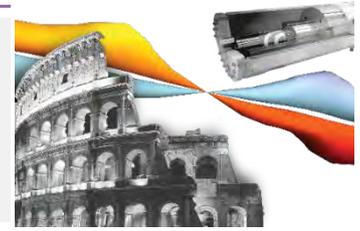


FCC Week 2016

ROME 11-15 April - Bulletin 1 (Jan '16)



Chairs of the Organizing Committee: Michael Benedikt (CERN)
Frank Zimmerman (CERN)
Chair of the Local Organizing Committee: Manuela Boscolo (INFN-LNF)

Under the high Patronage of the President of the Italian Republic, It is our pleasure to announce that the second **FCC annual meeting** will take place in **Rome, Italy**, from **11th to 15th April 2016**. This second Annual Meeting of the Future Circular Collider study brings together leading minds in engineering and science to exchange information about the design progress and to set the goals for the coming year. Technology R&D programs ready to be launched at the international level, or already launched, will be presented. New links between institutes will be forged and the core collaboration will strengthen its bonds.

Register now at <http://cern.ch/fccw2016> to take advantage of discount pricing for the event and accommodation.

The FCC Week 2016 will follow the traditional layout of plenary and parallel sessions.

Contributions are by invitation and selected topics will be considered for publication in the **Phys. Rev. ST - Accelerators & Beams** (<http://journals.aps.org/prstab>) peer-reviewed journal.

An open poster session provides a platform to showcase new concepts and technologies that may have significant impact on the further study (**submission via Indico** at the **FCCW2016 site** <http://cern.ch/fccw2016>). A panel will **select** the most innovative contribution with the highest transformative potentials: promising breakthroughs beyond the current state-of-the-art (1: **innovation**), the contribution with the highest potential impact on industry and society (2: **impact**) and the contribution with the highest relevance for the technical feasibility studies (3: **relevance**).

Plenary sessions feature overviews of the progress in the individual study domains and will present the baselines for the further detailed elaboration phases. Parallel sessions focus on specific areas of the study to enable communication of key findings of ongoing work with significant impact on the forthcoming activities.

Important dates:

7 Feb, 2016: Closing of abstract and poster submission

16 Feb. 2016: Acceptance notification of submitted abstracts and posters

10 Feb. 2016: Closing of hotel room availability guarantee and 130 Euro/night reduced room fee

10 Apr., 2016: Start of on-site registration

LOCAL ORGANISERS

INFN

The National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) is the Italian research agency devoted to the study of the fundamental constituents of matter and the laws that govern them, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR). INFN promotes and conducts theoretical and experimental research in the fields of subnuclear physics, nuclear physics and astroparticle physics. All INFN's research activities are undertaken within a framework of international competition, and in close collaboration with Italian universities on the basis of solid academic partnerships spanning decades. Fundamental research in these areas requires the use of cutting-edge technology and instruments, developed by the INFN at its own laboratories and in collaboration with industries. Groups from the Universities of Rome, Padua, Turin, and Milan founded the INFN in 1951 to uphold and develop the scientific tradition established during the 1930s by Enrico Fermi and his school, with their theoretical and experimental research in nuclear physics. In the latter half of the 1950s the INFN designed and built the first Italian accelerator, the electron synchrotron developed in Frascati, where its first national laboratory was set up.

Beside running its national laboratory in Frascati INFN has three branches in Rome area in La Sapienza, Roma Tor Vergata and Roma Tre universities. INFN physicist and engineers in the Rome area are participating in all major LHC experiments, the KLOE experiment at DAFNE in Frascati and many other accelerator and astro-particle experiments worldwide.

FRASCATI NATIONAL LABORATORY OF INFN

The INFN National Laboratory of Frascati was founded in 1954 to host an electron synchrotron of 1.1 GeV. The synchrotron, built under the lead of Prof. Giorgio Salvini started working, generating gamma-ray bundles (even polarized) and electron beams in the experiments led by INFN researchers in collaboration with a number of Italian Universities.

In 1960, during a memorable seminar, Bruno Touschek proposed the idea of injecting in the same ring beams of electrons and positrons, circulating in opposite directions, to study their collisions. Hence, AdA (Anello di Accumulazione) was built, within a 3 m diameter electro-magnet where the radiofrequency field would accelerate the beams up to 250 MeV. AdA was later moved to the Laboratory of Orsay, Paris, which had a more powerful injector; here the first electron-positron collisions were detected.

