

RIETI PROVINCIAL CENTER



ETH Studio Basel
Contemporary City Institute
Kevin Dröscher, Emmanuel Diserens

Prof. Roger Diener, Prof. Marcel Meili
Mathias Gunz, Rolf Jenni, Milica Topalovic
Christian Mueller Inderbitzin

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RIETI

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AUTONOMY VS. DEPENDENCY

RIETI - ROME

Political chaining

Infrastructural connections

Daily movements - commuting

Cyclic movements - emigration to rome

Seasonal movements - tourism

RIETI - PROVINCIAL CENTER

Rieti - Proud provincial capital

From crisis to stagnation

Rieti as a motor of growth?

RIETI - TOO FAR, TOO LITTLE



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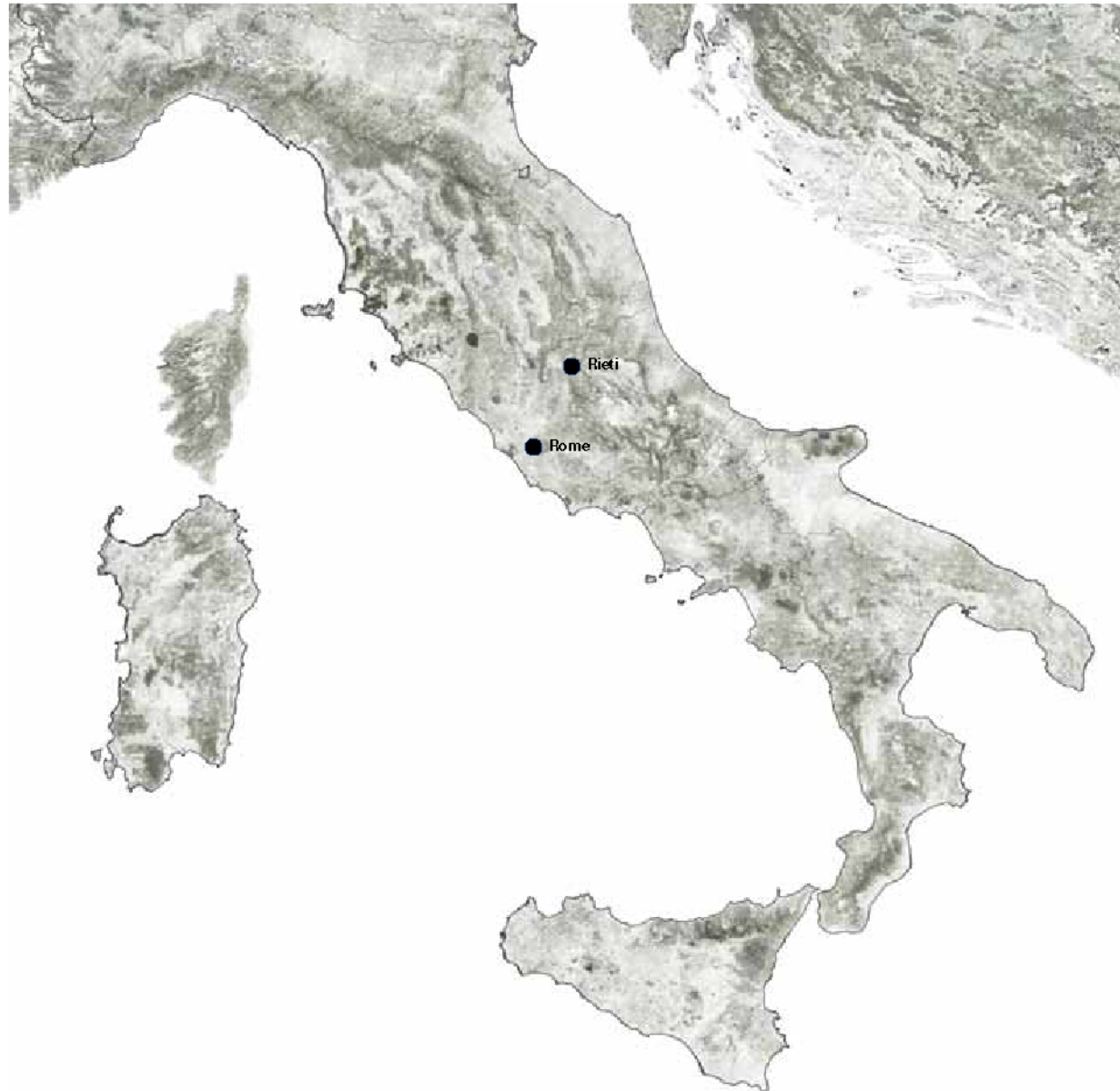
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AUTONOMY VS. DEPENDENCY

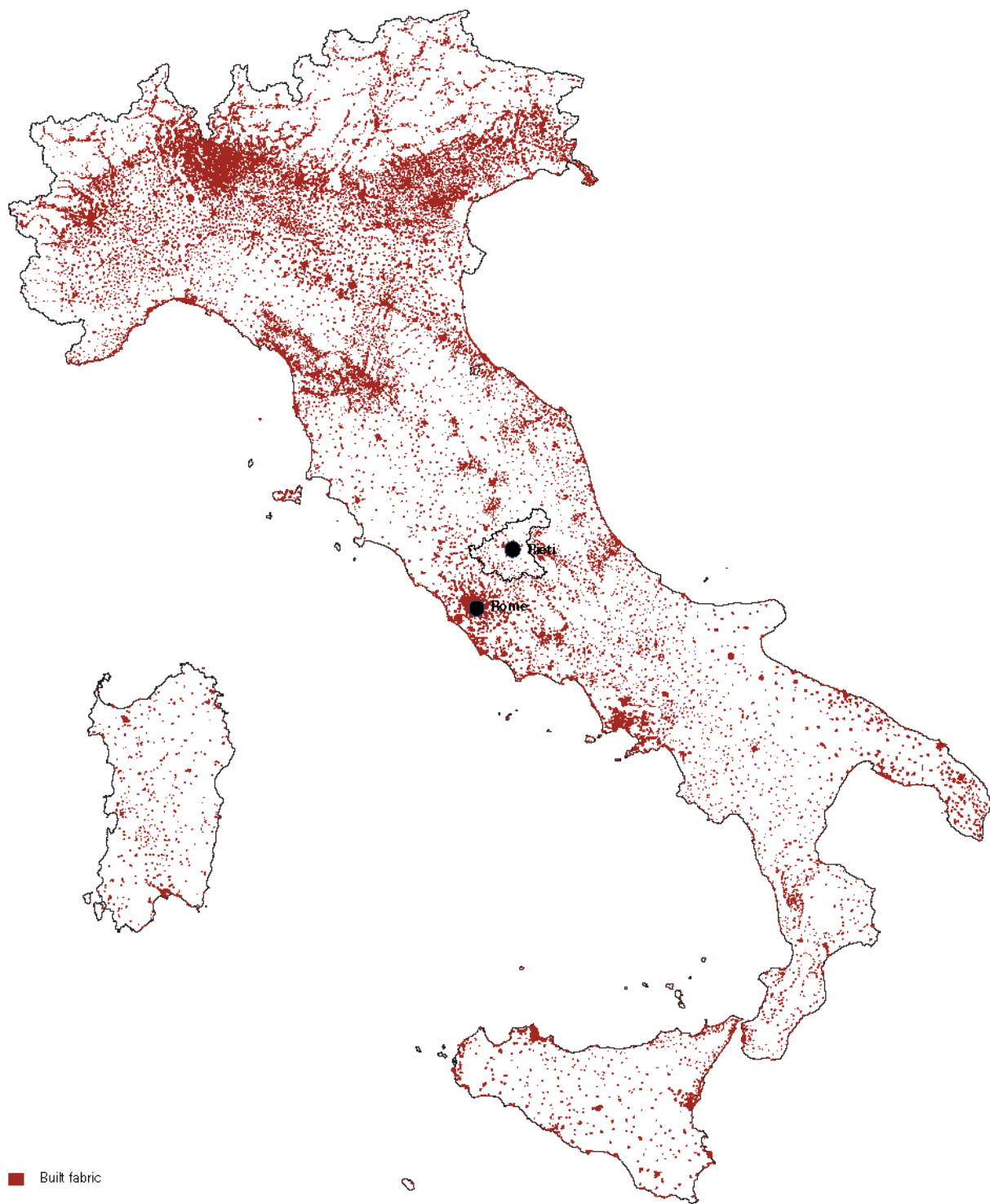
The question we set out for to answer was whether or not Rieti is an autonomous or dependent city or even part of a city network. How is the city of Rieti embedded in its larger context? Being situated only 81 km north from Rome we were curious about the relationship between this two cities and to which degree developments in Rieti would be influenced or even dictated by its proximity to Rome. Would Rieti be part of the greater Roman area or would it be a city with a gravity center of its own? Questions we were going to research about.



- Northern Italy
- ▨ Southern Italy
- Border of 1837 (former north-south border)

Borderline of 1837

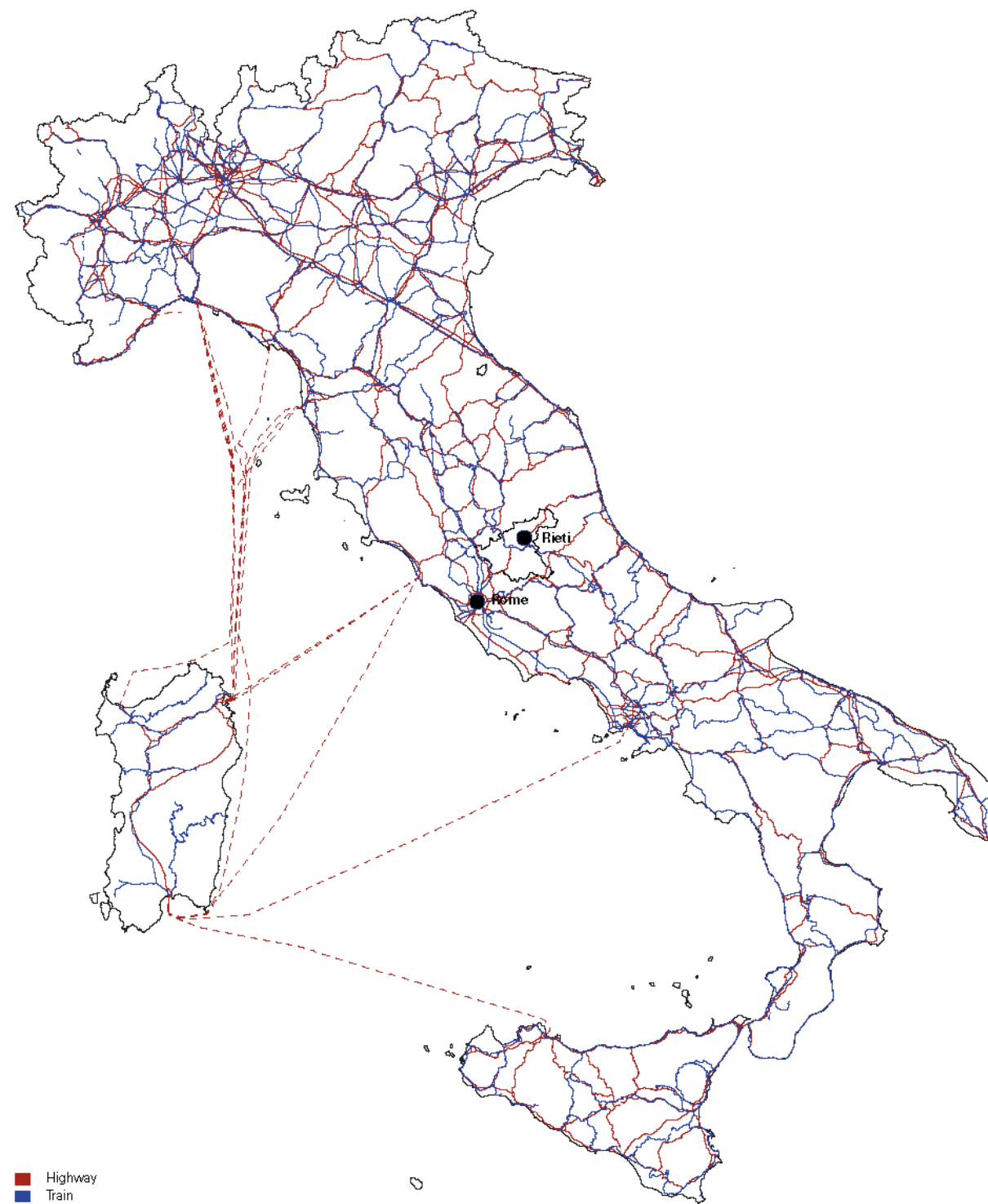
Rieti is located at the borderline of the former Regno Pontificio and the Regno di Napoli of 1837 before the two kingdoms became part of Italy. Up to today this borderline marks the border between north and southern Italy, called the Mezzogiorno



■ Built fabric

Density

The province of Rieti is very scarcely inhabited. With 57.8 inhabitants per km² the province is the least populated of central Italy. Within the province the city of Rieti is the only denser area.



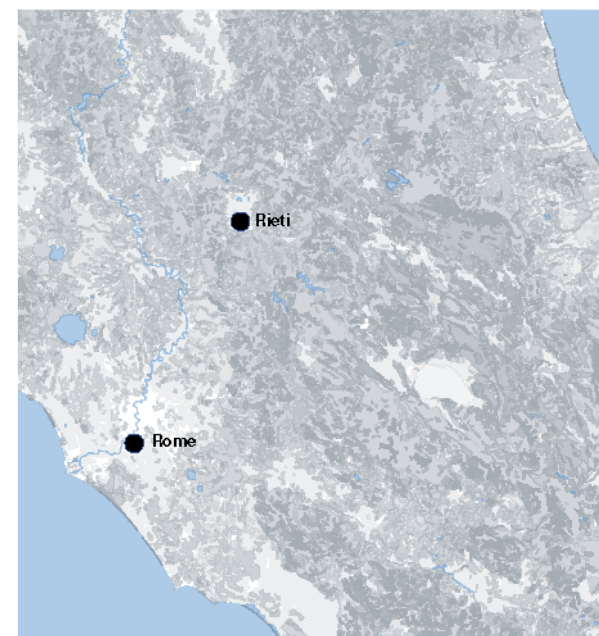
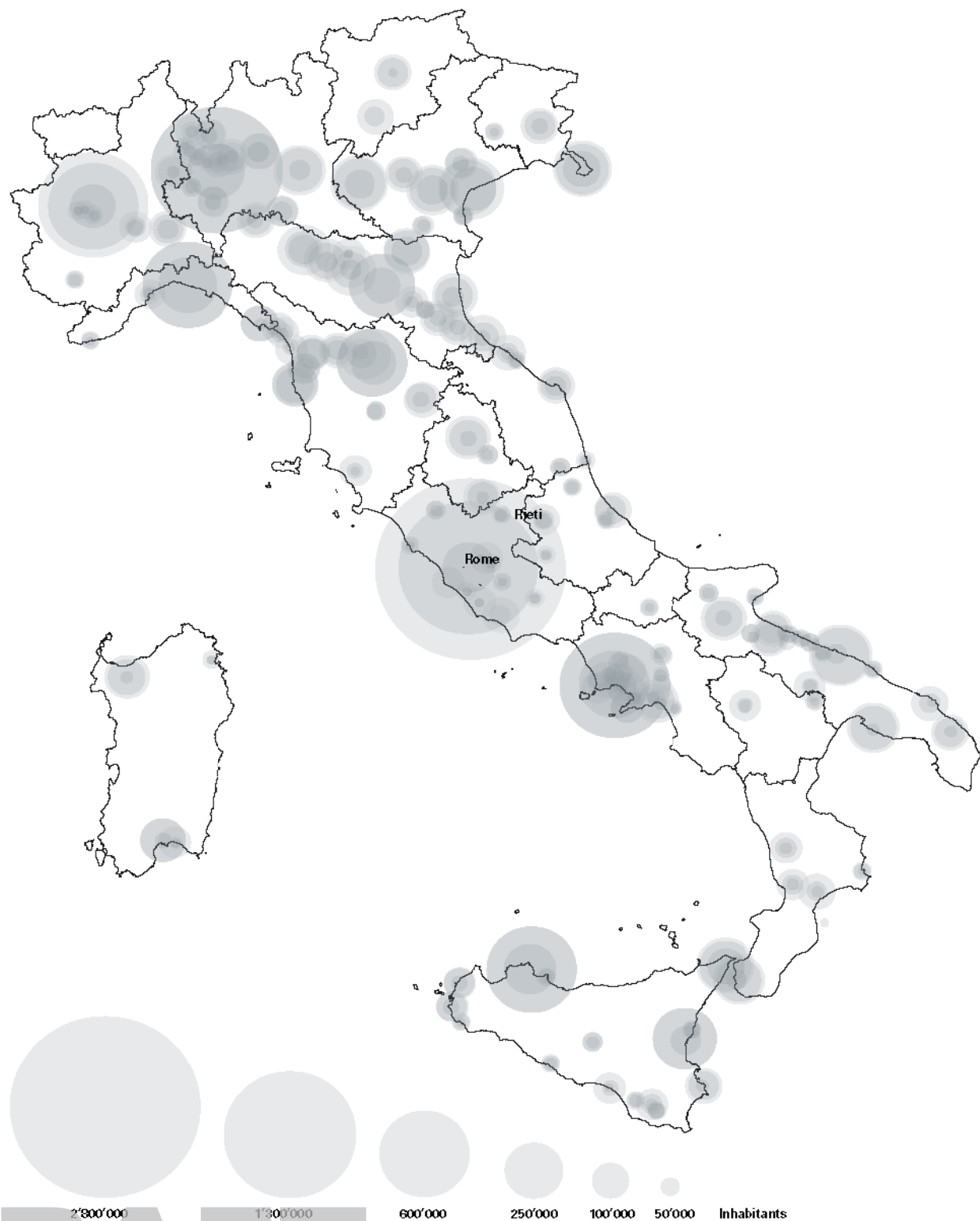
■ Highway
■ Train

Highway and Railway system

The Italian transport system organises itself mostly along the two coast lines from north to south. The east west connection is much weaker.

