

Towards the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio: a systemic and multidisciplinary approach

Michele Conteduca¹, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4568-2706>

Eliana Cangelli¹, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0736-2488>

Fabrizio Finucci², <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6559-2383>

Valerio Fonti¹, <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2339-6981>

Antonella Giulia Masanotti², <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3652-8759>

Daniele Mazzoni², <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-2842-4149>

¹ Department of Architecture and Design, Sapienza University di Rome, Italy

² Department of Architecture, Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Italy

Primary Contact: Michele Conteduca, michele.conteduca@uniroma1.it

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Abstract.

The paper presents the results of research aimed at activating a regenerative process for Monte Testaccio in Rome, through the development of guidelines for the Recovery Plan, set within the Testaccio District Masterplan. Conducted for Roma Capitale by an interdisciplinary team from various universities, the research proposes a systemic and multidisciplinary methodology that integrates heritage conservation, public space enhancement, and climate adaptation. The Plan's guidelines aim to integrate technological innovation and design culture within recovery processes, outlining a strategic vision supported by an evaluative framework designed to guide the regeneration of complex heritage contexts using performance-based impact indicators.

Keywords: Archaeological heritage; Urban regeneration; Strategic planning; Impact indicators; Environmental sustainability.

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Introduction

In contemporary metropolises, intervention on historical heritage can no longer be limited to practices concerned solely with material conservation but must be framed within a broader perspective that also encompasses the environmental, social, and spatial challenges currently affecting urban areas. Heritage must be understood as an integral part of the urban ecosystem and as one of its essential resources – a necessary condition for guiding the balanced development of historic cities (ICOMOS, 2011). From this perspective, historical heritage is not merely a legacy to be protected, but a field in which historical, archaeological, architectural, environmental, identity-related, and use values converge, shaping the present and informing the future (Harrison et al., 2015).

This synergy aligns with the international framework, which recognises cultural heritage as a decisive component in building inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities, particularly through the goals¹ related to heritage safeguarding, urban environmental quality, and climate action (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015). Within this framework, historical and architectural heritage is not only exposed to the impacts of climate change but also represents a resource for climate and social resilience, as it preserves settlement knowledge, spatial configurations, and adaptive strategies developed over the long term, based on efficient resource use and climatically responsive patterns (UNESCO, 2021).

Modern territorial governance and management plans are therefore required to activate transformations that make heritage assets more resilient, circular, and inclusive, while enhancing their specific features through synergistic collaboration among different fields of expertise, sectors, and stakeholders. This demands a holistic approach, which is particularly necessary in complex systems such as historic centres, where interactions among material, environmental, and social components are more intense, interconnected, and consequently more challenging to manage (Zamboni, 2023).

In this scenario, Monte Testaccio (Fig. 1), located within the Aurelian Walls of Rome, stands as an emblematic case. The so-called Monte de' Cocci is not merely a site of exceptional value, but also an inhabited historical, archaeological, documentary, and environmental heritage asset, resulting from a long process of anthropic stratification that has created a unique urban ecosystem. Its distinctiveness lies in the coexistence of landscape, ecological, and identity-related values, which require us to move beyond a purely monumental or constraint-based interpretation of the site. In this sense, archaeology enables the reconstruction of the site's formation and transformation sequences, as well as the collection of data useful for understanding the social and environmental ecosystems of the past, thus providing an essential knowledge base for informing protection and design decisions (Zamboni, 2023).

In Rome, this perspective is directly confirmed by recent municipal climate policies aimed at adapting to heatwaves, intense rainfall, and water scarcity through soil depaving measures, Nature-Based Solutions, and the cooling of public spaces, considered as tools for urban resilience and the protection of cultural heritage (Rome Capital Climate Adaptation Strategy, 2025). Within this context, the paper reviews research conducted jointly by Sapienza University of Rome and Roma Tre University for the drafting of guidelines for the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio. This work serves

as a testing ground for an integrated approach to protection, enhancement, and adaptation, developed within the broader strategic framework of the Testaccio District Masterplan, redacted by the same research team². The paper proposes a potentially replicable methodology for defining integrated recovery tools in complex heritage contexts, based on the integration of knowledge, design, and performance evaluation.