AdA's success led to the design of a more powerful machine: ADONE, with 4 experimental zones and energy beams of 1.5 GeV. ADONE started operating in 1969 and was permanently turned off in 1993. ADONE's experiments revolved around quantum electrodynamics (QED) tests, proton and neutron form factors, muon study and multihadron production. That last one in particular, more abundant than anticipated, represented an important validation of the quark model and the color hypothesis.

In November 1974, within two days after the SLAC and BNL announcement, the LNF second generation experiments observed the J/ψ particle. In order to produce the J/ψ it was necessary

to operate ADONE at about 100 MeV above its maximum nominal energy; that was the reason why the J/ψ hadn't been found before by LNF experiments.

In 1999 in the same hall as ADONE, the latest machine, DAΦNE, entered in function. It had been designed to operate at Φ resonance, with incredibly intense beams, to search the CP violation in K neutral mesons (KLOE experiment). Many of the other DAΦNE experiments concerned the production of hypernuclei (FINUDA) and the study of kaonic atoms (DEAR, SIDDHARTA).

At the same time some of the LNF researchers took part in important foreign experiments: at CERN, in US laboratories (Fermilab, SLAC, Jefferson Lab), in Hamburg and recently even in Beijing and Japan.

At LNF, thanks to the presence of high technology support services, the experimental activity also takes on the design and development of detectors meant to be employed both at the local experiments and the external ones. An example for this is the cryogenic antenna Nautilus, devoted to the search for gravitational waves, involved in Einstein's general relativity theory.

At the LNF a group of theoretical physicists is also operative. These researchers, in addition to leading independent research, offer guidance and expert advice to the experimental groups.

The design, building and work on the various LNF accelerators entailed the birth and development of a large number of physicists, engineers and technicians skilled in the physics of accelerators. This is a very important and unique resource of the LNF. From that skillfulness stemmed important external realizations, such as CNAO (Centro Nazionale di Adroterapia Oncologica) in Pavia, and collaborations on future sector developments, such as CLIC at CERN.

At the Laboratory new lines of research were also developed, in particular the test facility SPARC, which combines an electron beam of high brilliancy with high intensity, ultrafast laser pulses, devoted to research about plasma acceleration and Free Electron Laser (FEL).

SAPIENZA

Sapienza University, which was founded in 1303 by Pope Boniface VIII in Rome, is one of the oldest universities in the world and a top performer in international university rankings. The future of Sapienza is firmly rooted in its rich past and the academic and research excellence of its community. Sapienza's mission is to catalyse the development of a knowledge society by promoting research, education and international cooperation. The 115,000 students enrolled at Sapienza can choose from over 250 degree programmes (Bachelors, Masters and PhDs) and 200 specialisation courses, while the "Scuola Superiore di Studi Avanzati" runs honours programmes and free tuition for its best students. Sapienza has 11 Faculties, 63 Departments and various research centres that drive high levels of excellence in archaeology, physics and astrophysics, as well as humanities and cultural heritage, environmental studies, nano technology, cellular and gene therapy, design and aerospace. Moreover, students enjoy 59 libraries (two of which are open 24 hours/day), 20 museums, the Ciao/Hello Orientation Office, the SORT Faculty Orientation Offices and an Office for Disabled Students. Throughout the course of the year, Sapienza organises a myriad of cultural, social and sporting activities to encourage students to enjoy life on campus. These include the Sapienza MuSa orchestras, choirs and ensembles; the Theatron - Ancient Theatre Group; Sapienza web radio and wide range of sports facilities.

Sapienza's large student population includes over 30,000 students from outside of the Rome area, ca. 7000 foreign students and 3000 students on mobility programmes. Thanks to its extensive network of universities from around the world, Sapienza provides its students with a wide range of international opportunities, including double-title degrees, scholarships for writing theses abroad, apprenticeships and stages in European and non-European countries, and international doctorates.

The Department of Basic and Applied Sciences for Engineering at Sapienza University of Rome offers a wide variety of research activities and teaching at all levels. It was created by joining the Department of Mathematical Models and Methods for Applied Sciences, the Department of Energy and the Department of Engineering Chemistry Materials Environment.

ROMA TRE

The University 'Roma Tre' was founded in 1992 and is the youngest University in Rome. It extends in the southeast part of the town in a region of industrial archeology interest close to Saint Paul cathedral. It employs about 1000 professors and research associates and the student population is today around 40,000. There are 12 departments that offer study courses for first and second level degrees, masters and PhD schools. Recently Roma Tre entered in the ranking of 'Times Higher Education 100 under 50' of the 100 world best universities less than 50 years old. The Department of Physics 'Edoardo Amaldi' has been active since the foundation of Roma Tre in research fields of theoretical physics, astrophysics, biophysics, condensed matter, elementary particles, environment and geophysics, in strong collaboration with national research institutes and national and international laboratories. Following the new organization of faculties of the Italian University, the Department of Mathematics and Physics was founded in January 2013. It encompasses 70 faculty members, 70 PhD students, 15 postdoc and more than 20 staff members. The department hosts important research activities with strong international ties in many branches of Mathematics, Physics, Computer Science and Logic. It is particularly active in the field of high energy particle physics with important contributions to LHC experiments (ATLAS) and e+ e- colliders, like the Belle2 experiment in Japan. The department offers undergraduate, master level, and PhD programs in both Mathematics and Physics.

