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PROJECTS PROPOSAL

SUSTAINABLE REGENERATION OF LARGO PASSAMONTI

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCATION

Name	PASSA A LARGO
Address	Largo Passamonti, Rome
Country	Italy
Current status (abandoned, misused...)	Degraded
Former use	Decorative urban green
Ownership (public, private, mixed)	Public
Area covered (gross square meters)	5500 mq ca.
Photo and other graphic illustrations in annex	<p>A. Administrative boundaries of the urban zone 03B - San Lorenzo</p> <p>B. Development cell C11: Verano-via dei Reti</p> <p>C. List and map of stakeholders</p> <p>D. Percentage of green coverage types in the II Municipality</p> <p>E. Green areas management in the II Municipality</p> <p>F. Ecology network in the development cell C11</p> <p>G. NO2 and PM 2.5 average annual concentration</p> <p>H. Map of the acoustic zoning plan of the project area</p> <p>I. Land use map of the II Municipality - self elaboration</p> <p>L. First exploratory survey to collect inhabitants' habits, impressions and suggestions for the project area</p>

1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS OF THE LOCATION

San Lorenzo is the famous university neighborhood of Rome. It is placed in the II municipality between the *Termini* station, *La Sapienza* university and the cemetery *Verano* (see Annex A), and it is well-known for the presence of non-residential students and nightlife bars and clubs. However, the history of the neighborhood is rich of mainly left-wing political engagement and bottom-up participation, of struggles and working-class suburb life.

Since when the presence of the university *La Sapienza* resulted in a significant increase of students and the demand for their accommodation consequently grew, real estate speculation practices have led to the sale of the social houses present in the neighborhood and to the forced move of people who couldn't afford of buying them, sometimes to the extreme periphery of the city. Nowadays, the fracture that generated between students and people from the neighborhood, is still evident.

- ***Limits and opportunities of the PRG, the city's urban plan, in regards with our project proposal***

Source: PRG and Technical norms of actuation.

http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/images/uo_urban/prg_vigente/prg_nta.pdf

The project area is parc *De Sanctis*, well-known as *Largo Passamonti*, one of the few green areas present in the neighborhood, located between two of the main transport hubs of the city, below a stretch of the beltway and surrounded by other highly congested streets. Therefore, the area is, figuratively and literally, at the edge of the neighborhood. As defined by the latest city's urban plan in 2008, the area falls under the broader context of the "Development cells" of the *Historical city*: "places that over time did not reach or have lost their identity, present buildings anymore usable or convertible to new uses or present phenomena of evident physical and functional degradation". In particular, *Largo Passamonti*, based on the its morphological and functional characteristics, corresponds to the type C that includes "abandoned areas and mainly non-residential settlement characterized by the decline of the original use or by the incongruence between the current use and those desirable or anyway compatible with the historical, physical and socio-economical characteristics of the *Historical city*".

C11 Verano – via dei Reti (see Annex B)

Description: The cell is characterized by a strongly degraded urban fabric and an incompletely defined street network. The crafting activities are related to the presence of the *Verano* cemetery, the tertiary ones to the University and those commercial, of storage and warehousing configure the functional nature of the area, together with a residential portion untidily located within the built environment. The presence of the *Verano* square, with the monumental entrance to the cemetery, and of residual green spaces represent the main

references for the development of the entire cell.

The specific objectives of our project, named “*Passa a Largo*”, perfectly fit with the objectives established by the PRG for this cell, aimed to valorize and requalify the neighborhood:

- a) Reconfiguration and completion of the urban fabric
- b) Definition of a connecting urban boulevard between *Largo Passamonti* and *Verano* square
- c) Dismantling and reconfiguration of the junction in *Largo Passamonti* and green and parking areas requalification.

In the development cells of the *Historical city*, such objectives are pursued through *direct interventions*, that is conditional to the approval of executive urban instruments, of public or private initiative, or of so-called Integrated Programs and Urban Project (U.P.). In particular, the latter characterized the project area from 2008 to 2015, resulting in the writing of several documents of analysis and projects based on technical studies and surveys administered to the inhabitants.

- ***Social/economical/environmental background of the neighbourhood where the space to be regenerated is located***

- **Urban history and viability**

The first urbanization of the area dates back to the end of the XIX century, aimed to accommodate the working-class that came to Rome to contribute to the urban development of the new capital of the unified Italy. The living solutions thought to host labourers, railwaymen and craftsmen, still give a working-class identity to the neighborhood. In addition, since the beginning, given the lack of services and infrastructures, the area is affected by a general degradation. After the end of the II World War, specific interventions increased the number of social houses in the neighborhood. Since the fascist time, then, with the aim of giving an imperial splendour to the city, many labourers were forced to move to the rural suburbs at the edge of the city. The neighborhood starts to be well-known for its left-wing political orientation, initially because opposing the fascism and then for its role during the time of the student protests and because it was the headquarter of several extra-parliamentary groups.

Nowadays, the development cell C11 is mainly characterized by the two open spaces of *Verano* square and *Largo Passamonti*, divided by a built surface which presents a non-homogeneous distribution of small green spaces, trophy, industrial archaeology and residential buildings, old warehouses retrofitted and converted into residences, a network of not connected roads that makes some areas inaccessible to pedestrians. Over the whole surface of the II municipality, there is a total of 4 300 mt long bike lane.

- **Economic activities**

The economic activities in the area of the U.P. San Lorenzo are mainly related to the cemetery (marble manufacturing laboratories, shops, ecc.). In the last decades, due to the several evictions, a significant decrease of the crafting and artistic activities took place. Nowadays, however, there are many volunteering associations with social and cultural vocation that denote the communitarian spirit of the neighborhood. In the annex C there is a map and a list of the stakeholders that we identified in the proximity of the project area.

- **Demography**

San Lorenzo is the smallest between the urban zones of the II Municipality of Rome. It occupies only the 2.6 % of the total surface but, hosting the 5.35 % of its whole population, it reveals the highest value of demographic density: 17 987,5 inhab/kmq (Source: https://www.comune.roma.it/resources/cms/documents/ANNUARIO_STATISTICO_2015.pdf). Such value is considerably high also compared to the average of the entire city of Rome, which means that the area includes mainly built fabric and few open spaces.

However, between the 2006 e il 2014, San Lorenzo recorded a 13,5 % decrease and an ageing trend in the population, while in the entire city it increases by the 1,6 %.

(Source:

http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/images/uo_storica/statistica/residenti-san-lorenzo.pdf)

- **Environmental values (green areas, etc.) and environmental issues in the surroundings**

The green infrastructure of the II Municipality is lacking compared to the urban standards defined by the PRG and to the other Municipality of Rome. Such lack influence the capacity of ecosystems to provide suitable environmental values and services to the resident population.