The uniqueness of the ecosystem of Monte Testaccio

Monte Testaccio is a unique urban heritage site that, over the centuries, has progressively acquired multiple meanings and functions, with historical, archaeological, environmental, social, and identity-related features overlapping and densely layered. The so-called *Mons Testaceus* (Donkin, 2017, p. 178) is an artificial hill formed by the centuries-long accumulation of fragments of oil amphorae and other waste materials from the Emporium, the ancient river port of Rome. The materials composing it, dating from 140 BC to AD 251, document the essential role this urban sector played in the supply system of the ancient city (Dressel, 1848). The area around the Monte also contains archaeological and infrastructural remains of primary importance, such as the *Porticus Aemilia*, the *Horrea*, the Pyramid of Gaius Cestius, a stretch of the ancient *Via Ostiensis*, and the Aurelian Walls with Porta San Paolo.

Historical cartography and iconographic sources from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries (Fig. 2) attest to its continued presence in urban perception and document the existence of caves excavated along the slopes of the hill, initially used for wine storage and later transformed into taverns and places of social gathering. The first formal recognition of the historical value of the Monte dates to 1783, when an edict prohibited the removal of inert material from it; two years later, grazing was also forbidden to preserve the stability of the caves and protect the site (Rodriguez Almeida, 1984). These measures demonstrate an early awareness of the need to safeguard the hill, well before the start of systematic archaeological study, which became established in the nineteenth century thanks to the first scientific research and, in particular, the investigations of Heinrich Dressel. With the transformations associated with Rome's role as the capital of the unified Italian State, the 1883 Master Plan incorporated the Testaccio district into a new industrial and working-class vocation, closely linked to what is now the former slaughterhouse and the Campo Boario, thereby reinforcing the stratified character of the context in which the Monte is located. This phase included the subdivision of the district, the construction of workers' housing, and the provision of public services and facilities that contributed to shaping the district's strong identity (Stabile, 2023). In the post-war period, however, the decline of productive functions and the decommissioning of the slaughterhouse initiated a phase of transition that is still ongoing. While reuse programmes and more recent regeneration interventions have transformed part of the former industrial area into a cultural and university hub, the Monte and its surroundings have remained at the margins of these processes, lacking a unified framework for care, reuse, and enhancement.

Within this framework, Monte Testaccio and the areas between Via Zabaglia, Via Galvani, and Via di Monte Testaccio show critical conditions that compromise their urban and landscape quality, as well as their full usability. The Monte Testaccio Park, designed by Raffaele De Vico in the 1930s, is now underused and effectively inaccessible due to uncontrolled spontaneous vegetation, interrupted paths, incongruous fencing, and the absence of lighting and safety devices. This situation diminishes the perception of the site's historical and environmental value and limits its role as a connective element between the Tiber, the former slaughterhouse complex, and the system of public spaces

within the District. The building frontage surrounding the Monte also presents heterogeneous and, in several places, compromised conditions, especially along Via di Monte Testaccio, where abandoned cellars, underused premises, incongruous additions, and uncoordinated interventions have altered the architectural coherence of the context. These critical issues are compounded by the uneven quality of public space, discontinuity of pedestrian and cycling routes, the presence of impermeable surfaces, and weak integration between the built environment and green areas.

The recovery of Monte Testaccio was therefore not approached as an isolated intervention limited to the hill itself, but with a broader vision capable of re-establishing the system of relationships among the Monte, the park, the building frontage, the public spaces, and the urban and environmental connections. It is precisely this need for coordination and integration that the Masterplan of the Testaccio District addresses, providing the strategic framework of reference within which the guidelines for drafting the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio find their strategic framework of reference.

The Masterplan for the Testaccio District

In a context characterized by a high degree of complexity, the Masterplan for the Testaccio District serves as a guidance tool for coordinating urban transformations. Commissioned by Roma Capitale and adopted by the Municipality in May 2025³, the Masterplan sets out an integrated, long-term vision to guide the various projects affecting the district in a coherent and unified manner, overcoming the fragmentation of interventions and establishing a consistent framework for development.

Its methodological approach is based on a preliminary and systematic survey of projects affecting the area and its immediate surroundings, including interventions that are planned, funded, or already underway. This knowledge-building process enabled the reconstruction of an organic mosaic of ongoing urban transformations, identifying relationships, overlaps, and critical issues among the different interventions, and thus providing the administration with an interpretative and decision-support tool for future planning. On this basis, the Masterplan develops a strategic vision capable of integrating, and in some cases reorienting, existing projects within a unified framework.