TOR VERGATA

The University of Rome Tor Vergata was established in 1982. The Tor Vergata campus hosts 19 Departments, 6 Disciplinary Areas (Economics; Law; Engineering; Arts; Medicine; Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences); 112 Courses (bachelor, M.Sc./M.A. and one-cycle), 209 specialisation Courses, 31 PhD Courses, and other academic facilities. Over 2300 people are in the staff. The number of students has been stable around 33,000 for several years (undergraduate and Master's Degree), plus more than 1,500 Ph.D. students. In the EU 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development there are 68 active projects; among them 13 are in the framework of the Ideas programme of the European Research Council. In addition, the Tor Vergata University is participating in 30 more international research programmes. In the QS World University Rankings Top University 2014, "Tor Vergata" is the 7th among Italian Universities and 305th in the world, gaining 15 positions since 2013. In the QS World University Rankings Top 50 Under 50 2014 for Universities established within the last 50 years, "Tor Vergata" is the only Italian University and is the 33rd in the world (gaining 5 positions since 2013).

The Physics Department is the fundamental landmark of the Tor Vergata University for Physics, both from the research point of view and the education. The Faculty staff is composed of 38 professors and 23 researchers. The undergraduate and graduate education in Physics aim to the development of a broad background in basic physics and broadly-applicable problem-solving skills. Our students are prepared for careers in research and teaching at the school and university levels and careers in many other fields as well. At the undergraduate level, we offer tutorials called Degree Course and Master's Degree Course in Physics, Degree Course in Matter Science and Master's Degree Course in Matter Science and Technology. At the graduate level, the Department offers programs in Physics and in Astronomy, Astrophysics and Space Science.

The Physics Department is involved in theoretical and experimental research that spans most of the central topics of modern physics. There are research groups working in the areas of experimental high-energy physics, theoretical particle physics and string theory, theoretical and experimental condensed matter physics, astrophysics, biological physics and physics of complex systems. A Division (Sezione) of the Italian National Institute for Nuclear and Particle Physics is located at our Department. In particular, a strong contribution to research in the field of high-energy physics has been given by experimental groups working at the Tor Vergata Physics Department: at present there are groups working in the LHC experiments (ATLAS, LHCb), in the development of detector technologies for future applications, and in astroparticle physics (ARGO-YBJ, AUGER, DAMA, FERMI, PAMELA).

INSTANT ROME

Historical and Architectural Riches

It is the city with the highest concentration of historical and architectural riches in the world. Its historical centre, outlined by the enclosing Aurelian Walls, layering nearly three thousand years of antiquity, is an invaluable testimony to the European western world's cultural, artistic and historical legacy. In 1980 it was, together with the Holy See's property beyond the confines of the Vatican State as well as the Basilica of St. Paul outside the Walls, added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.



Rome is the only city in the world to host an entire foreign state within its confines, the enclave of the Vatican City, and it is for this very reason that it is often referred to as the capital of two States.

The Green Areas

With around 52 thousand hectares of agricultural land, Rome is Europe's greenest city. As well as its public parks, Rome boasts a great deal more greenery, as well as agriculture, on its outskirts. The protected zones cover 40 thousand hectares. Rome is Europe's largest agricultural municipality with 517 square metres of agriculture accounting for 40% of its total surface.

Symbols

In addition to the municipal emblem, there is the Capitoline wolf, the bronze statue depicting the legendary she-wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; the Colosseum, ancient Rome's largest amphitheatre, which was also listed in 2007 as one of the seven wonders of the modern world (the only one in Europe); the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican. The symbol of the city in antiquity was the military effigy of an imperial eagle, while in the Middle Ages it was a lion, denoting supremacy.

The Name

- URBE : in ancient times the word Urbs was automatically used to mean Rome itself.
- CAPUT MUNDI : capital of the world
- URBE AETERNA : The Eternal City

The "Seven Hills"

Traditionally, Rome was built on seven hills, the names of which were lost over the passing of time, leaving historians slightly in doubt. However the city's ancient heart is comprised of the historical seven hills: Palatine, Aventine, Capitoline, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline and Caelian.

