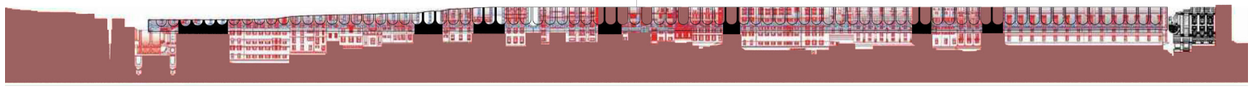
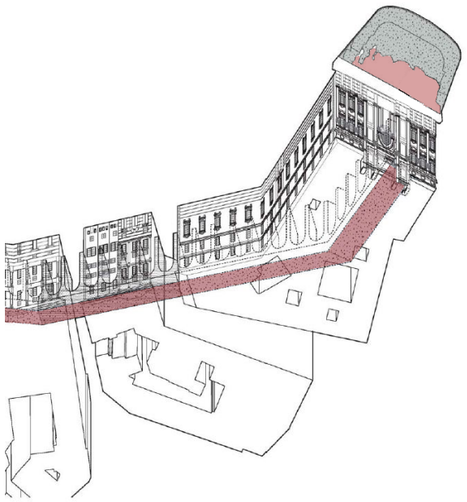
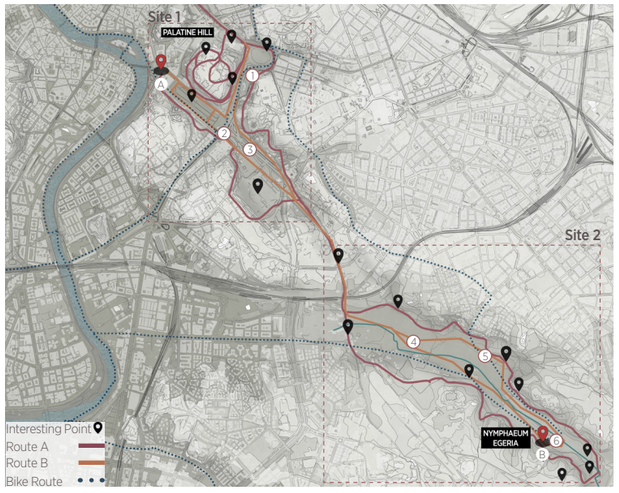


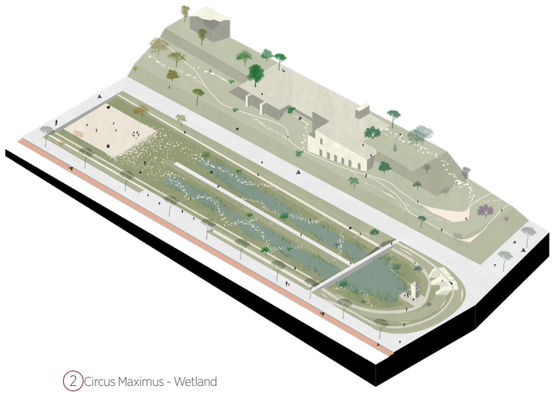
Strolling through the city of Rome, we marvel at the pure abundance of water: Trevi Fountain, Fountain of the Four Rivers, Fountain of the Boat and not to mention the so-called *nasoni*, drinking water devices scattered all over the city.
However, nowadays this great abundance of fountains became a mere object of contemplation, a static, though beautiful, monument. Rarely we stop to consider how such ambitious displays was made possible.
Where does the water comes from?
In the Italian vocabulary, we describe the great and monumental fountains as *Mostra d'acqua*. Mostra comes from the Latin word *mostrare* that in English means to reveal, to show, to exhibit. These beautiful fountains were, in fact, the terminal of an incredible complex water system, the aqueduct. The fountains, therefore, proves to be only the endpoint of a project of much larger dimensions, part of a system much more complex than it seems, today unknown to most.
Rome hides in the basements of the palaces or in the alleys of the centre or within the walls of the houses an identity that links the city to the water, to the terrain, to the landscape, to the subsoil.
The objective of this guide is to *mostrare*, reveal, the water elements, both ancient and modern ones, that characterize the city of Rome, look at the city through a new and unusual lens.
You will discover the relationship that exists between Rome and nature, water, topography and the importance of modern and ancient aquatic elements in the city.

If you're curious, it is time to start. Have a good trip!

