

THE FLAMINIO NEIGHBOURHOOD

Site visit on 11.09.2014



The Flaminio neighbourhood in Rome well represents the layering of the city over the past century and has undergone great changes especially in recent years. Particularly representative is the axis of Via Guido Reni that connects the Villa Glori with the Bridge of Music, on which a series of environmental and functional connections are linked to. After the Olympics in 1960 (4) (5) the area declined and was known for being rather deprived, it was only in the late '90s with the competitions for new large scale projects that the regeneration process started. Today the area around Via Guido Reni hosts many buildings designed by famous Italian and international architects, such as Renzo Piano's Auditorium (6) or Zaha Hadid's MAXXI Museum (3), but the neighbourhood is still very fragmented, mainly because of the metropolitan dimension of the functions. For this reason the Public Administration is developing a participatory project that combine the support the local services, such as in the case of the reconversion of the Military Baracks (2) into Museum of Science, affordable housing and services. The local dimension is particularly relevant if we consider that Rome has a very expensive and therefore exclusive housing market, which makes this projects a model that will be replicated in other ex-military barracks around the city.



1 _The Bridge of Music

The connection over the river Tiber was already planned by the 1929 City Plan but the bridge was only made in 2011 following an international competition won by Happold-Powell Arch.



2 _ The reconversion of the Military Area

The area used to be a military base for electric and high precision materials. Currently the City of Rome is developing a participatory process to reconvert the area into the Museum of Science, social housing and local services. Similar initiatives are expected to take place in other ex-military sites.



3 _ The MAXXI Museum

The MAXXI Museum of contemporary Art and Architecture was designed by Zaha Hadid and opened in 2010 after a very long building process. The museum, which hosts a series of multifunctional services, is part of the network of internationally known museums such as MOMA and one of the few spaces with contemporary art and architecture in the city.



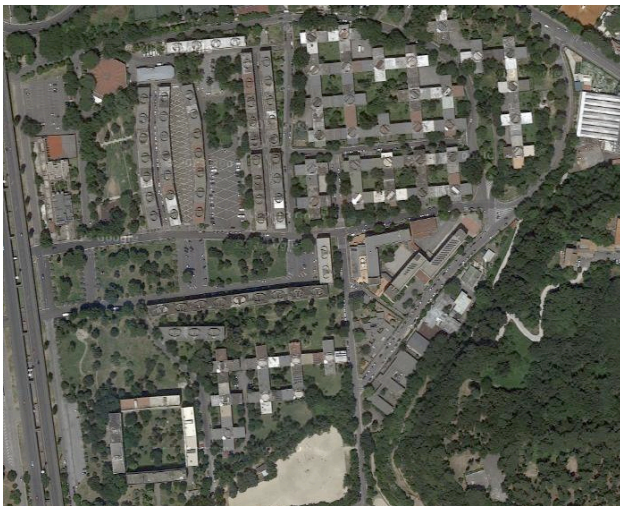
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4 _ Palazzetto dello Sport

This multifunctional building serves mainly sport related activities and was designed by Nervi in occasion of the Olympic Games held in Rome in 1960.



5 _ Villaggio Olimpico

The Villaggio Olimpico was built in the late 1950's to host the Olympic players for the Games that were held in Rome in 1960. The housing on pilotis was built by some of the most known architects of the time, such as Libera and Moretti, and were turned into social housing after their initial use. In recent years the area did not have a high reputation but the regeneration of the area is being beneficial.



6 _ The Auditorium

The Auditorium Parco della Musica was designed by Renzo Piano and inaugurated in 2002. The multifunctional complex is one of the largest of its kind and hosts internationally renowned artists and attracting large audience.



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