The "Blond Tiber"

The Blond Tiber is the river god once referred to in the elegies of ancient Rome, a god demanding respect and love which is indeed how, in a certain sense, it has remained in the minds of Romans. Over time however, they have lost contact with the river flowing through the city between the left bank, the historic centre, and the right, which was one time called the suburbs.

Roman cuisine

Rome's food has evolved through centuries and periods of social, cultural, and political changes. It became a major gastronomical centre during ancient times. Ancient Roman cuisine was highly influenced by Ancient Greek culture, and after the empire's enormous expansion exposed Romans to many new, provincial culinary habits and cooking techniques. In the beginning, the differences between social classes were not great, but disparities developed with the empire's growth. Later, during the Renaissance, Rome became well known as a centre of high-cuisine, since some of the best chefs of the time, worked for the popes. An example of this could be Bartolomeo Scappi, who was a chef, working for Pius IV in the Vatican kitchen, reaching fame with his cookbook *Opera dell'arte del cucinare*, published in 1570. Here he lists approximately 1000 recipes of the Renaissance cuisine and describes cooking techniques and tools, giving the first known picture of a fork.

Traditional Cucina Romana: The Testaccio rione, Rome's trade and slaughterhouse area, is the place where Rome's most original and traditional foods can still be found. The area was often known as the "belly" or "slaughterhouse" of Rome, and was inhabited by butchers, or *vaccinari*. Popular foods include pig's trotters, brain, and the genitals of other animals, which were often carefully cooked and richly spiced with different savouries, spices and herbs. The old-fashioned

coda alla vaccinara (oxtail cooked in the way of butchers) is still one of the city's most popular meals and is part of most of Rome's restaurants' menus. Lamb is also a very popular part of Roman cuisine, and is often roasted with spices and herbs

Pasta in Rome: Pasta is one important element of Roman cuisine. Famous pasta sauces include **amatriciana**, **carbonara**, (a sauce made with pancetta or guanciale - pig's cheek -, cheese and egg), Alfredo, (invented by the chef of restaurant "Alfredo alla Scrofa") **cacio e pepe** and **gricia**. As a matter of fact, there is a pasta museum in Rome called the Museo Nazionale della Pasticceria (the National Museum of Pasta). Rome's most common pasta shape is spaghetti, but there are many other forms.



Catch the best coffee of the town in the Sat'Eustachio, next to the INFN headquarters in the very heart of the town (Piazza Sant'Eustachio 82).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Weather

In Spring, the temperature is usually mild (T max. media in April 18°C = 65°F).

Tourist info

More tourist information is available at <http://www.turismoroma.it/>

Electricity

Voltage: 220-240 V

Frequency 50 Hz

Power sockets: F/L



Type F: This socket also works with plug C and E



Type L: This socket works with plug C

Area code

- For Italy: 0039 / +39
- For Rome: 06



Wifi – Eduroam

We recommend you to sign up for Eduroam (www.eduroam.org) as we intend to setup this secure, world-wide roaming access service at the

conference venue. This would provide an immediate access without further administrative formality. Practical eduroam information at CERN: <http://information-technology.web.cern.ch/services/Eduroam-Service> and at INFN: <https://web.infn.it/windows/index.php/istruzioni/wireless>

THE CONFERENCE VENUE

The Conference Venue

Crowne Plaza Rome-St. Peter's, Via Aurelia Antica 415, I – 00165 Rome,
Tel.+ 39 06 6642 115/141/114; stpeters@hotel-invest.com; www.hotel-invest.com

The hotel is located within a **short distance from the centre of Rome** (4 km/2.49 miles).

You can **easily reach the hotel from the airport by taxi or by using the hotel's airport shuttle bus.**



A number of rooms have been pre-booked at a **rate of 129 Euro including** an American buffet **breakfast**. City tax is excluded: 6 Euro per person per night for stays from 1 to 10 consecutive nights. Reservation method: [Electronic reservation](#), at special CERN contracted rate, can be done by entering all reservation details, together with the group **booking code "LOP"**. Participants have to **reserve before February 10, 2016**. Any later reservations will be subject to hotel availability.

Included services

Attendance fees include:

- Participation in all scientific sessions
- Welcome reception
- Banquet
- Buffet lunch on each conference day
- 4 coffee breaks per workshop day

Taxi

The easiest method to reach the hotel from the airport is by taxi: Indicate to the driver that the hotel (Crowne Plaza in Via Aurelia Antica) is outside the city walls to avoid a fixed charge of 50 Euros per trip between airport and city center.