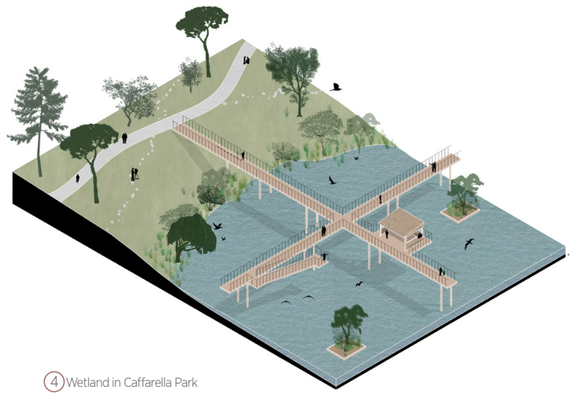




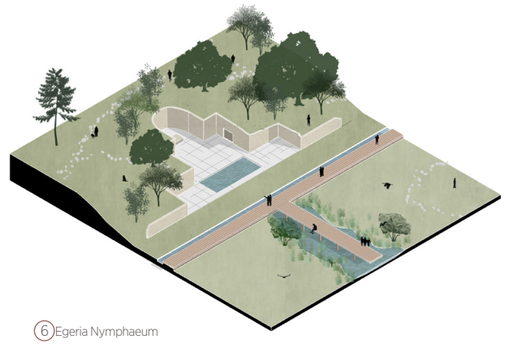
There are three different routes proposed with different experiences.
All routes have as their starting point the Foro Boario (A on the map above), and they all end at Nymphaeum Egeria (B).
The first road is the one that can be covered by bicycle. This route is the longest and involves several places in the city, connecting them.
Route A, in red on the map by feet, is the one with a more historical-cultural prerogative, in fact, it combines all the historical water elements (fountains, aqueducts, thermal baths, nymphaea, etc.). This route will often be at a higher level than the other, giving visitors magnificent viewpoints. Route B, in orange in the map, is characterized by straight and regular lines often in the lowest areas of the valley. Here the relationship is reversed: from see to be seen. This route connects the more technical elements of the green and blue system such as bioswales, watersquares etc. and natural elements such as wetlands and streams, their functions and importance is explained along the path.



2 Circus Maximus - Wetland

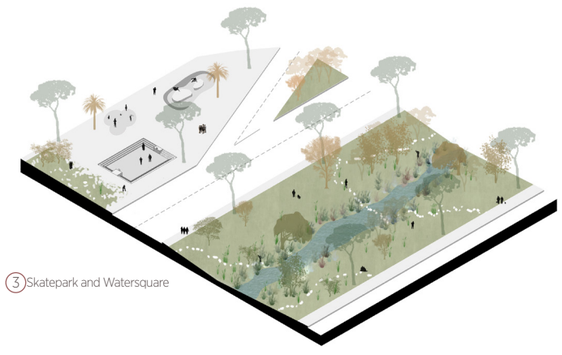


4 Wetland in Caffarella Park

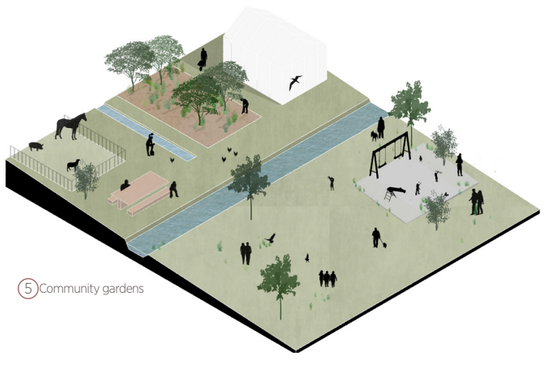


6 Egeria Nymphaeum

1 Costantine Arch - Watersquare



3 Skatepark and Watersquare



5 Community gardens

REVEALING ROME'S WATER-BASED CULTURE

A RESILIENT, DYNAMIC AND INTERACTIVE LAYER

The unprecedented guide towards the discovery of Rome's water-based identity

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An exciting and unusual guidebook that will show you the city of Rome like you've never seen before.
Following the designed routes, let yourself be enchanted by both historical and modern aquatic elements of the city, which will lead you to discover a history, culture and identity of Rome, unknown to the most.

1. Water Square
2. Nymphaeum
3. Aqueduct
4. Baths of Septimius Severus
5. Terraces
6. Stage
7. Circus Maximus/ Urban Wetland
8. Skate Park/Watersquare

0 100 m 250 m

N

1

2

4

5

7

9. Elevated path
10. Wetland
11. Floating gardens
12. Artificial lake
13. Fishing pond
14. Community garden
15. Pic-nic areas
16. Lawn
17. Wooden path
18. Wetland
19. Nymphaeum Egeria

0 100 m 250 m

N

9

17

18

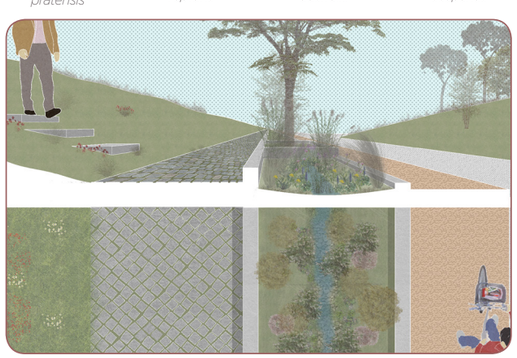
Bioswales promotes almost 68% of rainwater infiltration into the soil. They are, in fact, long, narrow landscaped depressions with slight longitudinal slopes. They are primarily used to convey stormwater runoff on the land's surface while also providing water quality treatment. As water flows through a vegetated swale, it is slowed by the interaction with plants and soil, allowing sediments to settle out. Pollutants are entrapped by vegetation or broken down by microbial action, rendering the water cleaner. Some water is taken up by plants, and some infiltrates through well-drained soil. The remaining water that continues to flow downstream travels more slowly than it would through pipes in a conventional stormwater conveyance system.

Lathyrus pratensis

Ajuga reptans

Phragmites australis

Andropogon scoparius



DID YOU KNOW THAT ... ?

Acorus calamus *Sagittaria latifolia* *Lythrum salicaria* *Iris versicolor* *Nymphoides aquatica*

The implementation of artificial **wetlands** improves the liveability of the city, downstream flood reduction, water availability during periods of drought and they are extremely important for the purification of the water.
Constructed wetlands or **helophyte filters** are natural wastewater treatment systems. These systems consist of beds or channels which have been planted with helophytes (water loving plants), which rely upon physical, chemical and biological processes to remove contaminants from wastewater.