

CONFRONTO

POLO CIVICO FLAMINIO





POLO CIVICO FLAMINIO

ROMA 

DESIGN GUIDELINES

Open two-stage

DESIGN COMPETITION
in telematic mode

Design of the “**Polo Civico Flaminio**”

Spaces and Public Services on Via del Vignola, as part of the urban transformation process of the former Military Electronic and Precision Materials Barracks on Via Guido Reni

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1.

PRESENTATION

by Luca Montuori

Councillor for Urban Planning of Roma Capitale

Using the design project as a tool for reflection, a tool that can trigger a debate on the meaning of the ongoing transformations we are experiencing and on their development into spaces that are accessible to the community within the context in which they are located. This is the goal that this Administration has set out to pursue by launching an important season of design competitions. The city and its spaces belong to every citizen, to those who inhabit it everyday, those who experience its complexity and conflicts. The city is a right, its places and spaces must be able to express the sense of being citizens and being part of urban life.

The discussion on the conformation and uses of these spaces must be part of an increased awareness on the importance of the civic role of architecture in the light of which we must select the best project among many projects and give shape to this discussion.

The quality of the spaces and places where we live, work and move every day are an expression of our policies, they mirror the way in which we imagine ourselves in the present and in the future. We live in the city, surrounded by its architecture; our urban spaces belong to everyone and have a social function in our private lives. This is why, when architecture does not incarnate our civic sense as it transforms our needs into spaces, the landscape is spoiled and cities lose their beauty.

A neighbourhood market, a training centre, a library are places of city life, of exchange, places where we meet and share our experiences. They are the civic centres of the city, the spaces of the institutions, places under transformation, and this is why Roma Capitale has decided to invest on these projects to make the link between institutions and citizens, shapes and uses, politics and community more tangible.

Architecture is the form that expresses the meaning of living itself, a form that makes policies come to life. For this reason, we believe that architecture is a political act and that the topics of discussion between the administration, the citizens who live the city and the architects who transform it are part of a political vision. Design competitions are a fundamental tool in promoting quality in the transformations of public spaces, encouraging an exchange of ideas, grasping even the hidden life of the city and making it part of public spaces, as they offer everyone the opportunity to understand the value of the transformation and the value these transformed places shall have in the future of the city. Today, we write these pages in a time of global crisis derived from

the current health emergency. Rome is home to the largest scientific community in Europe; the Flaminio area, which extends between Ponte Milvio and Porta del Popolo, in fact represents an axis around which, over time, several cultural institutions that are part of the history of our city have settled. Not only the Auditorium and the MAXXI Museum, but many Academies, world-class museums, galleries, music schools, universities. A widespread network that today is enriched by this new centre and its new functions and uses.

During these days of crisis, the way we relate to urban places has changed radically and we need to rethink our public spaces. For libraries, the way of accessing content, connections and relationships has changed. We wonder which polarisations will be possible between our spaces for social interaction, meeting and exchange, on the one hand, and the access to endless catalogues, new libraries of Babel, new networks, new activities and new practices, on the other. This is not a new question. For some time now, places of culture have been under transformation, they are hubs around which larger networks, broader and changing communities are developing. A new question, however, arises from this acceleration and becomes more relevant than ever: how should we imagine these places of the future? We need to ask ourselves how these spaces of social interaction are transformed in a city where the relationships between living, working, information and leisure have radically changed, and with them the ability to engage the community in cultural processes and to translate the city's energies into a sense of citizenship, into the growth of the community. Places that were traditionally conceived and used for the enjoyment of culture are increasingly becoming places of production and exchange that integrate different territorial communities, thus becoming sensors of cultural life. This is the scope of this project, it does not only offer technical solutions but also to interpret complex questions, thus contributing to the development of the city and its citizens. Promoting quality by means of design competitions is a choice that reaffirms the guiding role of politics in transforming, selecting and interpreting the time we live in. The area falling within the scope of this competition is the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials located in the northern sector of the Flaminio district, within the II District (Municipio II).

The Flaminio District was developed between the end of the 1800s and the early 1900s, according to the Urban Development Plan approved in

FOREWORD

1883 for the expansion to the northern part of the city of Rome and the Urban Development Plan approved in 1909. The planning of the area was strongly influenced by the military barracks in Via Guido Reni and the resizing of the Villa Oblieght garden, which is divided in two by the new Viale del Vignola.

The general layout of these three roads as the main road system has been preserved over the years, and characterises the area between the Parioli hill, the Tiber River and the Monte Mario natural reserve. Over time, this area has seen the development of residential housing but also important public structures such as facilities for the Olympic Games, a multi-functional sports centre ("Palazzetto dello Sport") and a football stadium, the "Stadio Flaminio", up to most recent contemporary architectures such as the Auditorium Parco della Musica and the MAXXI Museum. The area has thus taken on a role as an urban sector with a high density of cultural, artistic and sports events. The presence in the area of disused manufacturing facilities, including the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials, has now become an opportunity of redevelopment and creation of further services for the city, in view of enhancing the existing functions and creating new community spaces to be included in the system of catalysing structures already present in the area.

The project area is part of a wider process, which includes the overall transformation of the military barracks, according to a general master plan resulting from this international design competition. Within this extensive programme of transformation, two pavilions of the former military barracks will be renovated and redeveloped to host new local services and public spaces.

The present design competition concerns the aforementioned public spaces which will host the future Polo Civico Flaminio, with at least one public library and a multifunctional space called "Casa del Quartiere" (District Community House).

In fact, the Municipal Authorities believe that the construction of a multi-functional Civic Centre is a strategically relevant action for the entire redevelopment programme of this district, since it will host a new library, intended not only as a space for reading, studying and borrowing books, but also as a place for the promotion of culture in its broadest sense, a place of aggregation, cohesion and social inclusion. The project will be completed by means of the redevelopment of public green areas and the creation of a multifunctional space to perform various civic and social activities.

The purpose of this document, therefore, is to define the design activities for the construction of the Polo Civico Flaminio, i.e. Public Spaces and Services in Via del Vignola, inside the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni. This project falls under the Integrated Development Programme amending the General Urban Development Plan pursuant to Regional Law 22/1997 defining the overall transformation of the area. In particular, the present document illustrates the premises and contents of the project, and explains its objectives, design guidelines, constraints, rules and general guidelines which all submitted competition proposals must comply with, draw inspiration from or refer to, depending on the different levels of stringency.

1 PREFACE

The objective of this competition is the redevelopment of pavilions 16 and 20, as shown in the general masterplan for the redevelopment of the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, as buildings intended for local public services and therefore intended to host a multi-functional centre for public activities and functions that will constitute the Polo Civico Flaminio.

Specifically, as their most important public function, the pavilions will host the new Youth Library of the City of Rome, which is currently located in the historic centre in a building that is difficult to reach from the city's peripheral districts and is therefore not suited to perform its function. Moreover, the current Library is not accessible to disabled people and younger children.

In 2019, the City Council resolved in favour of the Adoption of an Integrated Development Programme as an amendment to the General Urban Development Plan pursuant to Regional Law 22/1997 for the redevelopment of the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, by means of the procedure mentioned in art. 4 of Regional Law 36/1987 and subsequent amendments and additions (Council Resolution 87/2019). The programme was proposed by CDP Investimenti SGR based on a project by Paola Viganò's Studio 015, which, together with D'Appolonia Spa, was selected as winner of the international competition "Progetto Flaminio". The masterplan of the project included 3,172.00 square metres dedicated to local public services, which are the subject of the present design competition.

The project report (which is attached in full to this Preliminary Document) states as follows:

"The Plan provides for the reuse of some existing buildings in the area, more specifically, two redevelopment operations involving the reuse of these barracks mainly for public functions and therefore in close contact with the new "ground design". The first redevelopment operation concerns the southern part of the project area, towards via del Vignola: the first of the two buildings is in the best state of conservation; it could be reused in the short term, after a slight renovation, and can accommodate the rooms of the future multimedia library. The second building, which is located in front of the first one, will be transformed into a multi-purpose space including the construction of urban greenhouses, a soundproof room, and a paved space for small events and concerts. The two buildings and the street on which they are located, which also needs to

be renovated and redeveloped, as well as the garden overlooking Viale del Vignola, constitute a new central public space placed between the existing districts and the new part of the city".

The type of service and its main functions have been identified following a participatory process whose results are summarised in Annex 1 - Documentation for Participation. Following the indications provided, Biblioteche di Roma and the Urban Planning Department collaborated to define the functional programme as detailed below.

The masterplan for the redevelopment of the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni is an integral part of the Flaminio Urban Project (PUF) for the Flaminio-Foro Italico area, which has been developed since 2002 as an umbrella project for a series of programmes and activities aimed at the general redevelopment of the area and at verifying "its urban, environmental, economic and social sustainability".

In 2003, the City Council (City Council Resolution no.27 of 11.02.2003) approved a policy document entitled "Progetto Urbano Flaminio-Foro Italico - Obiettivi e strategie di intervento" ("Flaminio-Foro Italico Urban Development Project - Intervention objectives and strategies"). In the months following this approval, meetings were held with citizens, neighbourhood associations and city district authorities to discuss the contents of the policy document. In particular, the Urban Planning Department launched the "Flaminio Forum" as a participatory planning tool, to acquire suggestions, opinions and integrative proposals on the whole Flaminio area which are to converge in the final "Progetto Urbano Flaminio-Foro Italico" (Urban design project for Flaminio-Foro Italico) approved on October 6, 2005 by the City Council, with resolution no. 249.

The key strategic activities of the Progetto Urbano Flaminio-Foro Italico included the completion and strengthening of urban structures starting from the redevelopment of existing structures and the consistency of the planned interventions within a general framework of sustainability and recovery of the great environmental system of the area.

In line with the current planning, this plan confirms the indications for the "Flaminio-Fori-EUR" strategic planning. The Fields of strategic planning involve five territorial areas considered as being particularly important for the redevelopment of the entire city. These fields con-

cern some specific “signs” (natural or anthropic, either fully or partially preserved) which have influenced the development of the city and its transformation plans over time. Article 64 of the General Urban Development Plan’s Implementing Technical Standards defines the fields of strategic planning as being constituted mainly by natural elements and elements of historical value which are related to each other and make up the morphological and functional shape of the settlement on an urban and territorial scale.

Consistently with these general indications, and with an in-depth analysis of their objectives, the PUF – Progetto Urbano Flaminio - provides a detailed analysis whose key elements are listed below:

- redevelopment of the Guido Reni-De Coubertin axis, the Olympic Village and the Foro Italico;
- environmental connection of the Monte Mario-Villa Glori axis, enhancement of public transport with an increase in pedestrian areas throughout the area;
- redevelopment of the area of Piazza Mancini,
- recovery and redevelopment of the public spaces around the Tridente Flaminio street complex and of the Olympic Village.

In addition, the historical axis of Via Flaminia is of particular importance; it shall be redeveloped mainly as a tramway, pedestrian and cycling route, with a reduction and rationalization of private vehicle traffic, so that Campo Marzio can regain its pedestrian promenade, to be connected with the stretch of the ancient Roman road of Tor di Quinto.

In relation to the emerging historical and structural data concerning the area and to the information regarding the current state of affairs as well as the problems and critical issues, the PUF identifies certain particular “unitary urban systems”. The latter are areas which, for various reasons, present issues related to the same system of relations or to homogeneous project categories. The systems that have been identified are:

1. Piazza del Popolo-Ponte Milvio historical axis;
2. Monte Mario-Villa Glori axis;
3. Area of the Olympic Village;

4. Area of Piazza Mancini;
5. Area of the Foro Italico- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
6. Borghetto Flaminio;
7. Valle Giulia;
8. Slopes and naturalistic edges-cliffs of Monti Parioli and Villa Glori;
9. Banks of the Tiber river from Ponte Matteotti to Ponte Flaminio.