The Masterplan is structured around a set of interconnected general objectives: the enhancement of the symbolic and identity-related features of the District; strengthening and refunctionalising public space and the green system; and the adoption of systemic climate adaptation measures. These objectives are implemented through coordinated strategies that span different disciplinary dimensions and take public space as the primary infrastructure for the regeneration of the neighbourhood. From this perspective, the Masterplan promotes the creation of a continuous network of accessible and inclusive spaces, the strengthening of pedestrian and cycling connections, the improvement of microclimatic conditions through depaving, the increase of tree cover, the enhancement of open spaces, and the reorganisation of relationships among mobility, greenery, and urban functions.

The Masterplan is organised into twelve strategic projects (Fig. 3) (Tab. 1), which represent the priority intervention areas where strategies for public space, vegetated surfaces, and mobility are integrated within a performance-based approach grounded in the use of indicators, through which transformations are quantified and assessed in terms of urban quality, environmental sustainability, and overall impact. This system is supported by a parametric cost estimate for the interventions, which makes it possible to evaluate the economic feasibility of the proposed actions and guiding

implementation priorities. Within this framework, some projects have already received funding, including the Porta San Paolo–Piramide node and the Via Nicola Zabaglia area, confirming the operational nature of the Masterplan and its capacity to activate concrete transformation processes. Rather than being seen as a mere sum of individual interventions, the Masterplan should be understood as a coherent framework within which the individual projects become synergistic in relation to the overall design of urban and environmental regeneration. Within this framework, the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio adopts some of the strategies outlined in the Masterplan, particularly those concerning the Monte park, the system of public spaces, and the environmental and urban connections, translating them into an operational tool specifically calibrated to the conditions of the site.

A methodology for the recovery plan

The work aimed at drafting the guidelines for the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio was therefore developed in coherence with the Masterplan of the Testaccio District, adopting its methodological framework and adapting it to the scale and specific conditions of the site. From this perspective, an integrated methodology was established, capable of operating simultaneously on the historical and archaeological understanding of the context, the analysis of physical and use-related critical issues, the definition of intervention strategies, and their translation into regulatory and operational tools. This approach, systemic, multidisciplinary, and multiscalar in nature, proved necessary to intervene in an area characterised by the coexistence of historical-archaeological, environmental, social, and economic values, as well as by the presence of a range of public and private stakeholders. The Recovery Plan was therefore conceived not only as a regulatory act, but also as a coordination tool for protection, enhancement, and transformation.

Precisely because it was embedded within a broader vision, oriented not only towards heritage conservation but also towards the regeneration of public space, environmental resilience, and the reconfiguration of urban relationships, one of the first methodological steps was the definition of the plan boundary. This boundary was established to include not only the Monte and the surrounding building frontage, but also the system of public spaces in its immediate vicinity, understood as an integral part of the historical, landscape, and urban functioning of the complex. The delimitation of the intervention area therefore represented not merely a technical operation, but a precise interpretative choice, consistent with the nature of the area.

The methodological process was structured into three main phases. The first phase concerned the knowledge-based reconstruction of the context through archival research aimed at defining the evolution of the buildings and the ownership structure, supplemented by a survey of the properties to understand their typological, technological, and environmental characteristics. This survey enabled the reconstruction of legitimate ownership status, identification of the physical and use conditions of the buildings, and recognition of the most critical situations, with particular attention to dilapidated plots or municipally owned properties with potential for enhancement.

The second phase concerned the definition of design, technological, and programmatic strategies for the regeneration of the building frontage, the archaeological park, and the open spaces within the plan boundary. These strategies, developed in coherence with the Masterplan but tailored to the specific needs of Monte Testaccio, addressed the physical restoration of the buildings, the regeneration of public space, and the improvement of the overall sustainability of the intervention. A key aspect of the method was quantifying the climate adaptation strategies and the increase in public

space provision, translating them into indicators useful for assessing their feasibility, environmental impact, and overall sustainability.

