

STRUMENTI CONTEMPORANEI A SERVIZIO DEL PASSATO: IL QUARTIERE DELLA SUBURRA A ROMA TRA STORIA E ATTUALITÀ.

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Abstract:

L'indagine riguardante il processo storico formativo che ha condotto alla attuale struttura del Rione Monti è una vicenda emblematica ed esemplare che a livello di principi e di metodo di studio può essere generalizzata ed applicata in altri settori della città ed estesa ad ulteriori realtà urbane.

L'area che è stata presa in esame è delimitata da via Panisperna, via Cavour e via dei Fori Imperiali: un settore urbano la cui complessità ed articolazione testimonia la successione di stratificazioni avvenute sulla sua trama, segnata da interventi (specificatamente quelli che hanno determinato i confini individuati) che ne hanno compromesso l'unitarietà ponendosi come soluzioni di continuità.

La necessità di documentare l'attuale consistenza del tessuto urbano storico e di trasmettere la memoria di alcune determinate fasi della sua formazione, alle quali è stato riconosciuto un significato il cui valore non va disperso, ha condotto alla scelta di utilizzare la modellazione 3d come strumento di comunicazione delle ricerche svolte.

L'analisi generale si è quindi soffermata su particolari approfondimenti tematici che hanno portato alla riscoperta dei luoghi in alcuni specifici periodi storici: il volto barocco di piazza Madonna dei Monti e di piazza degli Zingari, la relazione tra la piazza del Grillo ed il contesto archeologico; ovvero alla ricomposizione di ambienti urbani affatto scomparsi vittima delle trasformazioni post-unitarie che, con le molte demolizioni e ricostruzioni ed in particolare con la realizzazione di via Cavour e l'apertura di via dei Fori Imperiali, hanno lacerato il tessuto edilizio preesistente: si è quindi testimoniata l'apertura di via dei Serpenti, e la conseguente demolizione del contesto edilizio prospiciente la chiesa della Madonna dei Monti, si è ridefinito l'invaso ed il carattere spaziale ed architettonico di piazza della Suburra e di piazza delle Carrette, luoghi vitali che si ponevano come centralità sociali ed urbane e fungevano da cerniera all'interno del costruito storico.

Le problematiche da affrontare nel quartiere della Suburra rendono l'area particolarmente interessante e ricca di spunti per lo sviluppo di una metodologia di studio articolata su vari livelli di conoscenza che accolga e dia una risposta innovativa alle istanze richieste dall'applicazione delle ICT nella documentazione del Cultural Heritage (Horizon 2020 - ICT for digital content and creativity).

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Al fine di strutturare gli studi e avere uno schema preciso per lo sviluppo di essi si sono definite alcune fasi fondamentali:

- Istruttoria bibliografica, iconografica e fotografica
- Raccolta di documentazione storico-archivistica.
- Catalogazione, digitalizzazione, organizzazione del materiale raccolto in un Database che in futuro potrà essere inserito in un web GIS condiviso on-line.
- Individuazione dei metodi di rilevamento urbano e architettonico più idonei e loro applicazione all'intero settore definito.
- Ricostruzione 3D della scena urbana attuale su cui inserire e georeferenziare le ricostruzioni virtuali frutto delle elaborazioni grafiche e analitiche del materiale storico-archivistico.
- Ricostruzione virtuale della consistenza urbana e architettonica del tessuto urbano andato perduto e della *timeline*, in base alle indicazioni fornite dal Catasto Gregoriano ed agli approfondimenti suggeriti dalla documentazione archivistica.

In relazione ai principi sanciti dalla carta di Londra (Computer-based Visualisation of Cultural Heritage) e dalla Carta di Siviglia (Virtual Archeaeology), nella fase di ricostruzione si sono individuati e distinti i diversi gradi di attendibilità della ricostruzione. Attenendosi al principio di "autenticità" le ricostruzioni sono state organizzate per layer definiti sulla qualità dei dati di partenza (dati completi, parziali, ecc.).

Il sistema di archiviazione digitale così testato è l'auspicabile futuro per un metodo di catalogazione del patrimonio culturale e consente una acquisizione digitalizzata del patrimonio architettonico descritto a più livelli di rappresentazione, dal singolo dettaglio alla complessità del tessuto edilizio, e nelle diverse scansioni temporali utili a descriverne e testimoniare il processo storico formativo.