The public green quota of the II Municipality accounts for the 28,5% of the total surface, a value that is little above the city average (25%). The percentage of green spaces per inhabitant, instead, given the high density value in the municipality, accounts for 31,8 mq while the city average is of 129,3 mq (Source: http://dati.comune.roma.it/cms/it/dettaglio_ambiente.page?contentId=DTS2240, data from 2011, accessed on the 03/03/2017).

Such quota includes, among the types of public green, “neighborhood equipped green”, “historical archaeological green” and “special green”, while the type “big urban parks” is excluded because not present in the II Municipality (see annex D).

In addition, the types “parking areas” and “street green furniture” are also excluded even if they occupy a substantial portion of the total amount of green surfaces (13,3%). *Largo Passamonti*, with a total surface of 12 651 mq, falls under the type “street green furniture”

and is managed by Cooperatives (see annex E).

(Source: <https://www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/newsview.page?contentId=NEW893846>, accessed on the 13/03/2017).

Also in the Ecology Network plan, document included in the current PRG elaborated for the Urban Project San Lorenzo (see annex F), *Largo Passamonti* is included in the development cell C11 and includes the following specific objectives:

- a) requalification of the *Verano* square and its use as a trophy green space, within which the existent historical-architectural elements can be properly valued;
- b) connection between *Verano* square and *Largo Passamonti* through a “green road” for bikes and pedestrians;
- c) requalification of *Largo Passamonti* as a green public space, excluding any function to the near university venue.

In a first phase of analysis, it was possible to get access to previous studies on the air quality in the area of *Largo Passamonti*. In particular, the available data are related with the presence of NO₂ (100 m resolution, data from 2010) and of PM_{2.5} (1 km resolution, data from 2011-2012), whose concentration in the project area are reported in the annex G. In both cases, the annual threshold values for the protection of human health, established by the D.Lgs. 155/2010 to 40 µg/m³ for the NO₂ and to 20 µg/m³ for the fine particulate, are exceeded (NO₂: 64.14 µg/m³; PM_{2.5}: 21.82 µg/m³) (Source: <http://romariasalute.it/>, accessed on the 23/01/2017).

In addition, the project area has been included in the IV class of the acoustic zoning plan formulated according to the law 447/95. This class is related to the areas of intense human activities and expects threshold values of 65 db(A) by day and 55 db(A) by night (see annex H).

- **Specific social/economical/environmental needs identified that the regeneration proposal wants to address**

As already said, regarding the land use, today the neighborhood is classified as residential zone with discontinuous fabric, that is artificially covered space where buildings and viability occupy between the 50% and the 80% of the total surface. As visible from the self-elaboration presented in the annex I, the area in the II municipality near to the project area lacks of natural covered surfaces, both vegetative and with spare soil, compared to the rest of the municipality. The citizens in this neighborhood demonstrated to give a significant value to such surfaces. In addition, the inherent public functions of such surfaces makes them interesting for many local associations as a space useful for activities that aim to improve the quality of the neighborhood and its residents life.

Referring to the environmental issues, a green area valorization in an area so affected by acoustic and environmental pollution is surely an objective to pursue, but at the institutional and at the associative level.

Finally, revaluing the area as a public space which can be made available to incentivize the local manufacturing and economy, totally responds to one of the U.P. objectives which is to “*reserve a space in the area to institute a diffuse school of crafting, in order to create new professionalisms and new work opportunities on the basis of the traditional knowledge of the neighborhood*”

2. PARTICIPATIVE PROJECT’S PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

The project “*Passa a Largo*” has seen a first analysis phase (starting from december 2016), using an experimental methodology which doesn’t take into account only of the available urban instruments but also of evaluation criteria suggested by the Urbanistic Department of Barcellona, city at the vanguard in projecting and managing public spaces (see Fig. 1 e 2). To more technical analysis of the public space quality we added, then, a process of consultation of the stakeholders present on the territory, in order to understand, through their perceptions, the potentialities and criticalities of the area closest to the daily life.

In order to establish a connection between the data retrieved by the two different sources of information (technical and participative), we defined three main themes that guided the study on the area of *Largo Passamonti* and that identify the characteristics of a public space usable and attractive:

- 1) **Access and linkages:** the relationship of a public space with its context (both physical and visual) is fundamental. All the citizens, independently from their role, use the public space. Everybody has the right to access and use it freely, respecting the rules of civic cohabitation. Therefore, the space needs to be easily accessible and well connected, both for pedestrians and by the means of public transport.
- 2) **Comfort and image:** we can talk about a successful public space when it is characterized by a comfortable and welcoming environment, able to develop in who lives it a sense of belonging. The concept of comfort recalls, instead, the sensation of security, cleanliness and usability of the place. Fundamental qualities that encourage the social sharing and the development of human relationships.
- 3) **Uses and activities:** the activities are the fundamental elements of a place. They constitute an attractive factor to revitalize an area and have to be planned according to the different ages of users.

At first, the group elaborated an explorative survey (see annex L) which was administered through both innovative tools (QR code) and face-to-face to the inhabitants of San Lorenzo. Together with the survey, we also interviewed 10 of them in order to comprehend more deeply their perception of the place and better elaborate the quantitative statistical data resulting from the survey and from the Urban Project.

Based on the first results, it was possible to qualitatively evaluate the area, as visible from the following infographic.