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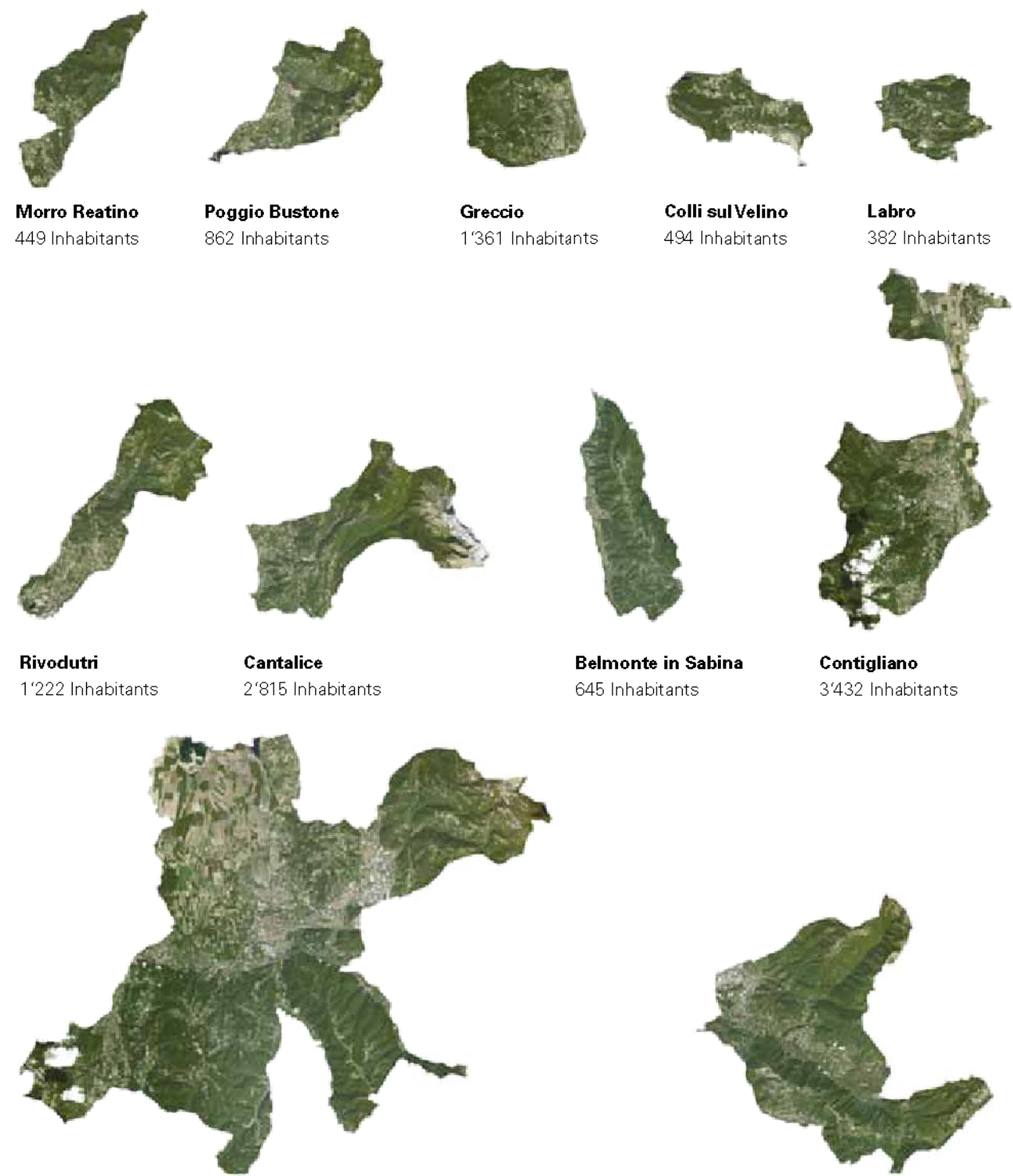
Geographical isolation of Rieti

Rieti lies 81km northeast of Rom, 38km southeast of Terni and 59km west from L' Aquila. The city center is located along the velino river in a plain, called Pianura or Conca Reatina which is surrounded by the sabine and the reatine moutiains. There are 11 communs within the Conca Reatina of which Rieti is by far the largest concerning territory and inhabitants.



Admistrational districts

The city of Rieti is one of 73 communs in the province of Rieti, which along with Viterbo, Frosinone, Latina and Rome is one of the provinces of the region of Lazio



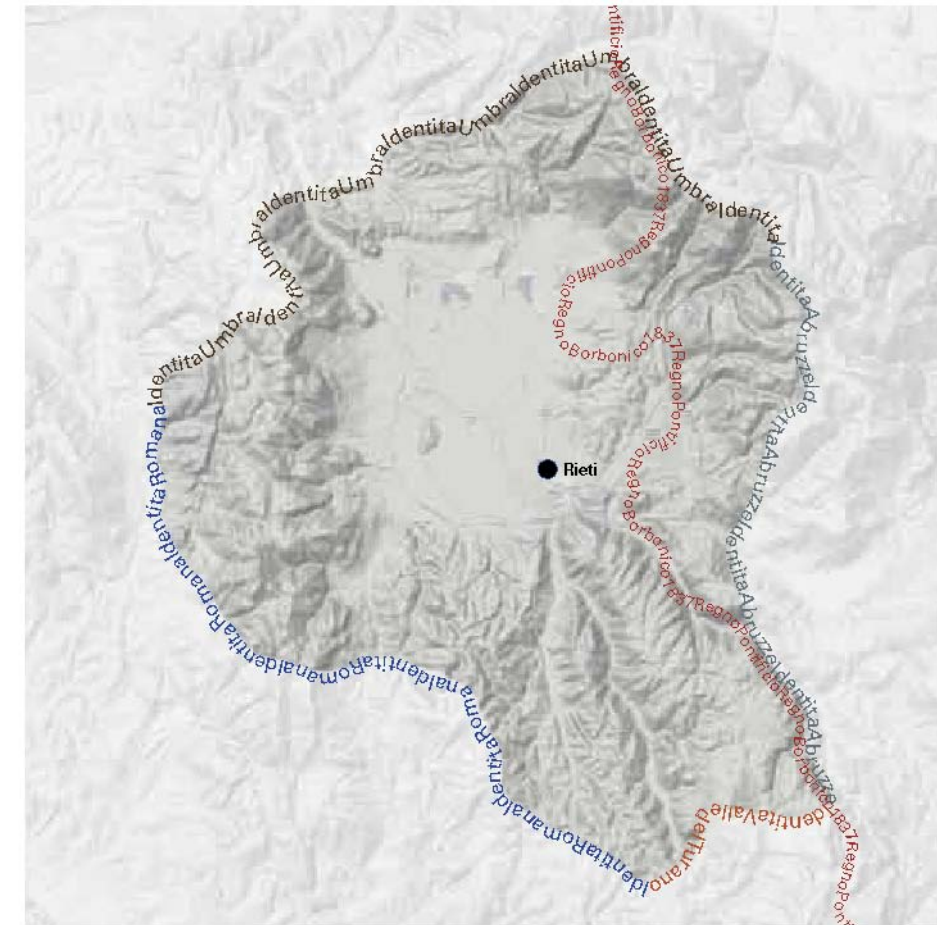
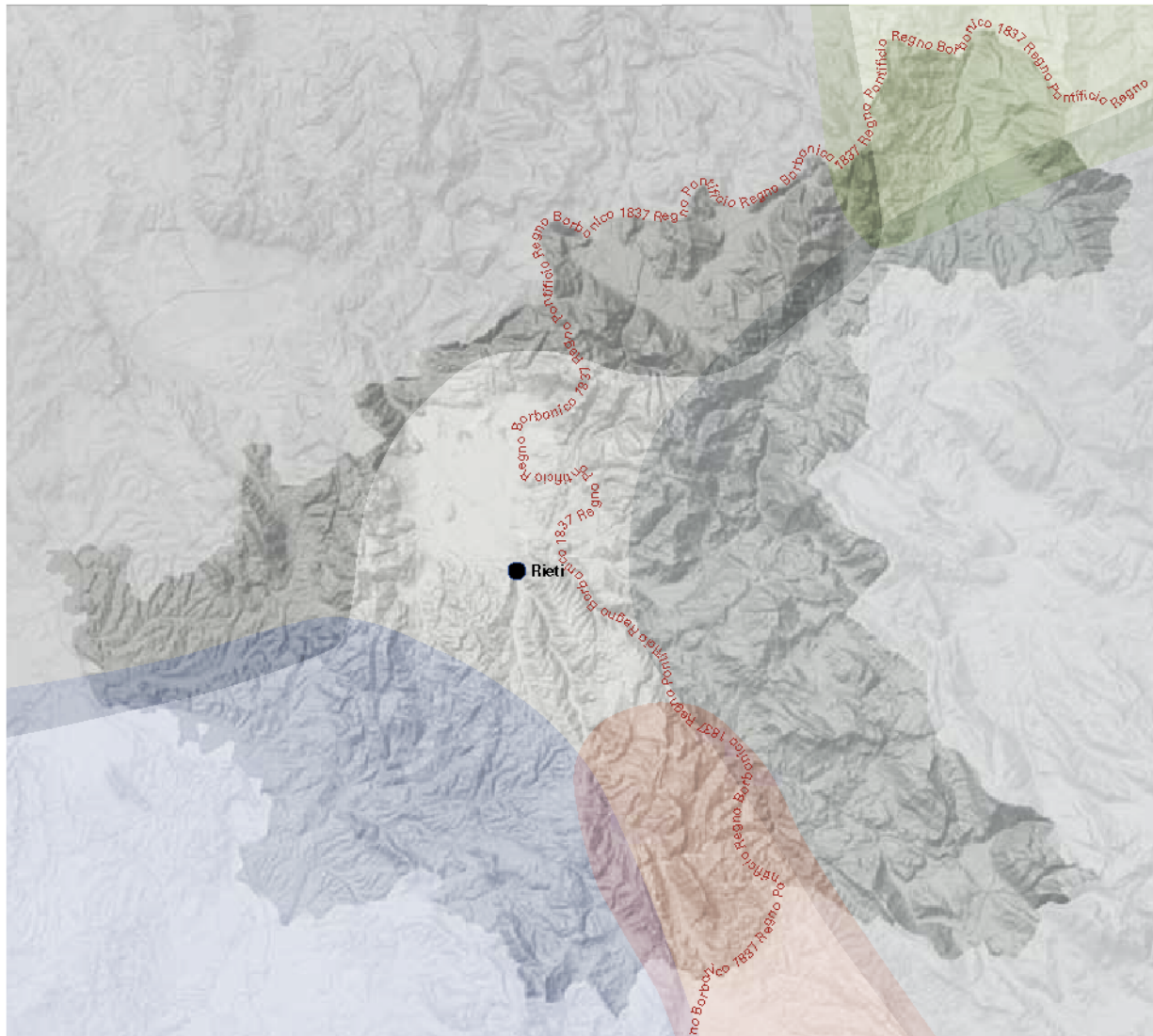
The Conca Reatina

The Conca Reatina is an geographical and identical entity. Surrounded by mountains and shared by eleven communes, the plain was the area of our research.

Rieti
46'834 Inhabitants

The 11 communes of the Conca Reatina

Cittaducale
6'799 Inhabitants



- Identita Romana
- Identita Valle del Turano
- Identita Abruzzese
- Identita Umbra
- Identita Marche
- Borderline of 1837

Identities of the Rieti province

History and identity of Rieti

Reate, the ancient name of Rieti, was originally the main site of the Sabine nation, which populated the area. Eventually the Sabines were conquered by the Romans in the late 3rd century BC. Under the Roman Empire Rieti became a strategic point, located along the Via Salaria leading from Rome to the Adriatic coast.

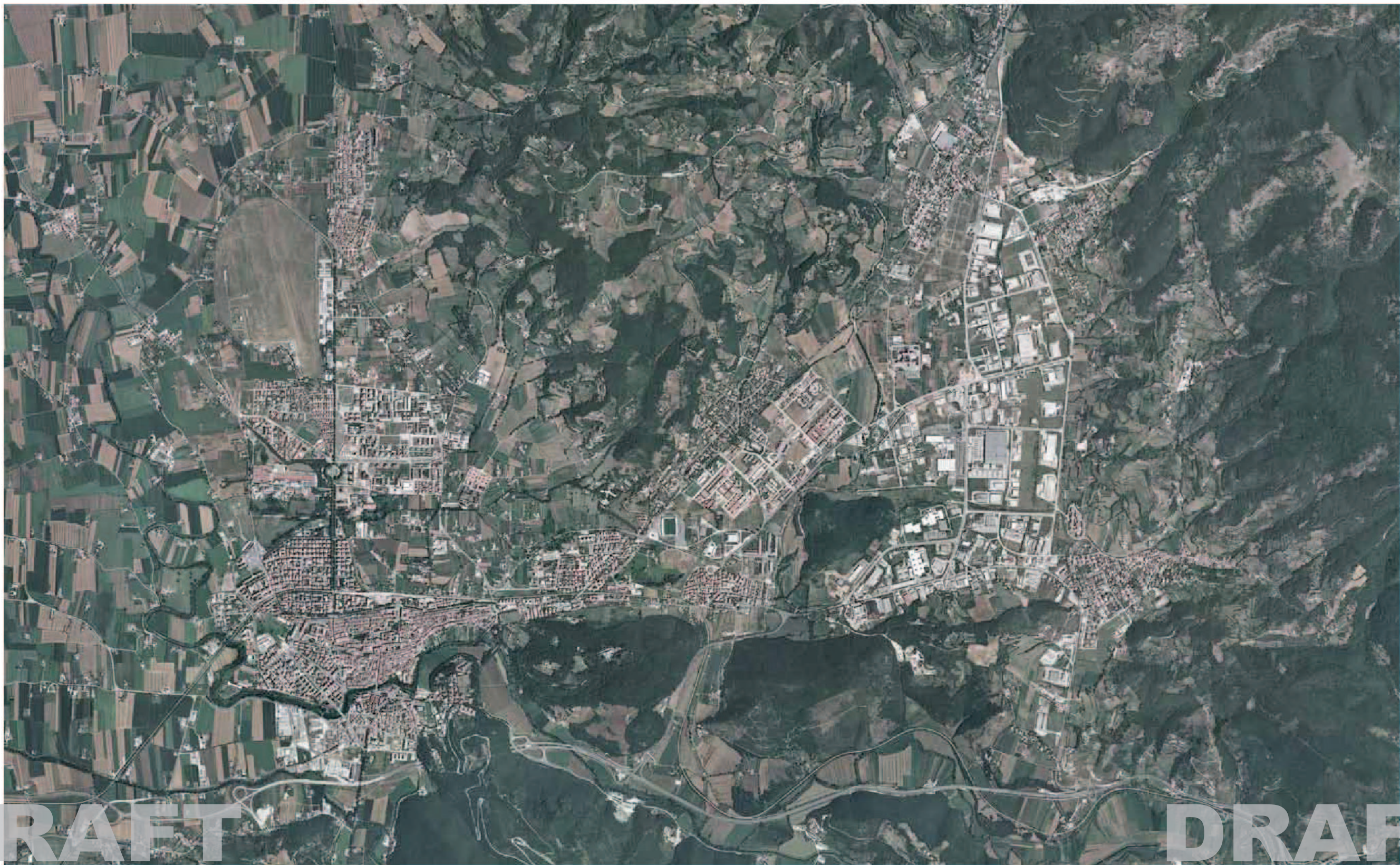
After the Roman Empire, the city kept an important role in the Regno Pontificio. Being one of the most important places of refuge to the pope, Rieti was a popular place where many historical events of the church were celebrated.

With the Pope moving to Avignon Rieti lost its importance and got conquered by the Regno di Napoli. 1354 Rieti eventually was won back by the Stato Vaticano again. Being the provincial capital of the Papal State from 1816 to 1860 it was initially part of the Abruzzi at the founding of modern Italy. Under the fascist governance of Mussolini the territory of the province of Rieti enlarged, taking parts from other regions, and annexed to the region of Lazio. The new political partition of the territory had less to do with local identity but with political interests which is the reason for the cultural and identical fragmentation of the Province.

Conca Reatina - An identity of its own

The province of Rieti was created under the fascist government of Mussolini in 1927 making Rieti the province's capital. The new political partition of the territory had less to do with local identity but with political interests which is the reason for the cultural and identical fragmentation of the Province.

Based on historical, linguistic, cultural and ethnic differences the territory of Rieti can be divided in seven different parts, identifying the Pianura Reatina as an own distinguished part of the province. Divided into the Regno Pontificio and the Regno di Napoli until 1860, the Piana Reatina nevertheless remained a cultural entity beyond empire borders.



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RIETI - ROME

Rieti's relation to Rome is an ambivalent one. On one side the city feels very autonomous but on a closer look there are also several indications which display that Rieti is connected with Rome on several levels. The ties might be loose but do exist.



Via Salaria in the roman period

The salt commerce on Via Salaria which passes through Rieti on the way from Rome to the Adriatic coast was of great importance in the Roman empire and part of the early exchange between the two cities.