The original aim of the PUF was to identify consistent actions for the redevelopment and completion of a part of the city in which a set of new functions related to Rome’s modern conformation have been inserted over the past century. Urban settlement in this area was fostered by various city planning events: in the Fascist Era, land reclamation and the construction of large sports infrastructures over time led to today’s Foro Italico. Later, in 1960, the Olympics led to the construction of a multi-functional Sports Centre, the Flaminio Stadium and new road access infrastructures, and paved the way for the insertion of the residential function in the area. Subsequently, along the Guido Reni-De Coubertin axis, the headquarters of some of the city’s most important cultural institutions were created, gradually replacing the military buildings that had characterised the first settlement stages in the early 1900s. The Auditorium, Parco della Musica (inaugurated in 2002) and later the MAXXI Museum (2010) finally consolidated the vocation of an area which, as it hosted the Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts in 1911, had already given momentum to the creation of the system of Academies in Valle Giulia. The inauguration of the Ponte della Musica in 2011 made it possible to connect the two areas of the Foro Italico and the Via Flaminia axis, forming an important pedestrian area designed to accommodate public rail transport or electric mobility in the future.

The following documents describe the context in the area and are an integral part of this Preliminary Document:

Annex 1 – Documentation for Participation

Annex 2 – Urban planning framework

Annex 3 – Project for a new Youth Library in Rome

2 GENERAL GOALS OF THE COMPETITION

By launching this design competition, Roma Capitale intends to build a public multi-service centre called Polo Civico Flaminio (Flaminio Civic Centre) in the urban area occupied by the former Military Barracks for Precision and Electronic Materials in Via Guido Reni. This centre is intended for local public services and spaces as acknowledged in the Participation Document QI 132843 of 31/07/2017.

Therefore, starting from the masterplan for the entire area drawn up by the design practice Viganò following the “Flaminio project” competition launched by CDPI in 2013 in collaboration with Roma Capitale, the Polo Civico Flaminio project and its green spaces to be included in the project perimeter, are intended to redevelop and complete the transformation process of the area in terms of public functions and use of urban spaces.

The general guiding principles that regulate this project are as follows:

- Recovery of the existing buildings present in the project area, more specifically Pavilion 16 and Warehouse 20, and their subsequent destination to new functions, in order to enhance the existing heritage;
- Creation of a high-quality urban area, in connection with the surrounding urban fabric and with the pre-existing cultural functions;
- Creation of an innovative architecture which respects the recovery of existing buildings, through their integration into the new urban fabric as established by the Integrated Development Plan for the former SMMEP barracks;
- Creation of a cultural and community space, a Civic Centre ho-

sting at least one new modern and versatile library and a multi-functional “District Community House”;

- Creation of quality structures in line with contemporary needs, through the use of new technologies and new spatial configurations that can meet the needs of new study and research methodologies;
- Creation of flexible spaces which reduce structural constraints and further possible future redefinitions and adaptations;
- Innovative building techniques that reduce time and costs while preserving and restoring existing buildings;
- Building with cutting-edge and environmentally sustainable solutions with a strong focus on environmental and energy issues.

The competition is structured into two stages, according to the procedures indicated in the call for proposals.

In the first stage, participants are asked to define general strategies that consider the relations with the changing surrounding environment.

In the second stage, the participant’s in-depth analysis and a detailed design of the spaces shall be evaluated.

In particular, the first-stage selection procedure shall evaluate strategies and methodological indications on how to set up the project as well as the general typological indications.

As specified in the call for proposals, the following criteria will be evaluated to the purposes of the candidates’ selection:

- The intervention within the urban context, accessibility and connections: new public spaces in the neighbourhood, the value of the proposal also in relation to the ongoing transformations.
- Polo Civico Flaminio: public spaces as new catalysing elements in the district, openness and practicability, strategies to create spaces that can also be used independently.
- Energy and environmental sustainability: general strategies for a self-sustaining redevelopment of existing structures.

The second stage shall evaluate the following design solutions in

greater depth:

- Urban environment: overall integration of the proposal with the system of public spaces in the area, ground design, street furniture and relations between pervious and paved surfaces.
- Accessibility and connections: quality of access to and movement through buildings, harmonisation between the various parts of the works, between internal and external spaces.
- Distribution and typological solutions: innovation of the proposed spatial and distribution solutions, harmonisation and flexibility of spaces that can also be used independently depending on the different users and activities.
- Construction and technological solutions, environmental and energy sustainability: quality of the construction solutions; integration, interpretation and redevelopment of existing structures; quality of engineering technologies to guarantee environmental sustainability and of the project’s maintenance and management stages.

The Competition outcome must be a project that can address the abovementioned issues and objectives, which are described more in detail in the following points of this document.

3 FRAMEWORK

The Competition is part of the Integrated Development Programme as an amendment to the General Urban Development Plan pursuant to Regional Law 22/1997, adopted by City Council Resolution no. 87/2019. This process of urban redevelopment began in 2013, when the proposing entity, CDP Investimenti Sgr began its discussions with Roma Capitale. The development project seeks to further the creation of different functions at the service of the city to meet the needs of its inhabitants and at the same time enhance the provision of public services.

The framework is characterised by:

- new urban layout defined by precise design invariants that arise from the necessary physical, spatial and visual relations with the MAXXI, from the main accessibility from Via Guido Reni, and from the functional continuity with Via Flaminia and Via del Vignola;
- planning of Urban Level Public Service with cultural, highly specialised use ("City of Science");
- new prevalently residential building with a share of social housing;
- new areas and buildings for Local Public Services created by redeveloping some pre-existing buildings, more specifically Pavilion 16 and Warehouse 20, in order to build a system of open-air public spaces and buildings with public functions located along Via del Vignola, i.e. the Polo Civico Flaminio.
- Insertion of these functions in organically designed spaces and development and enhancement of open spaces presenting both buildings and green areas.

The masterplan was prepared following a design competition aimed at winning the preliminary project. On 30 December 2015 CDPI presented the proposal for approval of the Recovery Plan, drawn up by Paola Viganò in association with the engineering company D'Apollonia, which won the abovementioned competition.

The masterplan is a non-prescriptive strategic guidance document that develops an overall hypothesis on the planning of a given territory by identifying the synergistic actions needed for urban recovery and redevelopment. As part of the participatory process launched by this project, at least one new multimedia library and a service function called "Casa del Quartiere" (District Community House) were indicated as public services at a local level and conceived to meet the needs both of the specific area and of the entire district.

Following the process of project approval, the Integrated Development Programme (IDP) procedure was identified as the most suitable executive urban planning tool for the redevelopment of the construction, urban and environmental fabric, instead of the amended "Recovery Plan".

The Integrated Development Programme modifying the General Urban Development Plan in force pursuant to R.L. 22/1997 of the former Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni was submitted for approval and subsequently adopted by City Council Resolution no. 87/2019.

The Integrated Development Programme provides the following prescriptive parameters on a total gross surface of 72,000 square meters divided into two construction sectors:

- Sector "A", divided into "Sub1 and Sub2 areas" intended for private functions, with a total gross surface of 45,000 square metres, of which 35,000 square metres are for residential use (lots from 1 to 6), 10,000 square metres for non-residential use, of which 3,983 square metres for commercial use (lots from 1 to 6) and 6,017 square metres for multi-functional use (lot 7); in particular the Sub1 area;
- Sector "B", intended for "Urban Public Service" (Cultural Equipment - City of Science) with a total gross surface area of 27,000 square meters, and a three-stage functional implementation programme.

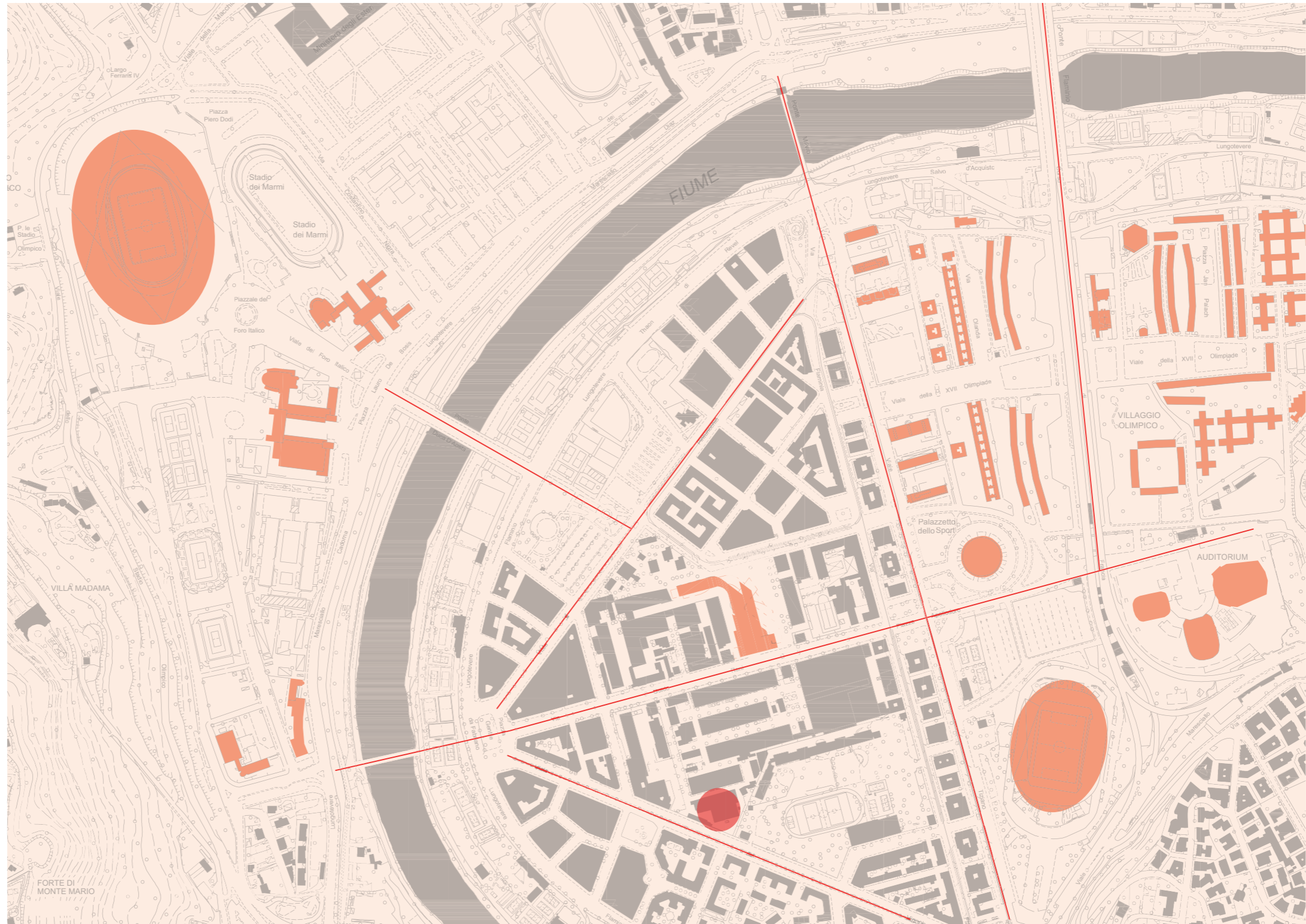
Sector "A" also includes the Local Public Services Area, for which the design and implementation procedures for the creation of service spaces and green areas to be subjected to a Design Competition have been established, in compliance with art. 5 of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Roma Capitale and CDPI in 2014 and as provided for in point 4) of the Shareholders' Meeting Resolution no. 54/2014.