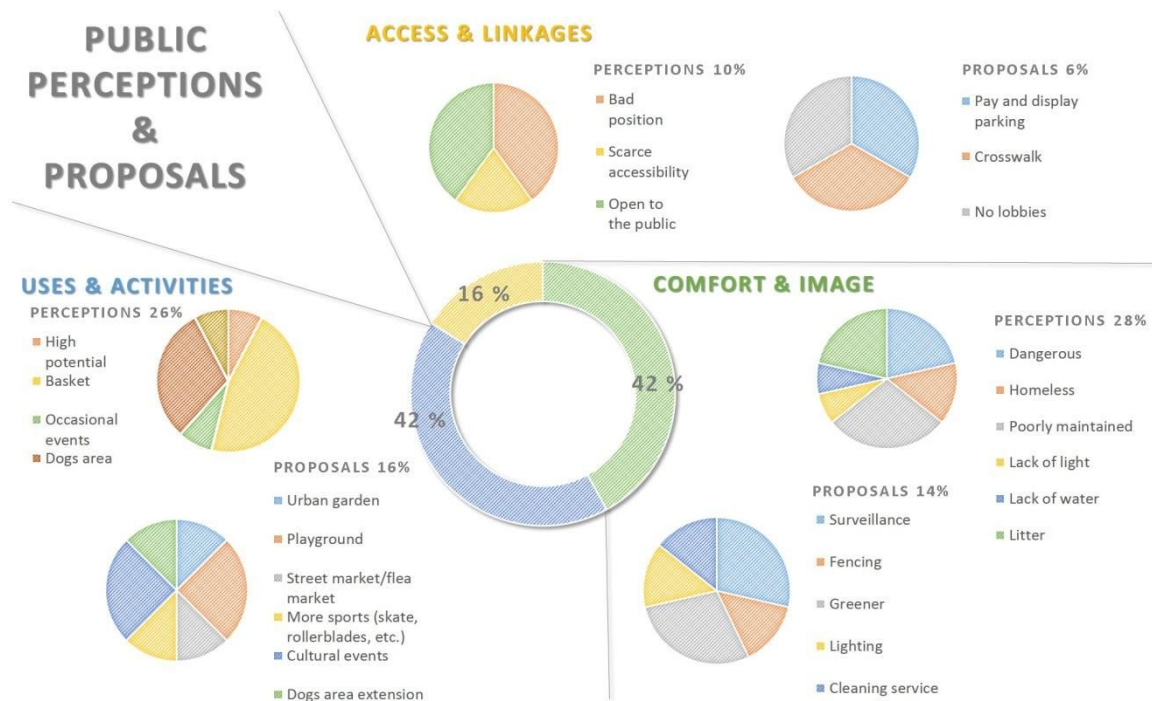


Fig. 1 Results of inhabitants interviews

Meanwhile, the group started to interview some key stakeholders (see annex C) in order to enrich the collection of opinions over the area and investigate timing and modality for possible collaborations during the second and third phase of the project, related to the moments of projecting and animating *Largo Passamonti*. In order to make communications between the several actors easy an email address referred to the project has been activated (passa.a.largo@gmail.com).

Questions
Availability to sponsor possible future events?
Previous experiences? What did and what didn't work?
Interest in organizing and taking part to future events? Which kind of events (local economy, cultural, environmental education, etc.)
Which improvements do you suggest? What do you need to organize events (infrastructures, materials, toilets, water, light, parking, etc.)?
Availability in collaborating in other ways?

Based on the same criteria established for the explorative essay, it was also possible to technically evaluate the area through several site surveys, as visible in the following infographic.

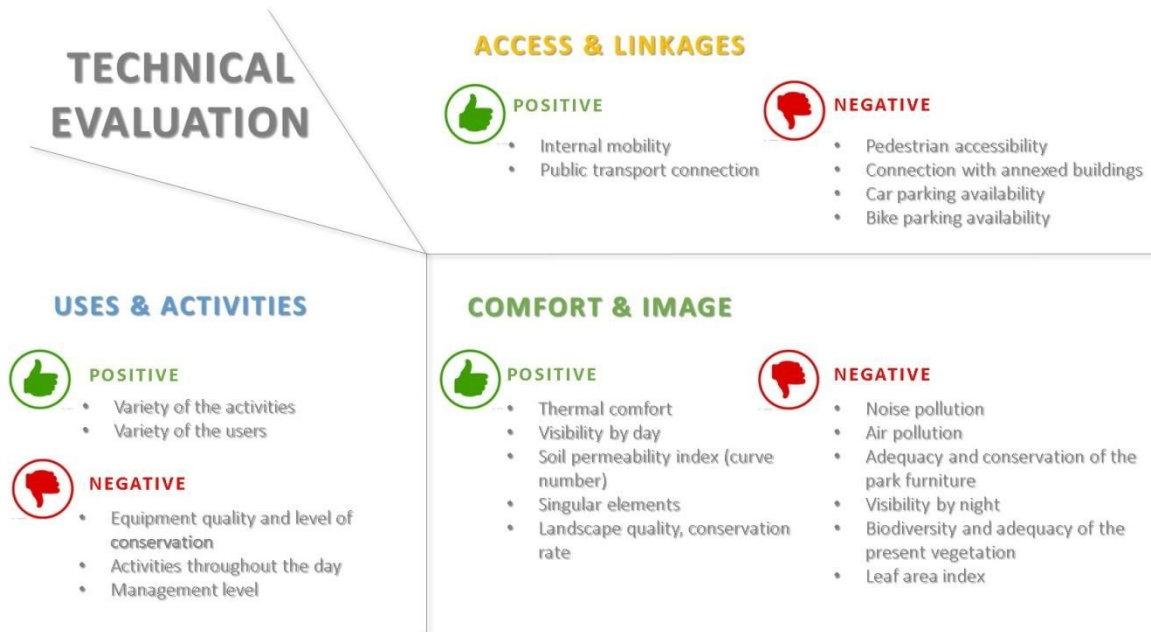


Fig. 2 Strengths and problems identified

Therefore, as conclusion of the first analysis phase, a global vision of current conditions of *Largo Passamonti* and the neighborhood has been given collecting data about access and linkages, comfort and image, uses and activities. The method adopted has permitted to give a picture of general conditions satisfying both the technical and subjective (from inhabitants) perspectives.

As visible from the first graph, in the case study area the major issues perceived are related with the possible uses and the comfort of the place. People in the neighbourhood are mainly concerned about the presence of homeless persons who live in tents, about drugs addicted persons who gather there and a general perceived state of abandon which prevents them from spending their time regularly in the park, enjoying one of the few public green space in the area. In both cases, the current perceptions are mostly negative but there are many proposals of improvement. Based on a participatory process aimed at engaging local actors from cultural, education, social and business communities to restore the park as a lively place. Likewise, evidences resulting from the technical evaluation reveal a general balance between positive and negative features characterizing the area. Therefore, the high improvement potential gives hope for an effective and successful regeneration of the area.

Data retrieved by the two different sources of information during the analysis phase formed the basis of a second participative moment, organised with the aim of directly exploring the area and elaborating ideas about a possible reactivation of the space.

In first place participants were invited to freely move around the park in order to discover the area and to record personal sensations and perceptions. At a second stage, all the suggestions and proposals were gathered together during a collective mapping workshop aimed at starting a participative regeneration process of *Largo Passamonti*.

It is also planned to involve younger age groups of stakeholders activating a collaboration with schools and organising participative workshops where it is implied the use of Minecraft software.

At the same time, the group has begun to have a continuous relationship with the local public administration, proposing itself as an intermediary between citizenship and administration. The aim is to bring, on the one hand, the public space to the attention of the various political departments accompanying the project through different scales (from planning to management); on the other, however, we propose to activate more immediate and low-cost processes (bottom-up) that start to trigger a virtuous regeneration process.

3. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE URBAN REGENERATION PROCESS

- CONTEXT



Fig. 3 Aerial photo from Google Earth

Largo Settimo Passamonti was constructed at the same time as the East Tangenziale and conceived as decorative green area mitigating via Scalo San Lorenzo, Verano square and Via dei Reti. The project area is therefore bordered along the three sides by city-wide road and faces along the south side the fast-moving urban highway (East Tangenziale), which is a strong infrastructure barrier. Along the slip road of Via dello Scalo of San Lorenzo, which

correspond to the only car access road, there are saturated car parks. As far as pedestrian mobility is concerned, the planned entry points are three: one along the north-east side in front of the Graveyard, the other along the north-west side of Via dei Reti and the third in the upper part at the south, along the East Tangenziale. In the first two cases, the location close to two low-visibility corners and the lack of pedestrian strips and specific road signs aggravate the security and usability conditions for citizens. In the latter, the high access road connection implies the impossibility of using that entrance.