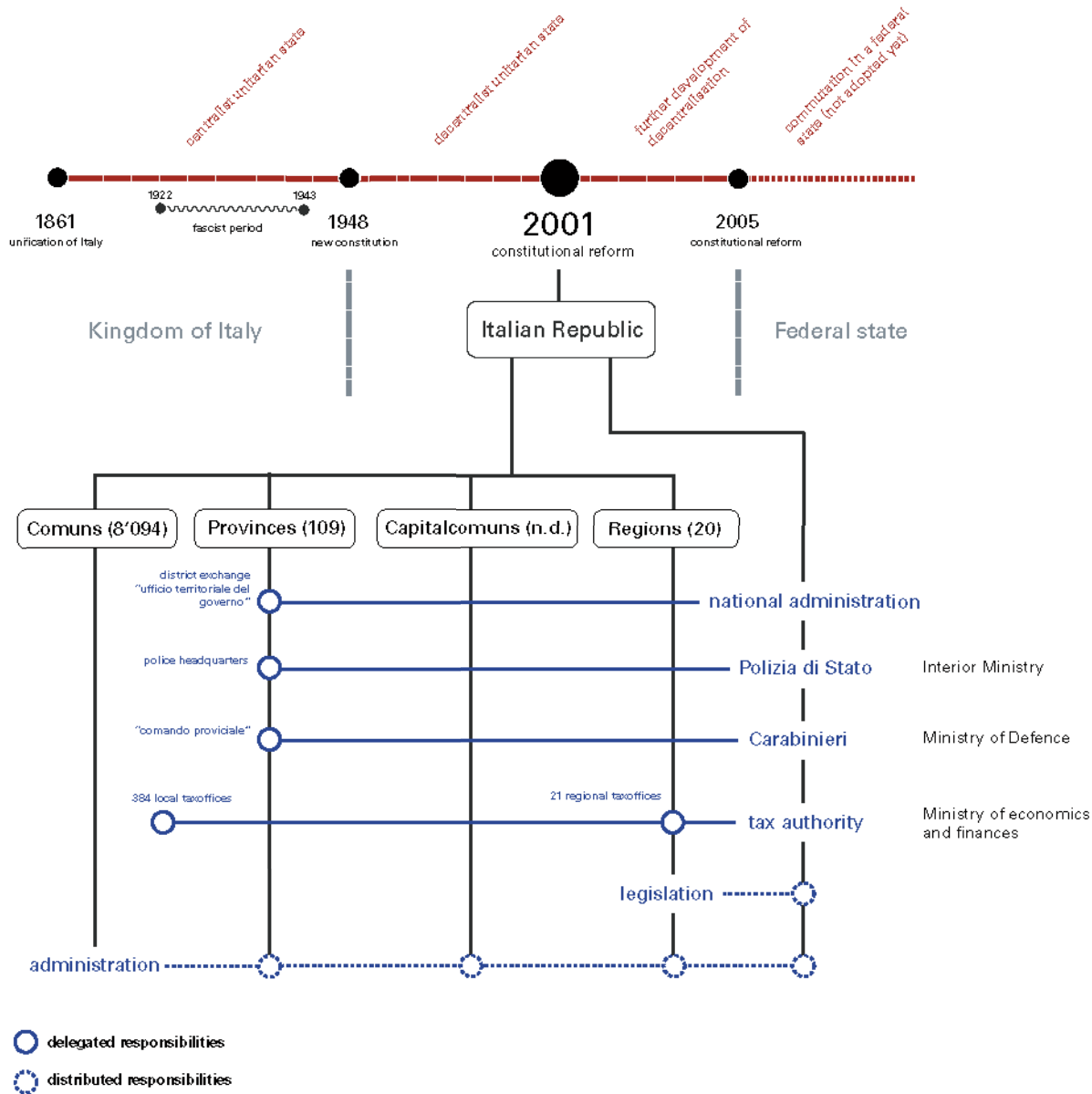
Romes relation with the Sabines

Due to its proximity to Rome, Rieti's exchange with the eternal city goes back to the time of the Sabines, the original settlers of the Rieti region. Famous is the legend of the rape of the Sabine women by the romans shortly after the founding of Rome 753 B.C



Roman Emperers from Rieti

Titus Flavius Vespasianus, one of the most influential emperers of ancient Rome was born near Rieti, 9 A.C, and was the first Roman emperer not coming from Romes-senator aristocracy.

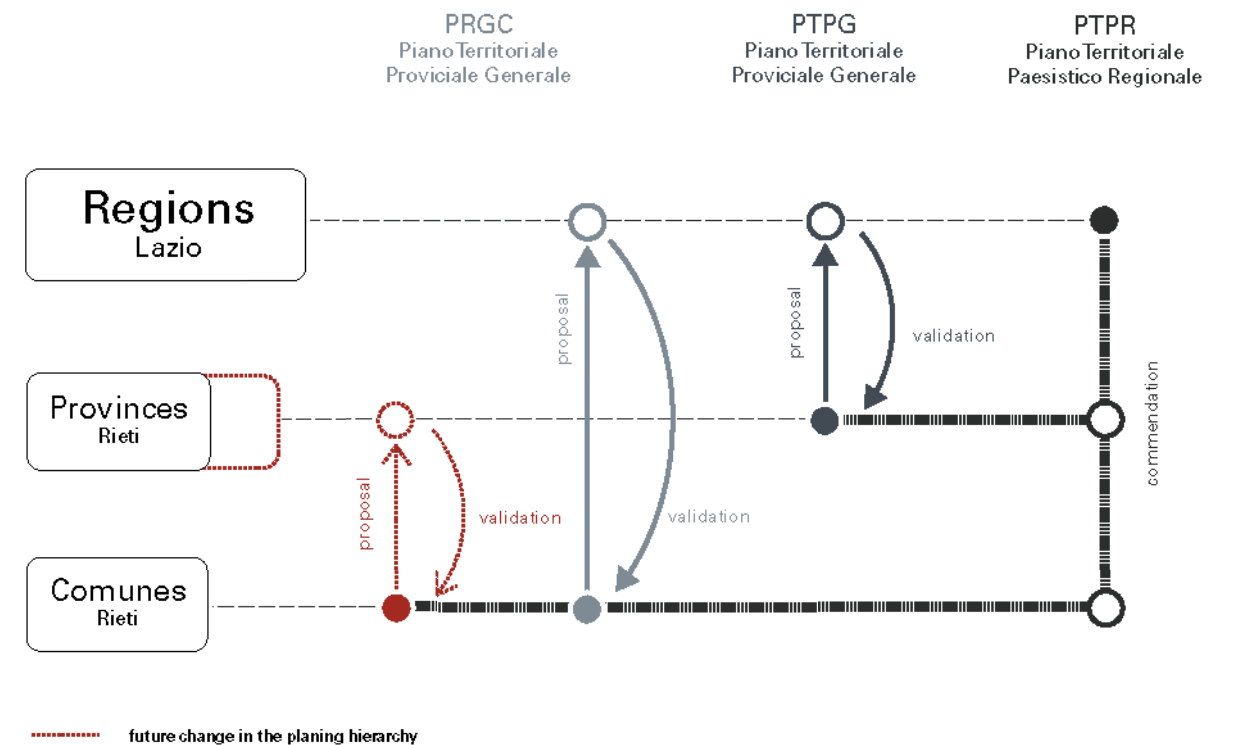


From a centralist to a federalistic state

After the end of the fascist period centralist Italy started get decentralised shifting more and more towards a federalistic state.

Political chaining

The Italian state phrases the essential principals on a subject, per ordinance, called framework legislation. Each Region is then allowed to work out those principals in a more detailed way and adapt them to their territory of concern, always acting within the framework given by the constitution. The provinces and the comunns do not have a real competence of making laws but are responsible for its execution which is why several adminstrational tasks are taken care of either on a provincial or on a communal level.



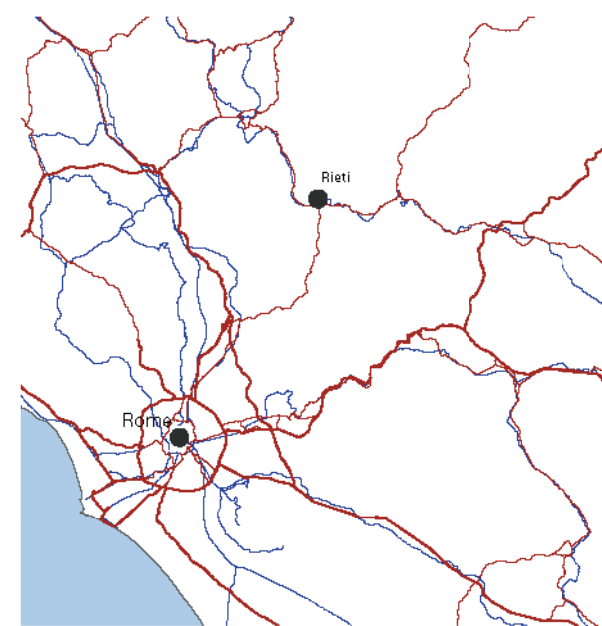
Planing hierarchy in movement

Currently the regions are the only institutions which have the competence to either accept or refuse regulatory plans coming from the comunns or from the provinces. But this is about to change. A legislation change envisages a shift in the planing hierarchy giving more competences to the provinces. PRGC's will newly be approved on provincial level and not on regional level anymore. The distance between territory of concern and regulating institution will therefore be reduced.



Infrastructural connection

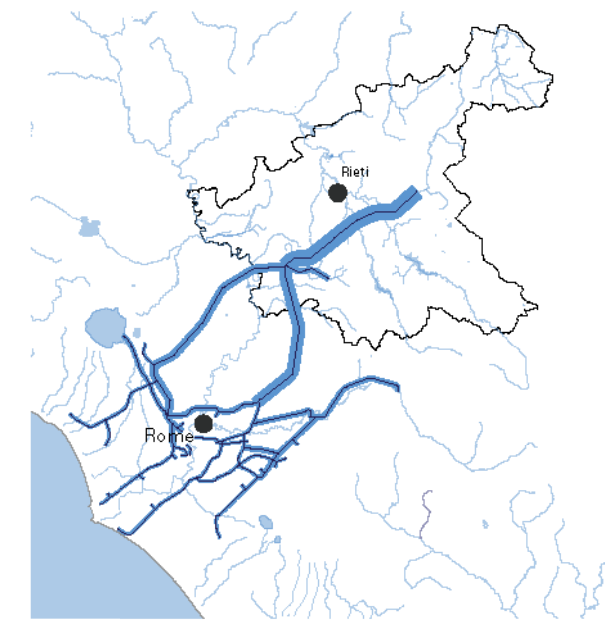
The infrastructural connection between Rieti and Rome has not changed for many years. The water conduit system from Rieti to Rome is obsolete and the railway track which is supposed to link Rieti with Rome still only exist in political promises. The only connection between Rieti and Rome which is fairly maintained and functions, is the Via Salaria (SS4).



■ Highway
■ Train

Rieti's misconnection

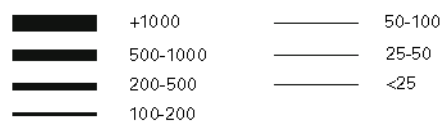
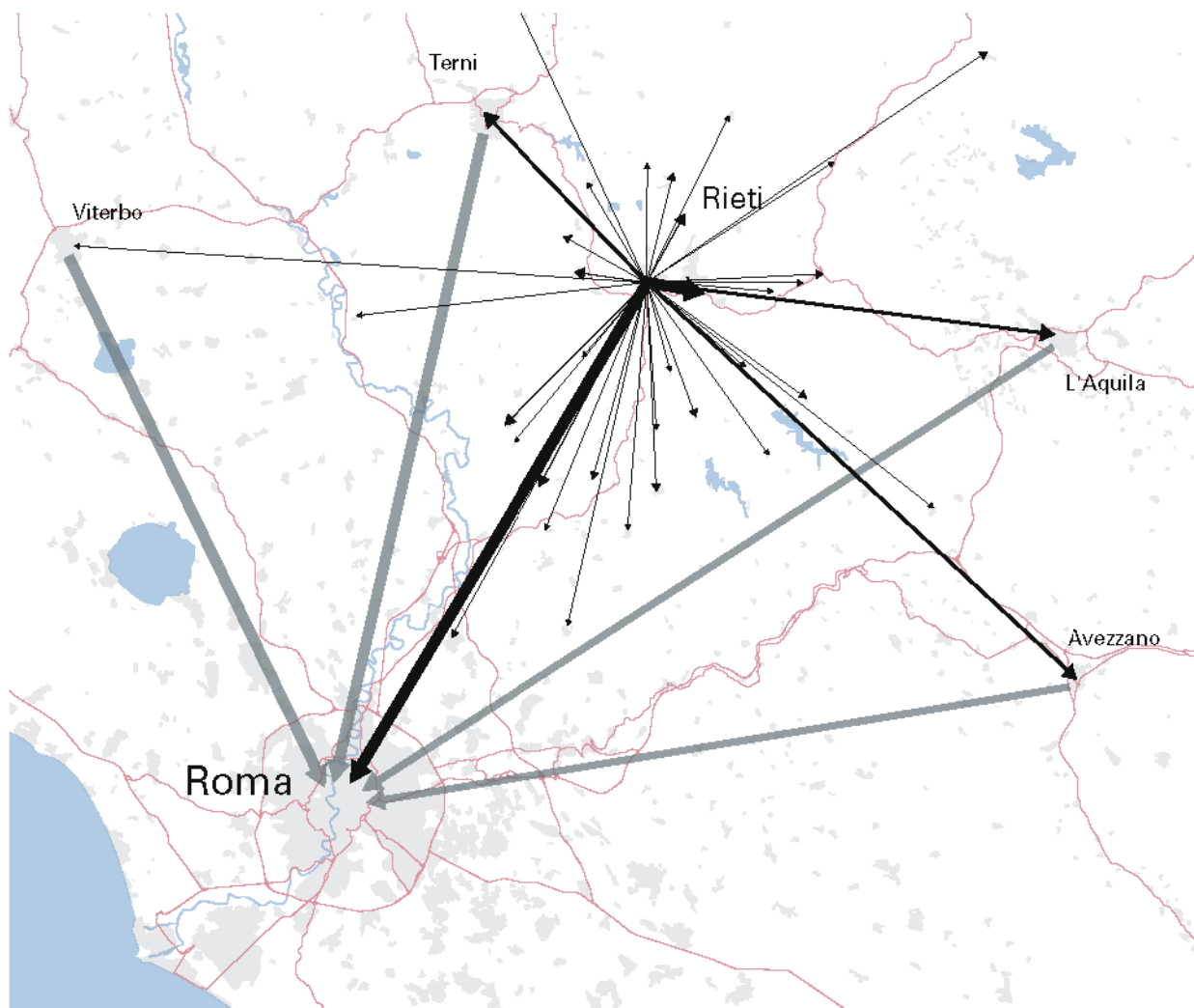
Rieti is rather badly connected to the surrounding cities on a level of street infrastructure and even more so on a level of railway infrastructure. A direct train connecting Rieti with Rome does not exist and the Via Salaria between the two cities functions only as a single lined express way, which qualifies it as a street of 3rd degree.



■ Quantity of the waterflow

Rome's source of life

85% of Rome's potable water comes from the sources in Rieti.



Minor commuter rate

Only 1966 of the 47'813 persons living in Rieti commute to other cities for work or educational reasons. Not taken in account are the 1338 commuters to Cittaducale, because we consider the two cities as an entity.

Daily movements - Commuting

With only 6.3% of the people aged between 16-64 commuting out of Rieti the amount of commuters is very marginal. The biggest commuter destination is Rome, with 2.2%. These small percentages indicate, that Rieti does not function as a commuters dormitory but rather as a little center of itself.



