LAZIO.

ITINERARIES AND ROUTES: ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME

ITINERARI E PERCORSI: TUTTE LE STRADE PORTANO A ROMA
Founded by the Etruscans, Viterbo is also known as “la Città dei Papi” (the city of Popes). The Farnese family left here gems such as “la Rocca dei Papi” and “la Rocca del Cardinale Albornoz”. The “Macchina di Santa Rosa”, a suggestive annual event that takes place on September 3rd, has been included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity since 2013. The journey through flavours sets off from Viterbo, with feasts dedicated to Monti Cimini DOP Chestnuts, the Road of Oil, Wine and other typical products of the Tuscia area such as Alto Viterbese IGP Potatoes. Then there’s the Summer Cherry Festival, that takes place between the villages of San’Angelo, Roccalvecce and the nearby Celleno municipality; Susianella, a typical salami (dry sausage), that has become a Slow Food presidium; while Gentile Romana DOP Hazelnuts are celebrated during the month of June in Viterbo and in the nearby Bomarzo, along with typical sweets of the area such as tozzetti biscuits, panpepato sweet cake and confectionery. In Bomarzo you can visit the 16th-century Parco dei Mostri (Park of the Monsters) that was wanted by Principe Orsini – a monumental garden hosting mythological statues of a grotesque genre. Castiglione in Teverina stands slightly northwards, a medieval hamlet built in travertine stone overlooked by the Rocca Monaldeschi fortress that hosts the Museum of Wine and Agricultural-Food Sciences. The Teverina Wine Road and the Alta Tuscia Wines Road, in fact, go through this area with their white Orvieto DOC and Grechetto IGT and the red ones Aleatico DOC, Colli Etruschi Viterbesi, Lazio IGT. All of them fine wines that are celebrated during the month of August with the Vino dei Colli del Tevere Festival. Then we shall be heading towards the enchanting scenario of Lake Bolsena, an extraordinary historical-environmental legacy that is dominated by the Rocca dei Papi in Montefiascone. A land which is well-known for its production of white Est! Est! Est!! DOC wine. Capodimonte also faces onto the lake, with its Rocca Farnese fortress and Bolsena hamlet. There, in the year 1263, inside the Collegiata di Santa Cristina, took place a Eucharistic miracle that gave origin to the feast of Corpus Domini.

Itinerario TUSCIA

Natura, borghi medievali, vini e specialità: è la Tuscia viterbese, l’itinerario sulla Cassia che da Viterbo si snoda per Bomarzo, Montefiascone, Capodimonte, Bolsena, Castiglione in Teverina

Fondata dagli Etruschi, Viterbo è nota come la Città dei Papi. Qui la famiglia Farnese ci ha lasciato tesori come la Rocca dei Papi e quella del Cardinale Albornoz. La Macchina di Santa Rosa, suggestiva manifestazione che si svolge ogni 3 settembre, dal 2013 è patrimonio immateriale UNESCO. Da Viterbo parte il viaggio del gusto, con le feste dedicate alla Castagna dei Monti Cimini DOP; la Strada dell’Olio, del Vino e dei prodotti tipici della Tuscia, come la Patata dell’Alto viterbese IGP; la Sagrestia estiva della Ciliegia, tra le frazioni di San’Angelo, Roccalvecce e il vicino comune di Celleno; il salame tipico, divenuto presidio Slow Food, noto come Susianella; la Nocciola Gentile Romana DOP, celebrata in giugno a Viterbo e nella vicina Bomarzo insieme ai dolci tipici come tozzetti, panpepato e confetteria. Proprio Bomarzo ospita il cinquecentesco Parco dei Mostri voluto dal Principe Orsini, complesso monumentale di figure mitologiche di genere grottesco. Più a nord sorge Castiglione in Teverina, borgo medievale realizzato in travertino sul quale spicca la Rocca Monaldeschi e che ospita il Museo del Vino e delle Scienze Agroalimentari. Passa qui infatti la Strada del Vino della Teverina e della Strada dei Vini dell’Alta Tuscia, con i pregiati Orvieto DOC, Grechetto IGT e i rossi Aleatico DOC, Colli Etruschi Viterbesi DOC, Lazio IGT, celebrati in agosto con la Festa del Vino dei Colli del Tevere. Ci spostiamo quindi sull’incantevole scenario del lago di Bolsena, straordinario patrimonio storico-ambientale sul quale si domina la Rocca dei Papi di Montefiascone, noto per la produzione del vino bianco DOC Est! Est! Est!!!. Sul lago si affaccia anche Capodimonte, con la sua Rocca Farnese, e il borgo di Bolsena: qui, nella Collegiata di Santa Cristina, nel 1263 si compì il miracolo eucaristico che ha dato origine alla festa del Corpus Domini, onorata ogni anno dai colori e dai profumi dell’infiorata, realizzata anche ad Acquapendente e Vignanello. A Bolsena è ricercato il Pomodoro Scatolone e specialità come l’anguilla, il coregone, la lenticchia di Onano (Presidio Slow Food), ottima per le minestre e le zuppe.
AN INTERESTING ITINERARY TO EXPLORE, WITH ITS HAMLETS, PRISTINE LANDSCAPES AND CULTURE, DISCOVERING PASTA ALL’AMATRICIANA, WHILE SURROUNDED BY NATURE: RIELI, COLLI SUL VELINO, CASTEL SANT’ANGELO, ANTRODOCO, AMATRICE