The difficulties of pedestrian walkability are also linked to a lack of connection between *Largo Passamonti* and the network of surrounding pedestrian routes. The journey and the connection to the rest of the neighborhood and the newly-destined south-facing building of the University are hampered by the abrupt interruption of sidewalks, the presence of architectural barriers and the daily occurrence of wild park episodes along the part below the tangenziale and most of the islands of traffic.

With reference to accessibility related to public transport, the municipal administration recently decided to abolish the tram stop near *Largo Passamonti*. There is also no connection to the city's bicycle network.

From the morphological point of view, the area consists of a series of slopes; more generally it can be divided into two parts: the first, on the north side, consists in a flat area currently occupied by a basketball court and a dog park . On the contrary, the southern part, partially adjacent to the Tangenziale, is almost completely characterised by a wild nature and has slight variations in height, giving the space a particular configuration.

The present vegetation consists of different types of trees and shrubs. Along the edges of the northwest and the central part there are large and medium-sized trees with deciduous foliage like the Betulle and the Tree of Judah; the hilly part is characterized by the presence of laurel bushes, hawthorn and ligustri, highly infested.

Along the northwest entrance there are ligustri with evergreen foliage. The natural elements present within the park are subject to abandonment except for sporadic interventions by a volunteer gardener.

Largo Passamonti currently does not have facilities for primary urbanization such as the connection to the water and electricity grid (in the past, there was a fountain currently buried). Sporadic furnishing items are scattered in the dogs area and in the slightly elevated area in the center of the square.

- PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Planned activities do not concern just the topic of the space's infrastructure renewal in terms of its urban and aesthetic value. On the contrary, the project intends to integrate urban regeneration from the ground-up and resilience in order to give back the area to the neighbourhood's inhabitants.

We aim at conducting our work following 3 parallel and complementary actions:

A1. Research and participatory planning to identify problems, needs and solutions:



Inhabitants perceptions (interviews, urban safari, meeting)



Participatory design through assemblies, workshops and using Minecraft including students, local activists and neighbours



Informal control by citizens and atmosphere contamination monitoring (at the end of the project)

Details:

So far, the project has foreseen the organization of two consultant workshops involving representatives of the most active stakeholders and citizenship. The two participative moments were planned starting from three main interactive activities:

- Active walks around the park and a collaborative mapping workshop;
- Creating a facebook page;
- Reconstruction of the area through the Minecraft sandbox software.

During the walks, participants were asked to point out perceptions of aesthetic (visual, olfactory, and auditory) through placement of colored stones along the Passamonti area. "Sensory maps" will be elaborated from the collected data. At the same time, a facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/passaalargo/>) has been created to encourage active and continuous participation and updating of activities planned for the area.

There is also a workshop where Minecraft gaming software will be used, which will enable the inclusion of younger citizens in the design phase

A2. Infrastructure renewal:



First structural interventions to respond to the most urgent needs (e.g. pedestrian crossing, lighting, etc.)



Implementation of urban design and intervention of tactical urbanism



Work finalisation and public presentation of results

Details:

The project fosters the active participation of the inhabitants and the local authorities, during both the design phase and the long-term management in order to achieve concrete and feasible improvements that respond to the real needs and priorities of the park and of its users.

Therefore, at the same time as the organization of consultant meetings aimed at the design of proposals that meet the real needs of the city, the group is moving in concert with the local authorities to make the most urgent interventions. We are focusing on improving accessibility to the area by inserting pedestrian strips and imposing border speed limits for traffic moderation. In addition, tree pruning and disinfestation, regular waste collection, restoration of the northeastern entry erase and reopening of the subway to be used as a warehouse are also required.

Once the participatory activity is over, we aim to work on the design of early interventions that can begin to improve the usability of public space. In this regard, a day of handmade workshops will be planned starting from reusing materials. On this occasion, local producers (e.g. marble workers, glassmakers) will be involved in the collection of waste materials as processing raw materials and a group of specialized architects in self-construction. At the base of the design there will be considerations on the shortcomings and necessities of the site obtained from both the technical analysis phase and the consultant phase. It is expected the use of modular elements that can be used differently depending on the user or the activity being carried out (they will be especially functional in view of the organization of local reactivation events, see Activity A3) and of complementary furnishing items such as bicycles for lighting, ping-pong table, chessboard tables, racks and slides along the slope.



Fig. 5 *Our proposal for a temporary use of the park*

In addition, taking into account the aesthetic and morphological potential of the site, the planting of a barrier of hedges and trees with absorbent powers against smog will be carried out with the aim of making the air sounder and, if possible, reducing the noise produced from the vehicular passage.

A.3 Dissemination and events: in order to bring the attention and revitalise this abandoned space, the project plans a variety of activities (cultural events, environmental education, local markets). Local inhabitants will be key actors in promoting and implementing such activities.



Dissemination (e.g. social network, radio) and storytelling's collection



First event to attract interest on the site (e.g. street art action or artistic installation)



Cultural events (e.g. summer open air cinema, theatre and music concerts)



Enhance local economy (e.g. swap market, local artisan and up-cycling markets)



Environmental education program (e.g. activities with local schools and youth groups)

Details:

There is a first event that will act as an attraction for neighborhood residents in order to start making the park more beautiful and livable. For this occasion, a collaboration with the Academy of Fine Arts will be launched.

For cultural events: 12 concerts, 12 movie projections and 12 outdoor theater shows.

For environmental education, a number of six meetings are expected between June and November 2017; each meeting will involve about 20 children between the ages of 5 and 11.

The project addresses the global challenge related with youth involvement in active citizenship and park stewardship. The youth are engaged since the early stages of project development, through participatory planning and consultation for decision-making. The aim is to allow them to access free sport facilities and a safe open space that can be venue for self-expression and can generate opportunities for skills development, training and development of professional skills in the fields of environmental education, infrastructures renewal and event management.

The project aims to face all aspects of sustainability: from awareness raising on environmental issues, to social inclusion through participatory activities and to support local economic activities by involving them in events. It is also envisaged that schools, for student training, will carry out a project on air monitoring in Largo Passamonti.

For enhancing the vitality of the park, the project foresees multiple functions for the area: commercial, recreational, cultural and social, collective public space. The project, through encouraging the continuative presence of users, aims at generating a mechanism of informal control.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PURPOSES OF THE REGENERATION PROJECT

All interventions in the project respect the highest environmental standards. Solar lamps will be used for low and diffused lighting (<http://www.maestrami.com/index.php/it/moda-mood/item/oh-solar-la-lampada-da-ester-ni-green-ed-ecologica.html>); 2 bicycles that produce light thanks to the mechanical power will be installed for high voltage illumination, this produce 2 outcomes: CO2 zero emission; the reduction in light pollution because bicycles are activated when necessary.

Will be restored a drinking water fountain with tap against the waste of water.