The third phase focused on systematising the analytical and design outcomes within the structure of the Recovery Plan. The results of the knowledge-based investigations and strategic assessments were incorporated into the definition of the plan's methodological framework, the planimetric drawings, the drafting of the Technical Regulations, and the formulation of guidelines for the restoration of buildings and the regeneration of public space. Within this framework, the plan also identifies specific enhancement areas intended for the creation of new accesses to the Monte Park and the possible location of a future Monte Testaccio museum. The result is an integrated methodological framework in which knowledge of existing conditions, assessment of critical issues, and definition of measurable strategies all contribute to the development of a recovery tool calibrated to the site's conditions and consistent with the broader vision of regeneration for the District.

Guidelines for the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio

The guidelines of the Recovery Plan translate the knowledge-based and methodological framework into an operational structure capable of governing, in a unified way a context characterised by significant morphological, functional, and ownership-related heterogeneity. The Plan adopts as its organising principle the recomposition of the relationships among the archaeological hill, the building frontage, and the system of public spaces, thus preventing recovery from being reduced to a mere sum of sectoral interventions (Fig. 4). From this perspective, heritage protection is not treated as an isolated objective, but as part of a broader strategy of urban regeneration, refunctionalisation, and reactivation of collective space.

This approach is reflected in the definition of the Minimum Intervention Units (U.M.I.), which identify portions of the built and urban fabric within which transformations must take place in a unified manner and in coherence with the general objectives, thereby making it possible to manage the fragmentation of ownership patterns and use conditions while at the same time ensuring an integrated design. In particular, the private U.M.I.s were defined on the basis of an analysis of the building frontage, its aggregations, typological characteristics, and functions, so as to make possible a coordinated recovery of the building heritage and of the relationship among façades, threshold spaces, and public space.

Within this framework, a specific role is assigned to the façade rehabilitation project (Fig. 5), which is explicitly linked to restoring the aesthetic and formal unity of the building frontage of Monte Testaccio. The control of the façades is not understood in a merely decorative sense, but as a tool for the figurative and landscape recomposition of the urban edge of the Monte. For this reason, the Technical Implementation Regulations (N.T.A.) govern decorum, ornamentation, colour schemes, and permissible interventions on façades, treating the elevations as an essential component of the overall quality of the context and of the relationship between the built environment and open space. Alongside the private U.M.I.s, seven public-initiative units are also identified (Fig. 6), conceived as strategic devices capable of activating the transformation of the entire area. The Archaeological Park of Monte Testaccio (U.M.I. P1) constitutes the fulcrum of this system, serving as the central space in the process of public reappropriation of the site and as the matrix of the relationships among the Monte, accesses, paths, and urban edges. Linked to this centrality are the interventions on Via Galvani and Via Nicola Zabaglia (U.M.I. P2 and P3), which are not regarded as simple road improvement works, but as actions necessary to reconstruct continuity among the park, the building

frontage, and the system of public spaces in the District. In the first case, the project aims to rebalance the relationship among mobility, walkability, and greenery; in the second, it draws on the landscape vocation of Via Zabaglia to redefine its edge as a space of connection among the Monte, the surrounding environmental and historical system, and Campo Testaccio.

Within the same logic is the system comprising the Museum Square (U.M.I. P4), the new Monte Testaccio Museum (U.M.I. P5), the new access planned along Via di Monte Testaccio (U.M.I. P6), and the redevelopment of Via di Monte Testaccio (U.M.I. P7). Here, the Plan focuses the main actions on cultural enhancement and accessibility, creating a new urban threshold to the Park. The Museum is conceived as an interpretation centre for the heritage of the Monte and the District, closely connected to the public space in front of it. The new access further reinforces this strategy by restoring degraded buildings and creating a belvedere terrace, from which visitor paths and vertical connections with the hill are developed.

Taken as a whole, these guidelines outline a Plan that operates simultaneously on regulations, building façades, open spaces, and public focal points, treating the recovery of Monte Testaccio as an opportunity to redefine its urban role in a unified way. The verification of the coherence and scope of this framework is entrusted, as explained in the following paragraph, to the system of indicators developed in support of the Plan and its strategic reference framework.

