

REVEALING ROME'S WATER-BASED CULTURE

A RESILIENT, DYNAMIC AND INTERACTIVE LAYER

Tu Delft Master of Landscape Architecture
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Fisrt Mentor: Inge Bobbink
Second Mentor: Claudiu Forgaci
P5 - 02.06.2020

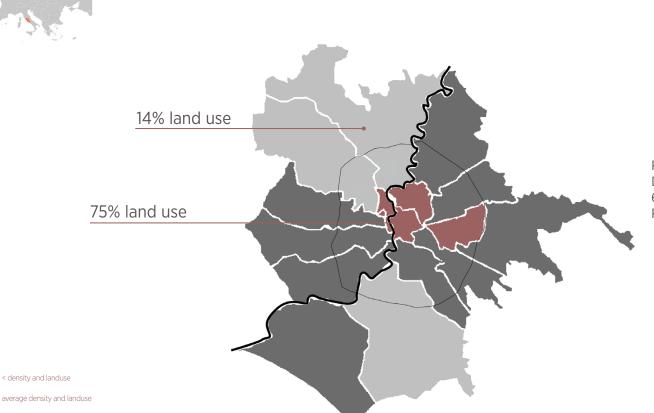
< density and landuse

> density and landuse

2.9 M

1,285 km²

SURFACE AREA OF THE



ROME IS SUBDIVIDED INTO 15 MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS. 66% OF THE ROMAN POPULATION RESIDES IN THE CAPITAL.

Rome Statistical Office, Registry Data, 2017. Data relevant to 2016







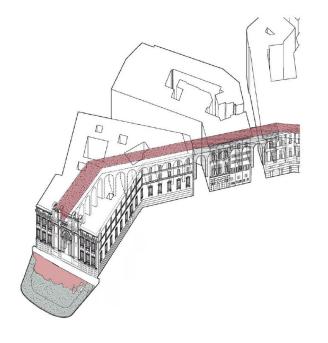










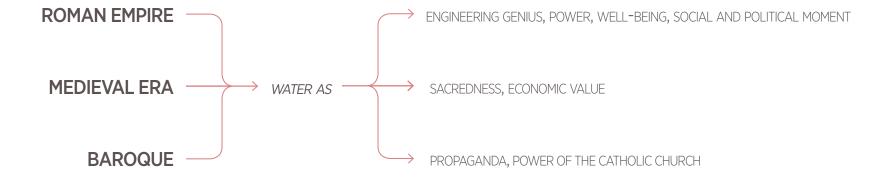


MOSTRA D'ACQUA

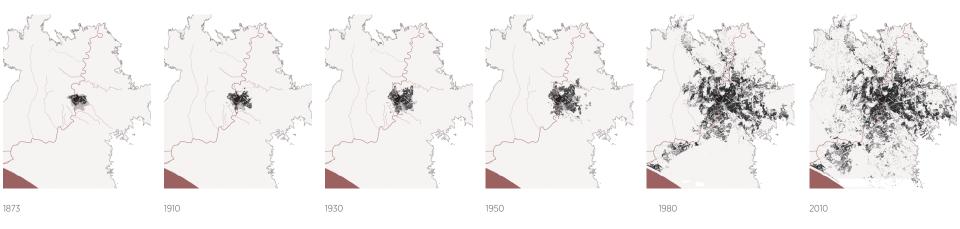
WATER SHOW

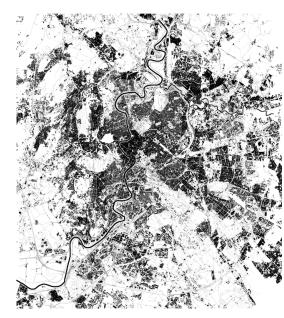
FROM LATIN: MOSTRARE to show, to reveal, to exhibit

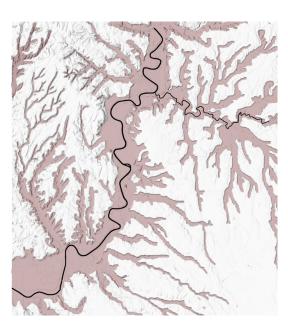




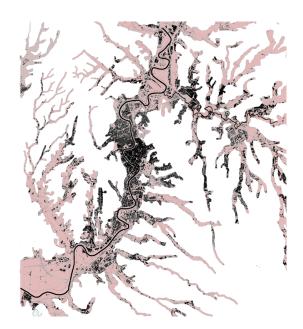
BUT TODAY?



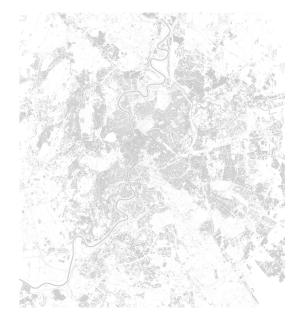


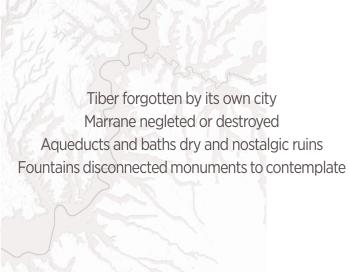






Combination of previous map: the city is built on water







Map of the built city in 2010

Hydrography Man

Combination of previous map: the city is built on water







Fishing on the Marrana (1920)



Swimmable Tiber (1953)







No trace of the old water battle

Disappeared Marrana

Desolated Tiber

The objective of this research is to *mostrare*, reveal, once again all the water elements that have characterized the city of Rome

green and blue system

water-based tourist routes

flood resilient interventions

adaptive and resilient city

How can both natural water and water management elements of ancient Rome be revealed and integrated in a resilient green and blue strategy, which enriches the ecological and experiential qualities of the public space?



LANDSCAPE AS PALIMPSEST

A very old text or document in which writing has been removed and covered or replaced by new writing.

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus

LANDSCAPE BIOGRAPHY

Landscape biography focuses on the multidimensional (cultural, social and economic) aspect of landscape changes within a certain period or the "layerdness" of landscape at specific moments in time.

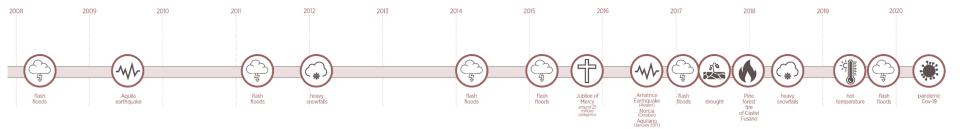
Renes, 2015

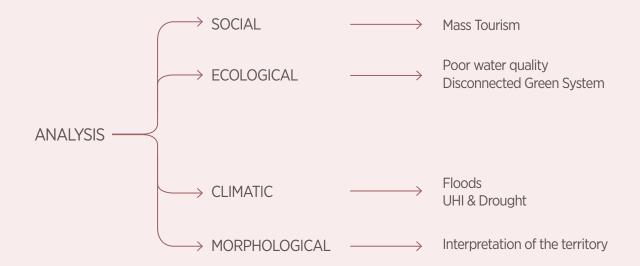
URBAN RESILIENCE

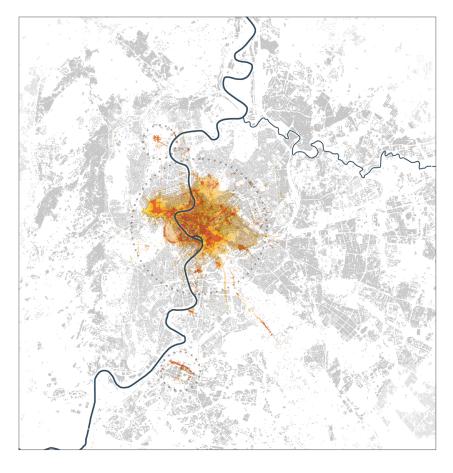
The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

100 Resilient city, 2017

SHOCKS & STRESS







MASS TOURISM

> 25,000 MONUMENTS

In Rome there are more than 25,000 points of historical, artistic and archaeological interest, undoubtedly an unequalled record.