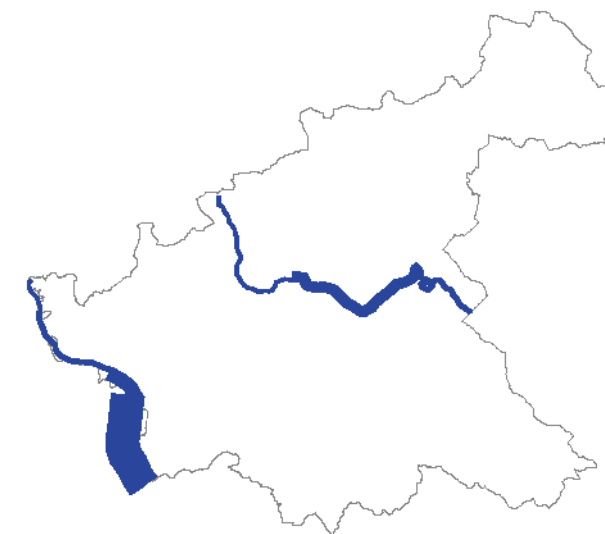
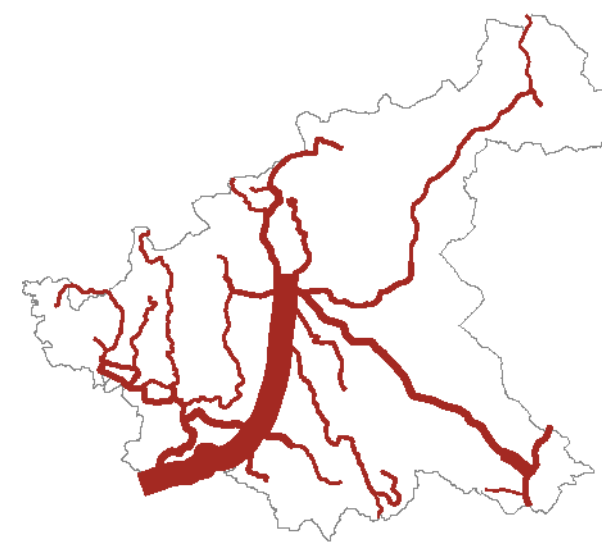
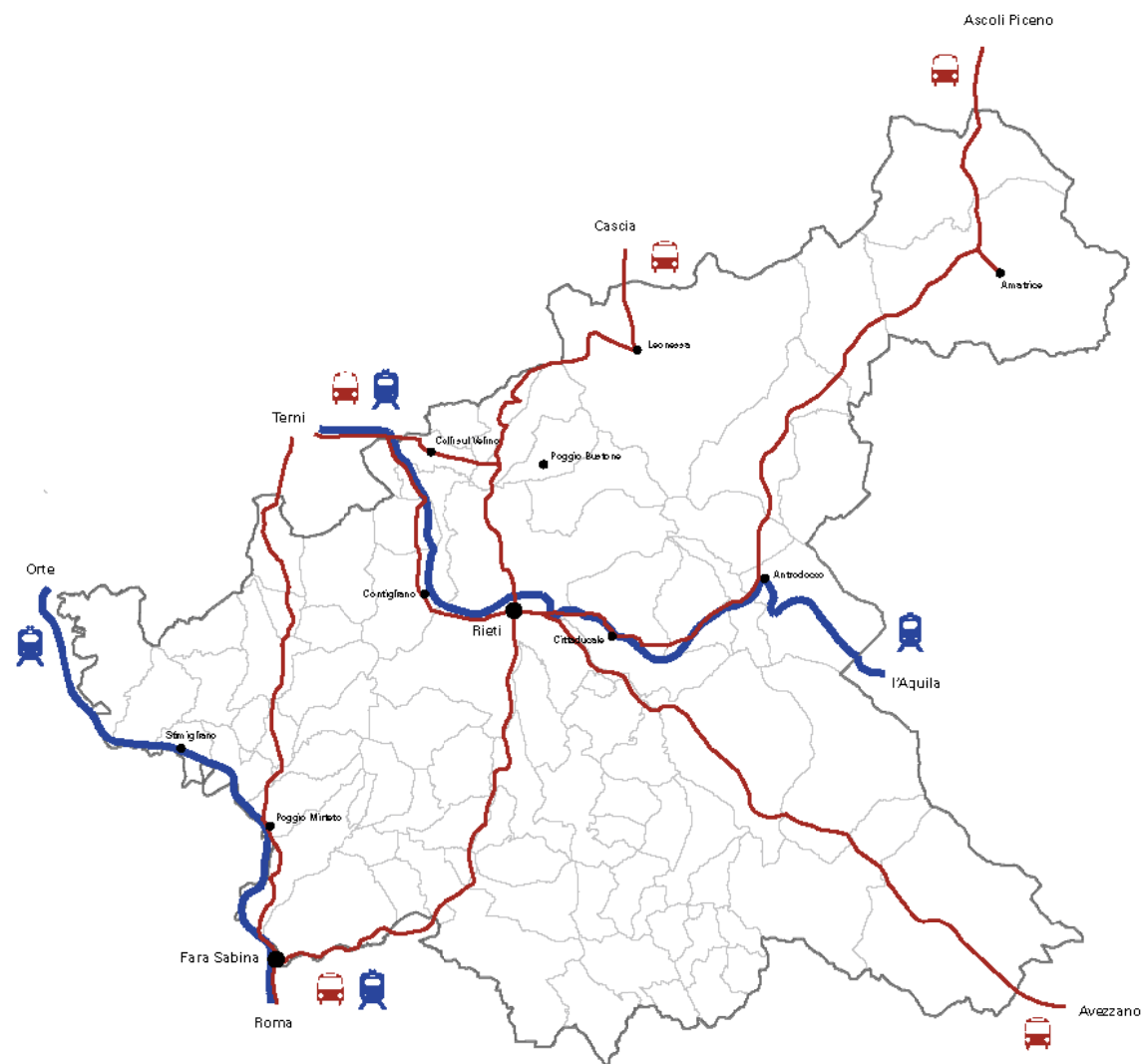
The importance of the bus line

The bus line Rieti-Rome is especially used by students living in Rieti but studying in Rome.



The unimportance of the railway

Only used by very regional commuters the single lined diesel train operating between Terni-Rieti-L' Aquila got almost shut down in 1986 but somehow managed to survive.

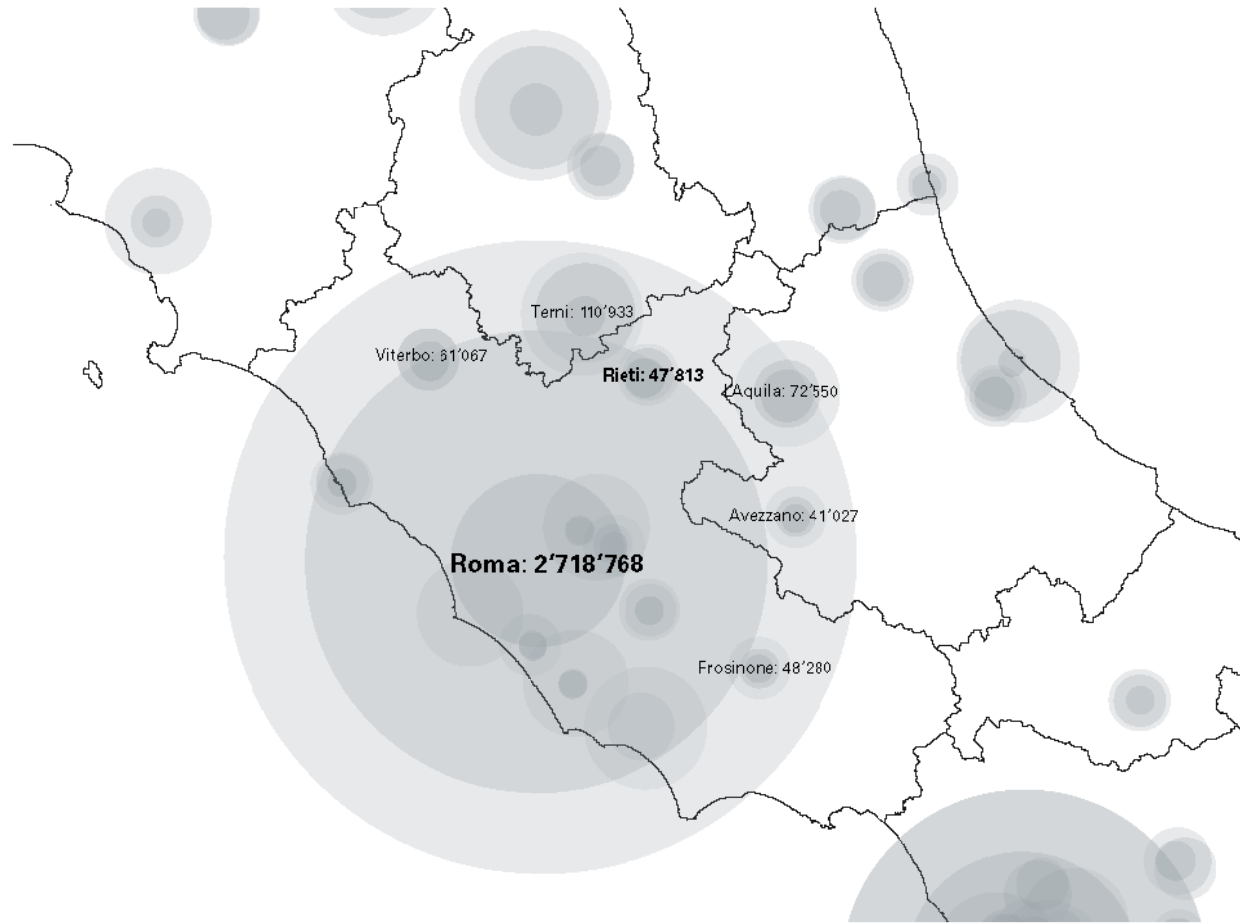


Only via Fara Sabina

The bus route between Rieti and Rome is the most frequented one of the province. There is no direct bus trip linking the two cities without passing Fara Sabina. The routes are offered 41 times a day with a capacity of 45 seats of which 84% are occupied on average.

Off the route to Rome

The train route Terni - Rieti - L' Aquila is only offered 28 per day counting as little as 600 passengers boarding in Rieti, most of them going to Antrodocolo. In Fara Sabina on the other hand 3'800 people are counted boarding every day the railway line FR1 heading towards to Rome.



Growth in Italy 1861, 1951, 2008

Rieti's relative stagnation

While the size of all the bigger cities around Rieti had periods of major population increases, Rieti's growth has been rather modest and slow.

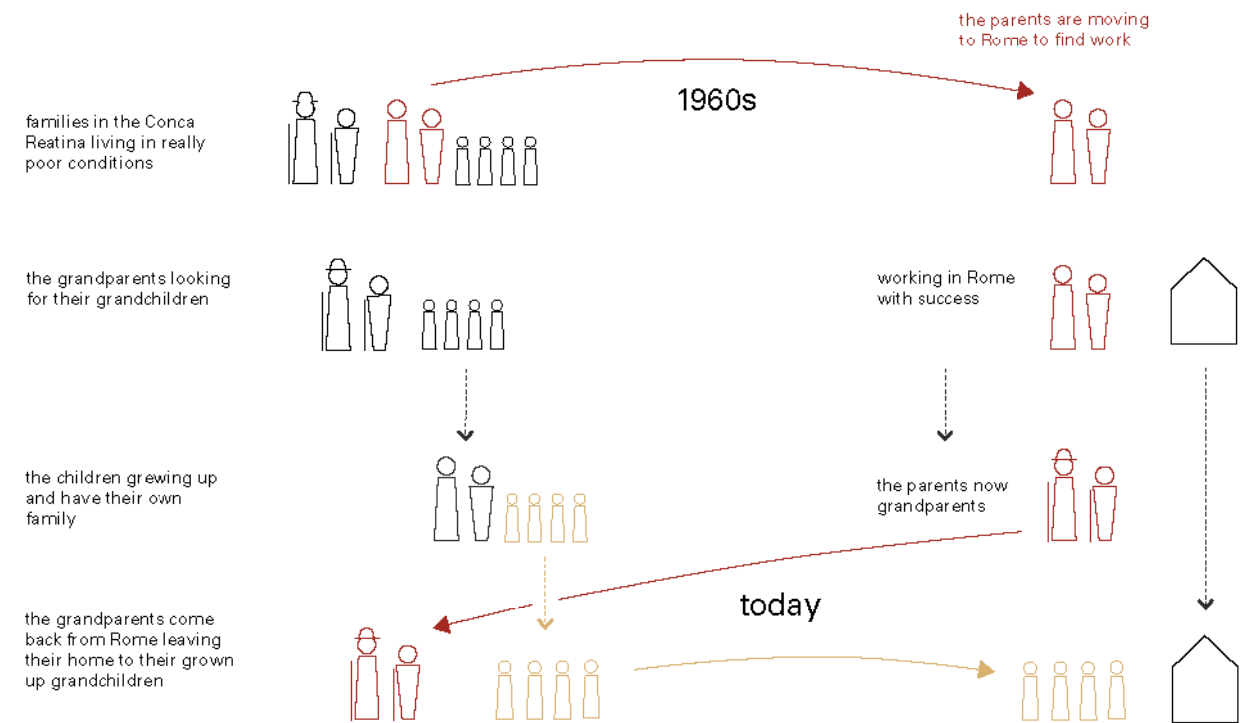
Cyclic movements - Emigration to Rome

In the after war period Rome grew from 1'651'000 in 1951 to 2'781'993 in 1971, which is a growth of 68%. This was due to a big wave of immigration from the rural country side into to the city, from places like the Conca Reatina. This was the starting point of the population exchange between Rieti and Rome which is still going on today.

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Conca Reatina

Rome

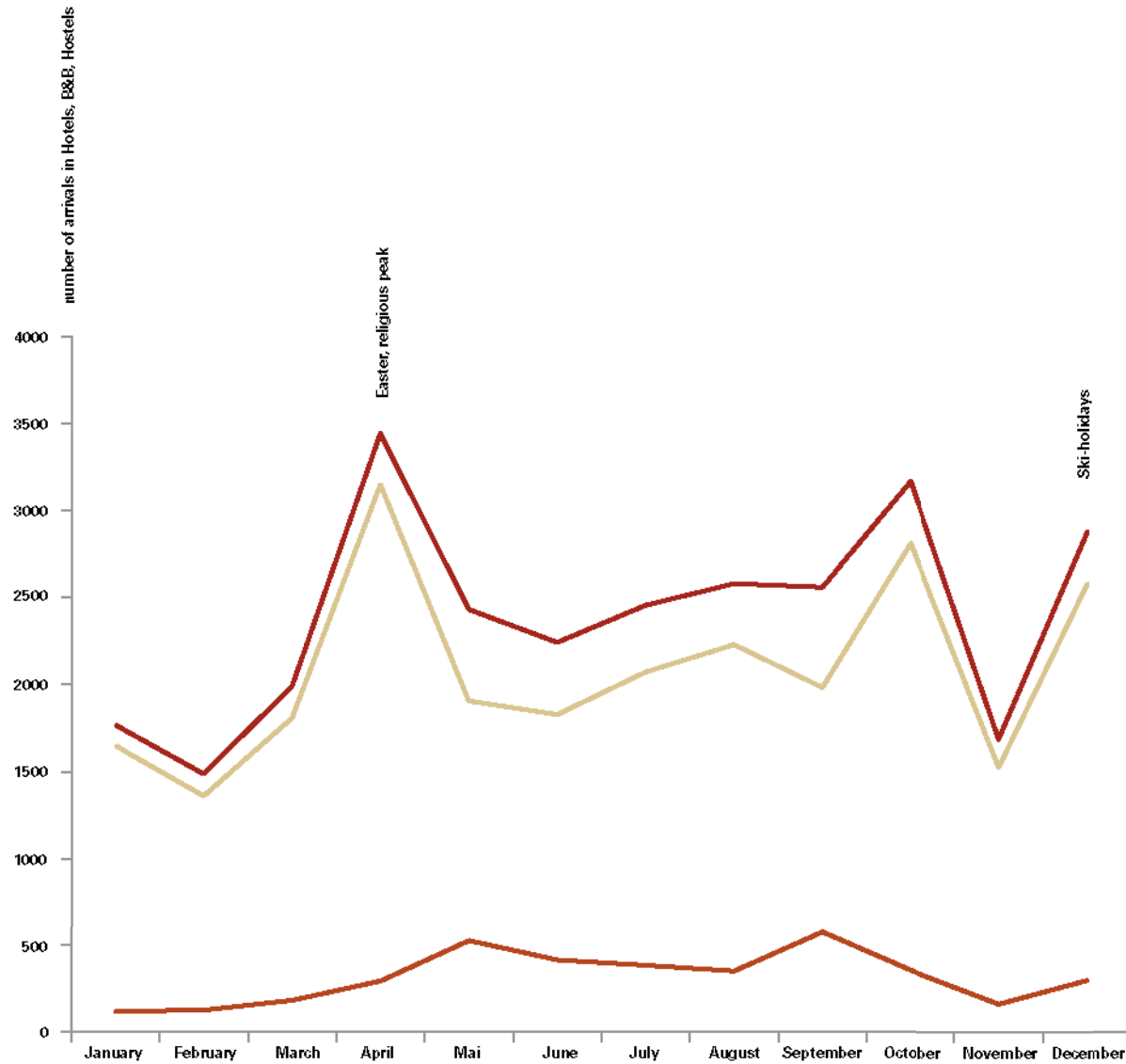


Lack of opportunity then and today

Due to poverty and lack of job opportunities in the Conca Reatina beginning the 1960's, many young people left for Rome in hope of getting work there and leaving their families behind.

Working hard to make a living in Rome this generation eventually returned to Rieti for retirement leaving their roman residence to their grandchildren, to give them better opportunities to find work or go to study.

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Arrivals in Rieti, Terminillo, Cantalice, Contigliano, Greccio, Poggio Bustone, Rivodutri

- Italian tourists
- other tourists
- total tourists

Seasonal movements - Tourism

Eventhough tourism still plays a marginal role in Rieti's economy its importance has steadily been increasing over the last ten years, skiers and pilgrims being the two most important touristical groups. Common two both touristic attractions is that they have been financed by external money. The third touristic attraction of importance, Rieti Sotteranea, is also seeking for an external source of capital.



Beginning of an era as tourstic resort for Romes elite



Touristic peak in the 1960's

Glorious days of Monte Terminillo

The history of Monte Terminillo as a touristic skiing resort began in the thirties with Mussolini. Following the Duce the resort reached high popularity among the roman high society in the forties when numerous celebrities from Italy and further came to spend their holidays in Terminillo, giving it a certain flair. The fifties brought a second time of prosperity and vitality by acteurs and other celebrities from the Italian show business. The resort grew bigger as the tourists kept coming but eventually the peak was achieved and the popularity started to decrease by the end of the seventies and hit its low in the nineties.



Over the years Terminillo has often been a stage arrival of the Giro d'Italia



The Coppa Bruno Carotti car race takes place every year in Terminillo attracting many racing fans



One resort, 10 communes

The communes of Rieti, Cittaducale, Borgo Velino, Castel S. Angelo, Posta, Cantalice, Leonessa, Antrodocco, Poggio Bustone and Rivodutri, are all part of the "Comprensorio del Monte Terminillo," which is responsible for the development of the mountains resort.