In addition, the furnishing elements to improve park livability respect high standards of eco-sustainability and, where possible, they are self-built with zero-cost waste materials.

- **SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PURPOSES**

The Project aims at giving the Passamonti park back to the citizens of San Lorenzo neighbourhood. The area is currently degraded, with no light nor water and perceived as unsafe. So the challenge is to convert it into a space that everyone can fully experience, namely a space where:

- students can meet and enjoy free sports facilities;
- elderly can relax and engage with young people;
- children can play and learn;
- multicultural cohesion and common local identity is built;
- homeless are involved in maintaining the park;
- different artists can find a stage where to perform and get to know each another;
- local artisans can sell their products.

The project must be developed with an integrated approach: involving people from the territory in order to create a safe and inclusive urban environment, not only from the infrastructural but also from the social point of view. "The first thing to understand is that the public peace - the sidewalk and street peace - of cities is not kept primarily by the police, necessary as police are. It is kept primarily by an intricate, almost unconscious, network of voluntary controls and standards among the people themselves, and enforced by the people themselves." (Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, New York, 1961). For this reason and for enhancing the vitality of the park, the project foresees multiple functions for the area: commercial, recreational, cultural and social, collective public space. The project, through encouraging the continuative presence of users, aims at generating a mechanism of informal control. Therefore, it fosters the active participation of the inhabitants and the local authorities, during both the design phase and the long-term management in order to achieve concrete and feasible improvements that respond to the real needs and priorities of the park and of its users.

Project objectives

- 01. Regenerate the Passamonti Park through tactical urbanism;
- 02. Strengthen social cohesion through citizens' participation;
- 03. Raise awareness of local inhabitants over environmental issues

Expected outcomes and indicators

01. R1 2 bike generation's devices installed for electricity production and LED lightening system installed. Indicators: pictures of bike generation's device and lightening system installed

01. R2 urban furniture and recreational facilities built and installed and improved basketball field. Indicators: pictures of: bike generation's device and lightening system installed, ping pong table, chessboard, basketball field.

01. R3 air pollutants absorbing plants planted. Indicators: pictures of plants planted, list of the plants, air quality monitoring data.

02. R1 Involved 50 citizens in the participative design, of which 10% are of foreign origin. Indicators: 2 participative assemblies, pictures of participative activities, storytelling collected.

02. R2 1000 Citizens participated in cultural events. Indicators: 6 cultural events organised, poster/programme of events realised, pictures of events realised.

02. R3 10 Local SMEs involved in the markets and 400 users visiting. 8 swap and artisans' and up-cycling markets organised, poster/programme of markets realised, pictures of markets realised.

02. R4 Increased number of recreational facilities' users. Indicators: number of users at the project's beginning, number of users at the end of the project.

03 R1. 150 youth involved in the environmental education program. Indicators: agreements

with schools, environmental education activities programme, pictures of activities realised.

O3 R2. Local inhabitants more aware of environmental issues. Indicators: participative air quality monitoring data, informative panel on environment and climate change, 50 citizens involved in participative design.

5. RISKS AND EXTERNALITIES

The park's current conditions are being caused by a lack of maintenance by the institutions and a lack of safety feeling by the citizens of the neighborhood, specifically for presence of some homeless, absence of pedestrian strips to access it, low on illumination. For this reason, in addition to the project activities, we plan information actions to engage different targets of citizens (elderly, social centers, schools). Our commitment is also to ensure that the park is cleaned and kept secure by the administration.

Other risks could be:

- Bad weather might influence the success of cultural events/market, but good management of cultural event and capacity to reschedule will be unable to tackle the issue.
- Risk of discontinuity in citizens' participation to participative design and air monitoring will be tackled through continuous stimulation of inhabitants and the ability to engage new participants.
- Eventual act of vandalism will be discouraged thanks to informal control by engaged citizens and eventual acts of vandalism might be resolved by the local inhabitants participating in the project.
- The sustainability of intervention after the end of the project will be guaranteed thanks to the participative process established. The involvement of the local authority in the earliest stage as well as the reinforced social cohesion among inhabitants involved will guarantee their commitment further the project duration. This will ensure the liveability of the space and the continuity of citizens activities.

6. FUNDING AND MARKETING STRATEGY

The fundraising channels for a social utility project as "Passa a Largo" are:

- private citizen
- public authority
- company
- foundation

The private citizen channel is the most impacted on the project fundraising. Resident citizens in the neighborhood are directly concerned because they receive tangible benefits from the project results. Citizens contribute to project's realization with both donations and voluntary contribution to activities: self-building, cultural activities, markets, cleanliness and maintenance.

The neighborhood has a lot associative and cultural organisations, bars and restaurants that can be involved in a participatory approach also from the financial resources.

The institutions directly involved are the Municipality and La Sapienza University which can contribute to the implementation of the project through conventions, patronage and sponsorship. They are motivated by general interest, security and social innovation.

Near the park *Largo Passamonti* a new university building is recently inaugurated. The park lends itself to becoming a natural space for outdoor studying and recreational activities. In this perspective, an agreement between Municipality and La Sapienza is possible for a refreshment stand and park's maintenance.

Another funding channel are foundations. The group has already been moving forward with some grant opportunities:

- UNHABITAT: required grant is 72,000 euros
- AVIVA: required grant is 15,000 Euros

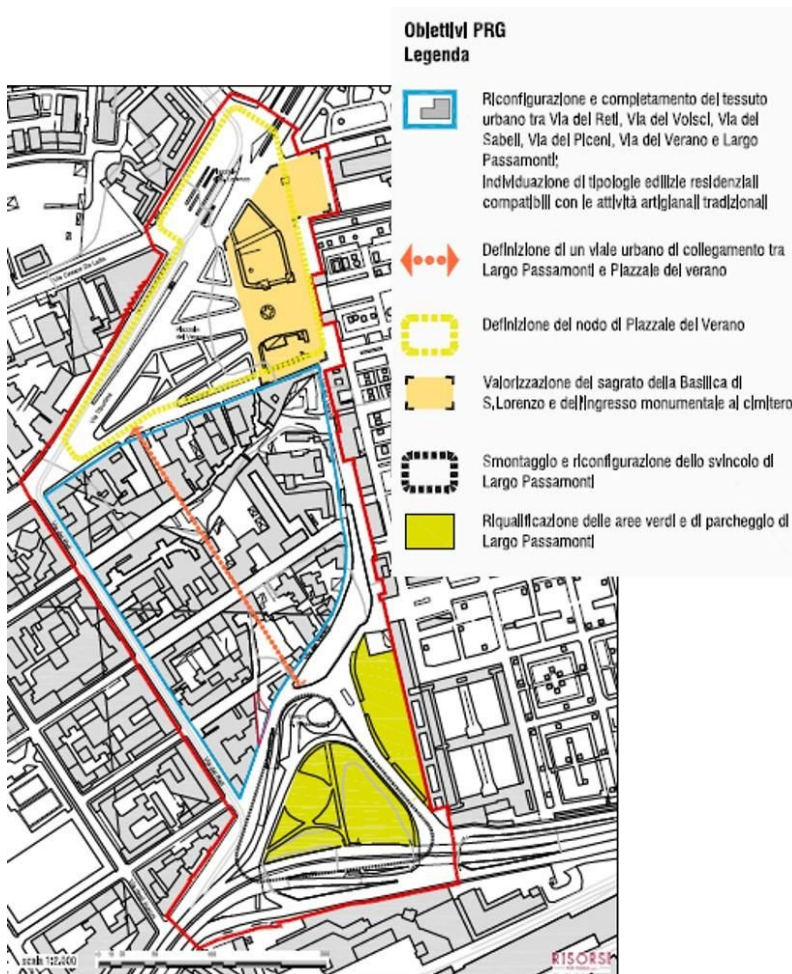
About the company channel, it must be said that the park lends itself to being a space for the market. In this way, neighborhood artisans and artists would find a place to exhibit and to sell their own products. The designated post could be paid in cash for maintenance or through alternative forms of participation (eg donating a bench).