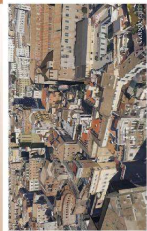
THE ERA OF DIGITIZATION

In modern times, the technology has led us to believe that everything is simplified, but more necessary detailed and extensive. The overall common sense, the event-garde, the technology, and innovation have nothing to do with the actual usability and enjoyment of an user, especially in the case of the proposed Rome Monti. Obviously, the more content is the historic center, the greater the complexity of reading of its multi-scale series. In this sense, Rome is clearly an emblematic and unique case.

Unfortunately, the reading of certain urban fabrics, cannot be simplified or simplified, but must necessarily be detailed and extensive. The overall global vision, not taking care of that "local". The GIS systems exploit in most cases satellite images obtained from terrestrial remote sensing, aerial photographs and topographic data stored in a GIS platform. But these data are not enough to reconstruct the urban fabric and its environment. The problems to be dealt with in the district of the Subura makes the area particularly interesting and rich of ideas for the development of a methodology of study, entailed on various levels of knowledge.

One will be able to experience, verify and validate the methodologies previously applied in order to receive and give a innovative response to the current state of the district of the Subura.

Cultural Heritage (Horizon 2020 - ICT for digital content and creativity).



HISTORIC-ANALYTICAL RECONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

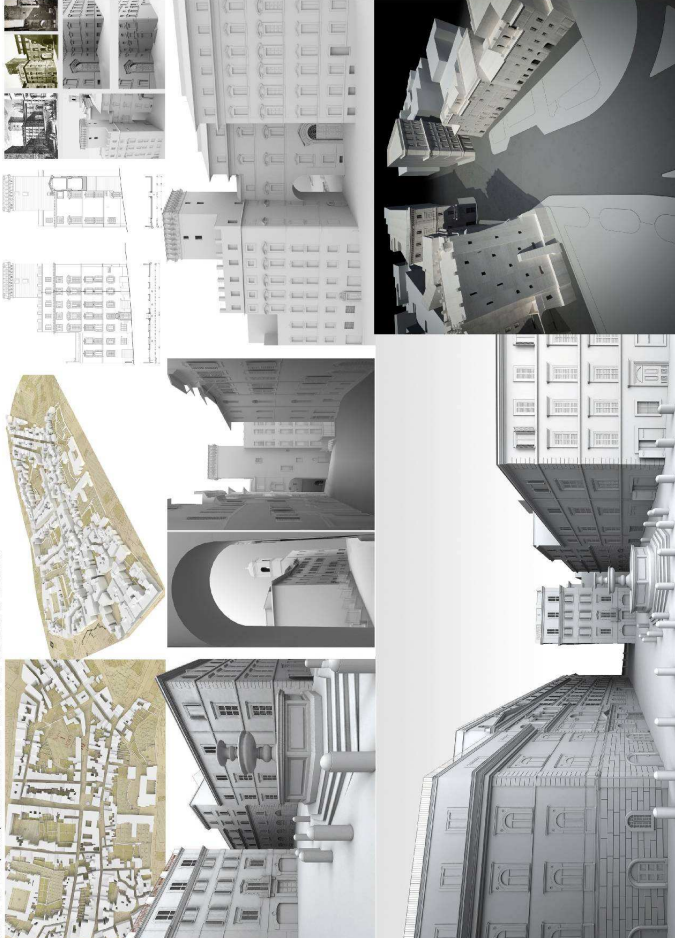
In order to structure the studies and have a precise scheme for the development of them we have defined some fundamental steps.

- Collection of historical documents in the archives (bibliographic sources, photographs, historical or recent cartography, engraving, etc.)
- Cataloging, digitization, organization of the material collected in a database that maintains information on metadata (source or archive).
- Geometric data: identification of the more suitable methodology of urban and architectural survey to document the urban scene (topographic survey for the georeferencing data, and to georeference virtual reconstructions produced from the graphic and analytical elaborations of the historical and archival sources).
- 3D reconstruction of the present urban scene where to place and to georeference virtual reconstructions produced from the graphic and analytical elaborations of the historical and archival sources).
- Virtual Reconstruction of the urban and architectural consistency of the lost urban fabric and its timeline.
- Relationship between database and virtual model to build a model will be a powerful WEB GIS tool that will allow the creation of diachronic and synchronic themes of the area in order to be able to analyze the urban scene according to different periods and to different transformations.