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Decline of the "montagni romani"
 The built fabric on Monte Terminillo as witness of the resorts decline.
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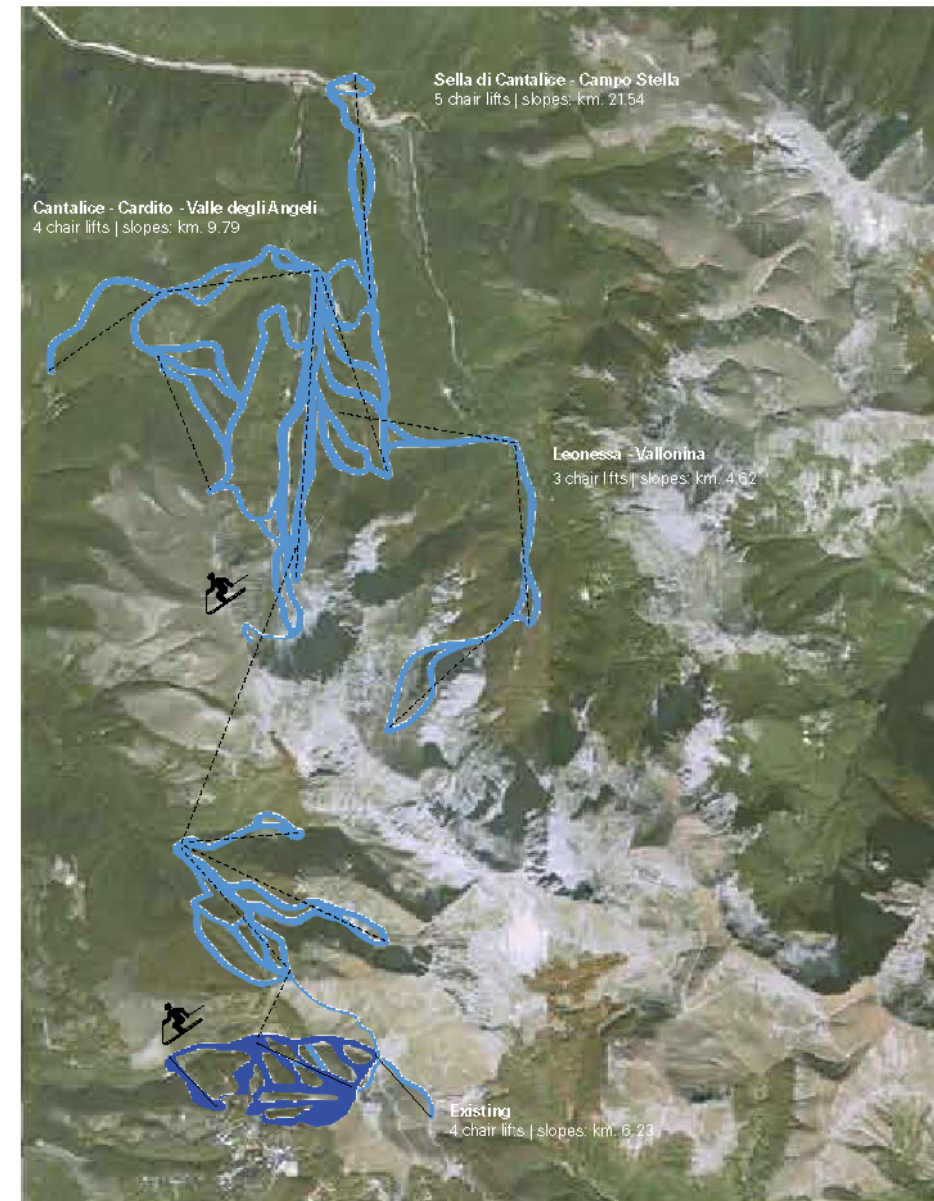
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Terminillo-Superski - Lazio funded

With the ambitious goal to become the Nr.1 ski-resort in the Apennin again the Compresario del Mt. Terminillo worked out a project, called Terminillo-Superski. Approved and financially supported with 60 million euros by the region of Lazio the projects plans to transform the neglected Terminillo in an attractive winter and summer resort again. 20 million euros have already been given for starters by the region, 40 million are to follow.

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■ Existing slopes
■ Projected slopes

Back to former glory

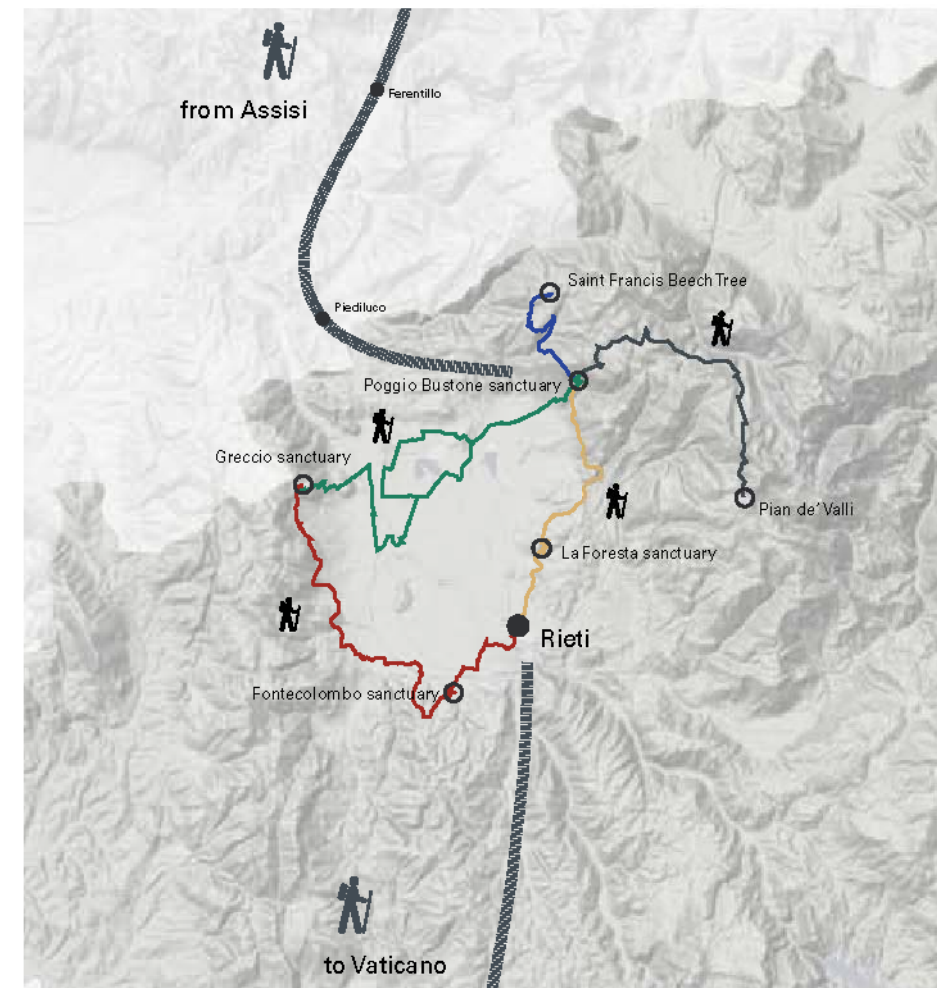
With an extension of the skiable area in direction of Cantalice and Leonessa, the existing ski resort counting 4 chair lifts and a skiable area of 9.79 km will be enlargen to a total of 16 chair lifts and skiable area of 42.18 km.

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St. Francis way - Eu funded

Inspired by the great touristical success of the pilgrim route of St. Jakob to Santiago de Compostela, the way of St. Francis from Assisi to Rome has continuously been developed in the past years. Financially supported by the funds of the European Union, the pilgrim destinations along the St. Francis way have been signalled along the roads, so that they can easily be visited by tourists.



Tracking St. Jacobs success with St. Francis

With the pilgrim way of St. Francis Rieti started the attempt to copy the succes story of the pilgrm's way of St. Jacob in Spain. Leading from Assisi to Rome the path makes seven stops in the Piana Reatina were four monasteries, a holy beech, a temple on Monte Terminillo (Pian de' Valli) and the cathedral of Rieti are to attract the religious visitors.



1



2



3



4

Sanctuaries of the Saint Francis Way

- 1 La Foresta sanctuary
- 2 Greccio sanctuary
- 3 Poggio Bustone sanctuary
- 4 Fontecolombo sanctuary

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1



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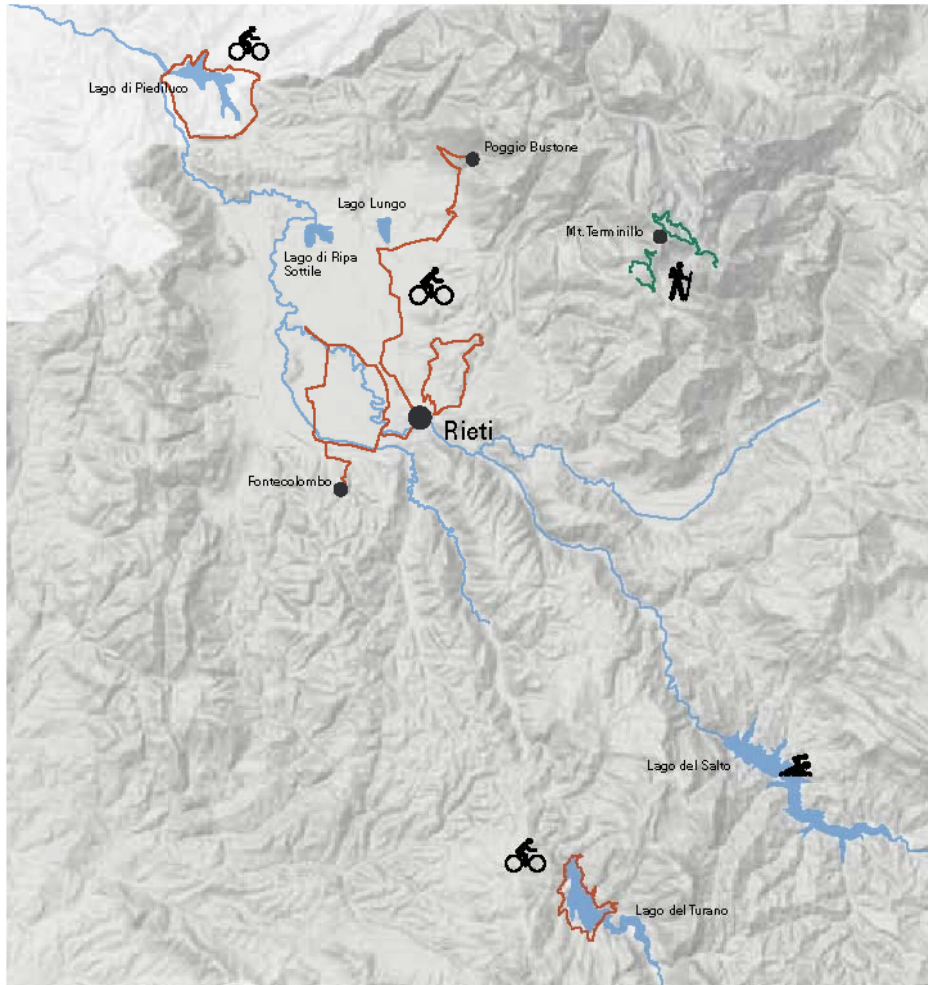
Rieti sotteranea

- 1. Section through the viaducts of the former Via Salaria
- 2. View of unique antique Roman arch mastery
- 3. Under the ancient Via Salaria an today's Via Roma

Rieti Underground - still seeking for funding

With a roman viaduct from the 3. century B.C Rieti possesses a unique and well preserved artefact of this period. The viaduct is part of the ancient Via Salaria and lies under the city of Rieti. It has only been laid open partially due to financial shortness. The UNESCO has signaled interest in taking it into its heritage programm but demands the artefact to be visitable in its entity before taking any actions of its own.

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Leisure time activities - self financed

Under the claim "Attrante per natura," which means beautiful by nature, the local government has developed several bike and hiking trails in the last years to attract more tourists to the region. Although only used by the local population at the moment the trails are hoped to attract a wider public.

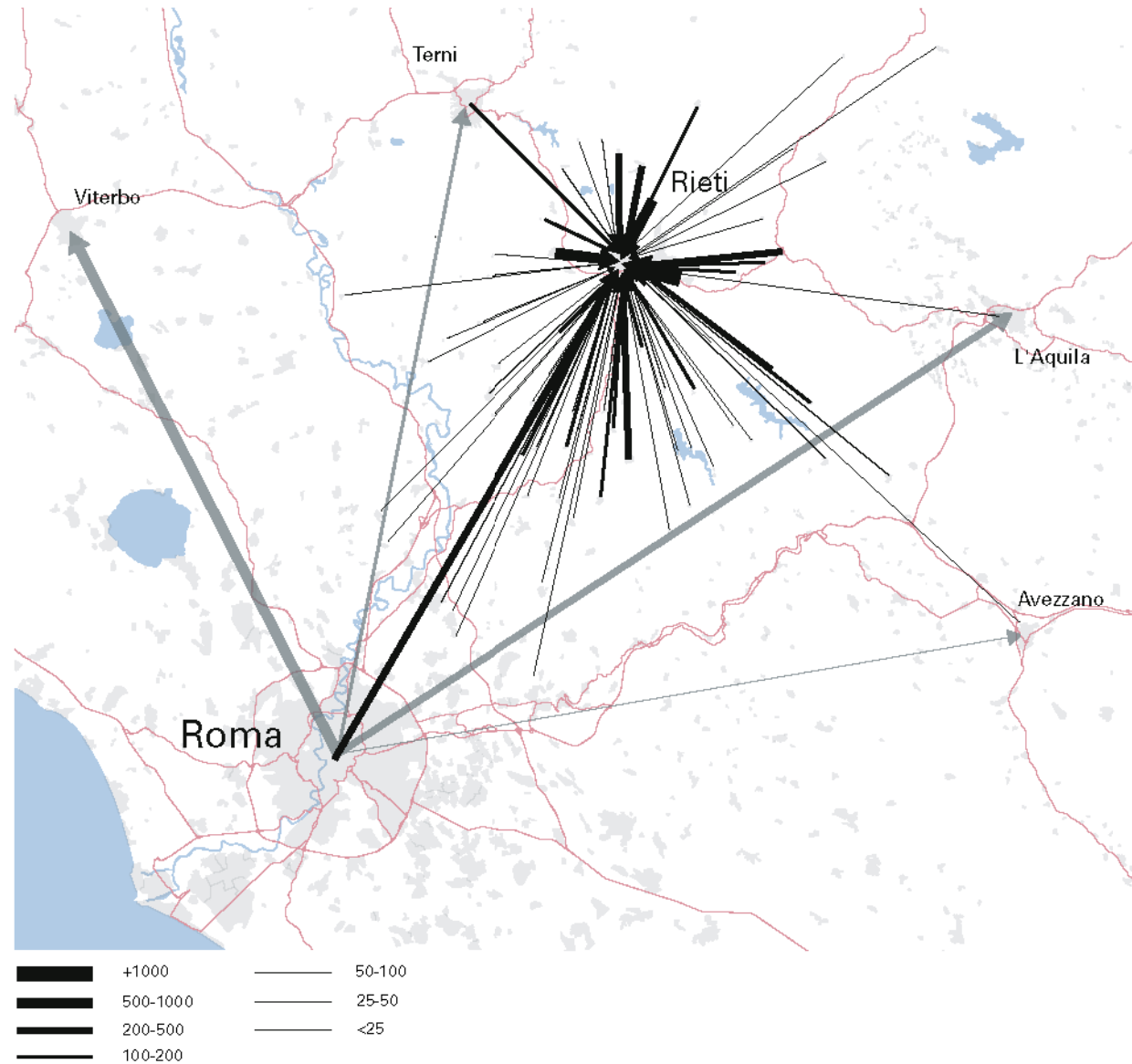


Lake Salto and Lake Turano

Within the very reach of Rieti the two lakes are a popular destination to enjoy nature on the weekends.

RIETI - PROVINCIAL CENTER

In the Conca Reatina Rieti functions as a pole of attraction on several levels. Economically, socially, educationally and also culturally. Because of its size many services can only be found in Rieti which is why the city has a preeminent position within the plain of Rieti.



Totally 7705 daily regular commuters to Rieti

"All the ways lead to Rieti"

The city of Rieti functions as a provincial center to which lots of people from its close surroundings commute for working and for spending their leisure time.



Amusement city Rieti

On the weekends Rieti's inner city transforms itself to a big gathering as the streets get crowded with the people of the surrounding villages coming to Rieti.

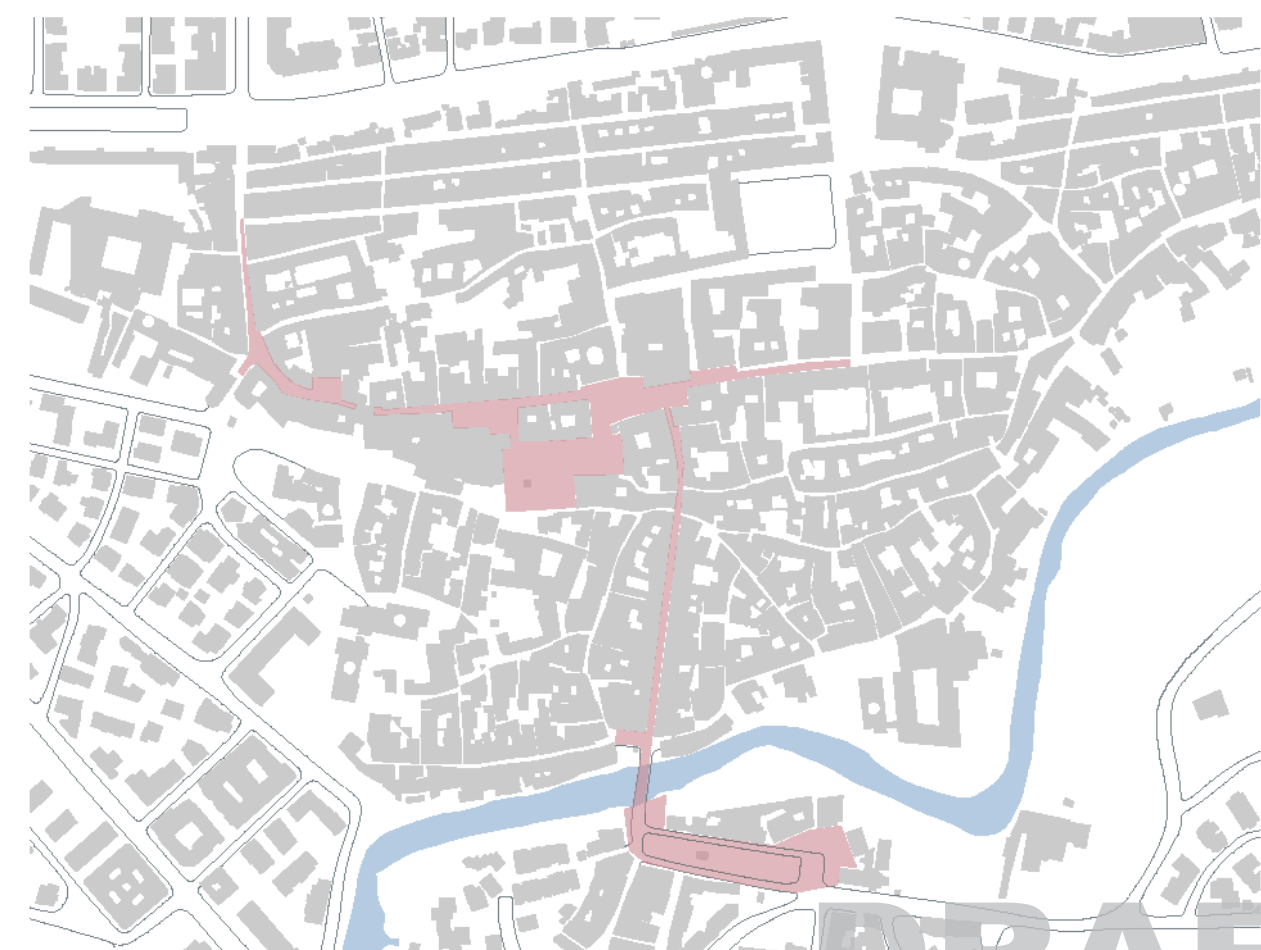


Rieti - Proud provincial capital

For the reason that the Conca Reatina is a quite closed cultural space the people who belong to it identify themselves very strongly with their historic center Rieti, and are proud to live in the capital of the Reatine land.