32 km2 HISTORIC CENTER

The historic center of Rome has been in the Unesco list of World Heritage Sites since 1980.

TOURISM IN ITALY (milion)

0	 30 M
ROME	
MILAN	
VENICE	
NAPLES	





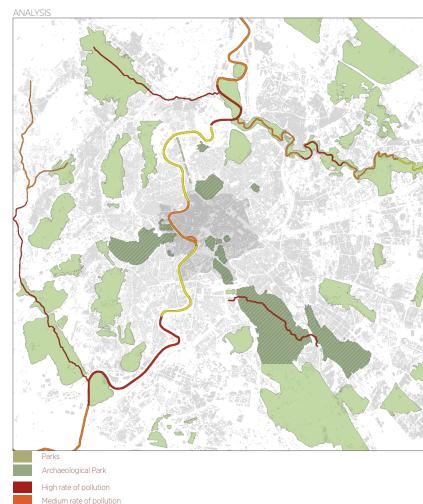




Area with a high concentration of tourist

Area with a medium concentration of tourist

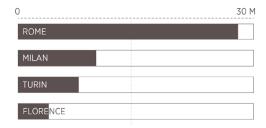
Area with a low concentration of tourist



GREEN AND BLUE STRUCTURE

827 km² Surface area of natural capital

URBAN GREEN SPACES OF HISTORICAL, ARTI-STIC AND CULTURAL VALUE (SQ M)

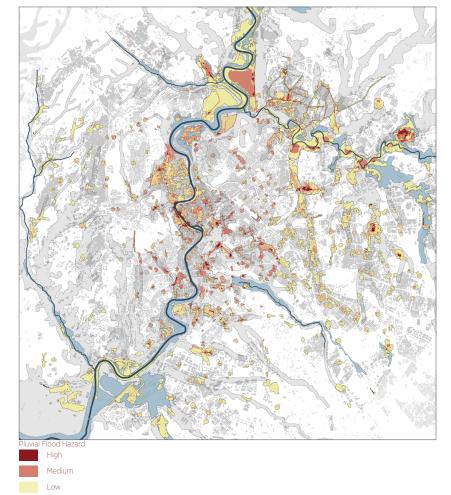


- Protected areas 87.800 ha
- Parks and natural reserves 41,000 ha
- Agricultural areas 53,000 ha
- Archaeological parks 11,000 ha
- Public green under management 3,900 ha









FLOODS

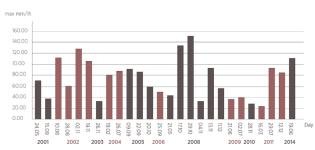
> 250,000 PEOPLE AT RISK OF **FLOODS**

More than 250,000 citizens live in areas where there is a high risk of flooding, one of the highest in Europe.



DOCUMENTED PLUVIAL FLOODS BETWEEN 2001-2014

The number of observed floods considerably rose from 2008







$\Delta T(u-r)$ [K]

UHI & DROUGHT

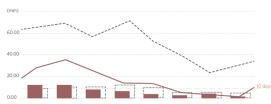
31 °C HEAT ISLAND

A study carried out by the Institute of Biometeorology of the National Research Council estabilished the risky situation created by heat islands amongst vulnerable people. In Rome the highest risk is recorded in the summer months when the ground temporatures reaches 31°C

CNR, 2015

-52 % RAINFALL AVERAGE

In 2017 rainfalls decreased with respect to the historical averages.



Coldiretti 2017

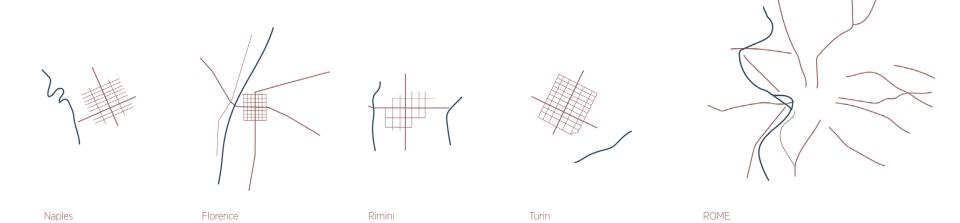


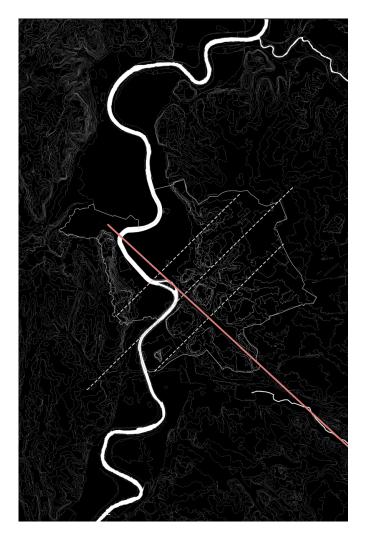
6 An average UHI
map, considering
4 the difference in

the difference in temperature between the urban and rural

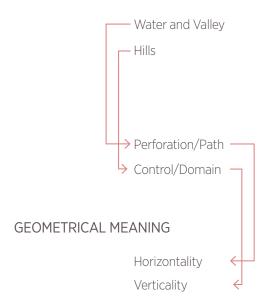
 $_{1} \qquad \text{ area } (\Delta T_{(u\text{-}r)})$

MORPHOLOGY

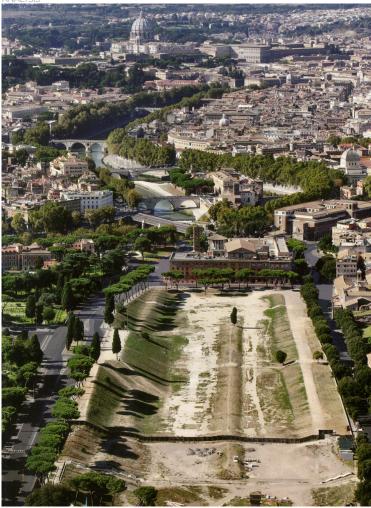




GEOGRAPHICAL MEANING







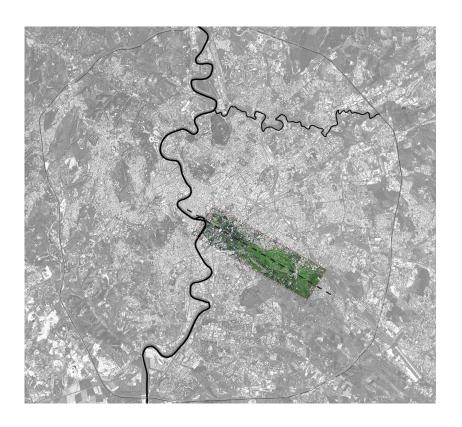
"First of all man aims to specify the natural structure. Where nature [...] indicates a direction, he opens a path".

