the high speed work, there was a proposal to build a wooden bridge—a pedestrian bridge—to connect the neighborhood to the park that is inside the Exsna factory. The idea was to connect Casal Bertone with this park and then with Via Prenestina, but they never realized this plan. The only thing that they did was to put up barriers in order to negate the noise, but they used the money for the compensation to construct this barrier, but this was something that you had to do by law. In theory that they did not have to use the [compensation]

money.

Ulysses: They should have done it for free because it was the law.

Joshua: Were any buildings affected by the widening of the track?

Alfredo: No they used empty space. Another thing they are proposing to change the use of the cinema, but since this is private company they cannot do that. Now the cinema is closed, and we wanted to create the civic center that has never been realized there, but we weren’t able to.

Michelle: Were all of these compensation promises written in contracts?

Alfredo: Yes

Michelle: Are you thinking that after CAM finishes their building that [the civic center] will never happen.

Alfredo: We hope it will. For this reason we are doing that action. Another thing we did, when they were building the market they discovered some Roman ruins. Before there was an ancient roman factory for painting cloth and leather in Casal Bertone, it was very big and it was all over the neighborhood. Every time they found this sort of ruins they covered it, but the neighborhood pushed to have a part of the market where you could see what was underground.

Joshua: The community group pushed for this?

Alfredo: Yes, the Casal Bertone Social Network.

Ulysses: I feel like I already know the answer to this question, but can you use the courts to enforce the contracts?

Alfredo: What we do is go to the Urban Planning Department often. No one is saying that this won’t happen; it’s just that the council is saying that there are some delays. Every time there is a reason why these things are not happening.

Michelle: In the contract, there is no time limit on when the projects have to be completed.

Alfred: The time already passed.

Ulysses: We saw the theater on Orero and it is definitely closed. It doesn’t fit in with the neighborhood. Everything on that street is eight stories high and this is the only thing that is one or two stories. I thought that I saw something on a website about the theater, but I can’t remember. ... It also mentions the ruins too and it had pictures of the theater.

Alfredo: There was a project to do a public swimming pool, but it was never realized. For several years it was squatted. It was also not safe so they just closed it.

Adrian: Does Strike [community center that provides immigrant services] increase the number of immigrants in the area and where do they live?

Joshua: Also, it seems like Zona Rischio is only trying to mitigate the influence of the new development coming in with services, I was wondering if there were any efforts to improve the affordability of the area.

Alfredo: For the affordability of housing, there are two different [inaudible]. One, there is this privatization of co-op housing, and one example is where he’s living, it’s called Anasako. What they are doing is they are trying to mediate with the co-op to keep the price of houses affordable for who is living there. The risk is, the people who live there cannot afford it anymore and are pushed away. Another thing to mention is the action of squatters. There’s this movement to take these empty houses, squatting it, meeting with the council in order to give families who are squatting new units of public housing.

[points to map]

This is the place where they want to do the pedestrian bridge. They don’t have any kind of big

parks. The other one is the one of the high speed train, that should become a park.

Part of this is private, part of this is public. They wanted to make a park at least in the public part, but there is a plan to do some sort of transportation infrastructure here.

Martin: What type of transportation infrastructure is it?

Alfredo: Some sort of street or road. This is part of the big plan for Pietra Alata. That is the neighborhood that is north of Via Tiburtina. There's this new plan because of Tiburtina Station, it will become a new centrality for the city. So there's also this new part that will be made. And for the immigrants, there are many immigrants here, mostly working in the businesses in the area. So it's not a problematic issue as other areas because people have work and there are not problems of homelessness or drug dealing like in other parts of the city. Different organizations are working together to help these immigrants and in particular, they are doing services for children, to integrate them in school. Because sometimes they have arrive without speaking Italian and it can be difficult.

Adrian: Is there any location in Casal Bertone that immigrants concentrate in?

Alfredo: There aren't special concentrations of immigrant population but the central square close to the church [Piazza Santa Maria Consolatrice] is working very well as a meeting point for different kinds of people. So you can find immigrants, elderly, and young people so it's working very well as a socially mixed meeting point for everyone in the neighborhood. Before, there was a street passing through the square, it was divided into parts. Then with a project called Cento Piazza Latis by the previous mayor of Rome, Rutelli, they renovated the square and made just one big space. It's not beautiful or anything in particular, but it's working so far.

Adrian: What is the age of the industry around here? Like when did the bus company arrive, versus the pharmacy?

Alfredo: After WWII. So the eastern ring road I told you about was made in the 90s. And it's going underground.