Specifically, it was agreed that Roma Capitale would identify the designer to be entrusted with the final design of these services by means of a design competition carried out by and at the expense of the former.

Sector "A" also includes the Local Public Services Area, for which the design and implementation procedures for the creation of service spaces and green areas to be subjected to a Design Competition have been established, in compliance with art. 5 of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Roma Capitale and CDPI in 2014 and as provided for in point 4) of the Shareholders' Meeting Resolution no. 54/2014.

Specifically, it was agreed that Roma Capitale would identify the designer to be entrusted with the final design of these services by means of a design competition carried out by and at the expense of the former.

It was thus decided to launch this Design Competition in two stages pursuant to art. 154 of Legislative Decree 50/2016 and its subsequent amendments and additions in order to guarantee the construction of the Polo Civico Flaminio - new public spaces within the more general redevelopment programme of the area - i.e. a modern and innovative library to function both as a civic centre and a meeting place for the community. The outcome of this design competition will be the acquisition of a project with a level equal to the technical and economic feasibility study. The winner of the competition, if equipped with the necessary requirements, will be assigned the final and executive design, so as to immediately begin a procedure to acquire the necessary levels of planning for the subsequent execution of the work within an established timeframe and without any further administrative burden.



2.

4 SCOPE OF THE COMPETITION

4.1 STATE OF AFFAIRS

The area covered by the above-mentioned Integrated Programme is located within the Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials, which are located in the northern sector of the historic town centre, in the Flaminio district, which is part of the II City District (Municipio II).

The Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials maintain their original structure as set forth in the Regulatory Plan of 1909, and to date the area is completely abandoned. On a total area of 5.1 hectares, there are sheds of variable height, built with simple technologies, and arranged in parallel and orthogonally to the axis of Via Guido Reni.

The entire area falls within the development area defined by the Integrated Development Programme which amends the General Urban Development Plan ("Plan for the recovery of the former military barracks for electronic and precision materials in via Guido Reni), also providing the deletion of the Quality Charter of the former SMMEP buildings.

As a result of the Verification of Cultural Interest and pursuant to art.12 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 42/2002, the MIBACT, with notes no. 24327 and no. 24360 of 24/12/2013, certified that the area of the former SMMEP warehouse and the buildings present on it did not have historical and artistic relevance. However, in order to enhance the historical and cultural heritage, the plan includes the preservation of Pavilion 16 and Warehouse 20, whose buildings will be redeveloped and renewed to create public spaces and services.

The redevelopment of these two buildings, which is the object of this Design Competition for the construction of the Polo Civico Flaminio, will determine the creation of public spaces and services along Via Guido Reni and Via del Vignola, and marks the desire to preserve the memory of the early 20th-century military barracks as part of the most significant transformation proposed by the masterplan of the aforementioned Integrated Programme.

The existing buildings involved in the redevelopment project to accommodate the spaces and services that will characterise the Polo Civico Flaminio, are located in the southern area, towards via del Vignola.

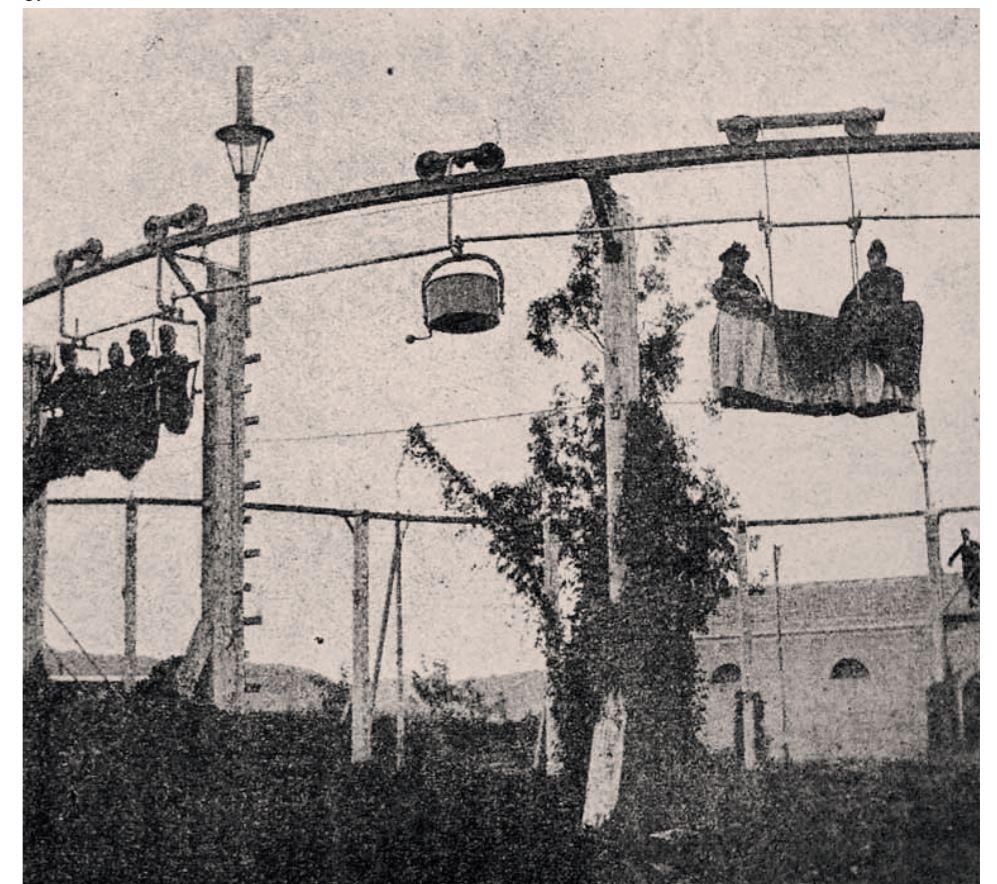
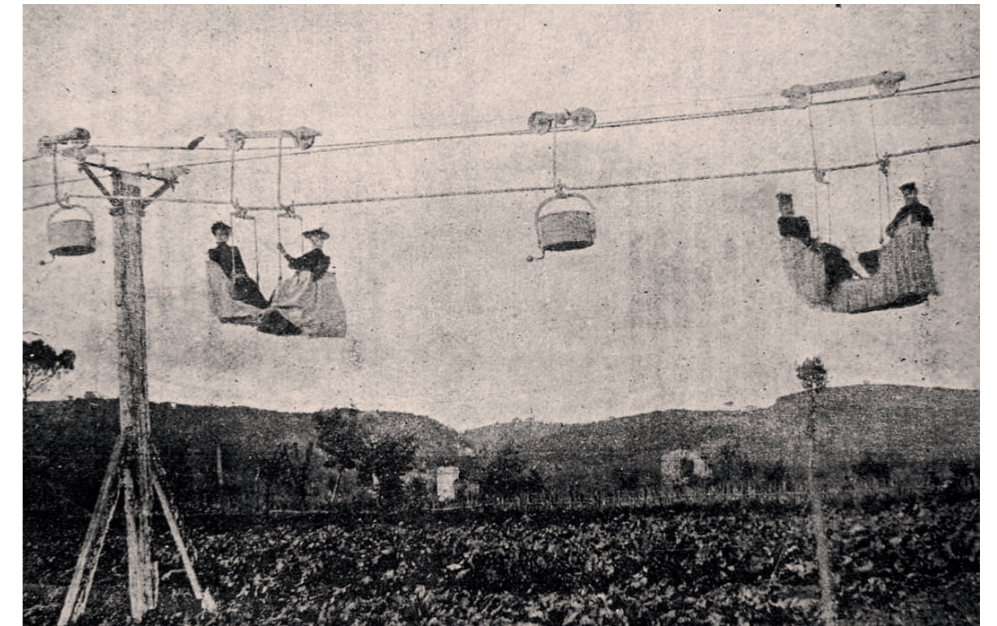
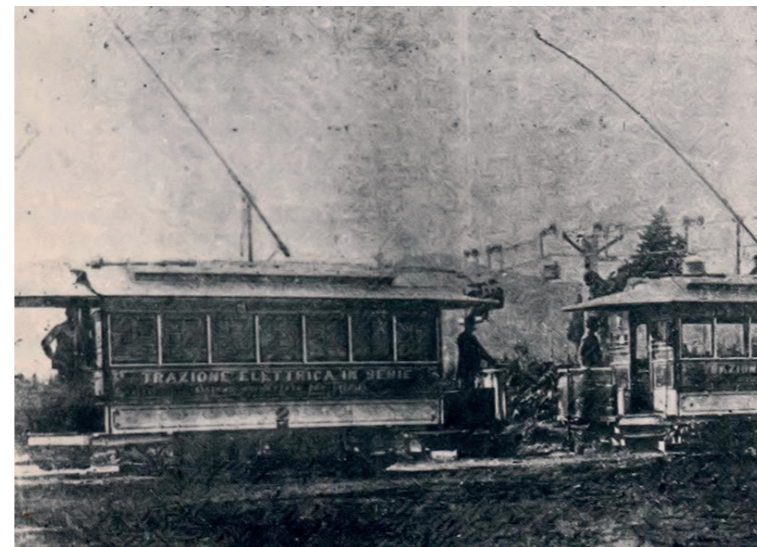
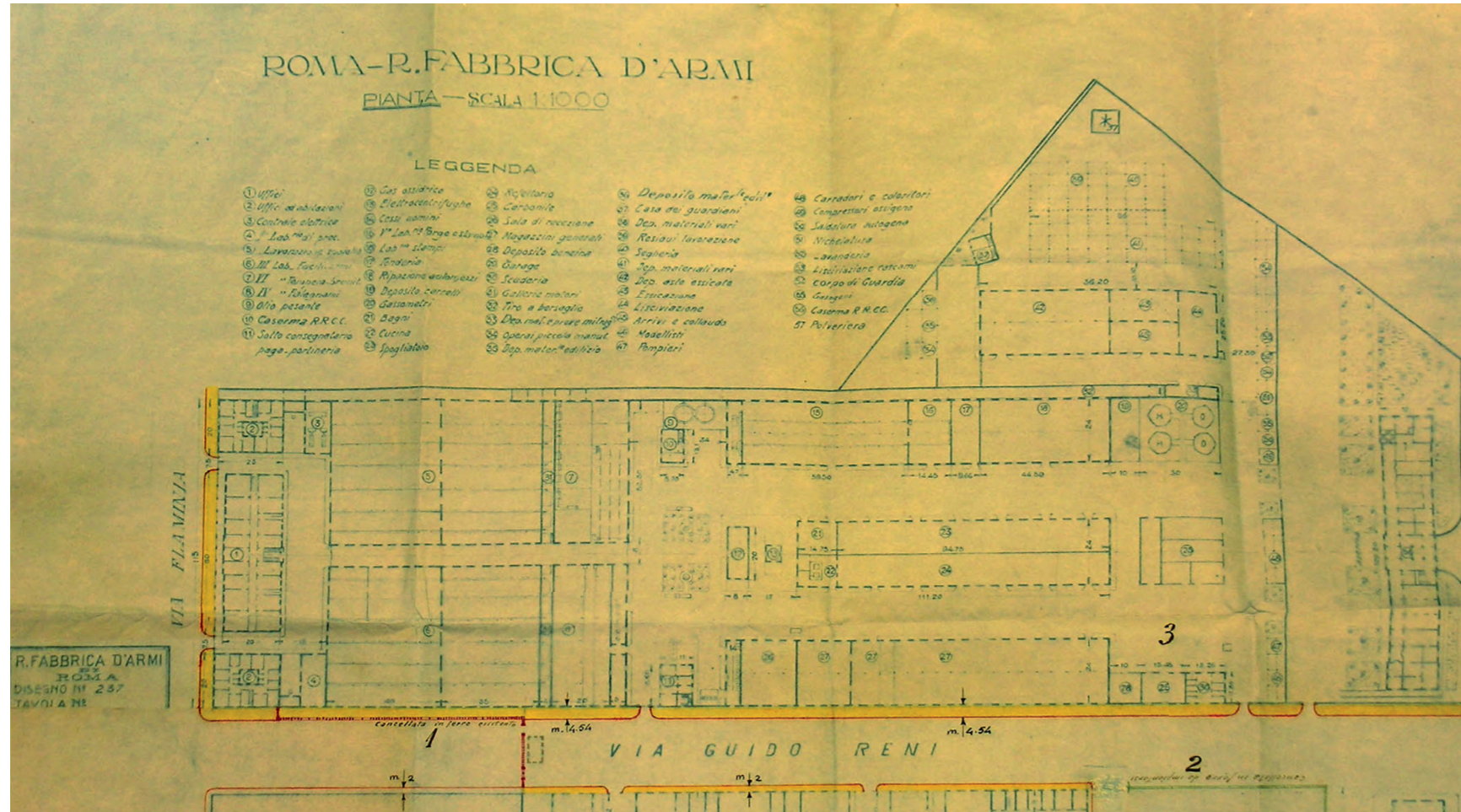
Among the existing buildings, Pavilion 16 is the one showing the best state of conservation. It is configured as a rectangular shed of about 85 m by 25 m, made in load-bearing one-storey masonry, with a metal