Our itinerary begins from the Termini slopes, from the city at “the centre of Italy”. This is Rieti, founded in the Middle Ages and located on the Road of St. Francis and St. Benedict with the Franciscan sanctuaries of Fonte Colombo and La Foresta and the towns of Greccio and Poggio Bustone in the vicinity. One can stroll along the banks of the Velino River after having skirted the solid walls surrounding the city, where the remains of an ancient Roman bridge emerge from the water. Then there’s underground Rieti, namely a viaduct that allowed Via Salaria (the ancient salt route) to reach the city while avoiding floods. During June celebrations for Saint Anthony, Rieti becomes brighter and full of colours, thanks to the “processione dei ceri” and the traditional “infiorata” (carpets and pictures made of flowers on the streets). Following the river course, we arrive to CollisulVelino that faces upon the Nature Reserve of Lake Lungo and Lake Ripasottile. Travelling down Via Salaria, we first come upon Castel Sant’Angelo, a medieval hamlet well known for its Cotilia thermal baths and for Lake Paterno; then comes Antrodoco with its famous Santa Maria Extra Moenia Church (with frescoes by Cesi), Mistrà liqueur, antrodocano IGP chestnuts and “stracci” (handmade fresh pasta noodles). And finally there’s Amatrice, on the border between Lazio, Abruzzo, Marche and Umbria. The town of the “spaghetti all’amatriciana”, celebrated by a festival held during the month of August. The tradition was established thanks to the chefs who worked in the kitchens of the Popes. Some other local specialties are: gnocchi ricci, guanciale (smoked bacon) and mortadella (bologna). Some other food specialties from Alta Sabina that deserve to be mentioned are Rascino lentils, Leonessa potatoes and Borbona beans.

Itinerario ALTA SABINA

Un itinerario tutto da esplorare, tra borghi, paesaggi incontaminati e cultura. Alla scoperta della pasta all’amatriciana, immersi nella natura: Rieti, Collisul Velino, Castel Sant’Angelo, Antrodoco, Amatrice

Il nostro itinerario parte dalle pendici del Terminiolo, dove sorge “il centro dell’Italia”. È Rieti, città di origini medievali, sul Cammino di San Francesco e di San Benedetto, con i santuari francescani di Fonte Colombo e La Foresta e, nelle vicinanze, di Greccio e Poggio Bustone. Costeggiando la solida cinta muraria della Città, è possibile passeggiare lungo le sponde del fiume Velino da cui affiorano i resti di un antico ponte romano. C’è poi la Rieti sottoranea, viadotto che permetteva alla Via Salaria, l’antica via del sale, di raggiungere la città evitando allagamenti. A giugno, per la Festa di San’Antonio, Rieti si accende e si colora con la processione dei ceri e la tradizionale infiorata. Seguendo il corso del fiume incontriamo Colli sul Velino; affacciato sulla Riserva naturale dei laghi Lungo e Ripasottile. Seguendo invece la via Salaria incontriamo prima Castel Sant’Angelo, borgo medievale noto per le terme di Cotilia e per il lago di Paterno, e poi Antrodoco: famosa la sua Chiesa di Santa Maria Extra Moenia, con affreschi di Cesi, il liquore mistrà, il marrone antrodocano IGP e gli stracci, pasta fresca tirata a mano. Ecco infine Amatrice, al confine tra Lazio, Abruzzo, Marche e Umbria, resa celebre dagli spaghetti all’amatriciana, cui viene dedicata una sagra ad agosto. La tradizione si deve ai cuochi, che prestavano servizio nelle cucine dei Papi. Altre specialità sono gli gnocchi ricci, il guanciale, la mortadella. Tra le eccellenze gastronomiche dell’Alta Sabina vanno menzionate la lenticchia di Rascino, la patata di Leonessa, il fagiolo di Borbona.
A STROLL THROUGH THE HISTORICAL HAMLETS IN THE PROVINCE OF ROME, IN A SETTING DRENCHED IN HISTORY AND FLAVOURS: TIVOLI, PALOMBARA SABINA, VICOVARO, CASTEL MADAMA, PALESTRINA, SAN VITO ROMANO, OLEVANO ROMANO