Indicators supporting the Masterplan and the Monte Testaccio Park

Impact indicators are configured as support tools to guide and communicate progress in urban regeneration practices and are embedded within evidence-based approaches, enabling design decisions to be supported by quantifiable and comparable metrics. A well-structured set of indicators allows assessment of the environmental, socio-economic, functional/managerial, and governance dimensions, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and continuous monitoring (Baratta et al., 2023; Ricciardi et al., 2025). Locally contextualised indicators enhance the quality of design choices, climate resilience, and social inclusion (Alsaid et al., 2024).

In developing the Masterplan for the Testaccio District, performance indicators play a significant role, particularly in the Recovery Plan for Monte Testaccio, as they bridge descriptive urban planning and evidence-based, transparent regeneration.

In order to assess the twelve intervention areas envisaged by the Masterplan, including the Monte Testaccio Park area, four thematic areas were defined, with a total of ten indicators, making it possible to compare urban transformations and the effects anticipated by the Masterplan (Fig. 07). The regeneration and enhancement area (A1) concerns the improvement of the quality of public spaces. The sustainable mobility area (A2) includes strategies aimed at promoting transport systems that are more efficient, accessible transport systems with lower environmental impact. The environmental and ecological area (A3) includes interventions aimed at improving environmental quality, protect ecosystems, and integrate green infrastructure into the urban context. Finally, the economic area (A4) concerns the estimation of intervention costs.

The estimated public expenditure for the Monte Testaccio intervention area amounts to 4,957,665 (A4.1.2). From an economic point of view, the Monte intervention ranks fourth in terms of incidence, together with the Via Nicola Zabaglia area and the former slaughterhouse, accounting for 8% of the total expenditure commitment of the entire Masterplan, which amounts to €58,960,711.

Although the Monte Park area does not include interventions aimed at strengthening infrastructure related to sustainable mobility, such as increasing the cycle lane surface area (A2.I.1), reducing carriageway space (A2.I.2), or changing the number of parking spaces (A2.I.3), the regeneration and reopening of Monte Testaccio Park to the public assume a priority and strategic role in the regeneration process of the District.

The Park intervention, in fact, demonstrates significant performance results (Fig. 08) in the regeneration of public space: with 3,368 m² redeveloped, it accounts for 28% (A1.I.1) of the total public space surface area subject to intervention, amounting overall to 22,452 m². Its redeveloped surface represents approximately 4% of the public space involved in the regeneration envisaged by the Masterplan, which covers a total area of 90,855 m².

The full reopening and restoration of accessibility to the Park would result, in addition to a 95% increase in pedestrian public space within the area, in a 3% increase in the pedestrian surface area of the entire Masterplan, equal to 84,289 m², and a consequent 37% increase in permeable vegetated and mineral surface area.

Finally, in developing the Recovery Plan for Monte Testaccio, additional private areas to be made accessible to the public were also considered, through the introduction of complementary services that integrate the functions of the park and adjacent public spaces, thereby improving their accessibility, social inclusion, and the overall usability of the district.

Conclusions

The guidelines for the Recovery Plan of Monte Testaccio confirm that the protection of historical-archaeological heritage in contemporary urban contexts requires tools that integrate conservation, enhancement, public space regeneration, and climate adaptation. The case of Monte Testaccio clearly demonstrates that a complex, inhabited, and stratified heritage asset cannot be managed through sectoral or fragmented interventions, but instead requires a unified vision capable of restoring the relationships among the archaeological hill, the park, the building frontage, and the system of open spaces.

From this perspective, the research developed a methodological framework consistent with the Masterplan for the Testaccio District and specifically calibrated to the site conditions. The delimitation of the plan area, the reconstruction of the knowledge framework, the identification of the Minimum Intervention Units, the definition of regulatory, design and technological guidelines, and the support provided by the system of indicators enabled the translation of a general strategic framework into an operational tool for the recovery of the Monte. The use of indicators makes design choices explicit and verifiable, thereby strengthening the transparency and comparability of decisions.

The outcomes of the work therefore provide a programmatic basis for drafting the Recovery Plan and initiating dialogue with the administration, the local community, and the scientific community. At the same time, the case study presents a methodology that is potentially transferable to other complex urban heritage contexts, where safeguarding the asset must address the challenges of environmental resilience, inclusion, and urban regeneration. From this perspective, the Recovery Plan for Monte Testaccio is not limited to a local intervention but proposes a method intended for application in other contexts, contributing to the broader discussion on integrating heritage, urban design, and climate adaptation.