truss roof. Within the SMMEP complex, this is the building in the best state of conservation. The total surface area of 1,125 square metres can be extended by an additional 500 square metres. The redevelopment operations will include the demolition of later additions and the restoration and consolidation of the perimeter walls, which are currently affected by various phenomena of surface degradation.

Warehouse 20 is a rectangular shed of about 65 metres by 20 metres, built with a series of multiple trusses on pillars, a succession of metal structures, with a closed portion of masonry. Together, the two buildings and the garden overlooking Via del Vignola represent a new centre of public services located between the existing districts and the new part of the city which has been reconfigured following the construction of the new building section.

With regard to parking facilities, the Integrated Programme satisfies the overall need for public and allocated parking spaces for public and private use.

HISTORICAL IMAGES



ACTUAL IMAGES



8.



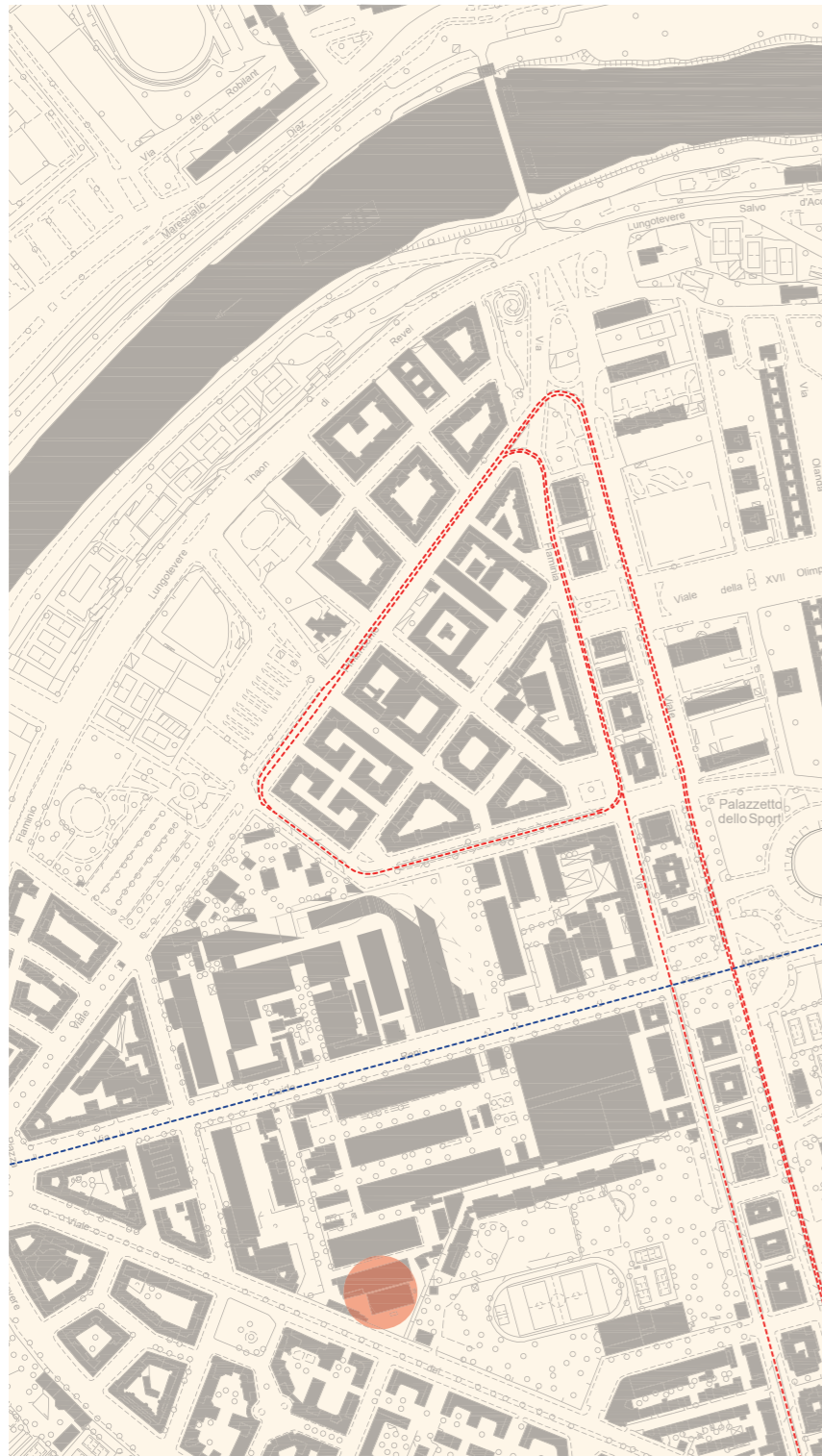
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10.



11.



12.



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--- NEW LINE

4.2 SISTEMA VIABILITÀ E TRASPORTO PUBBLICO LOCALE

In addition to the Lungotevere and Via Flaminia - Viale Tiziano axes, from an infrastructural point of view, the district is served by Corso Francia, a fundamental axis for this part of the city. Public transport mainly consists in tram line 2, which connects this area to Piazzale Flaminio and the metro. Piazza Mancini is also the terminal station of several public transportation lines. The redevelopment project envisaged in the Masterplan consists of a structure of open and public spaces that enhances via Guido Reni, which is the axis connecting the remaining part of the city on the other side of the Tiber and the important system of cultural facilities, such as the MAXXI Museum and the Auditorium, as well as sports facilities created in connection with the 1960 Olympics. The new settlement system provides cross-cutting roads that contribute to creating alternative roads to supplement the main axis of Via Guido Reni.

The programme of the present competition must consider the forecasts of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (PUMS). The PUMS, adopted by City Council resolution no. 60 of August 2, 2019, is a strategic plan to develop a short and long-term future mobility system.

The PUMS has a medium-term time frame (10 years) within which it indicates and plans the works that can be carried out, providing for assessments and controls at predefined time intervals.

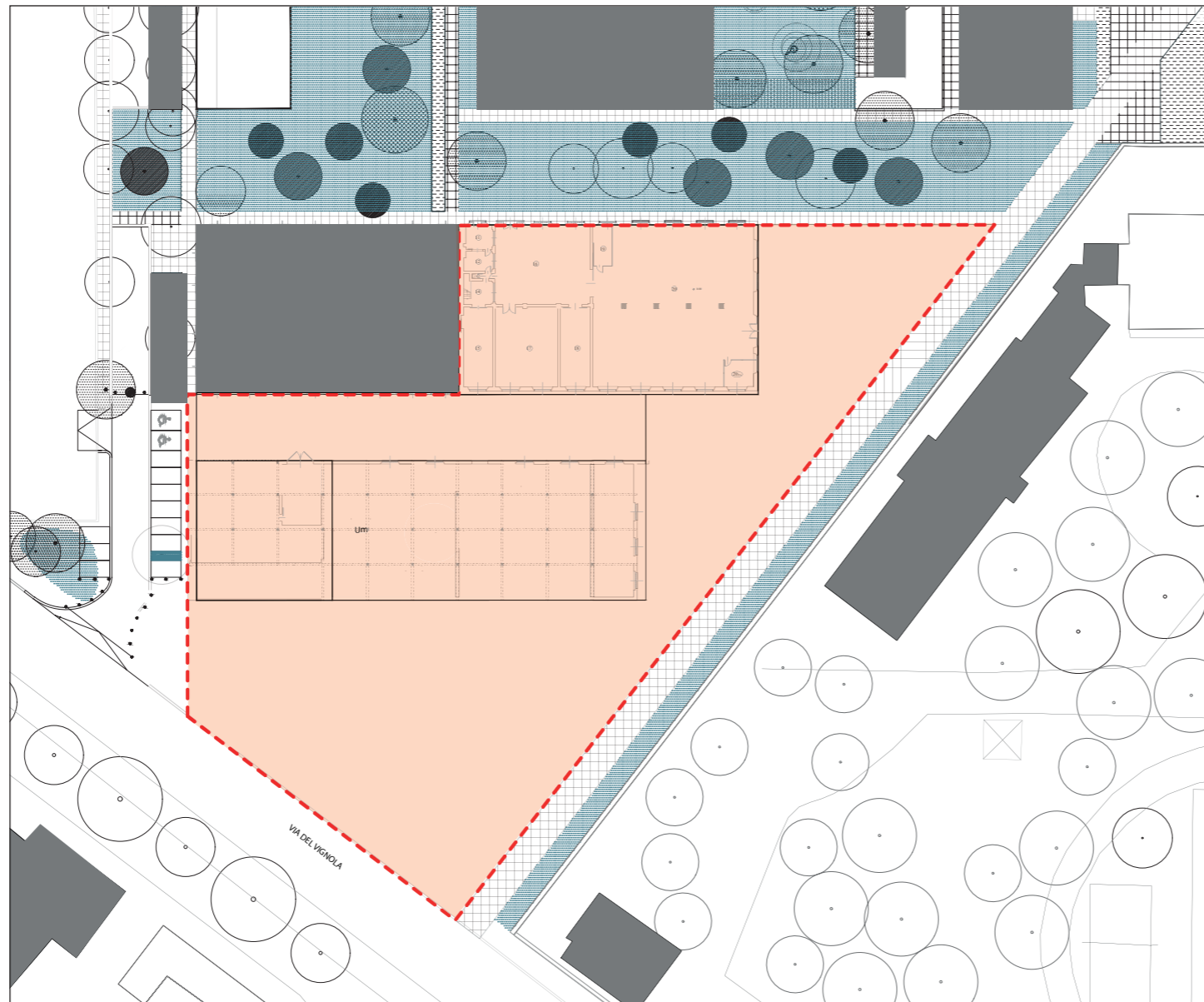
This Plan is people-oriented: it assesses people's needs in terms of mobility and the respective offer in terms of sustainable forms of transport, rather than looking for the mere resolution of traffic congestion, and is developed over several temporal phases:

- the Reference Scenario (RS) which concerns the natural demographic and urban evolution of the system and includes all planned operations, regardless of whether they are actually implemented;
- the PUMS Plan Scenario (PPS) is made up of the identified actions and interventions and should be implemented within 10 years from the approval of the Plan;
- the "Projected Scenario" (PS) is the full achievement and concrete implementation of the vision presented in the PUMS.