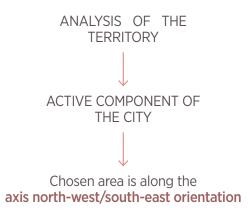
(Norberg-Schulz, 1981)

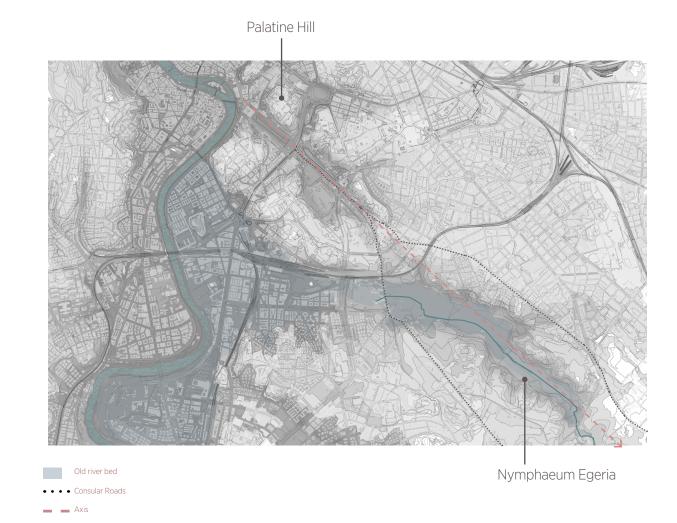
DUALISM — AXIALITY = synthesis of the place

The geographic interpretation of the place led to the identification of axes capable of tracing a synthesis of the place itself

Territory determines the city's structure, which is only apparently chaotic





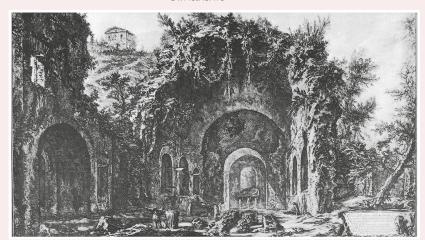




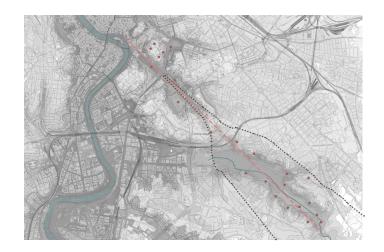


The grief of others could not ease the woe of sad Egeria, and she laid herself down at a mountain's foot, dissolved in tears, till moved by pity for her faithful sorrow, Diana changed her body to a spring, her limbs into a clear continual stream.

Ov. Met. 15.479



Giovanni Battista Piranes, The So-called Grotto of Egeria, 1772, Harvard Art Museums/Fogg Museum



Archaeological and Historical Relevance

rapid connection

fertility of the soils of volcanic origin

abundance of water























Ecological Relevance

green corridor

entry of natural elements into the urban core

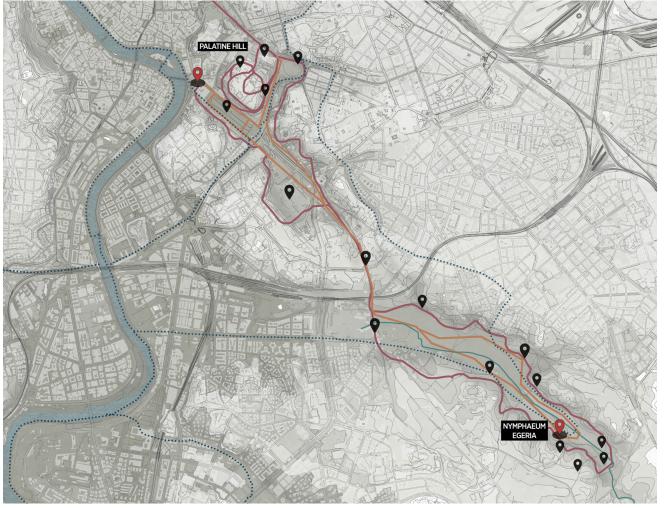
extremely fragmented eco-mosaic

CITY CENTRE \longrightarrow SUBURBAN

 $\mathsf{GREY} \longrightarrow \mathsf{GREEN}$

URBAN \longrightarrow RURAL

 $HISTORY \longrightarrow MYTH$



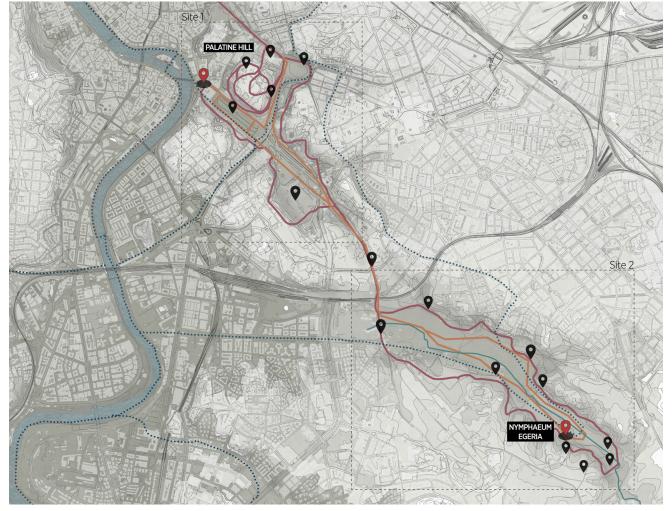
The aim is to enhance the valley from a naturalist and archaeological point of view, promoting the culture of water both for understanding and respecting the water and for emphasizing the value of historical testimonies related to its use.



Interesting Point



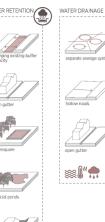
Route B

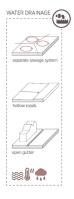


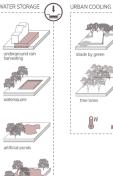
GENERIC TOOLBOX

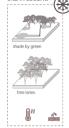
The following toolbox includes climate adaptation solutions that address issues as cloudburst flooding, heat stress, drought and river and pluvial floods, subdivided in 9 categories.

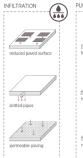


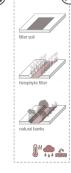


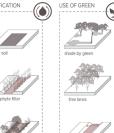


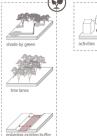




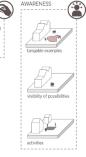








PARTECIPATION

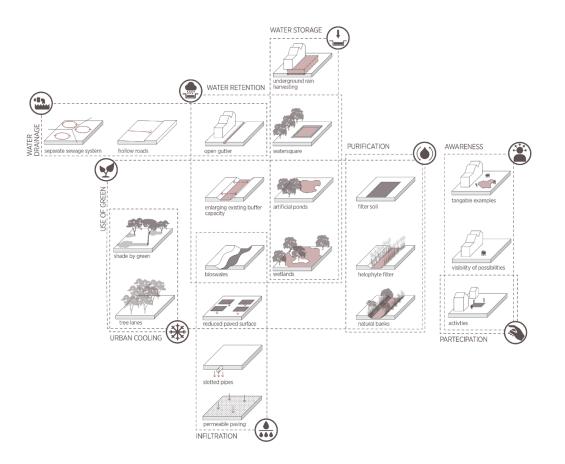




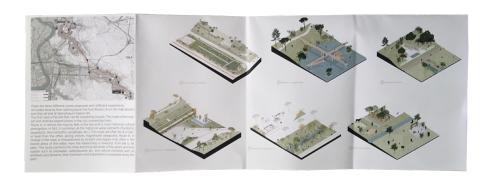




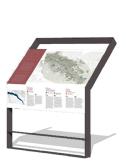
urban heat islands













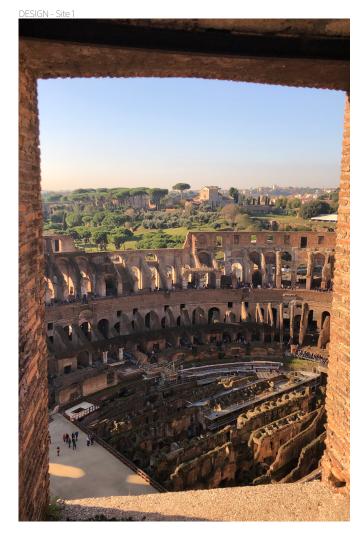
BROCHURE - INFO POINT - TOURIST SIGNS - WORKSHOPS

involving the local community

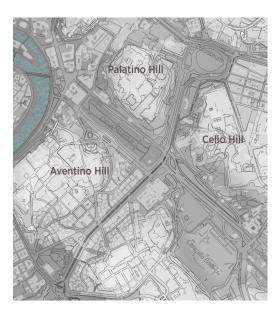
educate people

collaborative participation

eco tourism



SITE 1 - Historical City Centre



OPPORTUNITIES



The Circus Maximus with its wide green areas



Domus Severiane: here the enclosed space give a different perception of the area



Colosseum plaza with the Arch of Constantine: the space is suitable for a design intervention



