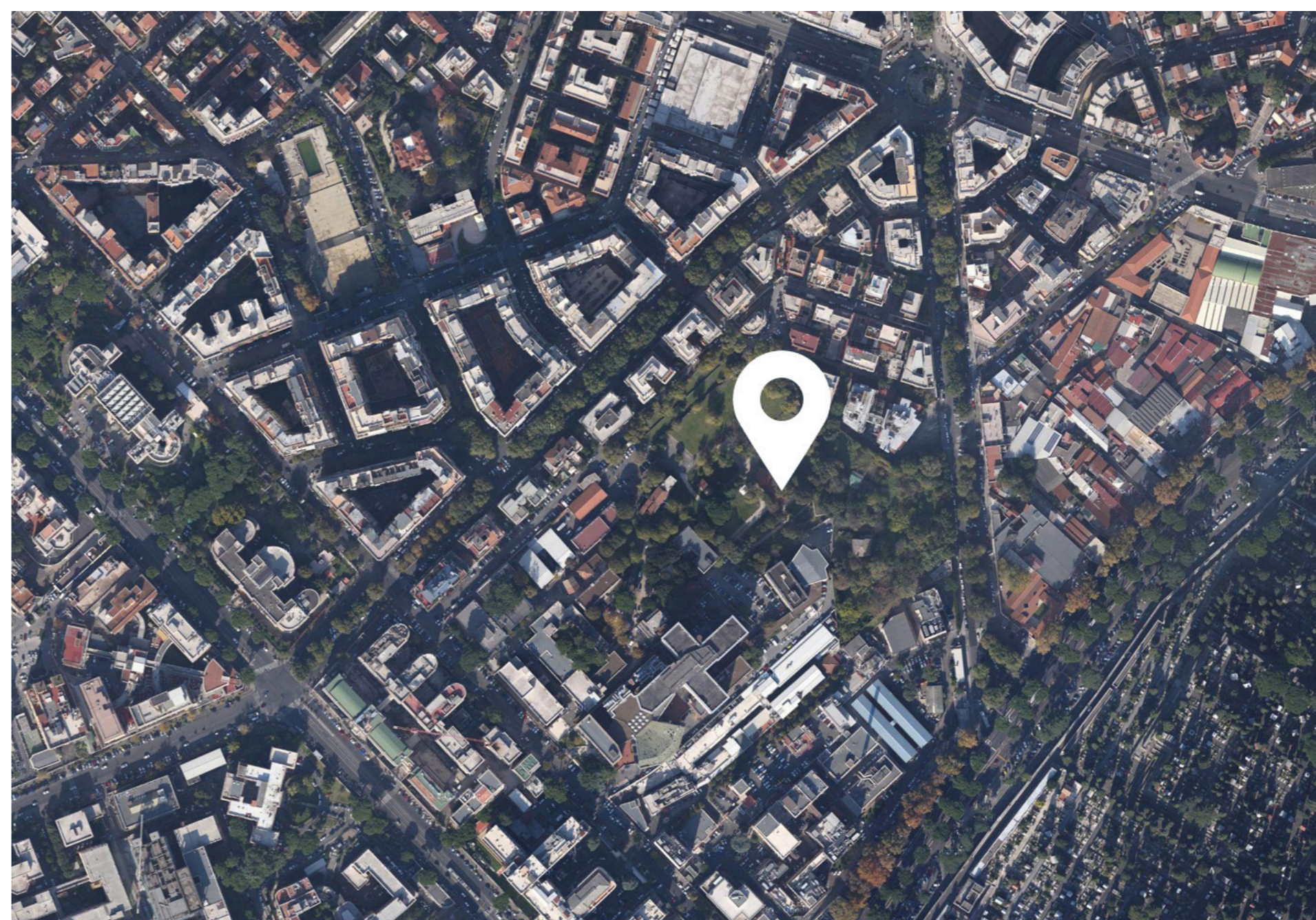


Localization in Rome



Map of the area



The area in the Castro Laurentiano neighbourhood.
Photo by Alessandro Lanzetta



The area in the Castro Laurentiano neighbourhood.
Photo by Alessandro Lanzetta



Summer camp in the area, June 2023.
Photo by Alessandro Lanzetta



Summer camp in the area, June 2023.
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Community social characterization

The most represented groups in the Castro Laurentiano area are middle class citizens and university students and workers. Tourists and temporary city users (Tiburtina, Rome's second railway station), migrants linked to the work of NGOs.

Motivation of the pilot

Population density, pollution, neighborhood services, green spaces are all aspects that affect our way of life, health and well-being. In Rome, many city's open spaces are in a state of neglect, especially outside the historic city center.

Existing NBS applications and initiatives

Urban Forestation and NBS for a sustainable future (ISPRA); Biodiversity Center (CNR), ongoing PNRR research on Biodiversity, Forestation and creation of Green corridors.

Leverage resources for NBS

Local bottom up initiatives emerged during the pandemic period to request for green and recreational areas.

Environmental Challenges

Mitigation of heat island effects and improvement of air quality; increase the biodiversity and the quality of ecosystem services offered in the urban community; enhancement of the quality of public space; improvement of sustainable mobility, enhancement of archaeological site.

Social Challenges

To facilitate the interaction and exchange between the different communities of inhabitants: seniors (over 65%) and children (under 15) (35%). 12% of foreign population.

Economic Challenges

Worldwide, universities are engines of urban regeneration. Knowledge Economy can encourage integrated-sustainable-oriented practice.

Governance in the pilot case

The Sapienza Department of Architecture and Project co-leading a local Urban Lab with institutional and local stakeholders to represent the local NBS anchors and implement the project.

Local governance profile

DiAPand Rectorate of Sapienza, Rome Municipality II, City Planning Dept. of Rome and Cultural Heritage Institutions, schools, local social groups and NGOs.

Target group

Students of all levels, women, elderly people. Unemployed youth and migrants, visitors of archaeological areas.

Small scale NBS testing

Tactical urbanism action able to redesign the public space in a more sustainable way. Increase in sports facilities and accessibility for children, spaces to rest and study in the open air.

Challenges raised during the preparatory meetings

During the meeting emerged the need to include experts in participatory processes in the Sapienza research team.

Who owns the land?

Sapienza University-Rome Municipality.

Related projects to create synergies

Actions from the part of the local schools; enhancement of archaeological area; investment of the municipality in NBS.

Possible local partners, associations, initiatives and champions to be engaged

Sapienza students, Istituto Comprensivo Falcone e Borsellino (high school), Istituto Comprensivo Fratelli Bandiera (elementary school), Associazione Genitori Fratelli Bandiera (parent association), Associazione genitori Falcone e Borsellino (parent association).