In the Reference Scenario (RS), the collective mobility interventions

directly affecting the scope of the Competition include the existing Flaminia/Viale Tiziano tram line. For the Plan Scenario (PPS), on the other hand, they include the M2-17 music tram; and, beyond the bridge, the connection to Monte Mario by means of the M2-09 cable bus. The "Projected Scenario" (PS) includes the extension of metro line C from Piazzale Clodio/Piazza Mazzini to Tor di Quinto.

With regards to the bicycle network, the Reference Scenario (RS) includes the planned bicycle paths of the Bike Ring Road identified with code C1-18 and the via De Coubertin-Viale Pilsudski connection. In the PUMS Plan Scenario (PPS), without any direct intervention on the area involved in the competition, a general extension of the bicycle lane network of the Flaminio area should be considered. The bicycle lane network in this area will be further expanded in the Projected Scenario (PS) with the introduction of cycle paths along the Flaminio riverside and towards the Flaminio Stadium.



13.

SCALE 1:1500

4.3 BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

The area allocated to local public services by the Integrated Development Programme, i.e. the Polo Civico Flaminio, stretches between the new residential settlement and Via del Vignola. The project lot covers a total surface area of 6,402 square metres, of which 3,230 square metres are green areas and the remaining 3,172 square metres are buildable land for the area dedicated to local public services.

5 DESIGN INPUTS

This paragraph outlines the design inputs that the project should adhere to. Each of the following sub-paragraphs describes and focuses on the main aspects that the proposed design solution should pursue, in terms of the intervention's relationship and value within the urban environment, typological experimentation, continuity and perception of the environment, recovery of existing structures, durability and environmental sustainability.

The abovementioned inputs represent the main reference in the evaluation procedure and in fact constitutes the basis for the criteria used to assign scores, as indicated in the Competition Rules.

In particular, during the first stage, the methodological approach employed by the designer will be evaluated with respect to the main objectives that the Administration intends to pursue. The project will have to represent the solutions proposed for the redevelopment of the urban environment, in relation to the transformations in progress. It will have to characterise the new public spaces, as catalysing elements in the district and in relation to the conformation of the functional spaces, in a perspective of independent but interconnected use. Finally, it will have to illustrate the solution in terms of a recovery of existing structures and sustainability. In the competition documentation, which needs to be presented in the scales and according to the procedure specified in the Competition Rules, the designer is requested to implement the above design inputs and focus on the individual aspects in a legible and exhaustive manner.

As far as the second stage is concerned, the designer is required to provide an in-depth analysis of the following design themes, which the Selection Board will assess in a weighted evaluation according to the scores listed in the Competition Rules. The project shall represent the solutions proposed with respect to its insertion in the urban environment and shall provide detailed analyses of the ground design. It should highlight the accessibility system in relation to internal and external areas, exhaustively and clearly describe the spatial and distributive solutions, represent construction and technological solutions, as well as environmental and energy sustainability in relation to the redevelopment of the existing buildings. Particular importance is assigned to the general economic framework of the cost of the intervention, which will have to respect the limits of the Economic Framework mentioned in point 7 of this document. In the competition drawings which need to be presented in the scales and according to the procedure specified in the Competition Rules, the designer shall pursue the

abovementioned design inputs and focus on the individual aspects in a legible and exhaustive manner.

5.1 VALUE OF THE INTERVENTION IN THE URBAN SETTING: THE NEW PUBLIC SPACES IN THE DISTRICT

The project must aim at creating new public spaces, which are diverse in nature but integrated within the transformation of the former SM-MEP area, thus defining a new public reference system for the city, an open and available hub for citizens, or, more precisely, a Civic Centre. The aim is to create a new library, as a cultural space that relates to the existing library system as well as to the cultural poles within the urban fabric, and a "District Community House", as a space of transit and aggregation with multiple functions for the district and the city as a whole. The aim is to define a local cultural infrastructure that can be used throughout the day, with a strong identity and highly inclusive character. To create a place that helps to reconnect parts of the district, bring people together, strengthen the associative fabric and enhance people's access to culture, social life and solidarity.

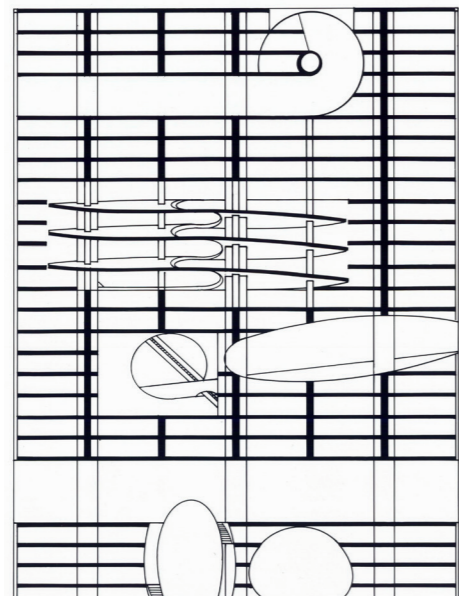
We need to imagine a place that not only constitutes a "cultural environment" furthering people's attitude to reading and, more in general, to culture, but also represents a vital space for the community to engage in social life, generosity and sharing of knowledge.

Today, the library space as a whole has become an integral part of the daily life of many inhabitants, and has come to constitute a permanent service for cultural growth in the area. More specifically, the library must be conceived as an appropriate space for children and young people; a space that is truly able to shape a new type of reader who can find his or her way in contemporary society. A library placed inside a diversified container in order to also contain other functions linked to the world of childhood and adolescence. A building capable of facing the great challenges of the digital world, with a green area around it, with spaces dedicated to the multiple ways of reading that exist today. The youth library should no longer be considered solely as a space to store books, but rather as a space to host learning in all its forms, a space for participation and individual and collective growth.

The "District Community House" should be conceived as a multifunctional space where different activities can be carried out even at the same time; a space that can accommodate the different needs and urgencies deriving from the lack of suitable places for citizens and



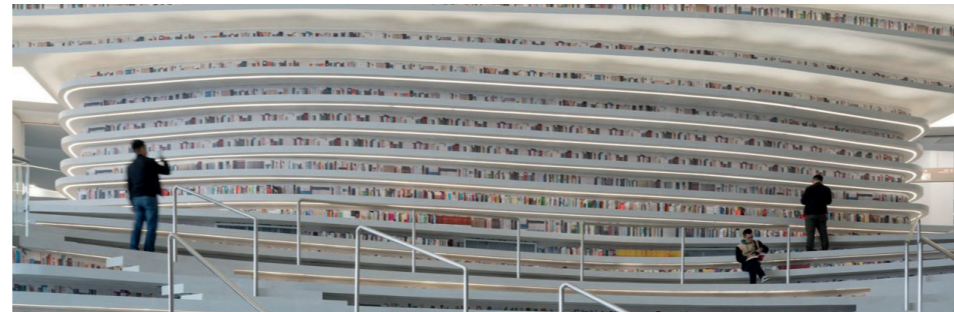
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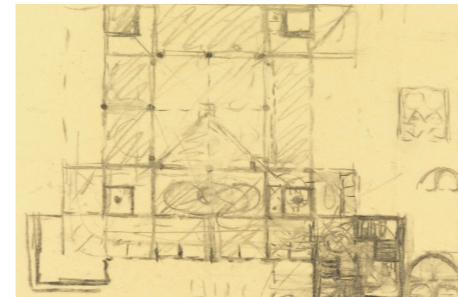
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associations to meet and socialise in the Flaminio area.

The project of the Polo Civico Flaminio will have to identify the spaces involved in the overall intervention and indicate the relationships between the different requested functions, the flexibility and compatible use between different parts, as well as the possibility of making some parts independent for specific activities in order to encourage different uses over time or throughout a single day. The work on the ground design will thus be of crucial importance, as its design will function as an element of connection between the buildings subject to the intervention and of integration with the urban setting. The designers are called upon to make the green system and connections more functional by studying the street furniture and pathways (paved and pervious areas).

5.2 TYPOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTATION: A NEW LIBRARY MODEL AND NEW SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

The new library will be part of the System of Libraries and Cultural Centres (ISBCC) of Roma Capitale, better known as "Biblioteche di Roma" (Libraries of Rome), established in 1996 as an Institution, i.e. as an instrumental body through which Roma Capitale manages its own Metropolitan Library System of public libraries. Over time, Biblioteche di Roma has become an acknowledged cultural subject, but "it is now a matter of evolving this identity towards an increasingly articulated form of civic library which can function as a hub of social aggregation. The development project needs to envisage a collaboration and interaction between the library and other entities on the territory as well as with the city's broader cultural system" (P. Fallai President of Biblioteche di Roma).

In this phase of transformation of our society and of the means with which we enjoy and acquire knowledge, the library is also called upon to change its nature, organisation and aims. A complex transition phase that will inevitably compress some of our traditional services and make way for a new demand and new users. All libraries increasingly face the search for spatial solutions creating versatile places that can make the most of the available space.

This reflection on space becomes even more necessary today as we are reflecting on the new role that these structures must take on as hubs of culture and coexistence, forcing us to rethink the distribution of uses, standards, furniture layout, as well as the environments and their appearance. This issue is all the more important if we consider that on this particular occasion, Biblioteche di Roma is planning the construction of the new **Biblioteca Centrale Ragazzi** (Central Youth Library), in view of the fact that the current location of the library - in a historic centre that is unreachable by schools in the suburbs, impossible to access for people with disabilities and very young children, and highly limited in terms of space - is absolutely unable to take on the role it should play in contemporary society. It thus becomes paramount to rethink a new cultural infrastructure by means of a conscious and aware kind of planning that can prove that something is changing by:

- **creating comfortable spaces designed for meetings and collective activities**; equipping the central spaces of the library to make them suitable for collective use. This involves rethinking the equipment, placing the more individual and silent activities in marginal areas and converting the more accessible spaces into places for reading,

meeting and interpersonal exchange.

- **furthering dialogue**; separating silence and noisier areas and organising the spaces according to a stratification of needs. For instance, areas with higher amounts of noise and greater transit, such as the entrances, novelty areas, relaxation areas, children's areas, should be separated from medium-transit areas with moderate noise, such as the teenage area, group rooms, internet access area, etc, and, finally, from areas of lower transit with more silence. This system will further a new use of the building and, more importantly, it will encourage speech, dialogue, and even music at times, in certain dedicated spaces of the library.

In any case, all proposals must be in line with the needs of contemporary life. It therefore only seems fit that the architecture respond to these needs by defining projects that include reflections on the values related to versatility and reversibility, both in terms of space and in their relationship with the surrounding urban environment. In this regard, participants are invited to satisfy this demand by designing a space that can be as adaptable as possible. Preference will be given to solutions that offer the possibility of using certain rooms independently outside opening hours.

Another key aspect is designing an infrastructure which goes beyond its function as a library and is flexible and polyfunctional enough to incorporate a mixture of different uses throughout the day; a building that is open to the neighbourhood, to its associations and citizens. Participants are therefore invited to propose possible alternative functions to be incorporated into the project in accordance with the indications set forth in Annex 1 - Documentation for Participation.