7. ANNEXES

A. Administrative boundaries of the urban zone 03B - San Lorenzo



B. Development cell C11: Verano-via dei Reti



C. List and map of stakeholders

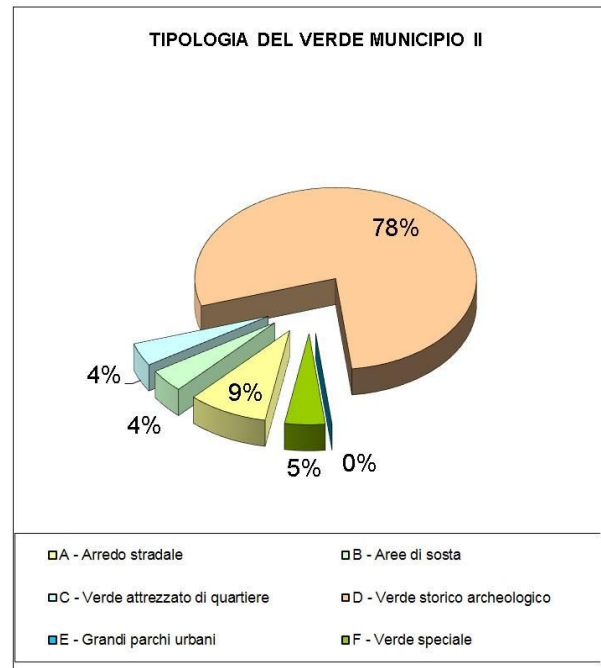
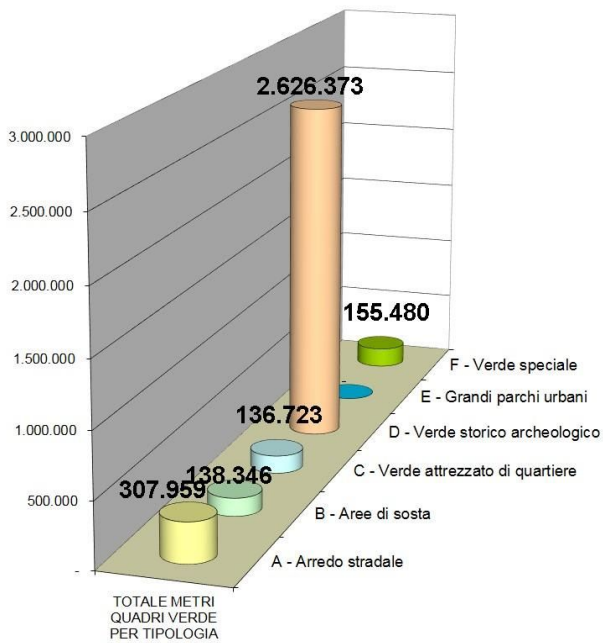
Area o nome dell'associazione	Indirizzo	Tipo di settore	Proprietà	Puntatore
A.S.D. popolare	via dei Volsci, 94, 00185, Roma	Centro sportivo che offre numerosi corsi e ha un forte radicamento nel quartiere	Precedentemente occupata e ora in affitto	arancione
Cavalieri di Colombo (KofC)	via dei Sabelli, 88, 00185, Roma	Ente religioso proprietario del campo di calcio del quartiere	Legale	blu
Libera Repubblica di San Lorenzo	Piazza dei Sanniti, 9A, 00185, Roma	Organizzazione comunitaria	Nessuna proprietà	giallo
ESC atelier	via dei Volsci, 159, 00185, Roma	Laboratorio di arte e cultura	Occupato	rosso
Il grande cocomero	via dei Sabelli 88/a, 00185, Roma	Spazio di assistenza e terapie alternative (arte, teatro, ecc..) per minori con disturbi psichici	Occupato	rosso
32	via dei Volsci, 32, 00185, Roma	Spazio comunitario per attività ed eventi di autodeterminazione	Occupato	rosso
La GRU	via dei Sardi, 00185, Roma	Spazio comunitario per attività ed eventi di autodeterminazione	Nessuna proprietà	giallo
Il fiume	via dei Dalmati, 37, 00185, Roma	Centro sportivo e salutare	Legale	blu
Duse teatro	via dei Reti, 36, 00185, Roma	Teatro	Legale	blu
Energia per i diritti umani	via degli Equi, 45, 00185, Roma	Associazione con propositi solidali	Legale	blu
Re:common	via di Porta San	Associazione per produrre	Legale	blu

	Lorenzo, 5, 00185, Roma	cambi strutturali sia nella gestione finanziaria e della gestione delle aree verdi pubbliche		
S.c.r.l. Oltre onlus	via dei Marsi, 73, 00185, Roma	Associazione con propositi solidali	Legale	blu
A.p.s. Artetica	via dei Marsi, 18, 00185, Roma	Laboratorio artistico e culturale	Legale	blu
Communia	via dello Scalo San Lorenzo, 33, 00185, Roma	Spazio comunitario per attività ed eventi di autodeterminazione	Occupato	rosso
AMUSE	via Antonio Bertoloni, 44, 00197, Roma	Spazio comunitario per attività ed eventi di autodeterminazione	Legale	blu
ShareWood	via dei Sabelli, 102, 00185, Roma	Spazio comunitario per attività ed eventi di autodeterminazione	Occupato	rosso
Villa Mercede	Villa Mercede, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde
Piazza dei Siculi	Piazza dei Siculi, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde
Parco caduti 19 luglio 1943	Parco caduti 19 luglio 1943, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde
Giardino di via Galli	via dei Galli, 9, 00185, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde
Cimitero Monumentale del Verano	Piazzale dei Verano, 32, 00185, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde
Prato della facoltà d'ingegneria	via Antonio Scarpa, 14, 00161, Roma	Area verde	Pubblico	verde