NOTES

¹ The project is situated in particular within the framework outlined by Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda, and especially by targets 11.4, concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage, and 11.7, concerning access to safe, inclusive, accessible, and green public spaces, as well as by Goal 13, concerning the strengthening of resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks.

² “Drafting of the regeneration Masterplan of Testaccio District and of the Recovery plan of Monte Testaccio” (2023–2025), third-party research agreement between the Department of Urban Planning and Implementation of Roma Capitale and the Department of Architecture and Design of Sapienza University of Rome and the Department of Architecture of Roma Tre University (CUP J86J23000400004, CIG 9893103ED9). P.I.: E. Cangelli (Sapienza), F. Finucci (Roma Tre); operational coordination: M. Conteduca; technological and environmental design: E. Cangelli, M. Conteduca, V. Fonti, E. Behnam Kia, H. Zaiter; project evaluation: F. Finucci, A. G. Masanotti, D. Mazzoni; landscape design: F. Di Carlo; architectural and urban design: A. Giancotti; mobility and transport: G. Fusco; architectural and urban design and participatory processes: F. Careri; urban design: S. Ombuen; restoration: F. R. Stabile.

³The Masterplan of Testaccio District was adopted by the Capitoline Executive with Resolution No. 189 of 15.05.2025. Available at: <http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/m-testaccio.html>

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Images



Fig. 01 – Aerial view of Monte Testaccio and the Rione. Via Google Earth.

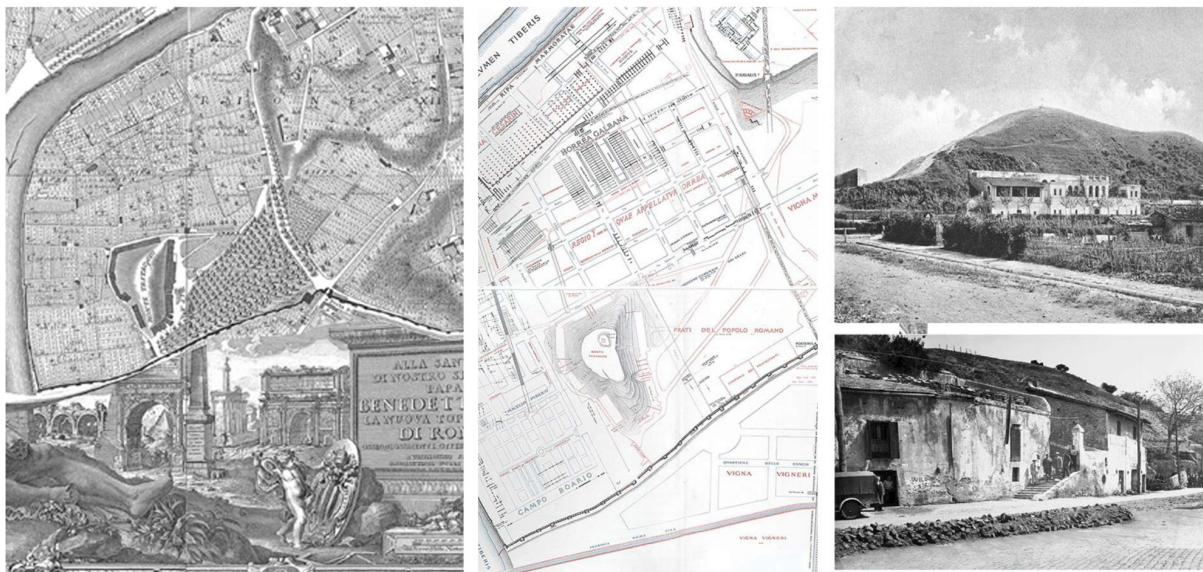


Fig. 02 - From left to right: Nuova Pianta di Roma, G. B. Nolli, 1736–1748; Monte Testaccio in Lanciani’s Pianta di Roma, 1893; historical photographs of Monte Testaccio (via Archivio Urbano Testaccio).



Fig. 03 – The masterplan of the Testaccio district, highlighting the 12 project areas. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.



Fig. 04 – Project plan, highlighting the seven public-initiative U.M.I.s and the boundary (in red) of the study area. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.