5.3 ACCESSIBILITY AND RELATIONS: OPENNESS AND PRACTICABILITY, CREATION OF OPEN AND CLOSED SPACES

No less important to this project is the need to ensure the internal and external connectivity of the new services in relation to the establishment of a new “public space” and its relations with the territory. In the case of the Polo Civico Flaminio, priority will be granted to projects which integrate spaces that can have an impact on the dialogue and relationship between interior and exterior and establish links and references between the “inside” and “outside” of the building. It is not just an aesthetical or functional issue, but rather a question of actively contributing to generating security, interest, and appeal with regard to the public space and fostering a fine fabric between the infrastructure and surrounding space that we can enhance by means of the following actions:

- integrating an open system of pervious, organic and highly integrated spaces in the project (fighting heat islands, landscape beautification, spaces for relaxation and leisure ...), which can combine the achievement of maximum accessibility and usability of the spaces with the needs arising from the coexistence of different functions within the district and the expectation of a continuous and diversified use of the area requiring measures that can break down traditional architectural barriers;
- prioritising architectural solutions that favour the continuity between indoor and outdoor spaces;
- avoiding the use of fences.

5.4 DURABILITY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AS PART OF THE REDEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS

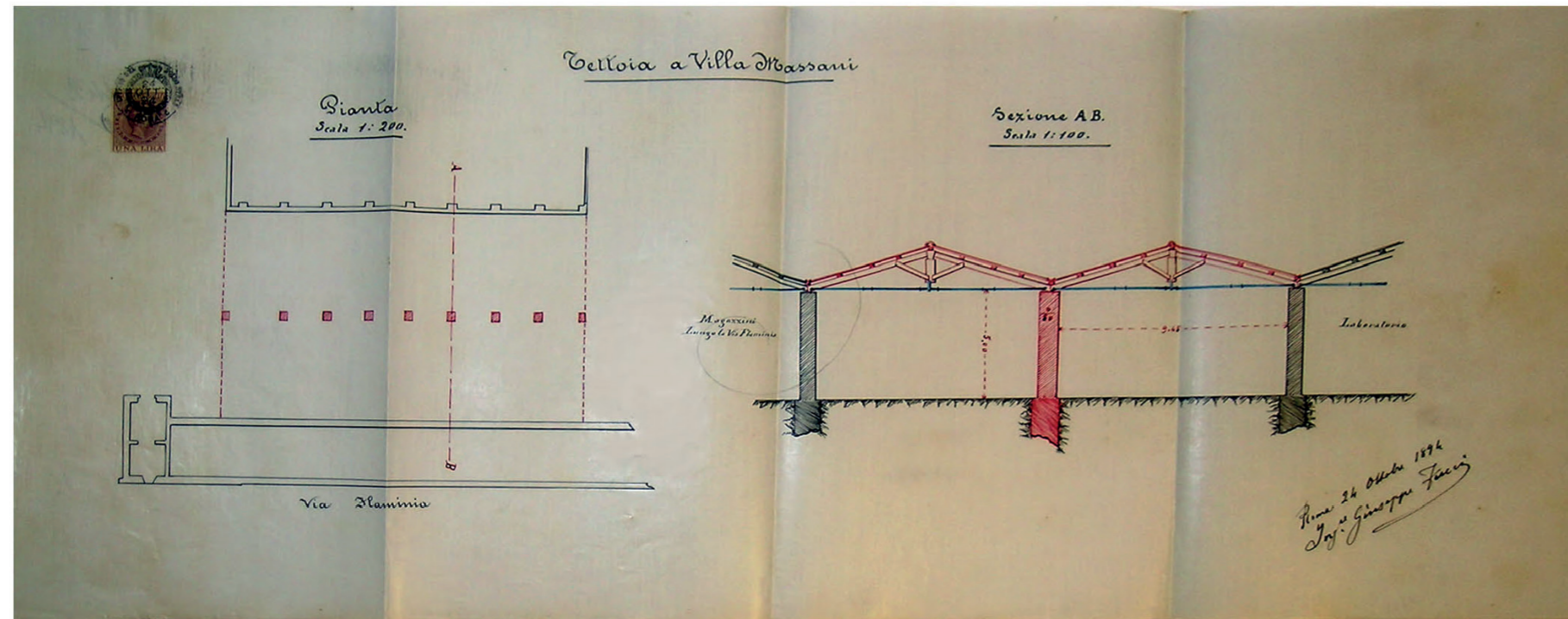
The intervention must seek to combine the need to recover the volumes of the two pavilions with the need to create a contemporary architecture in terms of environmental and energy sustainability.

The two buildings represent the only evidence of the original system, which was characterised by longitudinal span industrial structures. The preservation of the ancient volumes, the exaltation of pure geometries, and the desire to preserve the size of the buildings, are all attitudes that will give voice to spatial configurations where the free and open surface of the collective sphere prevails over that of the individual sphere. During the selection of proposals, preference will be given to all those solutions which enhance the original spatial dimension of the structures with light, self-supporting, independent, modular, flexible and structures that are compatible with the structural characteristics of the buildings.

The intervention on the pre-existing structures shall not exclude new configurations involving the creation of new openings, insertion of autonomous elements, demolition of limited portions of masonry, while bearing in mind that one of the selection criteria is the condition of not distorting the former’s structural and typological configuration. The project will have to safeguard the legibility of the spatial system, which is characterised by large rooms covered with metal trusses.

Also, the submitted proposals should consider issues related to energy, to the saving of energy resources, the use of renewable resources, ecology and the reduction of environmental pollution. The aim – which has become consolidated on a global scale – is to significantly reduce, or entirely eliminate, the negative impact of the building on the environment and on users, by harmonising it as much as possible with the context in which it is inserted. Passive building strategies and protocols may be put in place for environmental energy assessment and improvement. One challenge will be to combine the specificity of existing buildings with the need to construct a building that complies with energy containment laws. In this sense, both the solutions concerning installations and the architectural proposals will have to consider the issue of energy efficiency and favour design choices that can guarantee environmental sustainability.

The buildings must seek to achieve high levels of environmental com-



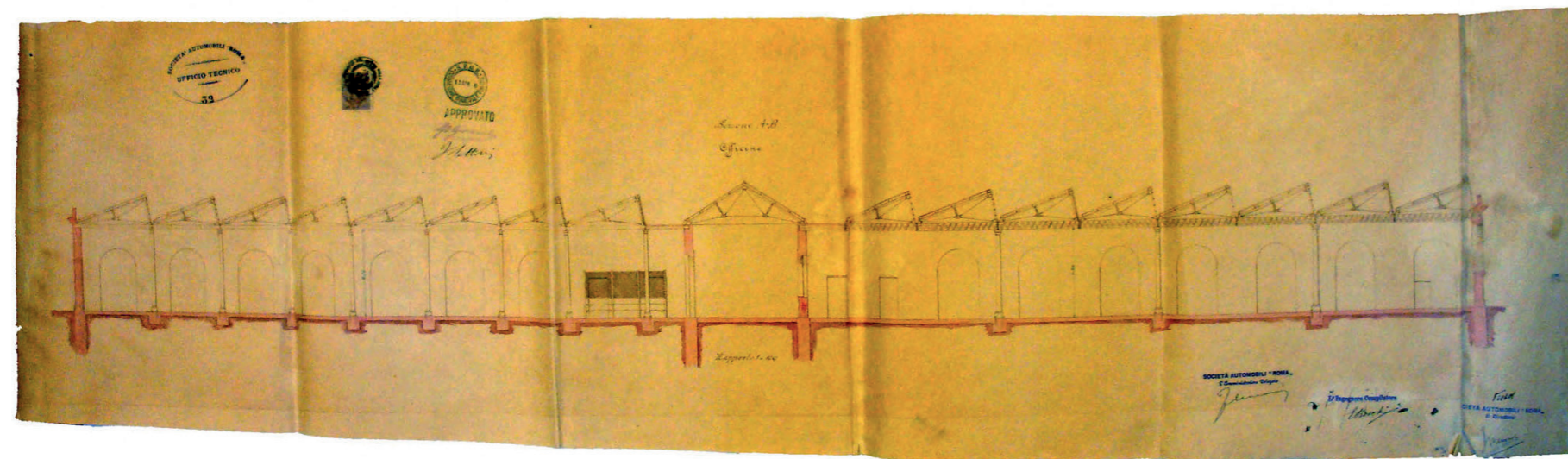
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patibility and energy performance through the use of bio-architecture and bioclimatic techniques aimed at the ideal exploitation of exposure and radiation, use of passive air conditioning systems, as well as at the optimisation of water consumption, recovery and recycling of rainwater, and the exploitation of renewable energy sources.

A “productive” Civic Centre, which can be part of a circular economy cycle and become a “resource” for the district or island in which it is located, as it collects and distributes the energy it produces and creates raw material (biomass, organic matter) for reuse.

The project must furthermore consider the buildings’ durability and maintainability and the portion of greenery which will constitute the Polo Civico Flaminio. In this regard, the utmost attention should be paid to preparing the two structures intended to accommodate the various activities for both internal and external maintenance, so that they can remain in a “new” state as long as possible.

The reduction in maintenance costs, also with regard to the type and intensity of use, is an element of great importance within a broader management perspective of the Administration of Roma Capitale. Today, more than ever, the issue of the management and maintenance costs of public buildings and of the green system, is becoming an element of great value which is binding from the very moment the design choices are made.



24.

6 MINIMUM QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

This paragraph lists the functional characteristics, the general dimensional data and the installation and architectural requirements that the project needs to comply with. The following quality requirements must be guaranteed, but the project may also offer better solutions than the ones required with regard to each issue.

6.1 FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMME

As a result of the participatory process, at least one library integrating and rationalising the system of libraries already present in the territory and one structure called "District Community House" have been identified as local public services to be included in the Plan.

These two buildings, albeit with different identities and functions, must be conceived as a single architectural complex, which, together with the green system on Via del Vignola, will constitute an attractive hub for the district, the Polo Civico Flaminio. The internal organisation and the distribution of the activities within the complex must be clearly stated and well structured.

- > **Library:** the building should be designed and managed as a modern and newly conceived library, a versatile and multifunctional meeting place. The building should become a "square of knowledge", where citizens, groups and associations can find spaces and services to carry out their activities, establishing connections and interrelations. To this end, some areas of the library must also be accessible to the public separately and at different times from the library's ordinary opening times.

From the point of view of its functional destination, this project should provide a design for a youth library which can function as a space for learning in all its forms, as well as for participation and individual and collective growth. The new cultural space will function as a "stimulating agent" for reading, creativity, training, development of personal skills, and talent enhancement.

The library should offer various spaces for different activities and services, all differentiated according to the users' age. The spaces must be designed following the idea of a path that is characterised by different "places" that flexibly adapt to the needs of different types of users.

With regard to the functional mix of spaces, please refer to the attachment "Annex 3 - Project for a New Youth Library" in Rome provided

by Biblioteche di Roma, which specifies the spaces and functions to be conceived.

In order to make the building multifunctional, the building should have a multifunctional area with a capacity of 90 spectators and a direct and potentially independent access.

Based on these indications, the designer must conceive a project in which the hierarchies of spaces and paths are such as to make the internal circulation and the organisation of functions immediately understandable. The internal distribution and articulation of the building will therefore have to allow for an adequate division of the space which can further a differentiated use of the various parts of the complex over time.