View of the Colosseum from the Palatine Hill



View of the Roman Forum from the Palatine hill



View of the Circus Maximus from the Palatine hill

CRITICAL ISSUES



Large unused spaces



Traffic



High presence of cars and parking lots, little green



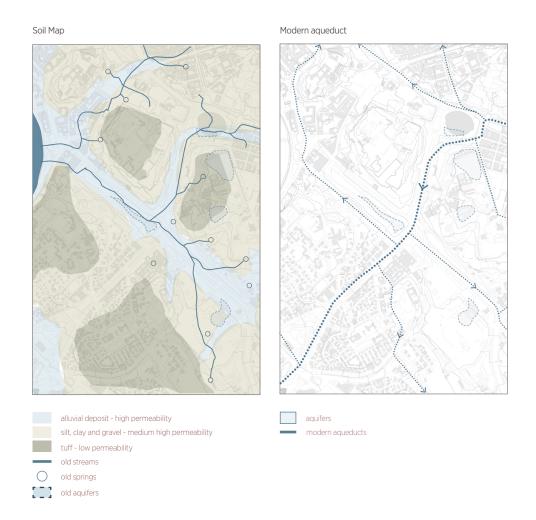
Low maintenance of green areas



The fenses physically separate the visitors from the site

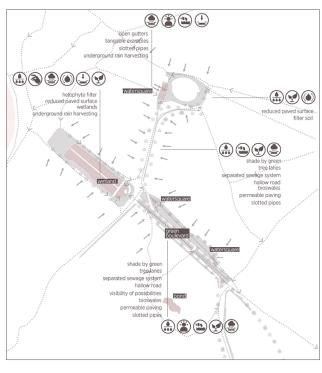


Large bare spaces of trees increase the perception of emptiness and warmth





Proposed green and blue system





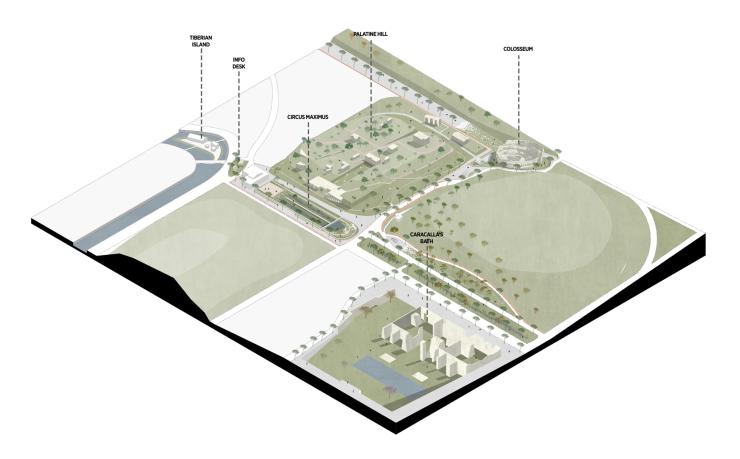
MASTERPLAN

- Water Square
 Aqueduct
 Nymphaeum
 Terraces
 Stage
 Urban Wetland
 Skate Park/Watersquare