HISTORIC TO CONTEMPORARY: THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF ROME MONTI

This method is based on the application of the most efficient models representing the district from 1874 to 1971, date of the third update of the First Catastral Cadastre. All the documentation provides - as with other city of the papal State - a true picture, extremely thorough of urban areas, of the functional aspects and of the economic life of Rome before the Unit. Monuments and gardens are often represented with great effectiveness pictorial. In order to understand the development of urban spaces, and its buildings, it must first focus on the study of the current state, which gives us plenty of information clearly hidden in facades of the historical buildings: earthen moulds, changes of form, opening and closing of windows, etc.

The first phase of the survey, conducted with the appropriate technologies and relevant to case-studies, is the first step to proceed from a general vision to a local one: watch, observe, draw, measure are the actions that enable us to study and understand a building. The detection phase was also quite complex, because the planimetric base from cadastre, which derives precisely from satellite systems, had considerable differences with measurements verified in the field. However, even in the act of modeling with specific software, we have to be very careful to the constructional elements, the geometries type of classic architectures, the decorative elements and the way to simplifying them the better, the ground attacks on a varied orography. It is obvious that such a three-dimensional model has a quantity of information considerably higher than Web GIS systems, whose textures are often of low resolution or incorrect.

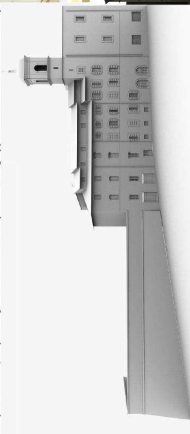


VIRTUAL RECONSTRUCTION HYPOTHESIS AND CONCLUSION

The hypothesis of reconstruction of building used existing contacts were performed on the basis of the interpretation and processing of the documentation found related to the urban scene today, following three basic guidelines depending on the type and the amount of archive documents retrieved. The first guideline is the identification of the documents that are exactly identical to archive documents for in such cases there are, in fact all the required documents, including drawings ante and post operam, any license, photographs, descriptions.

The second guideline is the identification of the documents that are not identical to archive documents, but that have a high degree of similarity with them. In these cases, the documents are often the reliefs or in projects submitted, and in some cases, for example, were present or only the floor plans, or only the facades, or a sequence of plans. But just with these documents, the reconstruction of the building is possible. In these cases, the documents are not of frames, urbanist or ornaments, the latter were reconstructed simplified, not having further detailed drawings.

The third guideline is the identification of the documents that are not identical to archive documents, but that have a high degree of similarity with them. In these cases, the documents are not necessarily based on the plan of a few historic photo. In this case it was for building types primarily based on the evolution of the domus romana and the subsequent home. The numerous studies on the evolution of the domus romana and the subsequent home have shown that the evolution of the domus romana and the subsequent home is the choice of the type building, while for the fundamental ornaments there is limited to simple frames, exploring the rich case study of housing types like in the area of study.



The cataloging at different levels affects the different scales of representation of the urban scene today, following three basic guidelines depending on the type and the amount of archive documents retrieved. The hierarchy of levels of storage or for the city should be experienced even at a simple user, almost oblivious to the knowledge offered by the storage system.

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The knowledge of the urban context requires a necessary and in-depth historical research that examines the bibliographical sources to increase and complete the study. The knowledge of the urban context requires a necessary and in-depth historical research that examines the bibliographical sources to increase and complete the study. The knowledge of the urban context requires a necessary and in-depth historical research that examines the bibliographical sources to increase and complete the study.

Regarding to this the research has carried out some thematic in-depth analysis which have been applied to the places during specific historical periods.

- The baroque aspect of piazza Madonna del Monti and of piazza degli Zingari, which have been analyzed in relation to the archaeological context, acquire meaning through the 3d modeling that by ordering in a whole graphic the multiplicity of the elements, allows to reconstruct the original places, those recognized as the most significant, the ones still corresponding to the physiognomy organized more completed in this portion of the town.
- The transformations followed to the unity of Italy, the many demolitions and reconstructions, the opening of the Via dei Fori Imperiali, have instead from the present building being proposed forward and the results achieved represent a favorable instrument of knowledge and documentation, which allows to have a more accessible and widely usable discipline more accessible and widely usable.