Shuttles

Airport shuttle bus (14 euro/person) **to be reserved via dedicated e-mail link:** <http://fccw2016.web.cern.ch/fccw2016/BookShuttle/BookShuttle.html>

Shuttles leaves at fixed times and **takes 25 minutes from FCO airport to the hotel**. It **takes about 20 minutes to reach the shuttle** from exiting the airplane: Leave terminal, follow pedestrian walk

to right (never cross road) until **bus parking 30**. Standard bus is 20 places (15 persons with luggage). A larger bus or a second bus are scheduled in case of need.

Transport to city centre

Tickets for public transport can be bought in the hotel (2 Euro per ticket), or at newstands, some bars and all metro stations (1.5 Euro, 100 minutes free ride time). Also available are 24h, 48h and 72h passes, that can also be purchased online. Special prices for the combination with museum entrance are available with the RomaPass. More information in the city public transportation company web site.

Public bus stops directly outside of hotel. Take either **98 and 881** to St. Peter square (Porta Cavalleggeri stop) and the city center (terminus stop). To reach the **Metro line A** (useful to reach Termini rail station) take either **bus 889** to metro station "**Cornelia**" (4 stops) or **bus 892** to **Metro station "Baldo Degli Ubaldi"** (4 stops). See maps below for details and major Rome landmark place reachable by bus.

Hotel shuttles go to Via Leone (Vatican) and St. Peter's square in the morning and to Ponte Sisto in the afternoon for 1.5 Euro per direction.

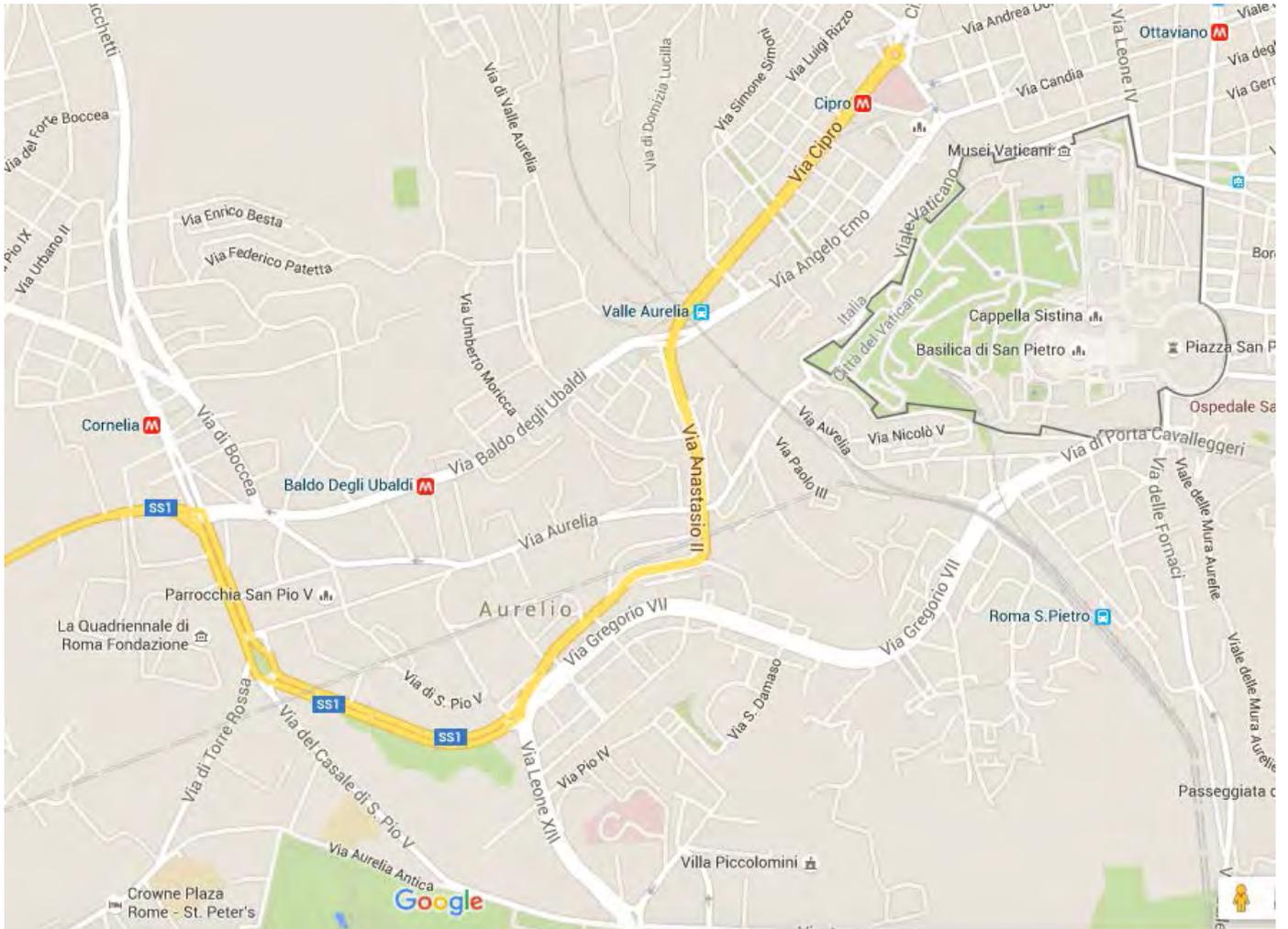
Near-by parks and villas:

For **running** and enjoying spring-time in Rome, walk down via Aurelia Antica (from the hotel turn right and follow the road on the right at the first bifurcation). In 500 m you will find the entrance to **Villa Pamphili park**, the largest park Rome (open 7:00 am to 8:00 pm). You can walk through the park and arrive to the Gianicolo park (P.za Garibaldi) and the Fontanone for one of the greatest views over Rome.



Hotels in vicinity

- Executive Style hotel (4*) www.esh-hotel.com
- EcoHotel (3*), www.ecohotelroma.com



SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

- Programme at a glance: <http://fccw2016.web.cern.ch/fccw2016/FCCWeek2016Agenda.htm>
- Detailed programme: <http://indico.cern.ch/event/438866/>

SOCIAL EVENTS

WELCOME RECEPTION

Monday, April 11

Time: 19:30 – 20:30

Location: Crowne Plaza Rome – St. Peter's hotel (Winter Garden)

Entrance with badge only. Conference registration includes 2 beverage tickets to be handed over for drinks. Additional tickets within limits can be purchased from selected persons during the reception.

GALA DINNER

Wednesday, April 13

Time: 19:30 – 23:00

Location: Crowne Plaza Rome – St. Peter's hotel (Winter Garden)

Entrance with badge only. Coloured banquet tickets handed out during registration indicate the type of food (regular, vegetarian, special).

GUIDED TOUR

Tuesday, April 12

Time: 19:00-21:00

3 hours

Sistine Chapel, entrance entitles free visit of the Vatican museum after the tour