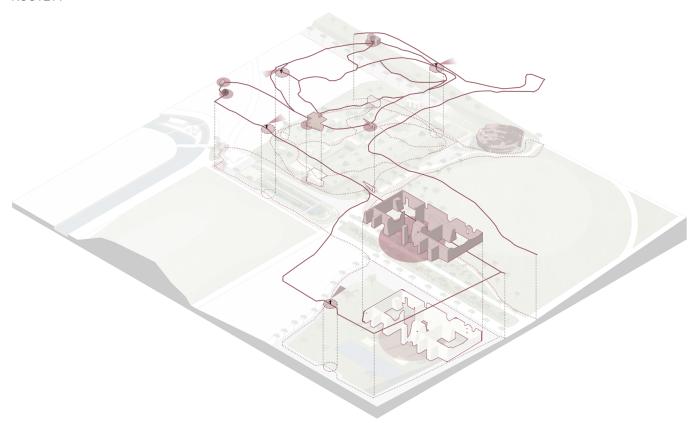
Routes Map



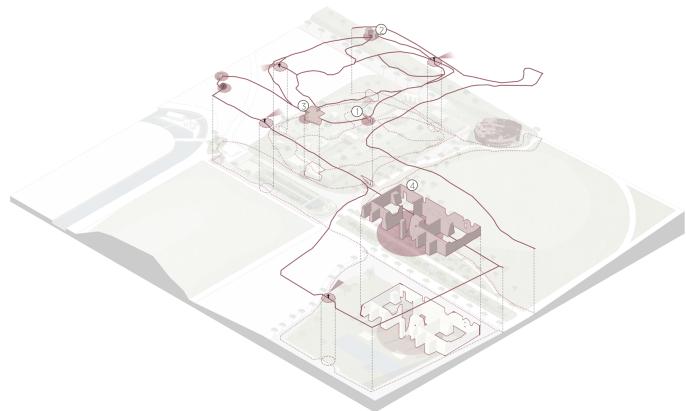




ROUTE A



ROUTE A





1. Aqueduct Claudio



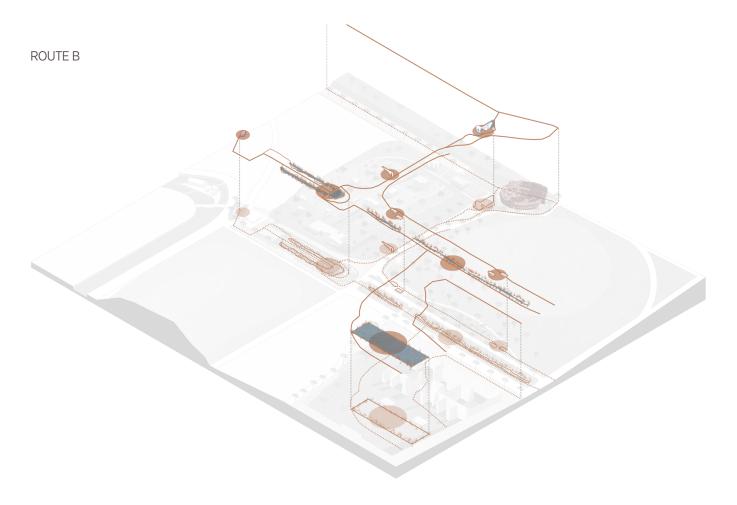
2. Ninfeo degli Specchi

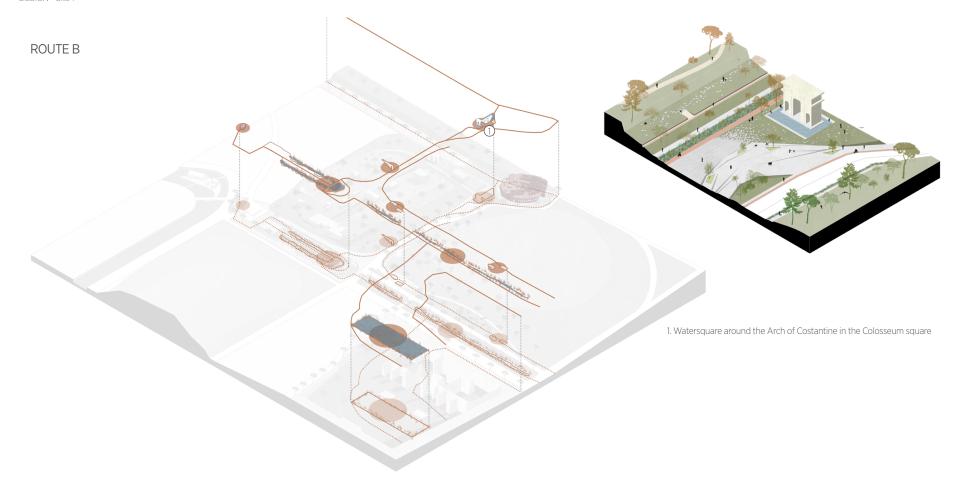


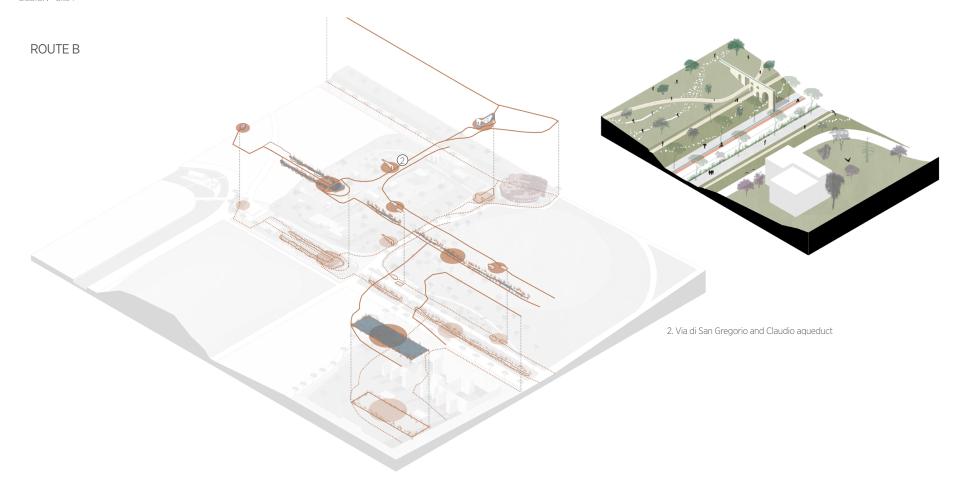
3. Settimio Severio's Bath

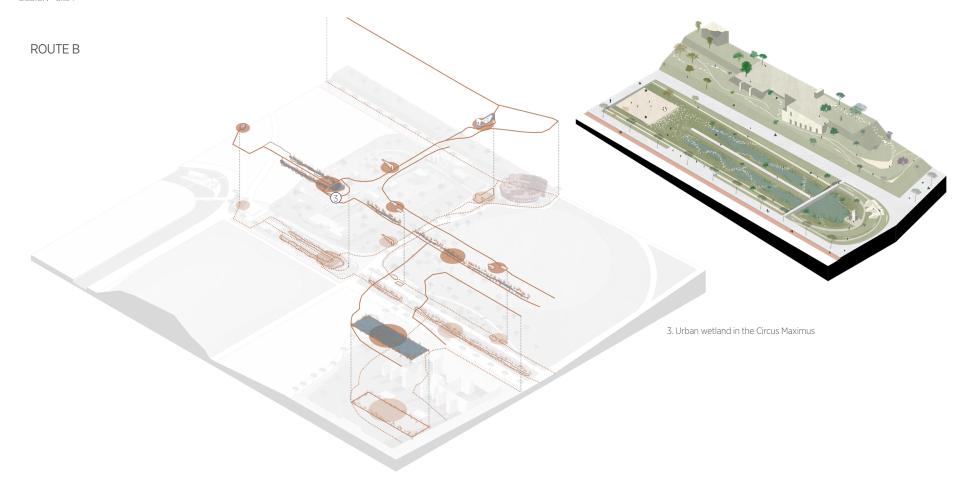


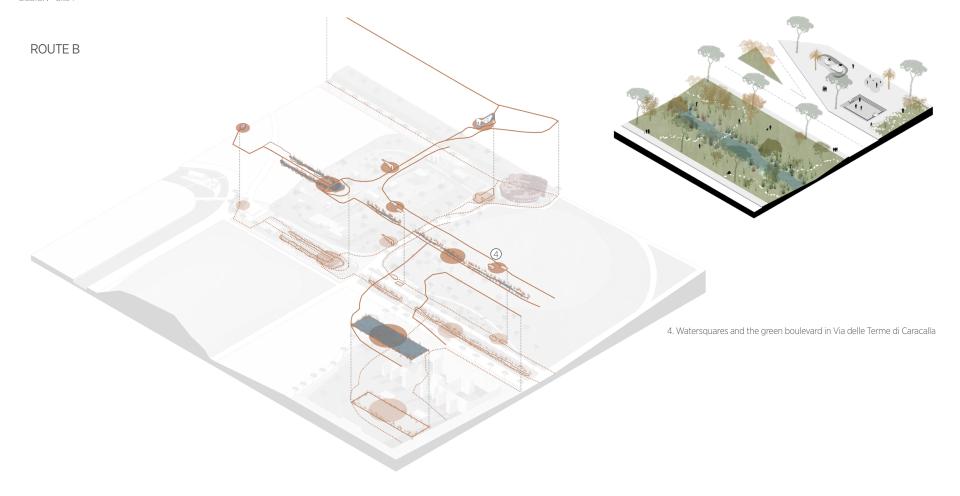
4. Caracalla's Bath











TODAY

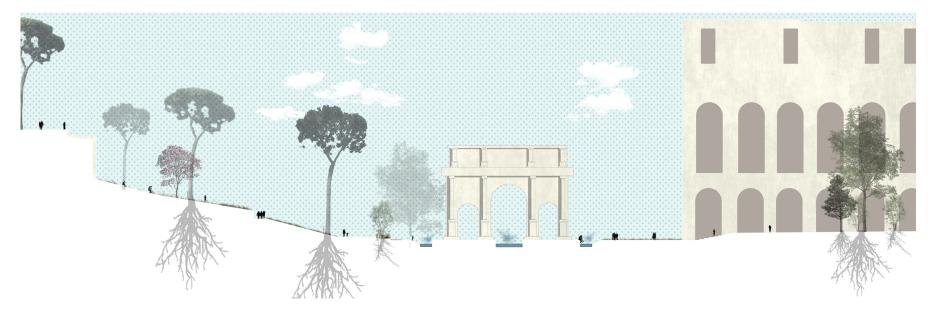












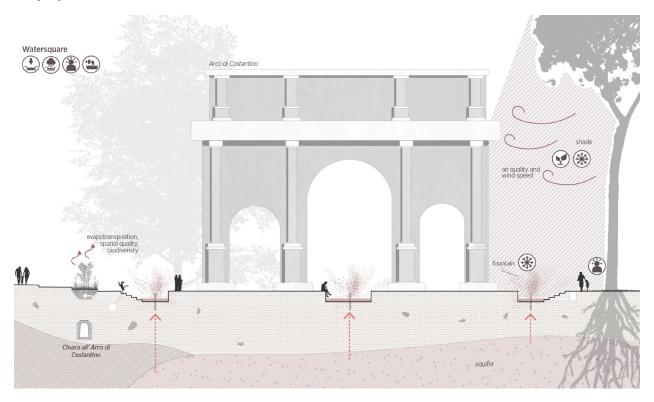




alluvial deposit - high permeability

4 aquifer

(1/3)