The Agro Romano area stretches out east of Rome, from Tivoli to Palestrina, along Via Prenestina. Tivoli, a town that is very much beloved by landscape artists, doesn’t need to be introduced: Villa Gregoriana, waterfalls of the Aniene River, sulphurous waters at Bagne di Tivoli and two sites included in the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Villa Adriana and Villa d’Este.

Turning into Via Salaria, we come upon Palombara Sabina that is nestled in the Monti Lucretili Regional Park; a not to miss place along the Road of precious Sabina DOP Oil, but also a stop-over in the itinerary dedicated to Sabina Cherries – together with Moricone, Montelibretti and Poggio Nativo. Travelling over Via Tiburtina again, we reach Vicovaro that lies astraddle the Monti Lucretii and Monti Tiburtini hills, hosting aristocratic palaces belonging to the Orsini family and the San Benedetto grotto. Following the course of the Aniene River, we come upon Castel Madama: during the month of July it hosts the re-enactment of the Madama MargaritaPalio that dates back to the Renaissance. Palestrina stands between the River Aniene and the River Sacco; it is well-known for its Sant’Agapito Church and the Santuario della Fortuna where the National Archaeological Museum of Palazzo Barberini stands and where one can admire the famous “Nile Mosaic of Palestrina” (2nd century B.C.). Palestrina is important for the hazelnut production (celebrated with a fair in September), that is used to produce pangiallo (a Christmas cake, made of maize flour) and nocciolletti (hazelnut confectionery). Some other typical dishes are the giglietti (ily-shaped biscuits) and gnocchetti a coda di topo (a kind of pasta).

Continuing along Via Prenestina we can reach San Vito Romano, a hamlet dominated by the Theodoli Castle. And finally, standing on Mount Celeste, looks Olevano Romano, with its enchanting view celebrated by Corot and still visible today from the Medieval Tower. Olevano gives its name to Cesanese DOC wine. All the ancient Agro Romano produces excellent food, such as Roman DOP ricotta and Roman caciotta cheeses.
The Pontine coastline and its archipelago represent a wonderful blend between legend, ancient history and the clear blue sea. An itinerary that lies mostly within the Circeo National Park, one of the most ancient Italian natural reserves, stretching out between the land and the sea, and a UNESCO biosphere reserve since 1997. Our journey begins in the heart of the Agro Pontino, which was reclaimed from swamplands at the beginning of the last century and became the main farmland of the Lazio Region. We find ourselves in Latina, which was founded in 1932, with its centre inspired by the rationalistic architecture of the Fascist twenty-year period.