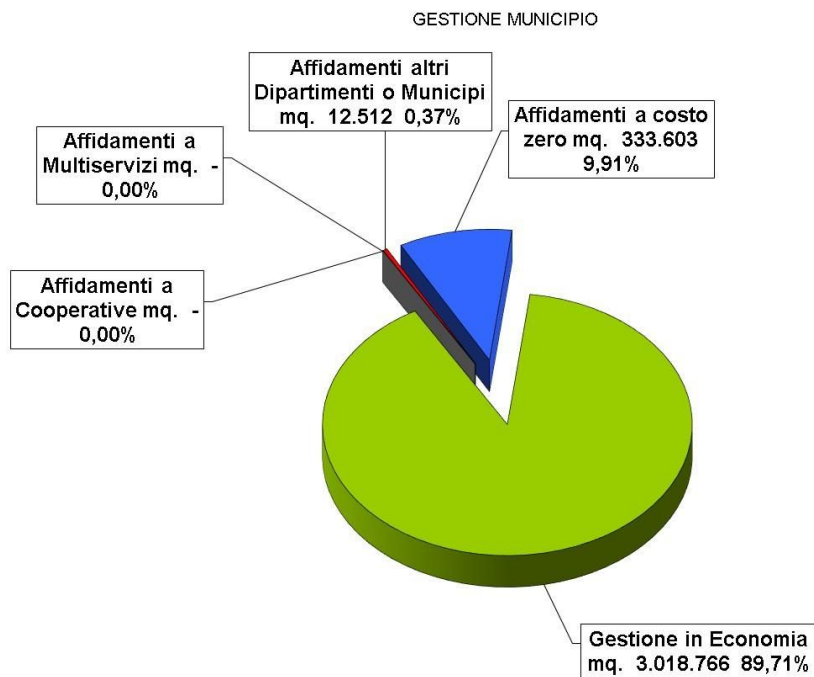


D. Percentage of green coverage types in the II Municipality

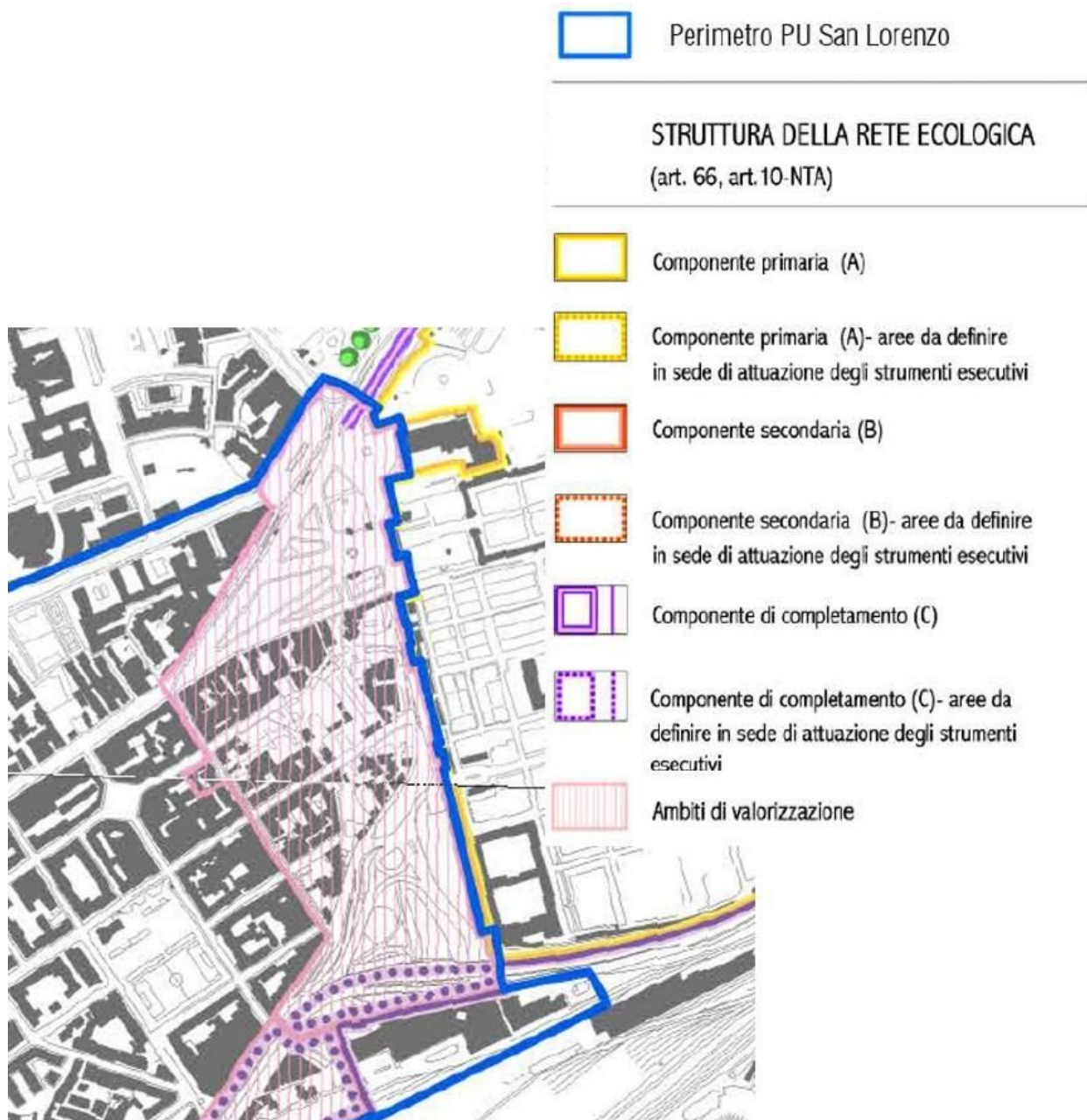
VERDE MUNICIPIO II



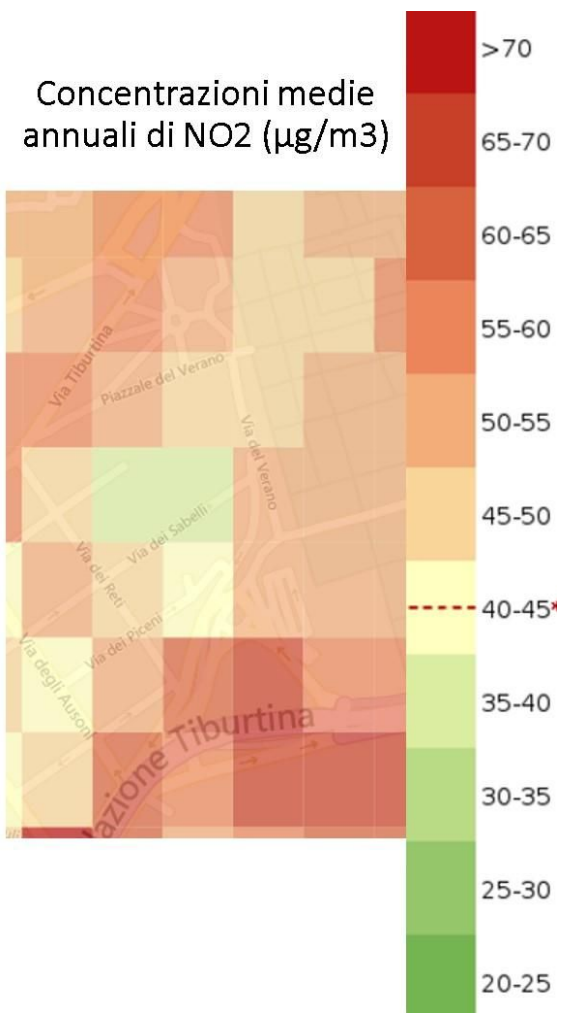
E. Green areas management in the II Municipality