PUBLIC EVENT

Details to be communicated in the next issue

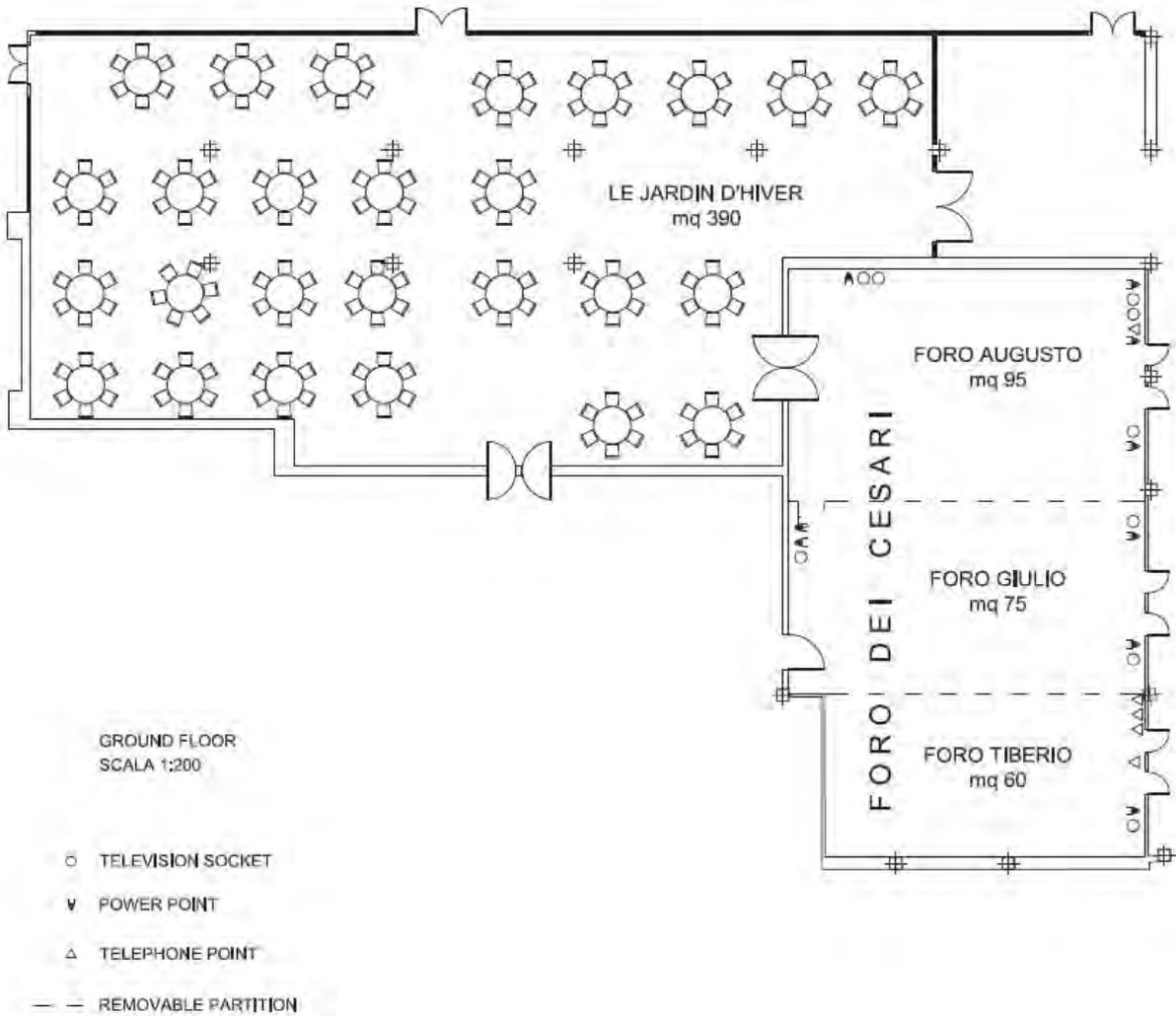
Thursday, April 14

Time: 21:00 – 23:00

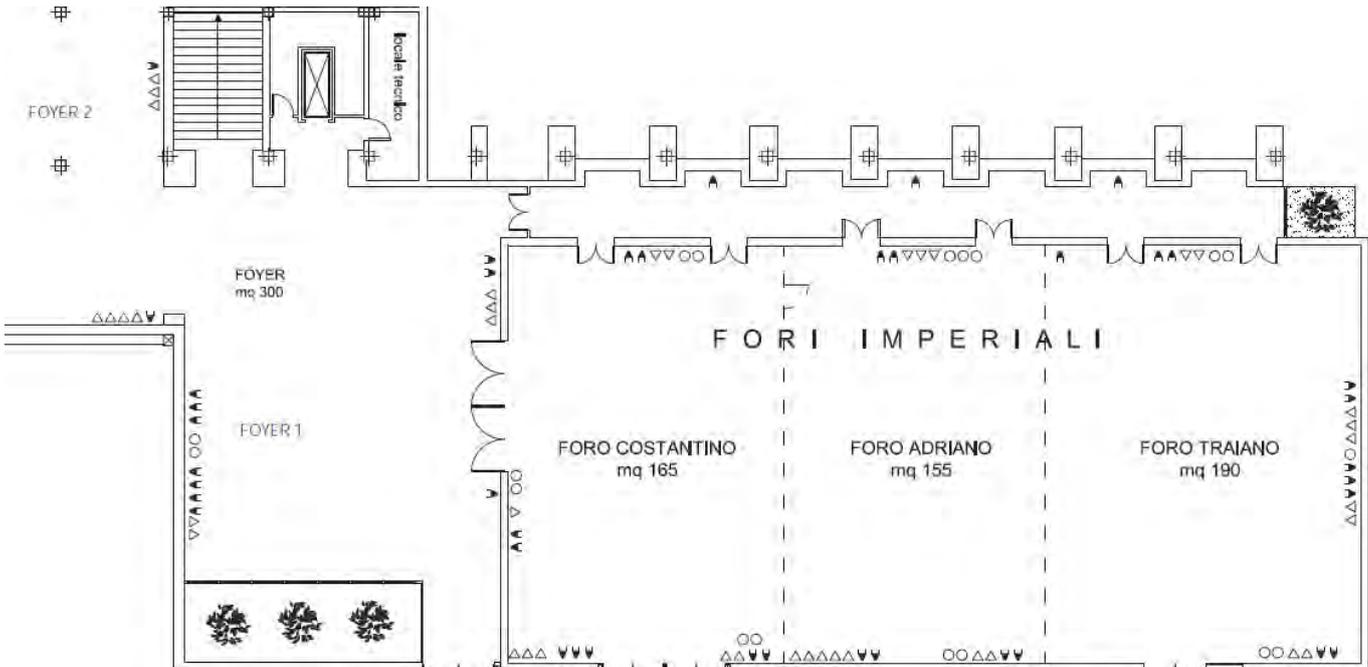
Location: **Palladium Theatre** (<http://www.uniroma3.it/en2/page.php?page=Palladium>)