alluvial deposit - high permeability

4 aquifer

1111

TODAY





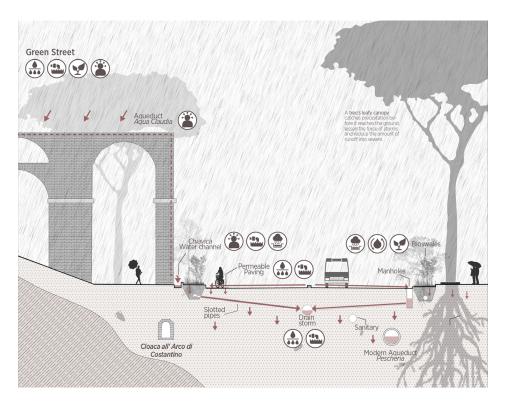








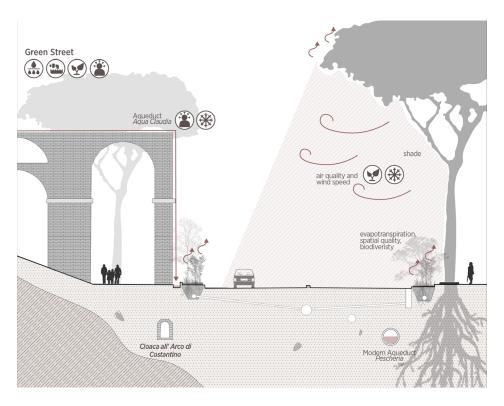




alluvial deposit - high permeability

.: 4 aqu

aquifer



alluvial deposit - high permeability

· 4 aqu

aquifer

11/13



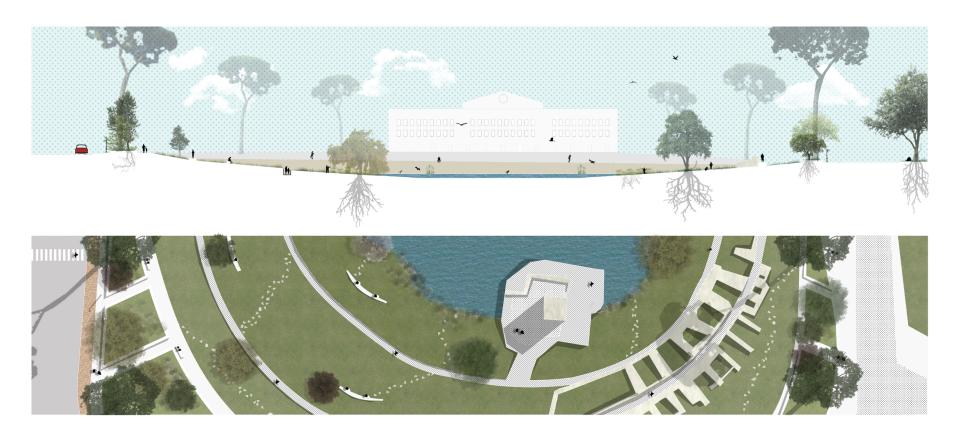


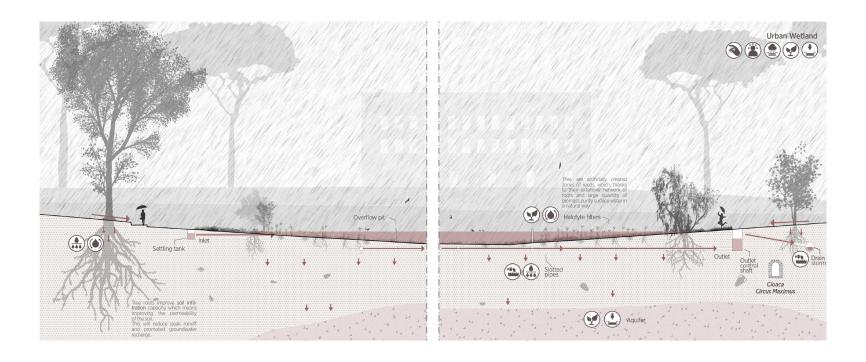








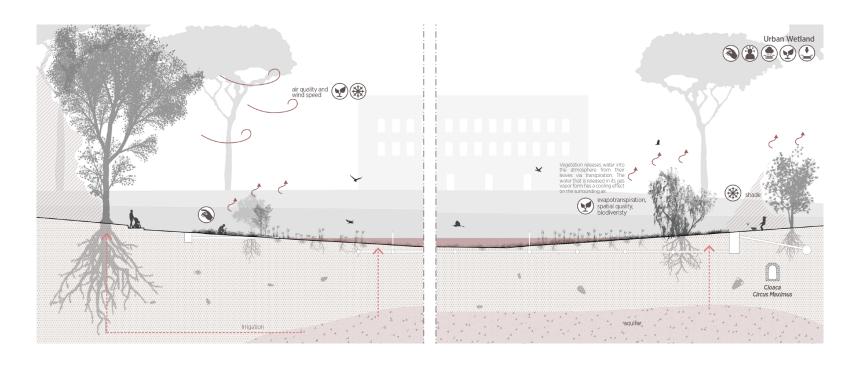




alluvial deposit - high permeability

.: 4 aquif

11/3



alluvial deposit - high permeability

TODAY

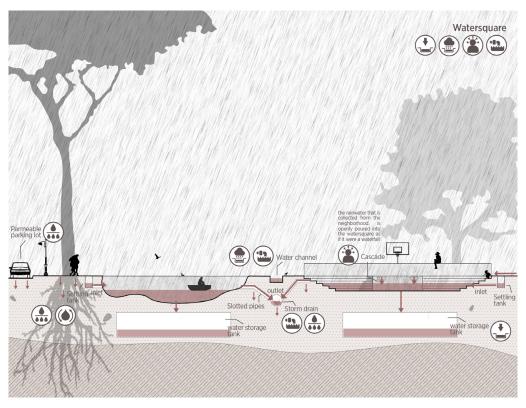






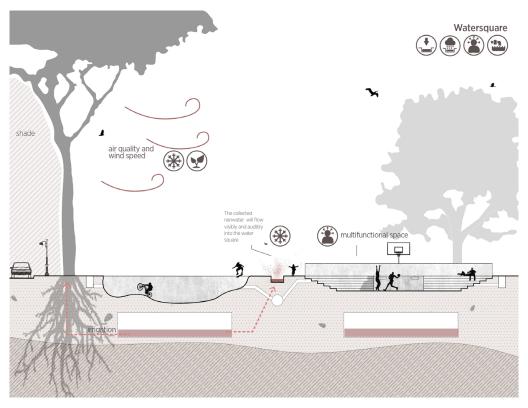






alluvial deposit - high permeability

.: 4 aquifer



alluvial deposit - high permeability

aquifer

1111









Andropogon scoparius



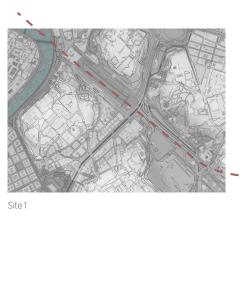
Phragmites australis



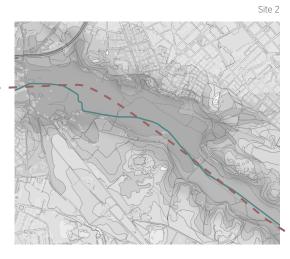
Ajuga reptans



Lathyrus pratensis



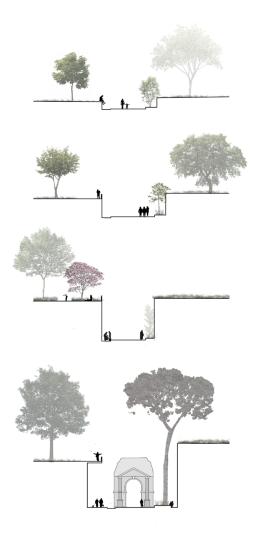


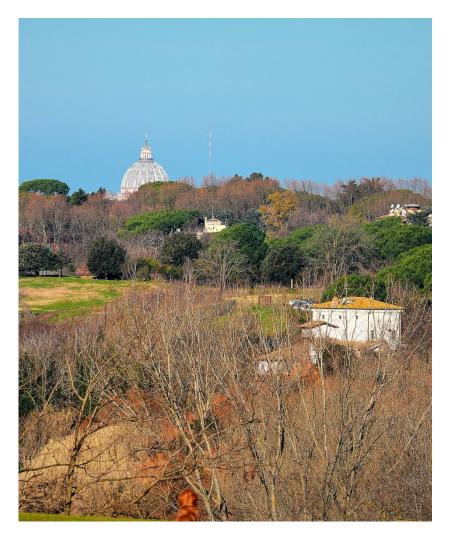




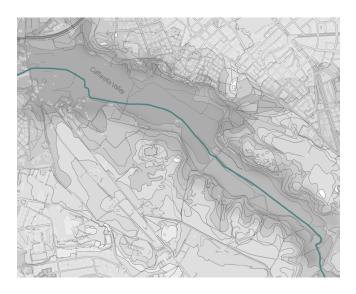