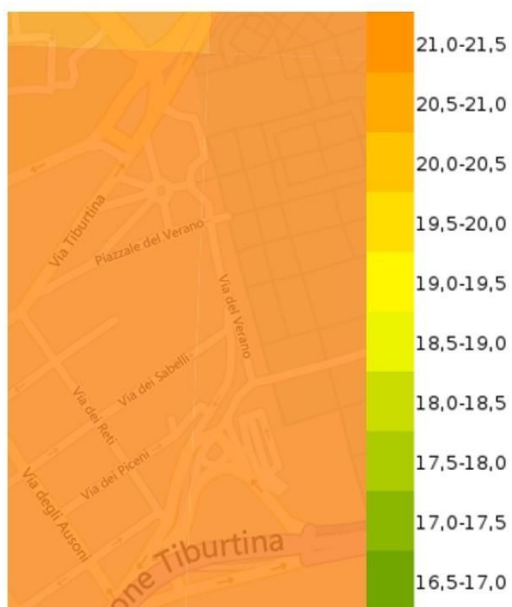
F. Ecology network in the development cell C11



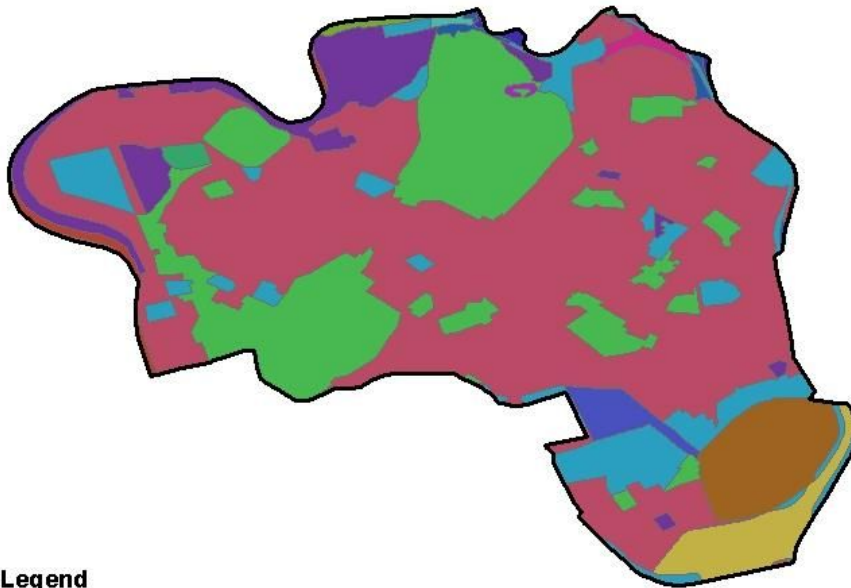
G. NO2 and PM 2.5 average annual concentration



Concentrazioni medie annuali delle polveri PM 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



I. Land use map of the II Municipality - self elaboration




















Legend

ROMAII MUNICIPIO

Mapa di uso del suolo nel Municipio II

DESCRIZIONE

-  Aree prevalentemente occupate da coltura agraria con presenza di spazi naturali importanti
-  Aree urbane verdi
-  Bacini senza manifeste utilizzazioni produttive
-  Boschi igrofili a pioppi e salice bianco e/o ad ontano nero e/o a frassino meridionale
-  Cantieri e spazi in costruzione e scavi
-  Cimiteri
-  Colture orticole in pieno campo, in serra e sotto plastica in aree irrigue
-  Colture orticole in pieno campo, in serra e sotto plastica in aree non irrigue
-  Depositi di rottami a cielo aperto
-  Fiumi, torrenti e fossi
-  Formazioni spontanee a robinia e/o ailanto
-  Grandi impianti di concentrazione e smistamento merci
-  Insedimenti ospedalieri
-  Reti stradali
-  Strutture di sport e tempo libero
-  Superfici a copertura erbacea densa (graminacee)
-  Tessuto residenziale continuo e denso



0 0,2250,45 0,9 1,35 1,8 Miles

L. First exploratory survey to collect inhabitants' habits, impressions and suggestions for the project area


Primo questionario esplorativo su
Giardino L.go Passamonti, San Lorenzo (RM)

Siamo un neonato gruppo di sei ragazze con varie competenze dall'ingegneria, all'architettura, alle scienze geografiche, economiche e politiche, accomunate dall'interesse per temi di rigenerazione ecologica e sostenibile degli spazi urbani.

Nel caso specifico del giardino di L.go Passamonti, ci avvaliamo dell'esperienza e della collaborazione di associazioni già impegnate nel settore e attive sul territorio romano, quali Asud, per definire una proposta progettuale per l'area.

Il questionario che segue durerà pochi minuti e ha lo scopo di definire le modalità, le motivazioni e le criticità connesse all'utilizzo della suddetta area. La raccolta di tali informazioni, insieme ad ulteriori e più approfondite indagini effettuate coinvolgendo i soggetti interessati, è un processo partecipativo che sarà di supporto alla formulazione di proposte progettuali che mirino a riqualificare l'area sulla base delle necessità rilevate.

I dati raccolti saranno utilizzati solo per gli scopi suddetti e la natura del questionario è totalmente anonima. Ti ringraziamo per la collaborazione.



1. Età
Contrassegna solo un ovale.

0-15
 16-24
 25-40
 41-60
 >60

2. Conosci il giardino di L.go Passamonti?
Contrassegna solo un ovale.

Sì
 No

3. Lo frequenti?
Contrassegna solo un ovale.

Sì
 No
 A volte

4. Per quale motivo?

5. Cosa ti piace o non ti piace del giardino?

6. Quanto impieghi a raggiungere il giardino a piedi?
Contrassegna solo un ovale.

0-15 min
 15-30 min
 > 30 min

**7. Come vorresti che cambiasse il giardino?
Cosa proporresti?**

8. Hai suggerimenti su chi sarebbe opportuno coinvolgere in questa fase di analisi (es. membro associazione, comitato di quartiere, etc.)? Per favore indicaci il suo nome e se possibile un recapito.