GROUND FLOOR



BASEMENT FLOOR



RESTAURANTS

Around Crown Plaza hotel

- For a fine fish restaurant "Le Vele". Take 881 or 98 bus towards city center up to P.zza Pio XI (6 stops). Piazza Pio XI, 75, Tel. 06 662 2758. <http://www.le-vele.it/>
- Grilled meat or fish at "Ferro & Fuoco". Take 889 or 892 bus towards Piazzale Cornelio (3 stops). Circonvallazione Aurelia, 11, Tel. 06 6603 2638. <http://www.ferroeghisa.com/web/>
- Pasta and Italian food at "Cacio e Peppe". Take 889 or 892 bus towards Metro Cornelia/Baldo degli Ubaldi (4 stops). Via Baldo degli Ubaldi, 1, Tel. 06 6631954. <http://www.cacioepeppe.it/>

Around musei vaticani

- Piacere Molise, Via Candia 60 - 00192 ROMA tel [0639743553](tel:0639743553)

Around Palladium Theater

- Modern Roman cuisine at Ristoro degli Angeli (just in front of the theater). Via Luigi Orlando, 2, Tel. 0651436020. <http://www.ristorodegliangeli.it/>
- Typical Roman osteria "Dar Moschino". Piazza Benedetto Brin, 5, Tel. 065139473
- Very very rough Roman osteria "Ar Grottino der traslocatore". Largo delle Sette Chiese, 2, Tel. 06 5141261. <http://www.argrottinodertraslocatore.com/argrottino.html>

Typical Roman cuisine

- Osteria Da Zi Umberto, Piazza San Giovanni della Malva, 14/B, 00153 Rome, 06/5816646; https://www.facebook.com/pages/Osteria-Da-Zi-Umberto/145281948875249#_=_
- Trattoria degli amici, Piazza Sant'Egidio, 6, 00153 Rome, +39 06 580 6033, <http://www.trattoriadegliamici.org>
- MASTRO CICCIA, Via del Governo Vecchio, 76, 00186 Roma,
- Antica birreria Peroni, 19, V. S. Marcello - 00187 Roma (RM)
- Meo Patacca, Piazza dei Mercanti, 30 Roma, https://www.tripadvisor.it/Restaurant_Review-g187791-d1034641-Reviews-Osteria_da_Meo_Patacca-Rome_Lazio.html
- Asino cotto, Via dei Vascellari, 48, 00153 Roma
- Dar Buttero Hostaria, Via Della Lungaretta, 156, 00153 Roma
- Ristorante Laganà, Via dell'Orso, 44, 00186 Roma
- Giggetto al Portico D'Ottavia, Via del Portico D'Ottavia, 21, 00186 Roma
- Trattoria da Gino, Vicolo Rosini, 4, 00186 Roma
- Osteria Maracuja, Largo Corrado Ricci 1, 00184 Roma, Italia
- Le mani in pasta, Via Dei Genovesi, 37, 00153 Roma, Italia
- Romolo e Remo, Via Pannonia, 22-26, 00183

Pizza

- Pizzeria ai Marmi, Viale Trastevere 53, 00153 Rome, 065800919, http://www.tripadvisor.com/Restaurant_Review-g187791-d1014758-Reviews-Pizzeria_Ai_Marmi-Rome_Lazio.html

Pizza (no fritti)

- Ristorante Sette Oche in Altalena, Via dei Salumi, 36, 00153 Roma, <http://www.setteoche.com>

Roma sparita

- Piazza di Santa Cecilia, 24, 00153 Roma, +39 06 580 0757, <http://www.romasparita.com>
- Bir & Fud - Via Benedetta 23 – Roma, <http://birandfud.it>

A very good bread

- Le Levain Bakery, Via Luigi Santini, 22, 00153 Roma, Phone:+39 06 6456 2880
http://www.tripadvisor.com/Restaurant_Review-g187791-d7592193-Reviews-Le_Levain_Roma-Rome-Lazio.html

Fish restaurant

- Ripa 12, Via F. Ripa 12, +39 06 5809093 – +39 338 21 53 824 <http://www.ripa12.com>
- Ostriche a colazione, Via dei Vascellari, 21, 00152 Roma

Gelato Fior di Luna

- Via della Lungaretta, 96 | Trastevere, 00153 Roma, +39 (0)664561314,
http://www.tripadvisor.it/Restaurant_Review-g187791-d1811392-Reviews-Fior_di_Luna-Rome-Lazio.html