In terms of accessibility, you know that Via Portonaccio is going down to Toscolana, that is becoming....that's becoming a main axis that's linking Tiburtina with the area in Toscolana called Arco di Travertino. Ok and there's just one bus doing this trip, the 409. There was a public inquiry saying the 409 is the worst bus in Europe in terms of number of people using it, the time it takes to do this street. They did this proposal to make a Metro connection, because there's the Tiburtina Station which is part of the B Line and Arco di Travertino is part of the A Line so an underground connection of these two Metro stops but of course it was never realized and the only proposal is to make a circular bus that will run along this street but it is not happening, it is a long term objective.

Ulysses: What about this part of the neighborhood?

Alfredo: And the other part of the problem is this part of the neighborhood is completely isolated, the only way to arrive by foot, there is just one small bus – the 440 – there aren't a lot of stops so there is still a problem.

Martin: Unrelated but do more people identify this area as Casal Bertone or Portonaccio?

Alfredo: Portonaccio is not the neighborhood, it is just a street and it's pretty much in this area to the east, but the neighborhood is called Casal Bertone. The original name of Portonaccio came from this gate in Via Tologna in the 19th century. So Portonaccio is the street name and Casal Bertone is the neighborhood.

AJ. Lynch Map - Female Student

Female Student- On her way to study, does not live in area

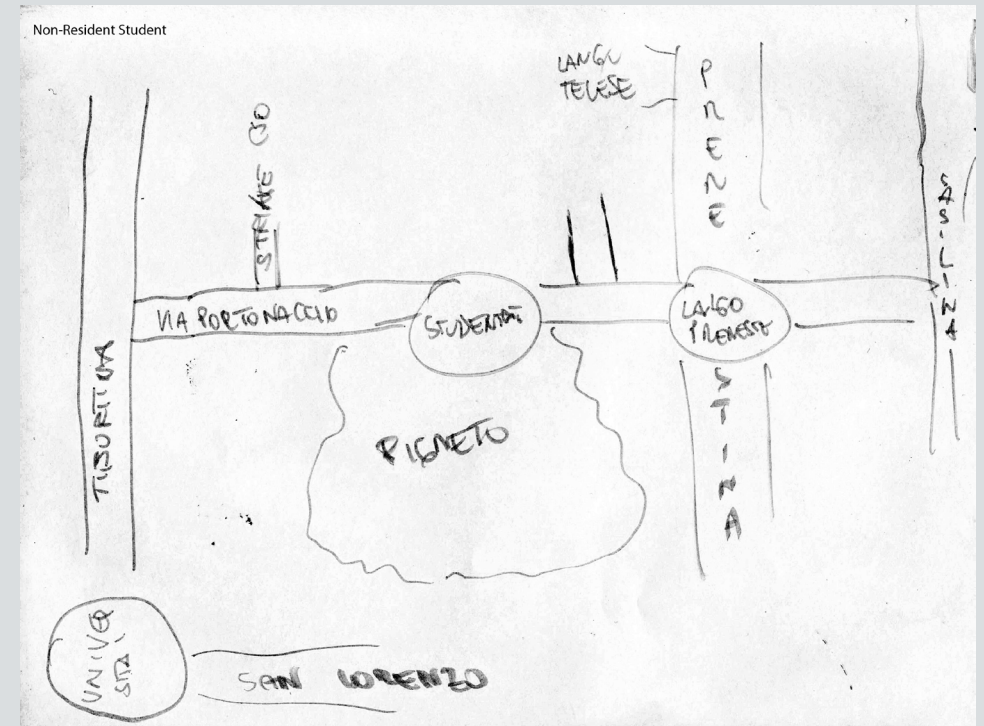
Location: Student housing entrance

Map

- University first
- Path: Tiburtina
- Path/Edge: Portonaccio
- Node: Student housing
- District: Pigneto area
- Node: Strike
- Student locations: Qube (she doesn't go there), Auchan