The Pontine plains can boast of products such as “pecorino del pastore” cheese, tomatoes, spinach, artichokes and Latina kiwis – an agricultural species that was introduced during the Seventies and was soon granted the IGP label as a product of excellence. The characteristic village named Sabaudia is a tourist destination for its sandy dunes and its clean shores. The “Bufala del Lazio Road” run along the Amaseno River, in the production area of buffalo-milk mozzarella cheese. The southern Pontine area is dominated by the Circeo promontory, a mythological place where Ulysses landed. Along the coastline, standing on top of a rocky cliff, with its narrow alleys and steps, we find Sperlonga – one of the most beautiful hamlets in Italy with its characteristic white dwellings, its watchtowers on the Tyrrenian Sea and the magnificent Villa of Tiberio. From the Pontine coast one can embark towards the archipelago of Pontine Islands (Ponza, Ventotene, Santo Stefano, Palmarola, Zannone and Gavi). Ponza is a renowned tourist destination for its beaches and its quaint little harbour, an ancient Roman port that was built over a natural amphitheatre. Ventotene is a favourite spot for scuba-divers because of its seabed; the island welcomes us in its Roman port, an ancient basin dug out in the tuff stone, and it is also famous for its production of lentils. A historical prison is located on Santo Stefano island, which floats in a turquoise-blue sea and sets local tables with specialties such as fish fillet in potato and zucchini crust, spaghetti al fellone (pasta dressed with crab sauce), roasted red sea bream.
Our itinerary through the Ciociaria region begins in Fiuggi, at the foot of the Monti Ernici hills, famous for its health spas (among the most famous ones in Europe) and its purifying water. Just a short distance away, standing on a hill that was of strategic importance in the past, we come upon the hamlet called Fumone. The town is renowned for its castle where, during the 13th century, Pope Celestine V was incarcerated and then died. Alatri, ancient capital of the Hernici, rises at the foot of a monumental Roman acropolis, enclosed by megalithic walls. The Concattedrale di San Paolo was built at the top of the acropolis and should not be missed the visit of the Romanic-Gothic Collegiate of Santa Maria Maggiore, in front of which the waters of the Pia Fountain flow. Then there’s Veroli, perched on top of the hills and renowned for its Basilica di Santa Sàlome and for Casamari Abbey. This is one of the most important Italian monasteries of Gothic-Cistercian architecture that still hosts a pharmacy, a distillery, the restoration of books, a library and the Archaeological Museum. At the end of July, Veroli comes alive with the Fasti Verolani – a street theatre festival.

**Paliano e Affile.** A Piglio meritano la visita il Castello Alto, Palazzo Colonna, la Collegiata di Santa Maria Assunta. Tutta la Ciociaria vanta formaggi di eccellenza quali la Caciotta di bufala di Amaseno e il Pecorino del Pastore.

**Itinerario CIOCIARIA**

**Benessere, storia, spiritualità e sapori contadini: Piglio, Acuto, Fiuggi, Fumone, Alatri, Veroli**

Il nostro itinerario in Ciociaria inizia da Fiuggi, ai piedi dei Monti Ernici, famosa per le sue salutari terme, tra le più famose d’Europa, e per la sua acqua depurativa. A breve distanza, su un colle di importanza strategica nel passato, sorge il borgo di Fumone, noto per il suo Castello dove, nel XIII secolo, fu imprigionato e morì Papa Celestino V. Ai piedi di una monumentale acropolis romana, cinta da mura megalitiche, sorge Alatri, antica capitale degli Ernici. In cima all’acropolis è stata eretta la Concattedrale di San Paolo, mentre nel borgo merita una visita la Collegiata romanico-gotica di Santa Maria Maggiore, di fronte alla quale sgorga l’acqua della Fontana Pia. Arroccata sui monti è anche Veroli, nota per la Basilica di Santa Sàlome e per l’Abbazia di Casamari, uno dei più importanti monasteri italiani di architettura gotico-cistercense, dove ancor oggi sono presenti la farmacia, la liquoreria, il restauro dei libri, la biblioteca, il Museo archeologico. Veroli a fine luglio si anima con i Fasti Verolani, festival di teatro di strada. Domina la Valle del Sacco il borgo medievale di Acuto e, sempre costeggiando gli Ernici, giungiamo a Piglio, città del vino Cesanese del Piglio DOCG, cui è dedicata l’omonima Strada del Vino, di cui fanno parte anche Serrone, Acuto, Anagni.
CASTELLI ROMANI itinerary

NATURE, WELLBEING, ANCIENT RECIPES AND NOBLE WINES LOVED BY THE ROMANS: GENZANO DI ROMA, ARICCIA, ALBANO LAZIALE, ROCCA DI PAPA, GROTTAFERRATA, FRASCATI, MONTE PORZIO CATONE