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Public space where provincial life mainly goes on

Because its the only city around

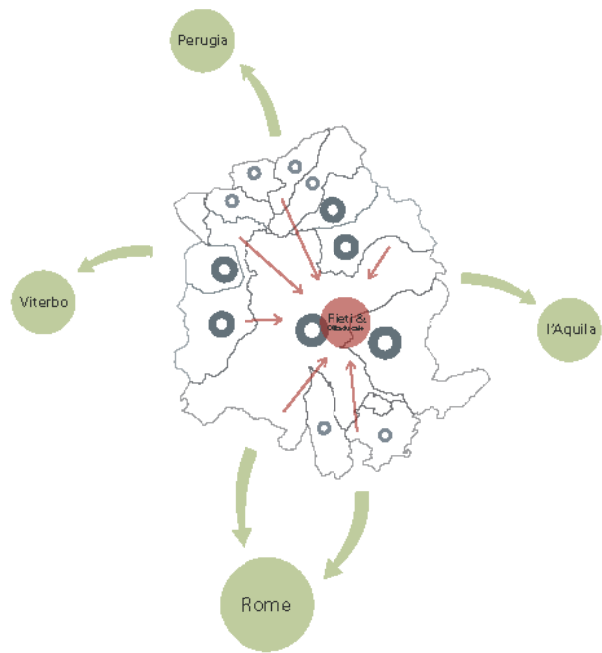
Being the only city in the area of a decent size, Rieti is the meeting place for all the people living in the Conca Reatina. Families and people of all age meet each other and pass their free time on the main plazas from morning till night chatting and drinking.



■ Shops along Via Roma
■ Commercial use

Window shopping only!

The Via Roma is Rieti's main shopping street and an attraction for the whole Conca Reatina. People stroll around window shopping and often window shopping only because the purchase power of the people is generally very low.



- local education till primary school
- local education till secondary school of first grade
- education till secondary school of second grade
- Campus Rieti: educational center of the Conca Reatina started 10 years ago with 2 Faculties of the university of Rome "La Sapienza" and one faculty of the university of Viterbo "Tuscia"
- Universities

Strengthening the educational center

Rieti and Cittaducale have always functioned as the educational center of the Conca Reatina but only up to a certain level. Because the towns didn't have a university the intellectual elite left to pursue their studies, often not returning to Rieti again. In order to keep the intellectuals from leaving and attract others to come, Sabina Universitas is now offering some university courses at the campus Rieti trying to strengthen its position as a regional education-center

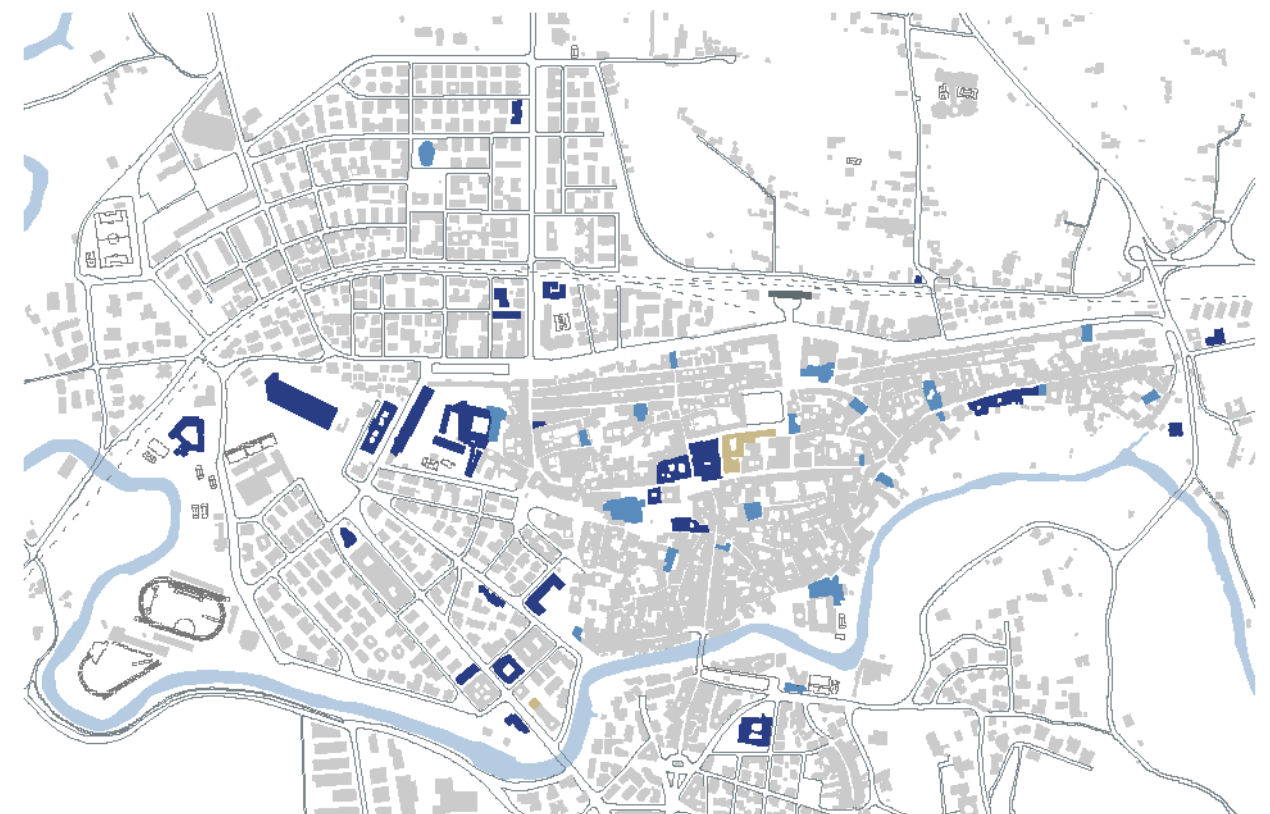


Insufficient study course offer

Together with the universities of Rome and Viterbo the Sabina Universitas only offers study courses in medicine, engineering and agriculture. It is too little to really function as an attractor.



- Educational buildings
- Cinema, Theater
- Sport facilities



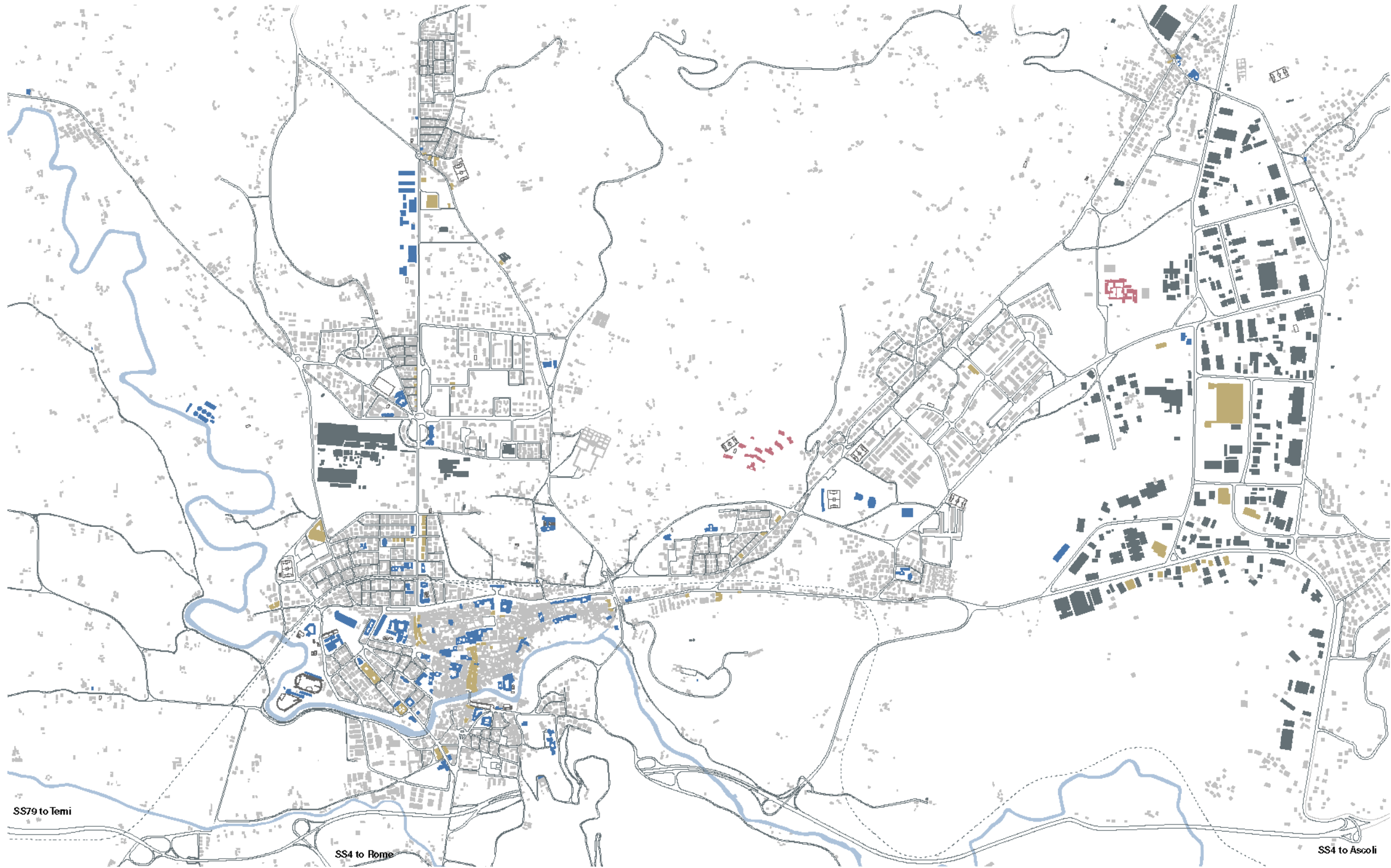
- Buildings of public administration & services
- Churches
- Postoffice
- Trainstation

Bureaucracy everywhere

As provincial center all the bureaucratic activities are concentrated in Rieti, making the state one of the most important employer of the city and its economical backbone

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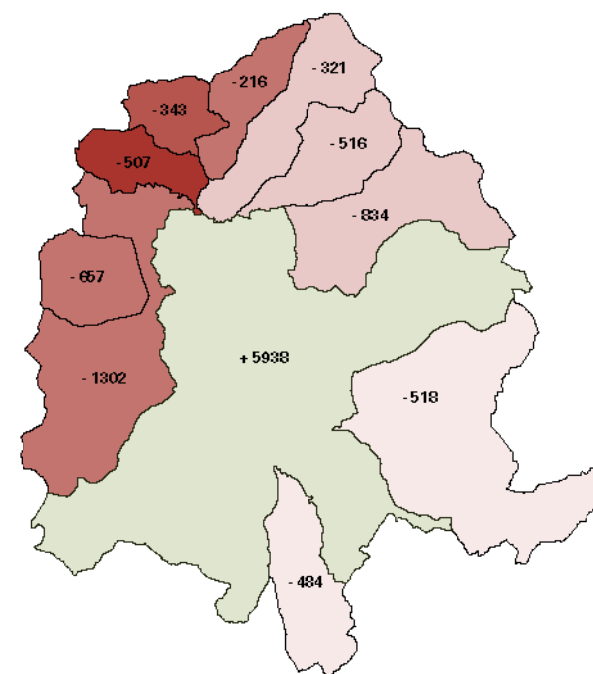


Rieti's built infrastructure

- industrial buildings
- buildings of public use & administration
- buildings of commercial use
- Hospital and health care buildings

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Population shift between 1951-1971

- 0-9%	+ 0-9%
- 10-19%	+ 10-19%
- 20-29%	+ 20-29%
- 30-39%	+ 30-39%
- 40-49%	+ 40-49%
- 50-69%	

Depopulation of the Conca Reatina

The old settlements in the communes of the Conca became abandoned as the people moved towards the urban centers of Rome. Many of them also migrated to Rieti, where the living conditions were much better.

In this time period the population in the Conca Reatina dropped from 55'412 inhabitants in 1951 to 53'213 in 1971, which is a population loss of 4%. Rieti the by far biggest comun grew 17.8% within the same time period.

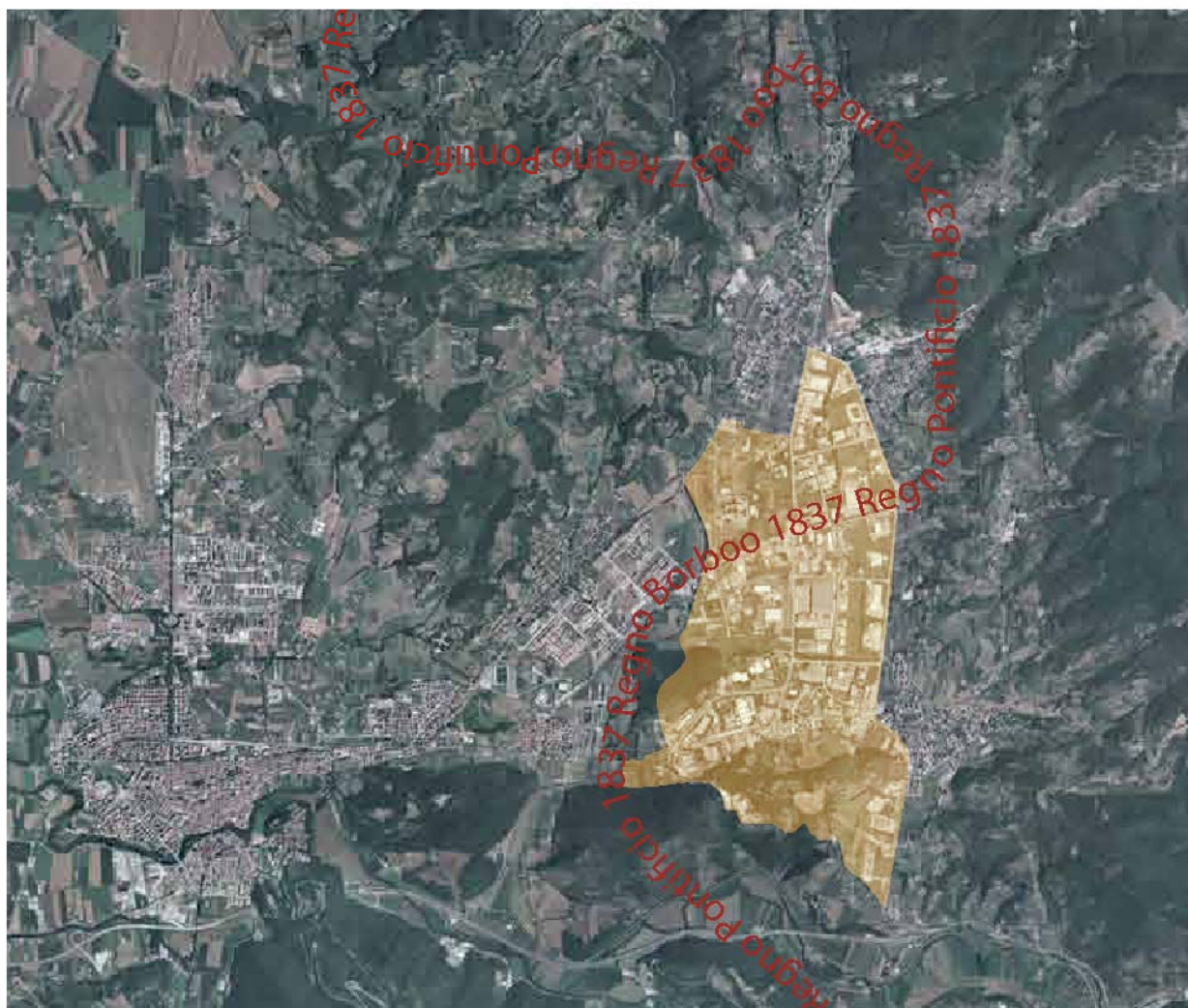


Deruralisation

In the process of change rural activities in Piana Reatina got less and less.