Fig. 05 – Elevations: project state, typological-morphological restitution, and recovery guidelines. Above: Via Zabaglia; below: Via Galvani. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.



Fig. 06 – The public-initiative U.M.I.s. Top left: Via Galvani; top right: Via Zabaglia; bottom left: the Monte Testaccio Park; bottom right: the new Monte Testaccio Museum. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.

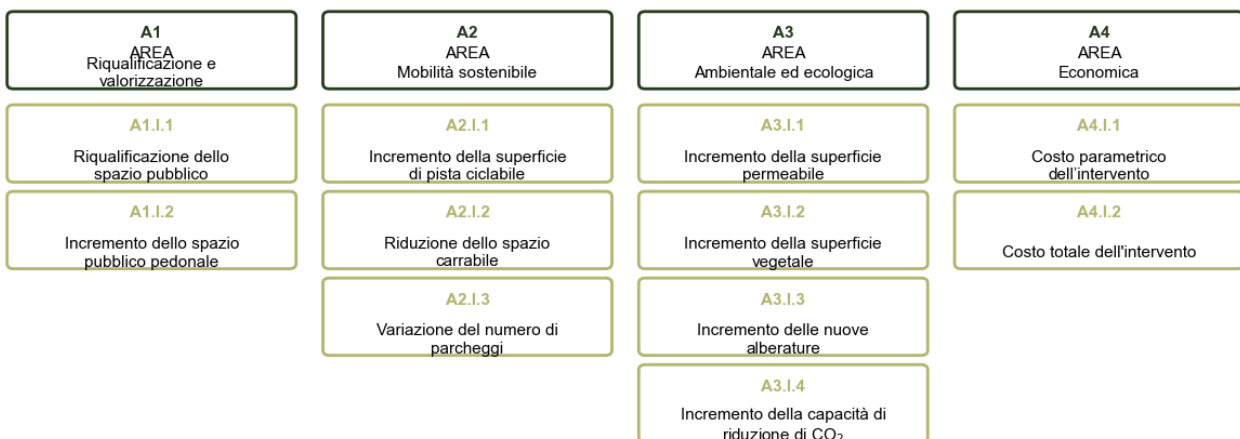


Fig. 07 – Hierarchical Structure for Evaluation. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.