- > **Casa del Quartiere (District Community House):** this building should be understood as a multifunctional space belonging to the Polo Civico Flaminio, where different activities can be carried out even at the same time. In this sense, the project should develop systems of partitioning and insulation, including soundproofing, guaranteeing the building's flexibility to accommodate the aggregative activities it is designed to host. Based on these indications, the designer should conceive a project in which the hierarchies of spaces and paths are such as to make the internal circulation and the organisation of the building's functions immediately understandable. The internal distribution and articulation must therefore allow for an adequate division of space to further a differentiated use of the various parts of the complex over time.

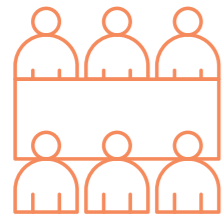
The main characterising element of the building should be its versatility in terms of use and its capacity to accommodate every possible community function. The system of openness, compatibility and connection of this place with the green areas that surround it is of crucial importance, as well as its integration with the functions and activities planned for the Library.

- > **Other services:** the project should provide additional functions to support the community, even by reusing some of the structures still to be completed if necessary. The idea of conceiving additional services within the external spaces, which could be managed by third parties, stems from the desire to rethink this space which - both due to its ideal location and due to the presence of the different

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE NEW YOUTH LIBRARY



EXHIBITION/WORKSHOP
SHOW/MEETING SPACE



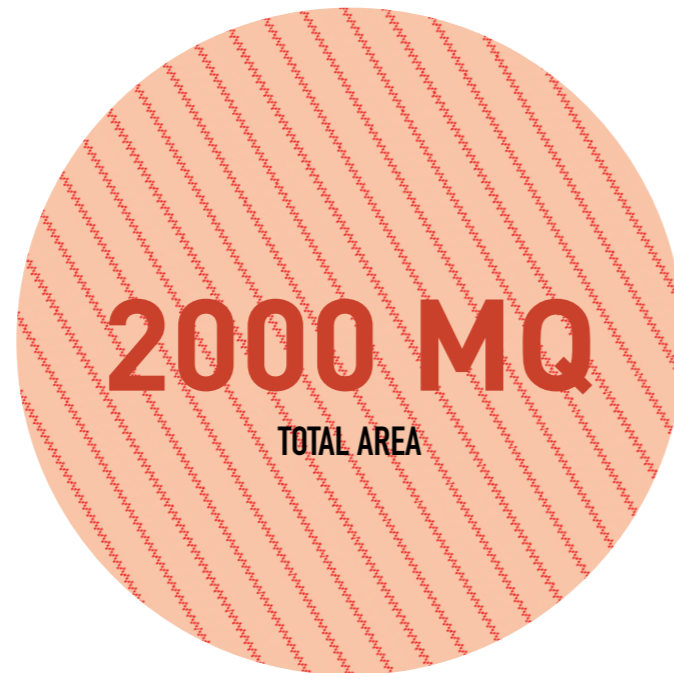
90

CONFERENCE ROOM CAPACITY



10.000

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS
ON AUDIO/VISUAL SUPPORT



180

NUMBER OF READING PLACES



20.000

NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR ADULTS



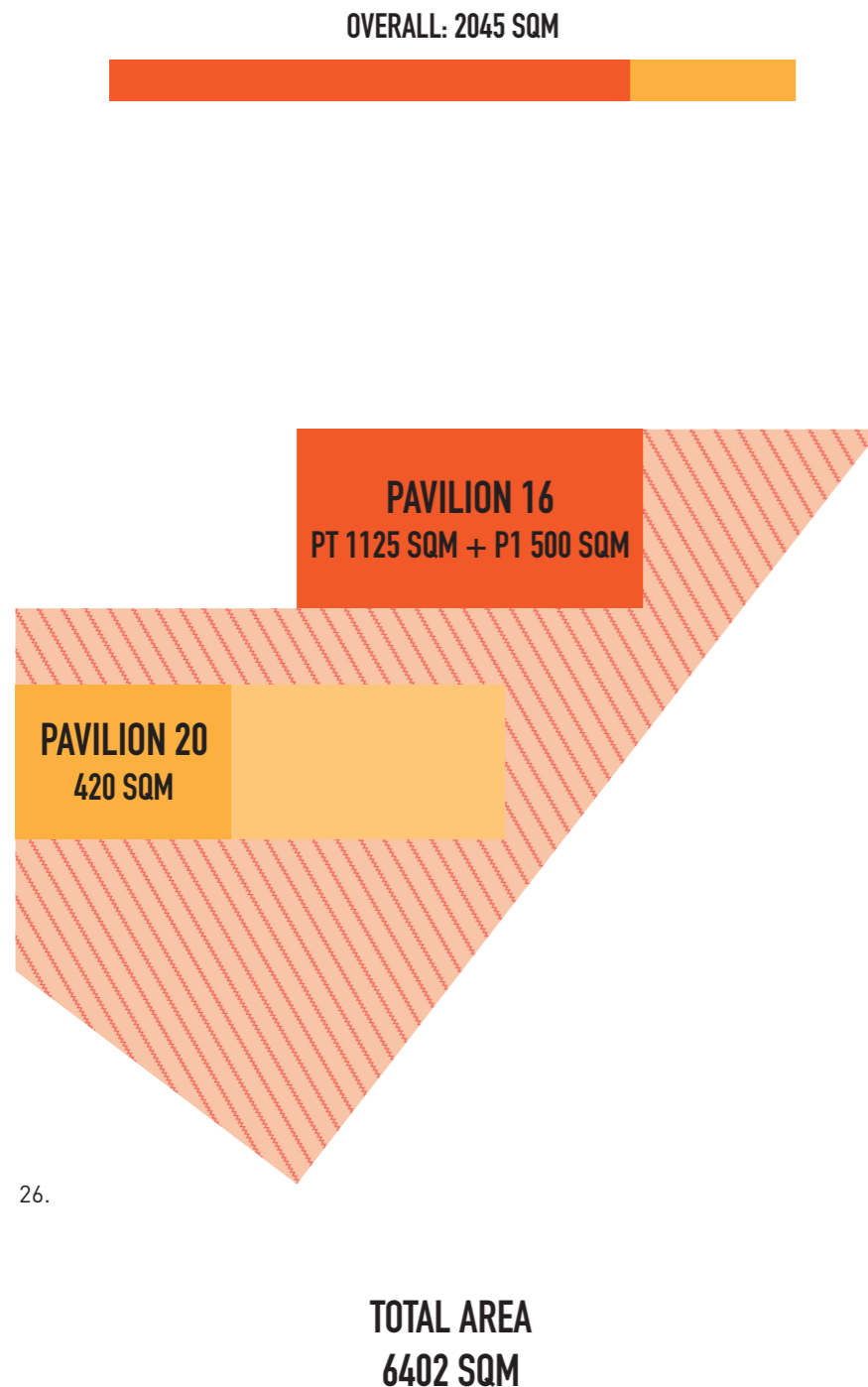
70.000

NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

functions it includes - shows great potential for the district's urban and social development. The aim is to make the area a place of aggregation for the inhabitants and a positive hub also for a wider territory, in view of enlarging the pool of "typical users" and making it a place of continuous use together with the other main public functions present in the surrounding area which characterise the urban quality.

- > **Green system:** On the one hand, the design of the green area within the perimeter of the Polo Civico Flaminio must respond to the system of connections and pre-existing routes, on the other, it should ensure the arrangement of an area to serve the new public service complex. An important role will in fact be played by the spaces that connect the different functions, the system of greenery belonging to the new system of public spaces. The project will therefore have to provide a design of the greenery, lighting system, cycle-pedestrian paths, and street furniture in order to define an overall framework of synergic and integrated operations on the entire lot.

When assessing the types of trees to be planted in the area, the designer should consider using shrubby species typical of the urban landscape, easy to maintain and suitable for public spaces, to be integrated with the existing trees. In particular, the greenery system should be of high environmental quality and require a low amount of maintenance.



6.2 SIZE: BINDING DATA AND FUNCTIONS

The area dedicated to the Polo Civico Flaminio in the project, i.e. to the local public services, is located between the new residential area and Via del Vignola. The project lot covers a total surface area of 6,402 square metres, of which 3,230 square metres are for green areas and the remaining 3,172 square metres will be dedicated to local public services.

The corresponding total gross surface is equal to 2,045 square metres, and will be destined to the operations to be performed following the recovery and redevelopment of Pavilion 16 (1,125 square metres + 500 square metres, for a total gross surface area equal to 1,625 square meters) and Warehouse 20 (420 square meters).

6.3 BUILDING MORPHOLOGY AND RECOGNISABILITY, MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

The new public spaces of the Polo Civico Flaminio shall comply with the extensions indicated in paragraph 6.2. As far as Pavilion 16 is concerned, starting from the recovery of the existing building, the building may be divided into no more than two stories. The renovation of the existing building will have to consider the need to preserve its recognisability and identity from the point of view of its composition and architecture, since this makes it a reference point for the district. The designer's intent must be to succeed in giving the Polo Civico Flaminio a strong architectural identity and a marked "iconic value". The designer shall pay particular attention to the characteristics of continuity and integration between the internal spaces of the building, the immediately adjacent external spaces, and the external public spaces.

From the point of view of materials, the project should identify the most suitable materials for the different environments, in a good balance between aesthetic and functional values and in consideration of the fact that these places will be of public use, especially when assessing maintenance and durability. All materials should be simple, durable and functional.

The choice of materials will strongly determine the quality and atmosphere of the library and other spaces that will make up the Polo Civico Flaminio. The properties of the materials make up the basis of the perceptive experience of the interior space and deeply impact the sensorial engagement of the people who use it.

The choice of colours, the characteristics of the surfaces, the ability to absorb light and sound, as well as the resistance to use and durability, will be the basic elements of the design.

The designer is called upon to identify the most suitable materials for the various environments of the building and of the other spaces, assessing both their aesthetic and functional value and considering all the intrinsic characteristics of the materials themselves and the best way in which they could be used.

Together with the architectural proposal, the designer is required to develop a design proposal for the fittings inside the new library and for the other civic functions.

Although the economic framework of the project does not provide for specific amounts allocated to fittings, which will be subsequently provided by Biblioteche di Roma, a design proposal for the fixed and mobile fittings is nevertheless welcome. The furniture, also intended as a day and night lighting system, should be an added value to the project and in this sense contribute to defining the space or functions of the library and of the other civic spaces in a more organic way.

6.4 EQUIPMENT: MINIMUM EQUIPMENT

Particular importance will have to be placed on the installations accompanying the buildings involved in the project. The former will have to comply with the regulatory constraints related to functional and operational safety.

The main design criteria of the installations and equipment at the service of the new Polo Civico Flaminio are:

- energy supply and connection to grid systems: the building must be equipped with only one energy supply for each type of system to be connected to public networks;
- electrical and lighting systems: the rooms to be designed must be classified in accordance with current regulations. The electrical systems must be conceived with a zone-oriented design. The lighting systems to be adopted to light the rooms must follow criteria and solutions to reduce energy consumption by using natural lighting as far as possible and to the extent that the constraints of the architectural project allow it.
- systems powered by renewable energy sources: pursuant to current regulations, the building must be equipped with energy production systems powered by renewable energy sources.
- automations at the service of the building: the presence of automated systems, e.g. opening of the main access doors and windows, is, in general, a requirement that improves the usability of the building.
- electronic systems: the pipelines for electronic systems will have to be separated from those for electrical systems. The structure must be equipped with an anti-intrusion system, built in accordance with current technical regulations, which can be managed remotely by means of equipment made available by the Administration. Given the intended use of the rooms, the project must evaluate the possibility of equipping some rooms with sound diffusion systems to be used for conventions and/or thematic conferences. In order to guarantee the flexibility of the amplification system, the microphones must be of the radio frequency type. The structure must be equipped with LAN network systems both fixed and with WI-FI coverage.
- heating and air conditioning systems: the design of the building must comply with current regulations regarding the containment

of buildings' energy consumption. The proposed system solution must, in particular, favour the adoption of systems which, with identical environmental conditions in the interior spaces, guarantee the greatest possible savings in terms of energy. In view of the intended use of the rooms, the installations and equipment must guarantee a limited noise level even inside the building and in any case comply with regulatory limits.