From crisis to stagnation

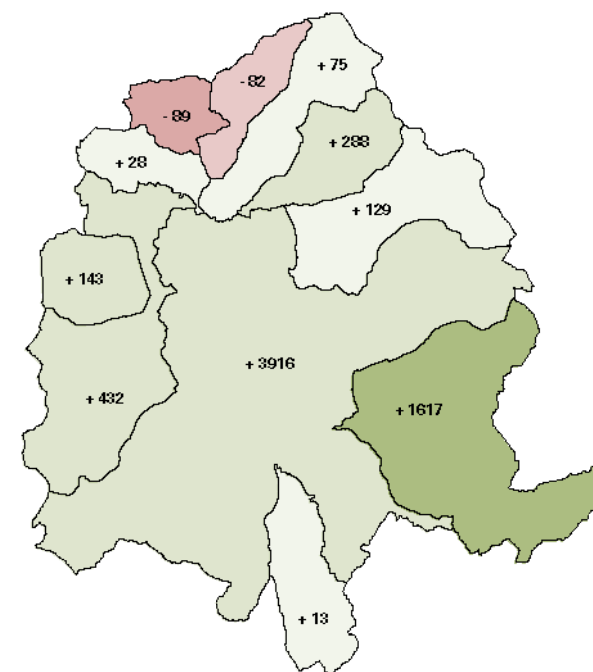
The poor living conditions and the lack of jobs, especially in the mountaineous settlements, led to radical changes in the Pianura Reatina starting in the late fifties when people began to leave their homes seeking for a better life. The high level of emmigration led to a process of desruralisation which changed the whole social, cultural and economical structure of the territory. By the end of the transformation process in the seventies Rieti became the forth least populated province and more importantly the poorest province of whole Italy with the lowest GDP per person.



■ Border of 1837 (former north-south border)
 ■ Industrial zone Rieti - Cittaducale

State aid programm to decelerate the regions decline

By 1970 the situation had got so bad that the state of Italy took action by launching the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, a subsidisation program for the economically weak areas in southern Italy. Technically Rieti doesn't belong to the south being situated just west of the former borderline which used to separate north and south (il mezzogiorno) and served as funding criteria to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno. By deciding to work together with Cittaducale, Rieti eventually managed to profit from the fundings anyhow. With governmental money an industrial area was developed on the commons territory which prevented the area from declining even more than it already had, bringing back some prosperity.



Populationshift between 1971-1991

- 0-9%	+ 0-9%
- 10-19%	+ 10-19%
- 20-29%	+ 20-29%
- 30-39%	+ 30-39%
- 40-49%	+ 40-49%
- 50-69%	

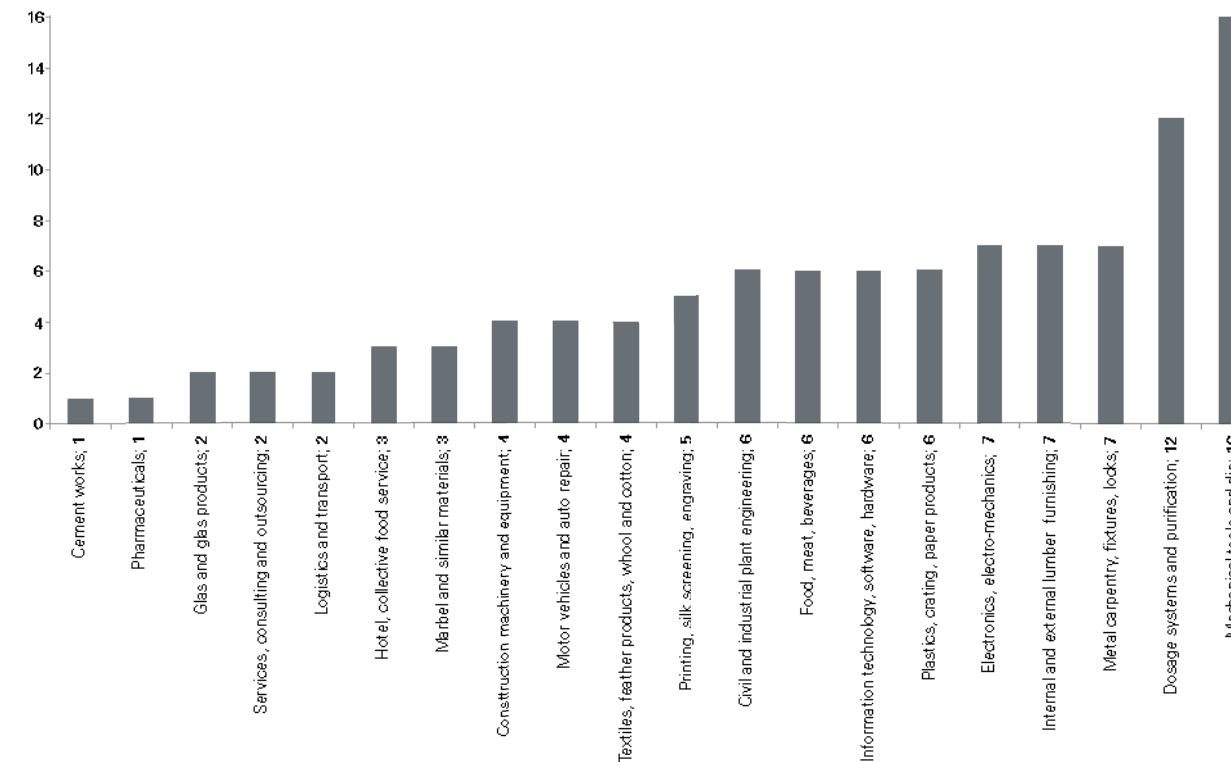
Rock bottom and up again

In the 1970's rock bottom was hit, when things started to turn around again for the better, thanks to the financial aid of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno. The villages in the Conca Reatina experienced a period of growth, especially Cittaducale, where many blue-collar worker houses were built for the labourers of the industrial zone. But also other commons could recover thanks to the beginning of the automobile period.



Begining of the industrial era

Farmers got paid quite well for their land until a plot of 200 hectares was gathered and cleared for the erection of the industrial area of Rieti-Cittaducale.



Number of industrial companies located in the industrial area



1

Unsustainable prosperity

The prosperity did not last for long because the industrial area lacked sustainability. Being situated off the big infratructural connections of Italy, companies had little interest to settle to begin with. The only power of attraction for enterprises where the financial advantages. In the 1980s the finacial support was shortend, and important companys such as Texas Instruments left. That is when it became obvious that the industrial zone was created without respect to the economical reality.



2

Little industrial activity

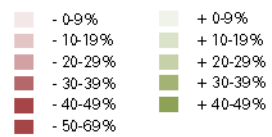
1/2. Many factories have been abandoned in the past years so that the industrial area resembles more and more an industrial fallow land with little till no activity at all dependig where.

Function of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno

The primary role of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, operating from 1951-1992 was to create working conditions in southern Italy which should make them attractive for privat investors in order for them to settle and bringing new jobs and economical growth. This was to be achieved by establishing a functioning infrastructure network and financial advantages such as tax relief and credit subsidies.



Population shift between 1991-2009



Stagnation

In the last 20 years the population growth stagnated again with exception to few commons and to Rieti who continued its slow but constant grow. With the decline of the industry and no other dynamics taking its place the Conca Reatina seems to level at this point for the moment.



Replacement by the tertiary sector

With the industry declining commercial facilities and other services from the tertiary sector started to spread in the industrial zone. In respect of the low purchase power of the people, the quality of the offered goods is very poor.

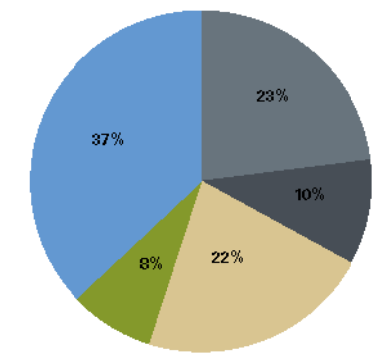


- Industrial used buildings
- Abandoned industrial buildings
- Commercial use

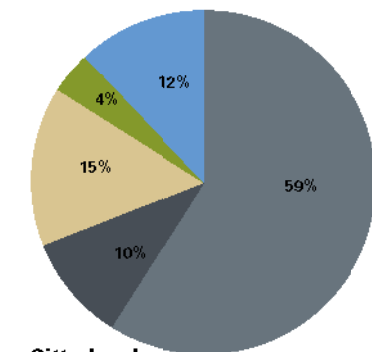


Communs of the economical region

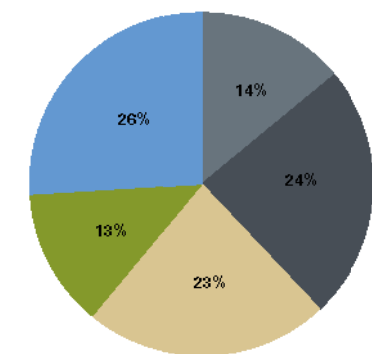
Accumoli, Amatrice, Antrodoco, Ascrea, Belmonte in Sabina, Borbona, Borgo Velino Cantalice, Casaprota, Castel di Tora, Castel San Angelo, Cittaducale, Cittar reale, Colle di Tora Colli sul Velino, Concerviano, Contigliano, Fiamigiano, Frasso Sabino, Greccio, Labro, Leonessa, Loggione Sabino, Marcellini, Micigliano, Monteleone Sabino, Montenero Sabino, Monte San Giovanni in Sabina, Morro Reatino, Orvinio, Paganico, Sabino, Petrella Salto, Poggio Bustone, Poggio Moiano, Poggio Nativo, Poggio San Lorenzo, Posta, Pozzaglia Sabina, Rieti, Rivodutri, Rocca Sinibalda, Scandriglia, Torricella in Sabina, Varco Sabino



Rieti



Cittaducale



Other communs of the SLL

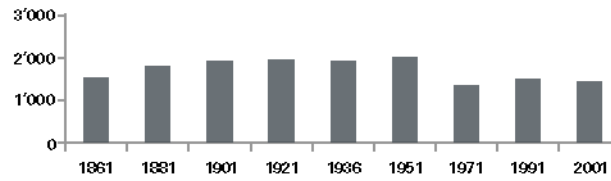
- Industry
- Construction
- Commerce
- Hotels and Restauration
- Other services

Communs of the SLL and there economical activity per sector in percentage

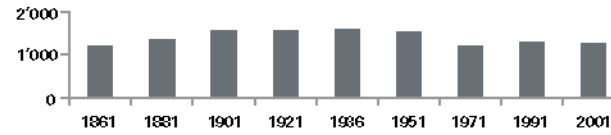
74 % of the economical activity in the SLL take place in Rieti-Cittaducale

Rieti as a motor of growth?

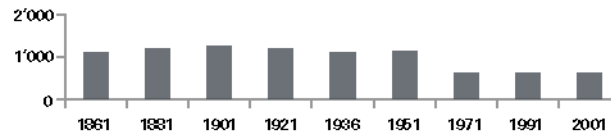
Rieti functions as an economical center of a region which comprises 44 communs. The economical region SLL di Rieti (systemi locali di lavoro) stretches over large parts of the provinces territory attracting especially the man power of the communs, situated along the principal infrastructural connections.



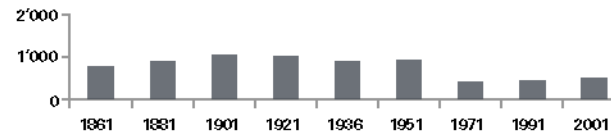
Greccio



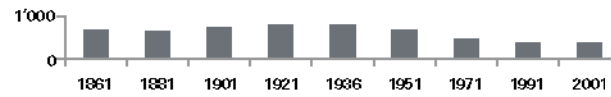
Rivodutri



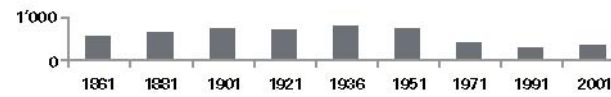
Belmonte in Sabina



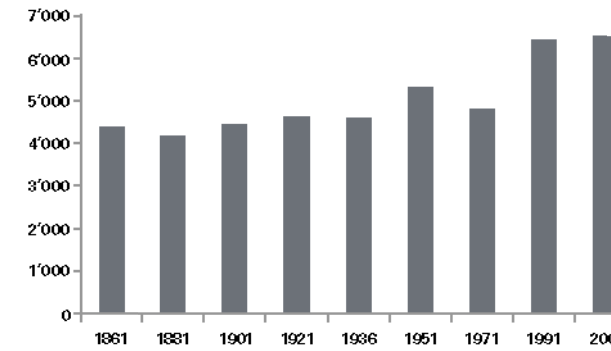
Colli sul Velino



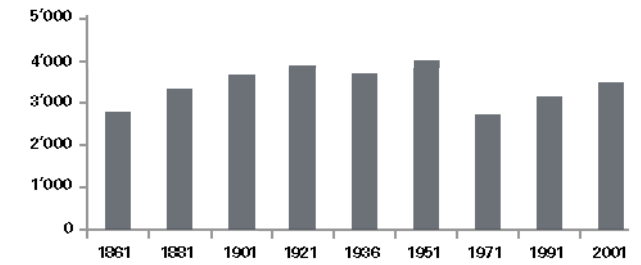
Morro Reatino



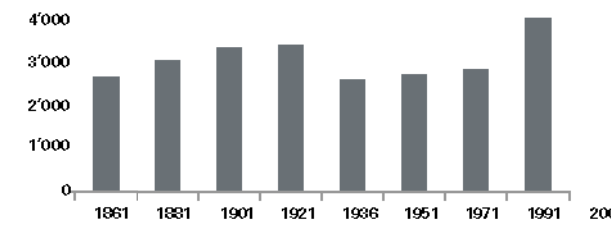
Labro



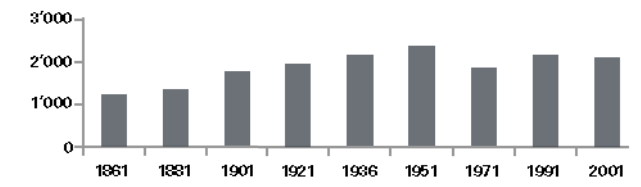
Cittaducale



Contigliano



Cantalice



Poggio Bustone



Rivodutri, a scarcely inhabited settlement

Outside of Rieti's catchment area

The villages situated on the hills surrounding the Conca Reatina profit only little of the economical opportunities that Rieti offers and have therefore hardly been able to recover from the migration in the sixties. This is due to the very small catchment area of Rieti's economy.



Cantalice, a normally inhabited settlement

On the border of Rieti's catchment area

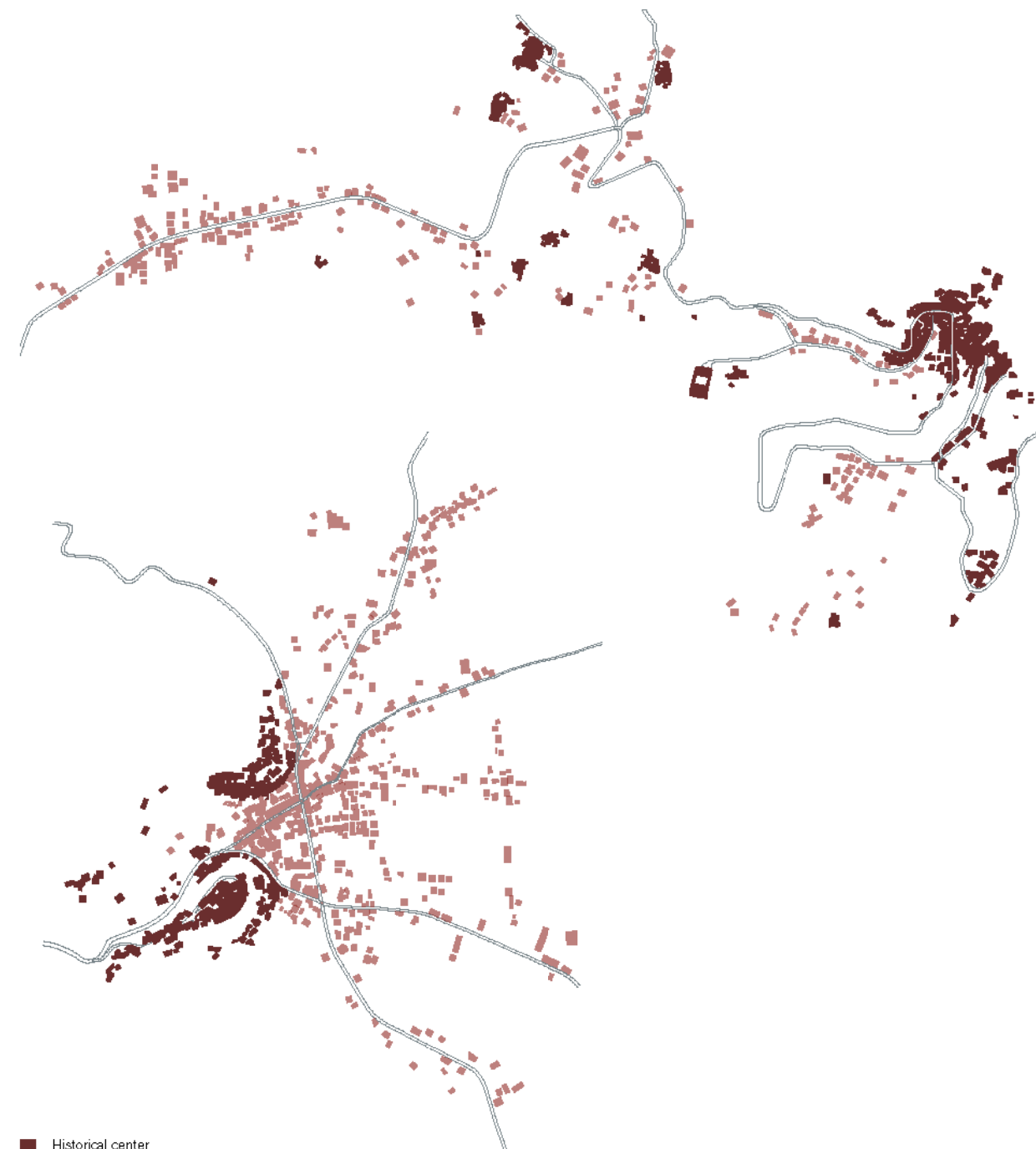
The neighbouring communs of Rieti fall within its economical catchment area and have therefore been able to recover and grow again. They can be considered as "Rieti's suburbs".