Our itinerary starts from Genzano di Roma, on Lake Nemi. A place of fine monuments with a tradition that is famous the world over – the Infiorata, which transforms downtown via Belardi into an immense carpet of flowers during the month of June. Its homemade bread is also very famous, the first one in Italy to have earned an IGP classification; in addition to the Castelli Romani and Colli Lanuvini DOC wines that make Genzano (together with Albano Laziale, Rocca di Papa, Grottaferrata, Frascati and Monte Porzio Catone) part of the Castelli Romani Wines Road. This Road makes us realize how deeply-rooted the culture of wine and grapes is in the history of this hilly and volcanic territory that stands at the gates of Rome. Travelling down Via Appia, we come upon Albano Laziale rich of monuments and famous for its Colli Albani DOC red wine. Then we arrive in Rocca di Papa, site of an ancient sacred temple of Jupiter. Dominated by the Fortezza Pontificia, it hosts a picturesque village with a breathtaking view. Here we can taste the typical dishes of Castelli Romani tradition: fettuccine noodles dressed in porcini mushrooms, polenta with sausages, minestra of gialloni with the santoreggia (bean soup with satureja herbs), coratella (lamb offals) with broad beans and stuffed pizza. Grottaferrata, site of the San Nilo Abbey, is also famous for the most ancient Castelli Romani fair. Frascati stands just a short distance away, renowned for its white DOCG wine (also produced in Grottaferrata, Monte Porzio Catone and Rocca di Papa) and for its Tusculum villas that are historical holiday residences for papal aristocracy. Monte Porzio Catone rises up just nearby, with the ancient pre-Roman city called Tusculum and the Barco Borghese archaeological site. In addition to wine, the Castelli Romani area is rich in typical products that may be enjoyed in traditional fraschette (taverns): porchetta di Ariccia (suckling pig on the spit), le coppiette (spice-flavoured dried meat), Roman caciotta cheese, Roman DOP ricotta cheese and Nemi strawberries.
Parco degli Acquedotti is a public park in Rome that is part of the Appian Way Regional Park and owes its name to the seven ancient aqueducts that supplied water to the city. The park, almost entirely within the territory of Rome, stretches out even towards the Ciampino and Marino municipalities. Ciampino is the link between Rome and the Castelli Romani; Marino is the home of the DOC white wine, celebrated in the month of October during a Festival that re-enacts (with a historical procession) the miracle of the Quattro Mori Fountain whose spouts produced wine. Marino cuisine can boast of some traditional products such as porchetta di Ariccia (roasted suckling pig), coppie di maiale (spice-flavoured dried pork), mostaccioli (cookies), “brutti ma buoni” (biscuits), ciambelle al mosto (wine-flavoured ring biscuits) to be enjoyed during the October Festival, and Biscotti della Sposa (pretzel-like cookies). Returning to Appia Antica, we can admire Porta San Sebastiano, Caracalla Baths, the Tomb of Priscilla.

La cucina marinesa vanta alcuni prodotti tradizionali come la ricotta romana DOP, il canestrato, il pecorino romano DOP, la ciceria, la misticanza. Per interesse storico e mole dei reperti archeologici l’Appia Antica è una delle zone più affascinanti della città.
Our itinerary begins with the Roman cathedral called the “mother church of the world”: the Archbasilica of St. John Lateran. Just a short distance away, along via di San Giovanni in Laterano, we come upon the Basilica of San Clemente – one of the most interesting and ancient basilicas in Rome. Visiting the lower level of the basilica and its frescoes is a must, where the “legend of Sisinnius” presents one of the earliest examples of vernacular Italian.

Going past the Coliseum, the route continues towards Piazza Esquilino. Before reaching this square, one can catch a glimpse of the portico of the San Pietro in Vincoli Basilica that hosts (on the right-hand aisle) the statue of Moses by Michelangelo. This immense sculpture of measured vigour was originally intended for the mausoleum (never completed) of Pope Julius II.

Santa Maria Maggiore, the best-preserved patriarchal basilica, stands just a few feet away. Despite excellent works were conducted on the exterior during the 18th century, the interior provides great artistic insights and the mosaics are its most recognizable image.

Crossing the Tiber River, our visit continues to the Santa Cecilia in Trastevere church located in the heart of one of the most evocative districts in Rome. Following the course of the Tiber.

Itinerario
LE BASILICHE DI ROMA

L’itinerario inizia dalla cattedrale di Roma, definita “Madre di tutte le chiese del mondo”: San Giovanni in Laterano. Poco distante, lungo via di San Giovanni in Laterano, si raggiunge la Basilica di San Clemente, una delle più interessanti e antiche basiliche di Roma; da non perdere la visita alla basilica inferiore e ai suoi affreschi, uno dei quali (la leggenda di Sisinnio) presenta una delle prime testimonianze di volgare italiano.

Oltrepassato il Colosseo, l’itinerario prosegue verso Piazza Esquilino, prima della quale si scorge il portico della Basilica di San Pietro in Vincoli dove, nel fianco destro, si trova il Mosè di Michelangelo, scultura di misurata vigoria destinata inizialmente al mausoleo mai completato di Giulio II.