- room ventilation systems: these systems must be designed using the same criteria as for heating and air conditioning systems;
- lifting systems for people and things: the structure, in case of the presence of architectural barriers, must be equipped with systems for overcoming architectural barriers;
- fire protection systems: the building must be equipped with fire protection systems in accordance with current regulations.

7 FINANCIAL LIMITS AND ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE INTERVENTION

The financial limits for the execution of the project are defined in the Protocol of Obligation Prot. QI 31437 of 19/02/2019, in which CDPI is required to pay the amount for the execution of the abovementioned works for a total of €4,402,475.00. This amount is equal to the maximum cost of the work to be submitted to the present design competition, according to the following Economic Framework:

ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK: COST OF OPERATIONS AND SPENDING LIMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POLO CIVICO FLAMINIO

WORKS SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT	€ 3.450.000,00
SECURITY COSTS	€ 276.000,00
WORKS TOTAL	€ 3.726.000,00
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	
COSTS FOR CONNECTIONS TO PUBLIC SERVICES	€ 22.000,00
TECHNICAL EXPENSES FOR SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS	€ 13.290,98
VAT ON WORKS (10%)	€ 372.600,00
VAT ON CONNECTIONS TO PUBLIC SERVICES (22%)	€ 4.840,00
VAT ON TECHNICAL EXPENSES (22%)	€ 2.924,02
UNFORESEEN EXPENSES (VAT INCLUDED)	€ 186.300,00
INCENTIVE FOR TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS ART. 113 ITALIAN LEG.DECREE. 50/2016	€ 74.520,00
TOTAL AMOUNTS AVAILABLE TO THE CONTRACTING AUTHORITY	€ 676.475,00
TOTAL	€ 4.402.475,00

POLO CIVICO FLAMINIO						
Category	Functional purpose	Work- ID	Degree of complexity	Corrispondent Italian Law143/1949	Percentage incidence %	Amount Euro
Construction	Library, Cinema, Theatre, Picture Gallery, Cultural Centre, Congress Centre, Auditorium, Museum, Art Gallery, Disco, Radio, TV or film production studio ☒ Monumental cemetery works, Memorials, Sports Centres, Stadium, Churches	E 13	1,2	I/d	42	1.374.240,00
Structures	Structures, specific infrastructural works	S.03	0,95	I/g	14	458.080,00
Structures	Structures, specific infrastructural works	S.04	0,9	IX/b	14	458.080,00
Systems	Mechanical fluid power plants serving construction	IA.02	0,85	III/b	18	588.960,00
Systems	Electrical systems in general, lighting, telephone, fire detection systems, photovoltaic systems accompanying buildings and constructions of current importance – individual equipment for laboratories and simple pilot installations	IA.03	1,15	III/c	12	392.640,00
Estimated cost for the construction of the Polo Civico						3,272,000.00
Construction	Highly simple green areas and street furniture around the buildings and road system	E.17	0,65	I/a I/b	100	454.000,00
Estimated cost of operations (including security charges)						3,726,000.00

Within the scope of the abovementioned amounts, the categories that make up the work are shown in the following table, which shows the composition of the work and the correspondences between:

- the classification pursuant to Italian Law 143/1949 (as amended and supplemented);
- the classification according to the Decree of the Italian Ministry of Justice of 17 June 2016.

8 LEGISLATION OF REFERENCE

Below is a list of the main technical and procedural regulations to be used as a reference for the design of the intervention which is the object of this Competition. The list is provided as a general indication, while it is the participants' responsibility to comply with all relevant Italian technical regulations that apply to the project, also in relation to the specific nature of the design choices.

> Procedural Rules

Italian Legislative Decree no. 50 - 18 April 2016 - Code of public contracts as amended and supplemented.

Italian Ministerial Decree no. 207 - 5 October 2010, as amended and supplemented for the parties still in force.

Italian Ministerial Decree no. 380 - 6 June 2001 as amended and supplemented Testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia edilizia (Consolidated Law on construction)

> Safety in the workplace

Italian Leg. Decree no.81 of 09/04/2008

> Local Regulations

Building Regulations of the Municipality of Rome

> Structures and Buildings

2018 Technical Standards for Construction

> Acoustics

Determination of passive acoustic requirements for buildings Italian Law no. 447 of 26 October 1995, as amended and supplemented.

Framework law on noise pollution Italian Prime Ministerial Decree 1 March 1991 Maximum exposure limits in residential and outdoor areas.

> Energy containment

Standards for the prevention and reduction of emissions into the atmosphere to protect health and the environment Italian Presidential Decree no. 412 of 26 August 1993.

Regulation containing rules for the design, installation, operation and maintenance of thermal systems in buildings for the containment of energy consumption, in implementation of art. 4 paragraph 4 of Italian Law no. 10 of 9 January 1991, Law no. 10 of 9 January, 1991, as amended and supplemented.

Rules for the implementation of the National Energy Plan on the national use of energy, energy saving and development of renewable sources of energy.

Minimum Environmental Criteria (Criteri Ambientali Minimi, CAM).

Decree of 11 January 2017 - Adoption of minimum environmental criteria for interior furnishings, construction and textile products.

Decree of 5 February 2015 - Minimum environmental criteria for the purchase of items for street furniture.

Decree of 13 December 2013 - Minimum environmental criteria for entrusting the public green management service, for the purchase of soil improvers, ornamental plants and irrigation systems and supplies of electrical and electronic office equipment.

> Abatement of architectural barriers

Italian Presidential Decree 503 - 24 July 1996 Regulation laying down rules for the elimination of architectural barriers in buildings, spaces and public services.

Italian Ministerial Decree on Public Works no. 236 of 14 June 1989 Technical prescriptions necessary to guarantee the accessibility, adaptability and visibility of private buildings and subsidised public housing in order to overcome and eliminate architectural barriers.

> Safety and fire prevention

07 August 2012 - Decree of the Italian Minister for the Interior

"Provisions concerning the presentation of cases concerning fire prevention procedures and the documentation to be attached, pur-

suant to Article 2, paragraph 7 of Italian Presidential Decree no. 151 of 1 August 2011”.

Italian Presidential Decree no. 151 of 1 August 2011 - Regulation simplifying the regulation of fire prevention procedures, pursuant to article 49, paragraph 4-quater, Italian Decree Law no. 78 of 31 May 2010, converted with amendments by Italian Law no. 122 of 30 July 2010.

Italian Ministerial Decree 9 March 2007 “Fire resistance performance of buildings in activities subject to the control of the National Fire Brigade Corps” and LC P414-4122 of 28 March 2008 providing clarifications.

16 February 2007 - DECREE OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR Fire resistance classification of products and construction elements of construction works.

Italian Ministerial Decree 15 March 2005 “Fire performance requirements for construction products installed in establishments subject to specific technical provisions for fire prevention under the European classification system”.

Italian Ministerial Decree 10 March 2005 as amended by Italian Ministerial Decree 25 October 2007 “Fire performance classes of construction products to be used in works for which a safety requirement in case of fire is laid down”.

7 January 2005 - DECREE OF THE ITALIAN MINSTER OF THE INTERIOR - Technical and procedural standards for the classification and approval of portable fire extinguishers.

> **Electrical systems**

Italian Presidential Decree no. 126 of 23 March 1998 “Regulation laying down rules for the implementation of Directive 94/9/EC concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in explosive atmospheres”.

Italian Ministerial Decree of 5 May 1998 “Update of technical standards for the design, execution and operation of external overhead power lines”.

Italian Legislative Decree no. 79 of 16 March 1999 “Implementation of Directive 96/92/EC on common rules for the internal market in electricity”.

Italian Law no. 36 of 22 February 2001 “Framework law on protection against exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields”.

Italian Presidential Decree no. 462 of 22 October 2001 “Regulation simplifying the procedure for reporting installations and devices for protection against atmospheric discharges, earthing devices for electrical installations and hazardous electrical installations” 3/11 Standards and Design of Low Voltage Electrical Installations.

Italian Ministerial Decree no. 37 of 22 January 2008 “Regulation concerning the implementation of art. 11 - quaterdecies, paragraph 13, letter a) of Italian Law no. 248 of 2 December 2005, reorganising the provisions on the installation of systems inside buildings”.

> **Water systems**

Italian Presidential Decree no. 218 of 13 May 1998 on the safety of installations fuelled by fuel gas for domestic use.

Italian Legislative Decree of 2001, art. 31

Italian Law no. 39 of 1 March 2002

Italian Prime Ministerial Decree of 8 March 2002

Italian Ministerial Decree of 17 March 2003

Italian Legislative Decree 192/2005

Italian Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2009

Italian Presidential Decree no. 74 of 2013

> **Estimates**

Lazio Region Tariff of 6 August 2012, adopted by Roma Capitale with resolution of the Capitoline Council no. 197/2013.

IMAGE SOURCES

- 1_ Orographic picture of the area, acquisition of 4 May 2020 (Google Earth Pro), p. 5
- 2_ Planimetry of architectural emergencies (rendition from Rome's New Urban General Development Plan Quality Charter), p. 12
- 3_ Historical plan of the Fabbrica d'Armi, 1927 (from ASC, Dep. V, Servizio Strade) (from "Plan of alienations and enhancement of the military buildings of the city of Rome – Historical documentation", Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, Municipality of Rome, Risorse per Roma, 2011), p. 14
- 4_ Air photo by Umberto Nistri, 1919 (from "Plan of alienations and enhancement of the military buildings of the city of Rome – Historical documentation", Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, Municipality of Rome, Risorse per Roma, 2011), p. 14
- 5_ Engines of the tramway line 2 of Via Flaminia with the Villa Massani cableway system in the background (tramroma.com), p. 14
- 6 and 7_ Historical photos of the Villa Massani cableway (tramroma.com), p. 14
- 8_ Photo of Alberto Muciaccia, p. 15
- 9, 10 and 11_ Photo of Risorse per Roma (from "Plan of alienations and enhancement of the military buildings of the city of Rome – Context and status analysis", Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, Municipality of Rome, Risorse per Roma, 2011), p. 15
- 12_ Mobility planimetric diagram (rendition), p. 16
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- 14_ Antonello da Messina, St. Jerome in His Study, 1474-75 (from Wikipedia), p. 19
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- 22_ Louis Kahn, Exeter library, 1967, (from collection.cooperhewitt.org), p. 19
- 23_ Società Romana Tramways Omnibus, Project for an open canopy inside the plant at Villa Massani (from ASC, IE, Ref. 4461, year 1894, Via Flaminia) (from "Plan of alienations and enhancement of the military buildings of the city of Rome – Historical documentation", Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, Municipality of Rome, Risorse per Roma, 2011), p. 22
- 24_ Società Automobili Roma, Section A-B workshops (from ASC, IE, Ref. 3198, year 1906, Via Flaminia) (from "Plan of alienations and enhancement of the military buildings of the city of Rome – Historical documentation", Military Barracks for Electronic and Precision Materials in Via Guido Reni, Municipality of Rome, Risorse per Roma, 2011), p. 22
- 25_ Infographic of the "Nuova Biblioteca per ragazzi" (New Library for Children) functional programme (rendition) (icon: www.vecteezy.com/free), p. 24
- 26_ Sizing diagram (rendition), p. 26