Shift towards the plain

The suburb villages of Cittaducale, Cantalice, Contigliano and Poggio Bustone all expand towards the plain, where new houses are built in proximity to the infrastructural connections. Meanwhile, their historic core remain scarcely inhabited.

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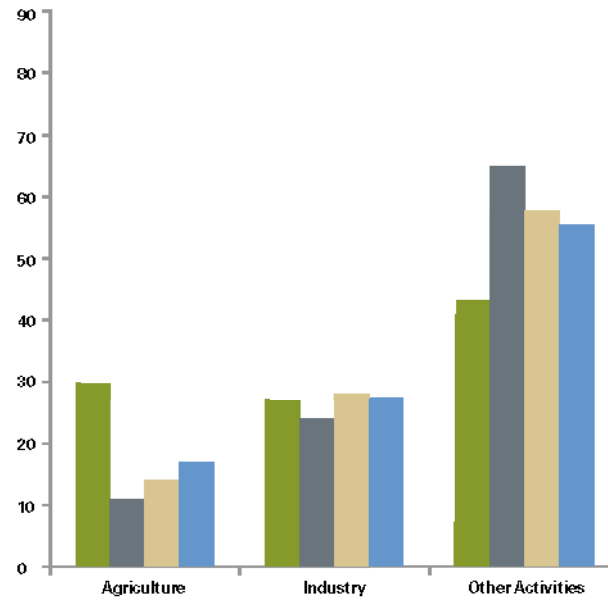


- Historical center
- Houses since approximately 1970

Seeking for Rieti's proximity

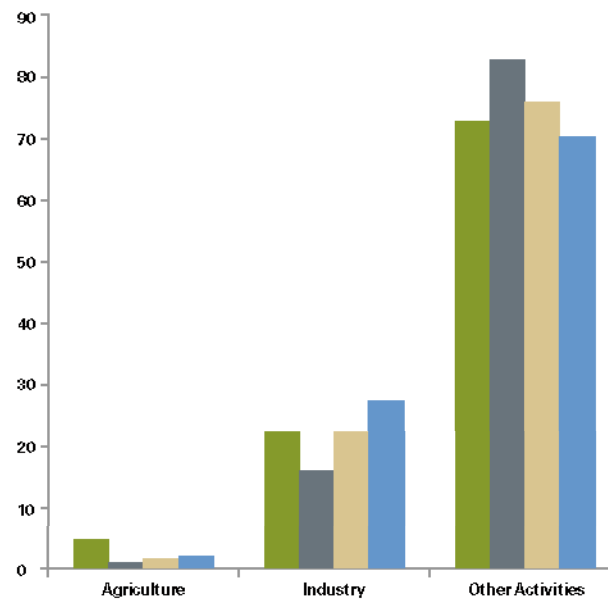
The villages of Contigliano (bottom) and Cantalice (top) grow along the infrastructural connections seeking for Rieti's proximity.

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Province of Rieti | Agriculture: 29.8%; Industry 27.1%; Other Activities 43.1%
Lazio | Agriculture: 11%; Industry 24.1%; Other Activities 64.9%
Central Italy | Agriculture: 14.1%; Industry 28.2%; Other Activities 57.7%
Italy | Agriculture: 17%; Industry 27.4%; Other Activities 55.6

Economical activity per sector in percentage

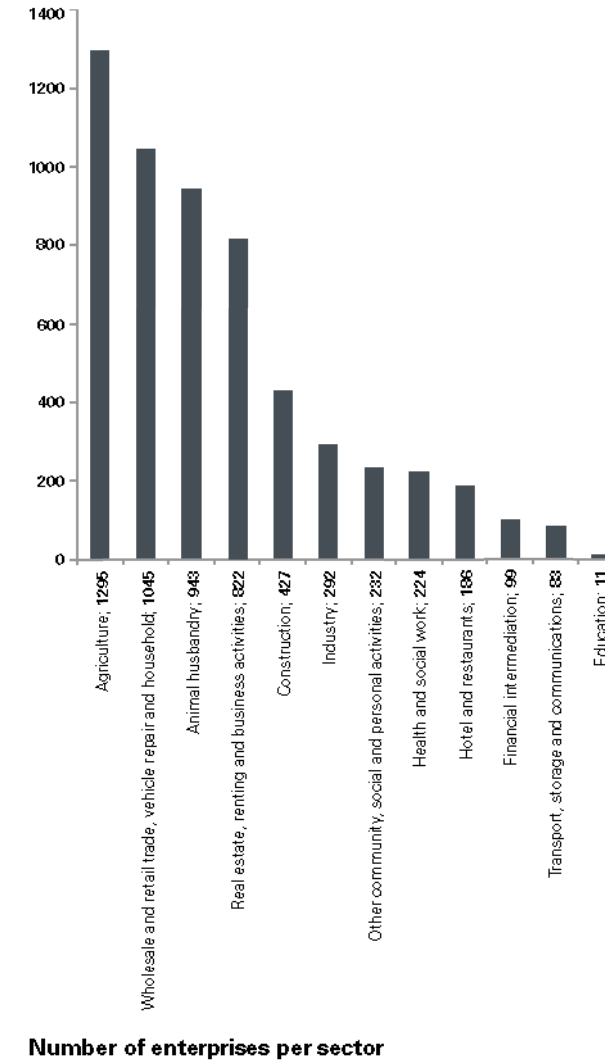


Province of Rieti | Agriculture: 4.8%; Industry 22.3%; Other Activities 72.9%
Lazio | Agriculture: 1.1%; Industry 16.1%; Other Activities 82.8%
Central Italy | Agriculture: 1.6%; Industry 22.3%; Other Activities 76.1%
Italy | Agriculture: 2.1%; Industry 27.5%; Other Activities 70.5%

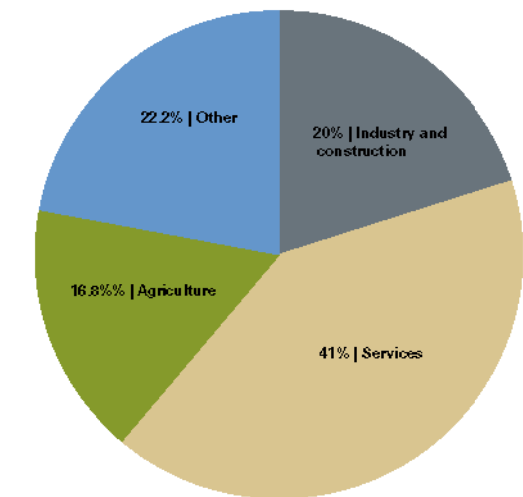
GDP percentage per economical sector

Impotent, but nevertheless the center of an economic region

Eventhough Rieti does not have a dynamic economy it still figures as economical center for a whole region. Because of the slim job offer the GDP per person of Rieti figures as the lowest of central Italy, which is why the economical region of Rieti has to be declared as impotent with a very low gravitational force.

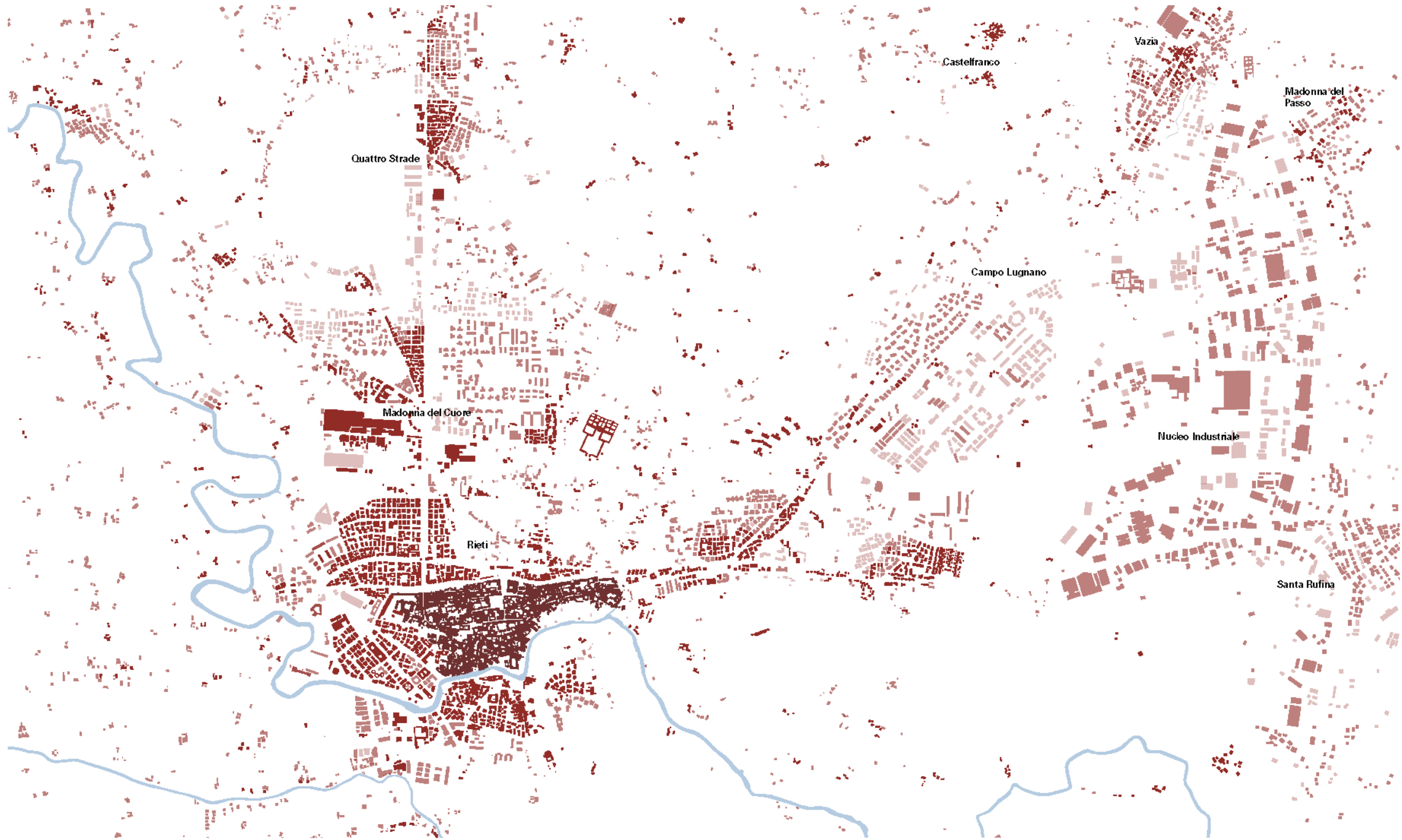


Number of enterprises per sector



Agriculture | 3204 persons employed
Services | Including: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, financial intermeditation, real estate, renting and business activities, education, health and social work, other community social and personal activities; **7820 persons employed**
Industry and construction | 3827 persons employed
Other | Including: public administration, defence, compulsory and social security, activities of membership organisations, activities of households, extra-territorial organisations and bodies and non-profit organisations; **4197 persons employed**

Employees per sector in the city of Rieti
 Employment rate: 43.5%
 Unemployment rate: 6.7%

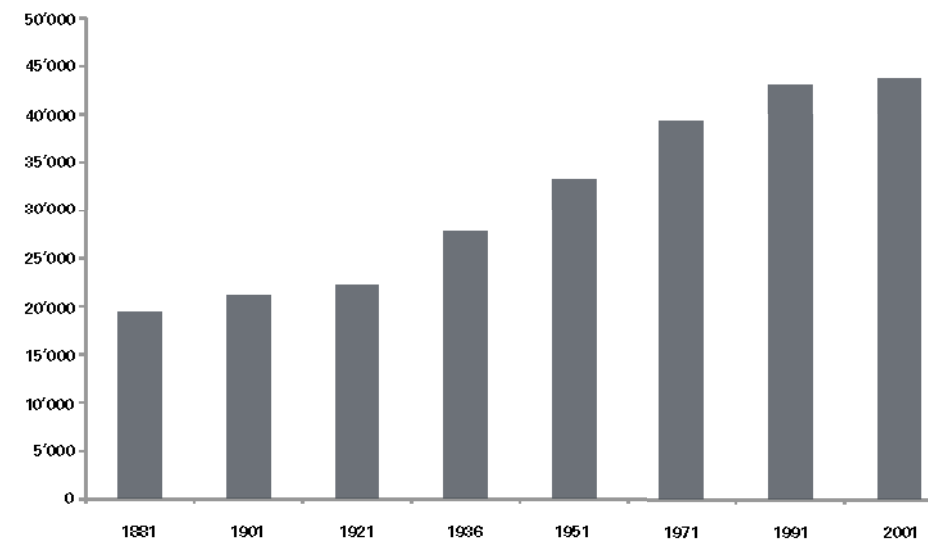




The State as a real estate developer

Under the cloak of Federcasa, the national institution for social housing projects a big housing complex in the Campo Lignano neighbourhood of Rieti is growing up. The ensemble is financed through state fundings and built for state clerks, retired or active and needy people. The apartments will be rented out to them to advantageous conditions.

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Public administration as backbone of Rieti's growth

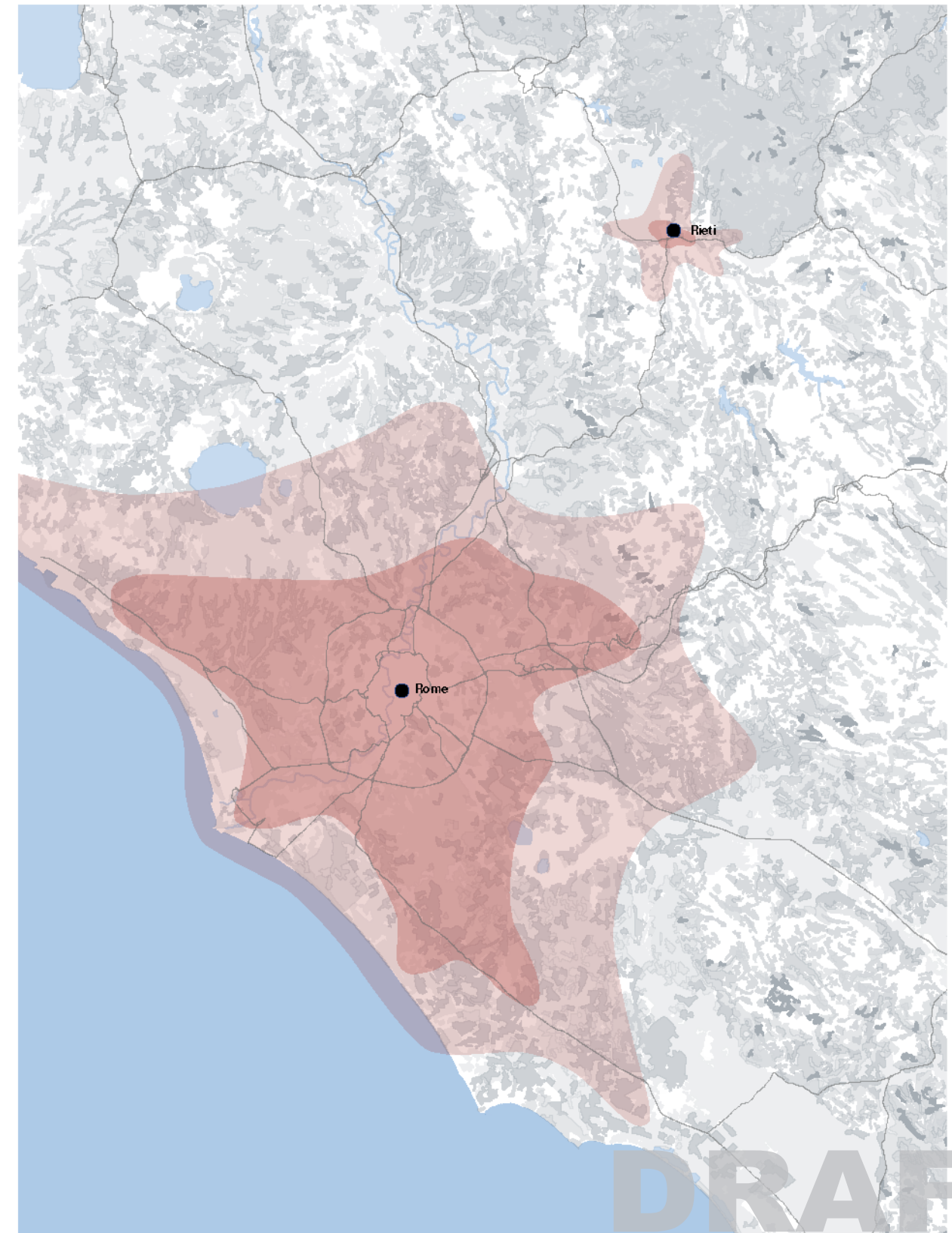
Other than in the communes surrounding the provinces capital, Rieti has been growing in good but also in times of bad economical conditions. The ability to resist economical trends is due to the large amount of administrative offices of the state, located in Rieti. This helps the city to absorb economical crises better than the other communes of the Conca Reatina

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RIETI - TOO FAR, TOO LITTLE

At the end the question whether or not Rieti is an autonomous or a dependent city cannot be answered with a clear yes or no. Its status is somewhere in between. Being situated too far away from Rome to fall within its gravity, Rieti's economy is also too feeble to develop a dynamic of its own. All projects of importance in Rieti are in some way or another the result of external financing, whether from the state or from the region of Lazio. In this sense Rieti has a certain dependency of Rome.

Commuter flows on the other hand indicate that Rieti's connection to Rome is very weak and that Rieti functions as a little economical center of its own. Both being true, Rieti can best be described as a provincial town, whose economical backbone are the local governmental institutions. Too far and too isolated to be part of the greater Roman area, Rieti is also too little and impotent to be a serious center of its own, leaving the city in a condition in between, a provincial center.



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Scan from Rieti sotteranea, Giovanelli, Rita (Ed), Rieti da scoprire

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