Pochi passi e si giunge al cospetto di Santa Maria Maggiore, la Basilica patriarchale meglio conservata. Nonostante i pur eccellenti interventi...
northwards, our itinerary leads us to St. Peter’s Square - Bernini’s masterpiece and antechamber to the most important Catholic architectural ensemble in the world. Every year the tiny Vatican City State welcomes millions of tourists and pilgrims who are attracted by its beautiful works of art and by the profound symbolic meaning of a place like no other.
An unusual night-time stroll into the heart of the Imperial Forums, thanks to a project by Piero Angela and Paco Lanciano, allows visitors to experience a fascinating journey into the history of the “Forum of Augustus”; and then embark upon a new and exciting journey into the Imperial Forums, strolling through the remains of the “Forum of Caesar”. The public may gain entrance into the archaeological area through the underground tunnel of the Imperial Forums, which has been opened for the first time after excavations that took place during the last century. Visitors will be accompanied by the voice of Piero Angela and by magnificent film footage and re-enactments illustrating these places as they used to be in ancient Rome: a thrilling experience, and at the same time one that is rich in information of great historical and scientific rigour.

Forum of Caesar
The story told by Piero Angela, accompanied by re-enactments and film footage, begins with the history of the excavations, then goes straight to the heart of history by describing the remains of the impressive Temple of Venus, allowing visitors to experience the excitement of everyday life in Rome back then. The visit will try to recall the role of the Forum in the lives of Romans; but it will also narrate how Julius Caesar willed the new location of the Roman Senate, the Curia to be built right next to his Forum. Through the story told by Piero Angela, visitors can become more acquainted with this intelligent and ambitious man, idolized by some but loathed and feared by others.

Forum of Augustus
While spanning various aspects of that unique phenomenon that was the Roman world, the story remains grounded to the site of Augustus, creatively employing the remains of the Forum in a quest to give voice to its stones as much as possible. In addition to an accurate reconstruction of the sites, using special effects of all kinds, the story lingers over the figure of Augustus whose gigantic statue (12 metres high) dominated the area alongside the temple.
A new route for an unusual visit to Rome, capturing its sights from a completely new point of view.

“Change your perspective. The street is your new museum,” reads the slogan of the Street Art Roma map. The new tourist route includes as many as 13 out of the 15 municipalities of the Capital and touches upon 30 neighbourhoods, from historical and downtown ones such as Testaccio, to peripheral areas such as San Basilio and Tor Bella Monaca.

About 150 roads are involved, more than 330 works were created over the years. The map includes the main works and information regarding each of the districts concerned. Complete mapping can instead be downloaded at www.turismoroma.it.

Therefore Rome is the capital of archaeology but also a capital of contemporary and urban art, like the greatest cities in the world – London, Paris, New York, Sao Paulo. Certainly it is the leading Italian city for number of works and presence of international artists such as Clemens Behr, Herbert Baglione, MOMO; but also Italian and especially Roman names such as Hitnes, Alice Pasquini, Sten Lex, Agostino Iacurci, Jerico. Besides the map, an APP for easy consultation for iPhones and Androids, a section on www.turismoroma.it that provides constant updating of the works, a mapping on Google Cultural Institute and a promotional video are also available.

**Roma STREET ART**

*Un nuovo itinerario per visitare Roma in maniera insolita, per guardarla da un altro punto di vista. “Cambia prospettiva. La strada è il tuo nuovo museo” recita il claim della mappa Street Art Roma. Il nuovo percorso turistico include ben 13 dei 15 municipi della Capitale e tocca 30 quartieri, da quelli storici e centrali come Testaccio a quelli periferici come San Basilio e Tor Bella Monaca. Sono circa 150 le strade interessate, oltre 330 le opere realizzate negli anni. Nella mappa sono state inserite le opere principali e le indicazioni dei quartieri interessati. La mappatura completa è invece sul sito www.turismoroma.it. Roma, Capitale dell’archeologia dunque, ma anche dell’arte contemporanea e urbana, al pari delle grandi metropoli mondiali come Londra, Parigi, New York, San Paolo del Brasile. Sicuramente prima città italiana per numero di opere e afflusso di artisti internazionali come Clemens Behr, Herbert Baglione, MOMO, ma anche italiani e soprattutto romani, come Hitnes, Alice Pasquini, Sten Lex, Agostino Iacurci, Jerico. Oltre alla mappa, sono disponibili anche un’APP sia per Iphone che per Android di facile consultazione, una sezione su turismoroma.it che permetterà un aggiornamento costante delle opere e una mappatura sul Google Cultural Institute e un video promozionale girato ad hoc.*