SITE 2 - Caffarella Park



VIEWS AND PANORAMAS







NATURE AND HISTORY







FAUNA





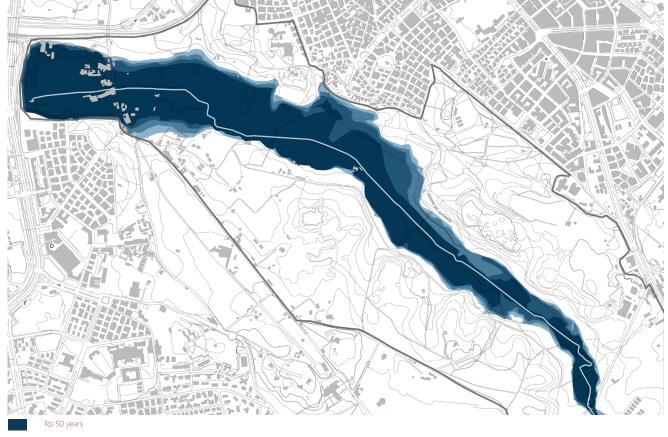


FLORA













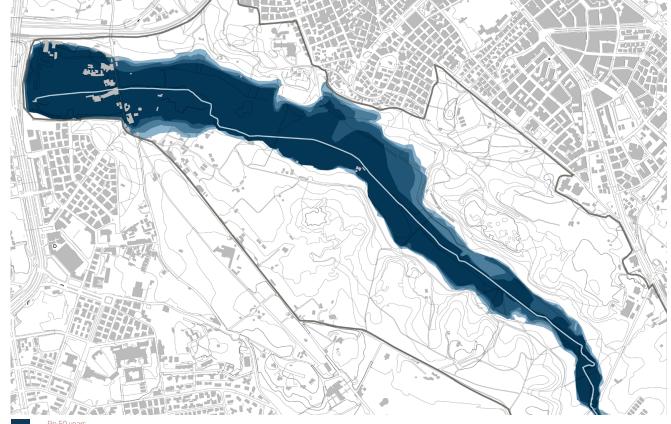


Rp 100 years

Rp= Return Period: is an average time between events Rp 200 years such floods to

Rp 500 years occur

Caffarella Park border









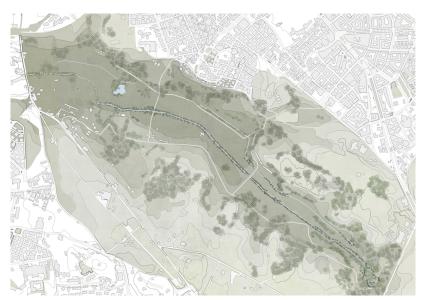
Rp 50 years

Rp 100 years

Rp 200 years

Rp 500 years

Caffarella Park border



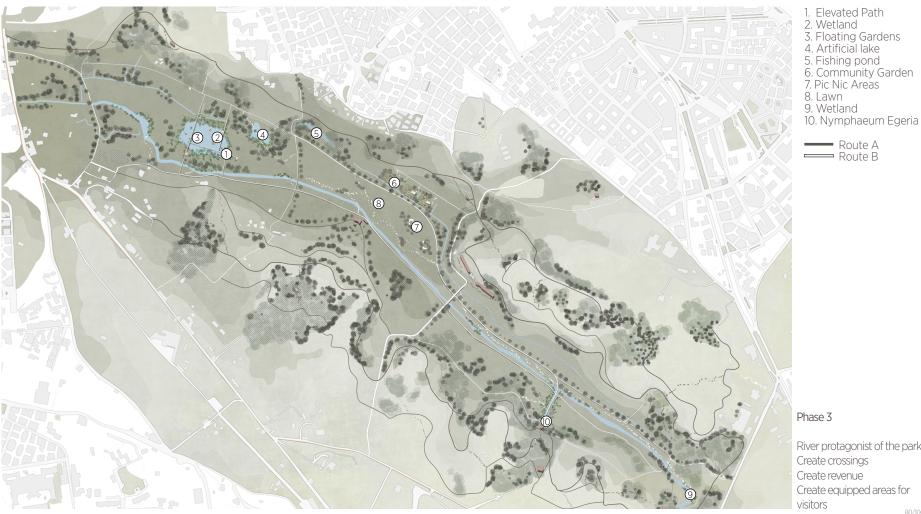
Actual Situation - Phase 1

River small section
River covered with riparian vegetation
Few crossings
Few entrances on the south west side
Park not equipped



Phase 2

Widen the river section (room for the river) Clean up the banks Create wetland Enlarge the existing lake Retrace the ancient waterways



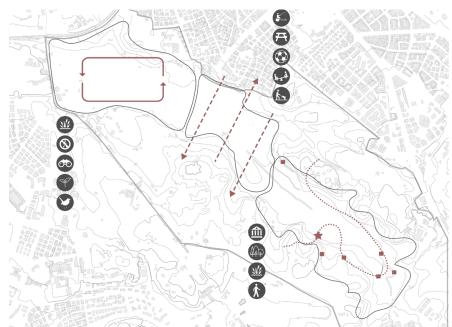
1. Elevated Path

8. Lawn 9. Wetland 10. Nymphaeum Egeria

Route A Route B

Phase 3

River protagonist of the park Create crossings Create revenue Create equipped areas for visitors