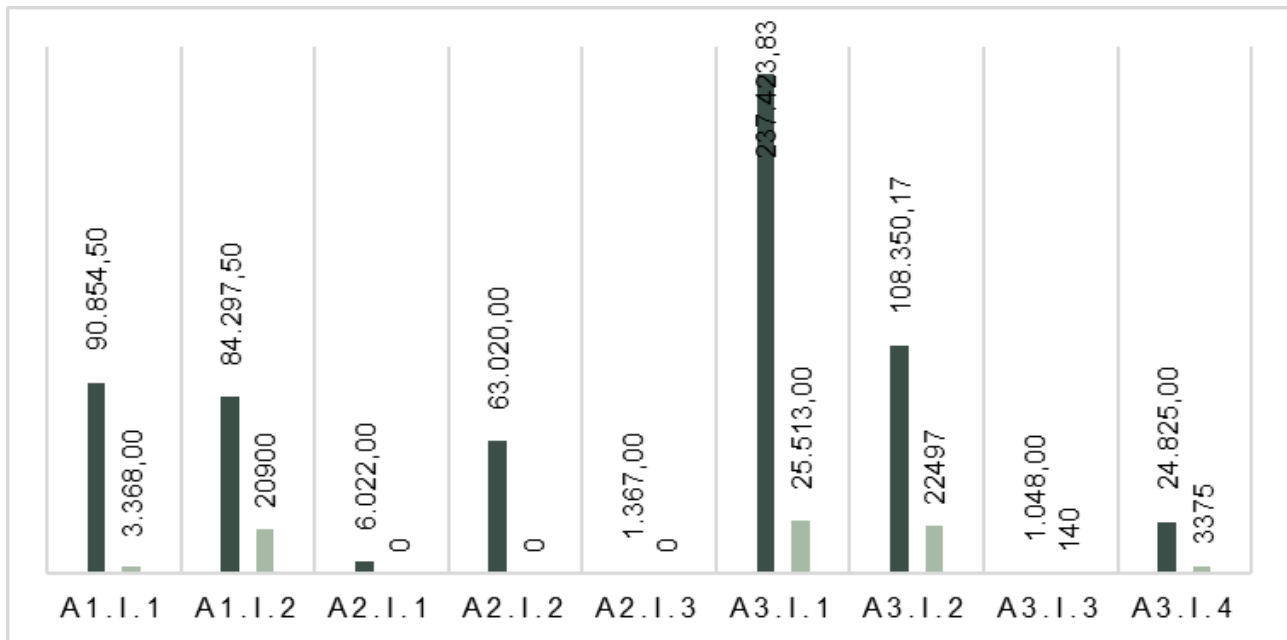


Fig. 08 – Hierarchical Structure for Evaluation. Graphic elaboration by the Research Team.

Tables

01 ARCIPELAGO PEDONALE | IL CUORE DEL RIONE TESTACCIO

The District as a testing ground for the reduction of the urban heat island and for differentiated forms of mobility organization aimed at promoting walkability, the enjoyment of urban space, environmental comfort, social mixité, and the inclusion of more vulnerable groups.

02 02 EMPORIUM E PIAZZA DELL'EMPORIO | L'ARCHEOLOGIA E IL RAPPORTO CON IL FIUME

A public gateway space to the district, connected to the new pedestrian routes. Redefinition of the riverfront layout, the access points, and the descending paths leading to the Emporium.

03 PONTE TESTACCIO E LARGO GIOVANNI B. MARZI | UN NUOVO SPAZIO PUBBLICO

Redefinition of the public space in front of the entrance to the former slaughterhouse and of the relationship between carriageway space and pedestrian space on Ponte Testaccio.

04 LUNGOTEVERE VILLAGGIO GLOBALE | LA RINATURALIZZAZIONE DEGLI ARGINI

Reconfiguration of the relationship between the City of the Arts and the river through the proposal of a "Tiber garden," a naturalistic route along the river, from Largo Giovanni B. Marzi to the "Garden of Yusuf".

05 EX MATTATOIO | LA CITTA' DELLE ARTI

Reconfiguration of the open spaces of Campo Boario, upgrading of the paving, and creation of new gardens and tree structures, in order to enable the use of space under conditions of climatic comfort, as part of a route crossing the district's natural and cultural heritage.

06 LARGO DINO FRISULLO | IL BOSCO-PARCHEGGIO

The new parking area conceived as a woodland and as an entrance space to the City of the Arts. A shaded and permeable place, contributing further to the reduction of the urban heat island.

07 MONTE TESTACCIO | IL PARCO

Reopening of the Park to the public through safety and accessibility interventions (existing entrance, new entrances, inclined lift(s), paths), following Raffaele de Vico's original layout scheme while adapting it to contemporary needs.

08 VIA NICOLA ZABAGLIA | IL BOULEVARD

Transformation of the street into a social place through the redesign of its street section, expanding its surface and modifying the tree system, from the more urban northern stretch to the Walls, thus creating a new public space at the foot of Monte dei Cocci.

09 VIA GALVANI | LA PROMENADE CICLOPEDONALE

Transformation of the street into a corridor for public transport and soft mobility.

10 CAMPO TESTACCIO | TRA SPORT E NATURA

Redefinition of the former Campo Testaccio area through the relocation of the district football field, the construction of a 200-space underground public car park, and the arrangement of the ground surface as a public garden, enclosed by the built spine of a crafts village, with a hypothesis for the relocation of the inhabitants of the Caselli settlement.

11 VIALE DEL CAMPO BOARIO | LA PASSEGGIATA DELLE MURA

Expansion of the boulevard's public-space character in order to promote pedestrian reconnection between public transport stations and the slaughterhouse. Increase in biodiversity through the creation of a spontaneous meadow with low water demand, also providing greater protection of the Walls from moisture.

12 PIRAMIDE CESTIA E PORTA SAN PAOLO | DA SNODO VIARIO A SPAZIO PUBBLICO

Restoration of urban continuity between the two monumental systems of the Pyramid and Porta San Paolo through the redesign of public space and the road axes. Preservation and enhancement of the existing tree cover. Creation of a new stopping place and access point to the public transport stations.

Tab. 01 – *The 12 projects of the Testaccio Masterplan.*

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