Transportation

- Took bike (primary mode of transportation)
- Casal Bertone is bad for biking



Lynch Map - Mexican Immigrant

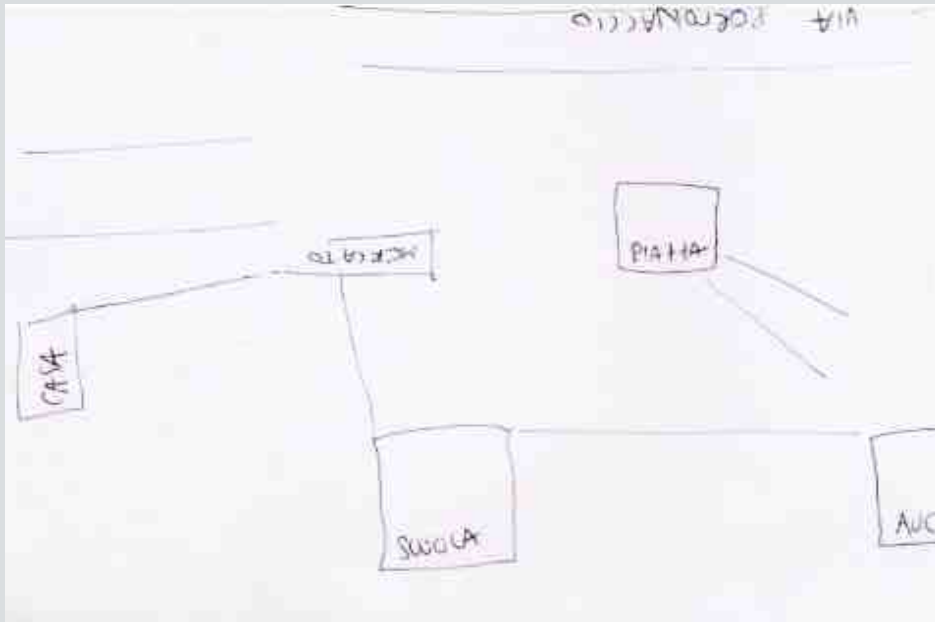
Veronica- Immigrant from Mexico and mother in Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice 20 years in Rome. Lives at end of Antonio Baldissera.

Map

- Piazza
- Via Morozzo Della Rocca
- Elementary School
- Portonaccio
- Tiburtina Station
- Auchan

Transportation

- Uses Metro to Centro



Lynch Map - Two Male Students

Spanish foreigner students in front of student housing, Students knew daily details of area, but limited knowledge of area past Casal Bertone

Reference

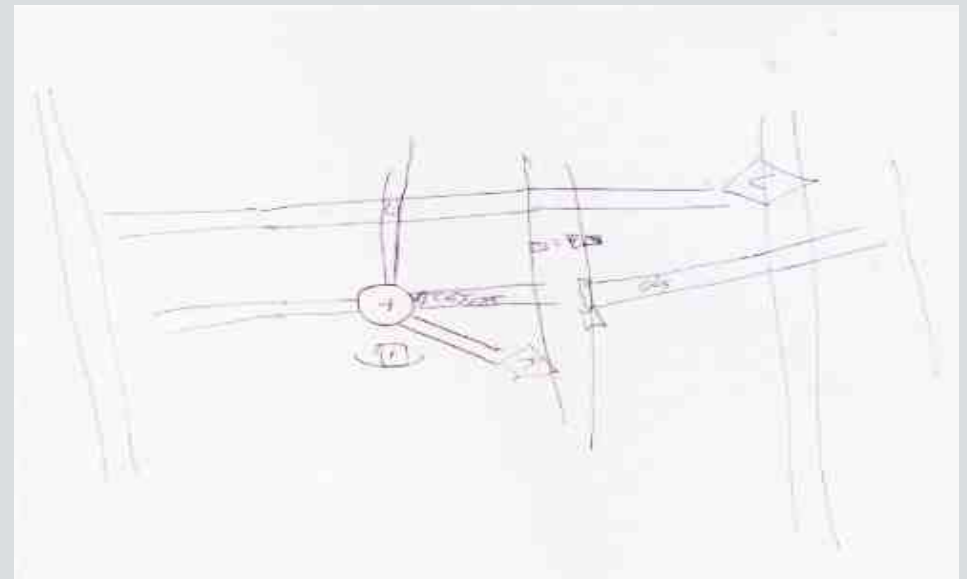
- Auchan
- Bar
- Not much knowledge of street names
- Market
- Post office and bank

Map

- Piazza Cristoferis
- Alberto Pollio to Auchan
- Draws Cesare Ricotti to Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice

Borders

- Via Tibertina
- Railroads
- Via Prenestina
- Via Portonaccio

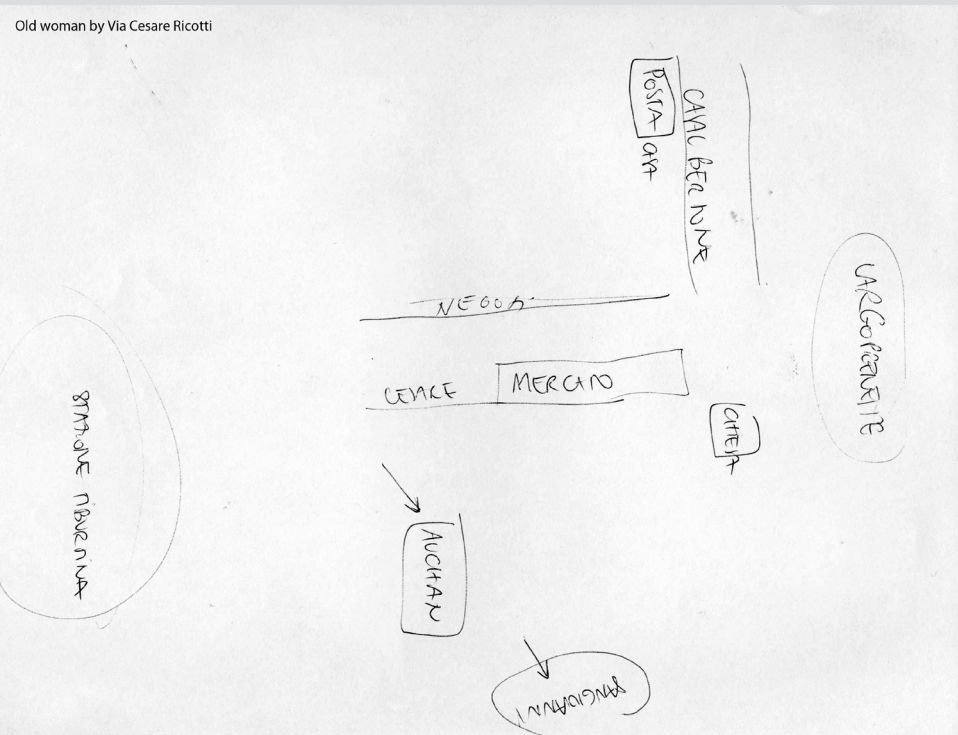


Lynch Map - Elderly Woman

Elderly woman walking dog in Piazza Cristoferis, limited mobility

Map

- Identifies Cesare Ricotti as "Main Street"
- Church
- Casal Bertone (Post office)
- Auchan (never goes there)
- Routine: Cesare Ricotti and Pittalunga



Lynch Map - Mario & Mario

Mario (72 years in neighborhood) and Mario (Been here since the '70s), part of a group of older men in Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice. Lives on Via Cesare Di Ricotti near piazza.

Map

- Church and Piazza
- Auchan
- Post Office
- Schools
- Market
- ATAC

Border

- Bridge on Portonaccio heading towards Prenestina
- Via Portonaccio

Transportation

- South of Via Casal Bertone less traffic
- Well connected

Routine

- Cesare Ricotti and Pittalunga

Park

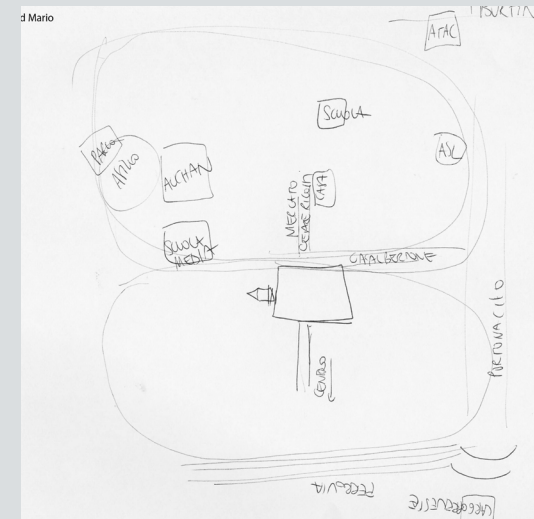
- Near Auchan
- Group of elderly people took back the park for the community
- Private land

Problems

- Only one space for sitting
- Private park
- Little green space
- New development keeps happening

Changes

- New buildings, more traffic
- Recent closing Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice to traffic (100 piazzette)
- Piazza separated neighborhood like Berlin Wall
- Less traffic in area south of Via Casal Bertone



Lynch Map - Middle Aged Father

Alesso, Middle Aged Father with child in Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice, lives in south of Piazza. Moved in 6 months ago.

Uses

- Auchan, but not the market

Transportation

- Car

Borders

- Via Prenestina and Tiburtina

Notes

- Wife owns a shop near Piazza S. Maria Consolatrice. It is a lively store with costumers
- Short commute time for wife



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