Functions-Accessibility

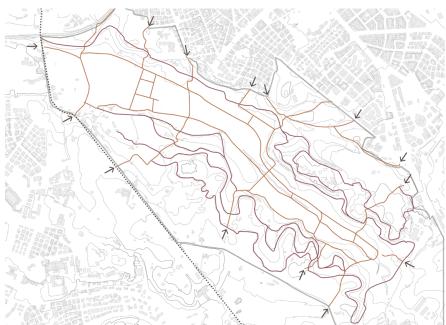


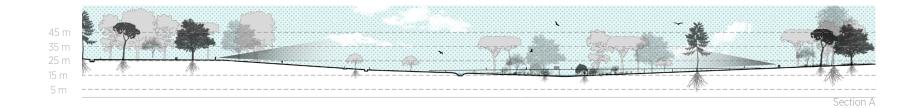
Water behaviour

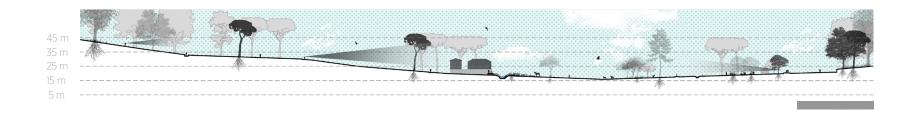


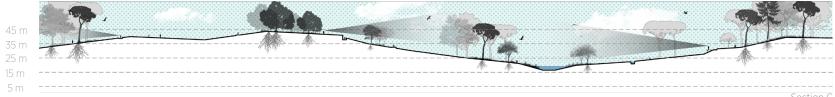
Green & and blue system

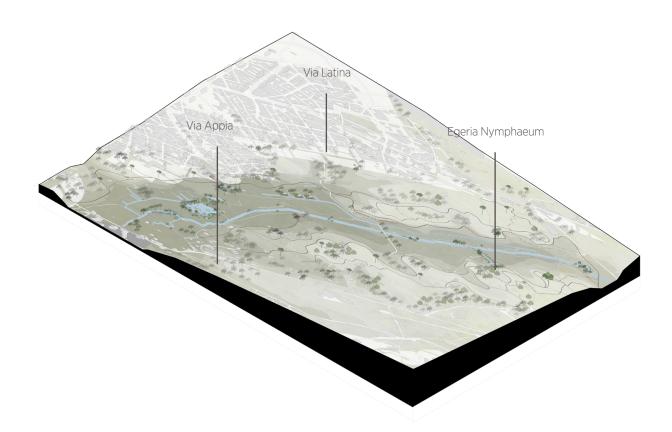
Routes map

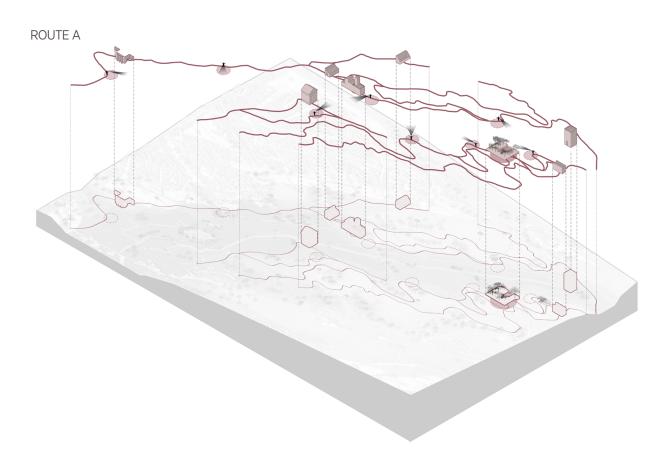


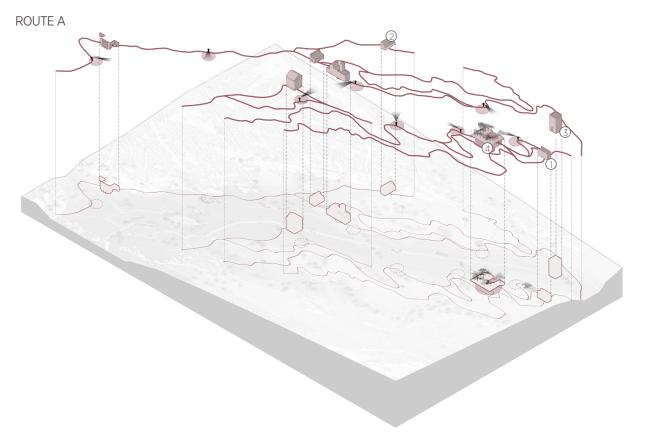


















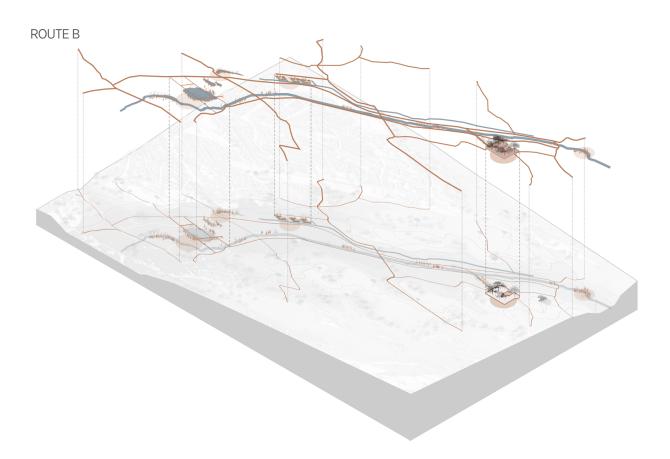
2. Roman water tank

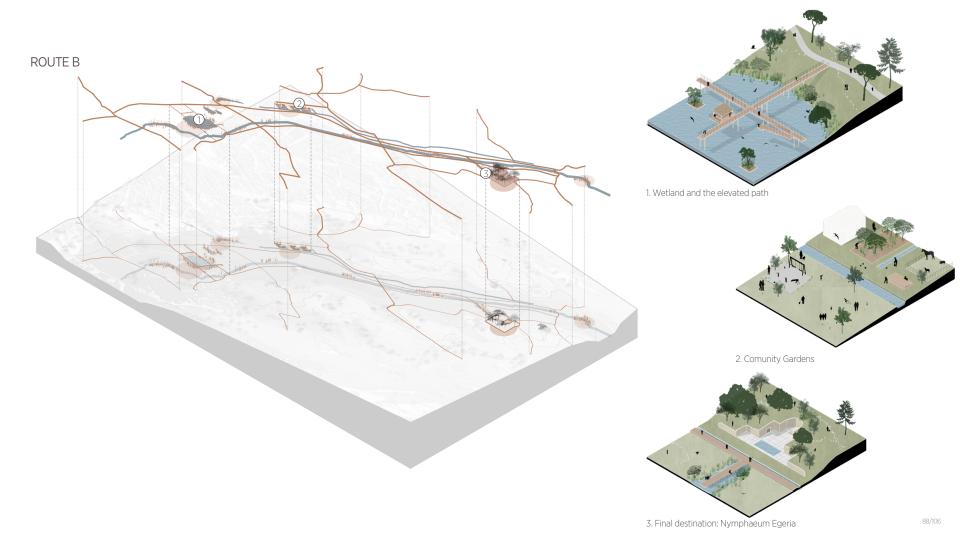


3. Torre Valca



4. Nymphaeum Egeria





1. Wetland and the elevated path







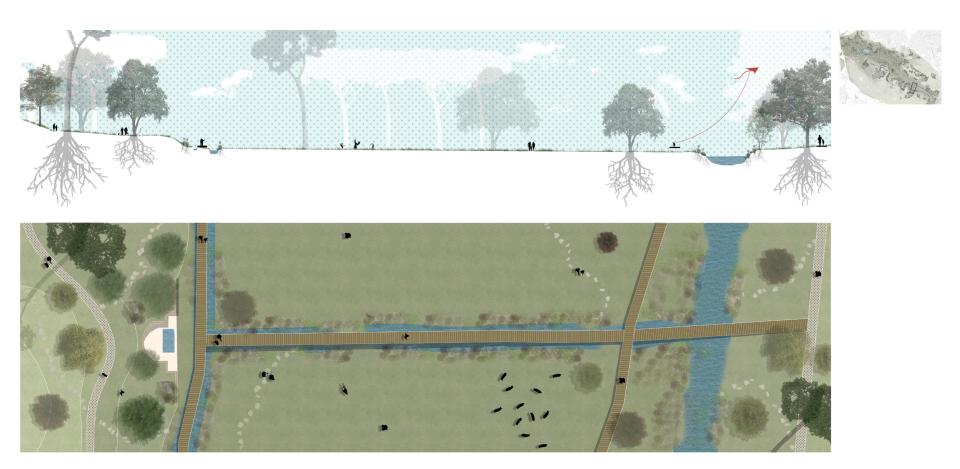
2. Comunity Gardens







3. Final destination: Nymphaeum Egeria









Roman Tuff







Acorus calamus



Sagittaria latifolia



Lythrum salicaria



Iris versicolor



Nymphoides aquatica

A day in Rome ...

with the guide in your hands, let's go!

























