

DTC LAZIO

50 INNOVATION PROJECTS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

DTC LAZIO
DISTRETTO TECNOLOGICO
BENI E ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI



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Putting together column capitals and microchips, spearheading innovative technologies and the best of our past: within the scope of the culture industry and in promoting new forms of enjoying beauty much can still be done.

In this very important challenge, Lazio wants to be present with courage, and its capacity to innovate and to work together.

The system of creative and cultural industries is a cornerstone of the Italian and regional economy. The Symbola 2018 Report records 416,000 enterprises, 40% of which operate in Municipalities that are in the UNESCO human heritage list.

The value of this sector's production is on a steep uptrend: in 2018 the culture supply chain produced 265 billion euros worth of added value, with constantly growing employment rates and potential employment at the top of the surveys carried out by all major data collection agencies.

In this context, Lazio presents one of the highest incidence rates on the capacity to create wealth and jobs in these sectors.

And this is not all. We like to think that the growth recorded in these sectors in our Region may contribute to relaunching an ever stronger and more cohesive social fabric capable of building sociability processes with which all citizens can identify.

These are the reasons why the Lazio Region's planning strategy includes a number of measures concerning precisely the capacity to leverage the often unexpressed potential of its cultural, artistic and landscape heritage.

Our contribution to Lazio's DTC therefore forms part of a more far-reaching strategy whereby we dialogue and collaborate with other Institutions and, at the same time, offer spaces, opportunities and incentives to all the enterprises and to all the organizations operating in the world of culture with a view to supporting projects capable of combining economic growth, knowledge and social cohesion.

This is a commitment that we have been acting on for several years and that we intend to continue pursuing with increasing determination and conviction, aware of the opportunities and possibilities that growth in these sectors can offer Lazio and the Country at large.

NICOLA ZINGARETTI
President of the Lazio Region

Lazio is a land of culture, research, and knowledge.

It is by natural vocation, by virtue of its extraordinary landscape, historic and natural heritage, but also because of the presence here of a rich fabric of “knowledge infrastructure” which reveals through its universities and research and training centres, and creates a society structured around the role and presence of hundreds of enterprises, associations, and cooperatives that operate in the field of culture and creativity.

In an increasingly globalized world, in which the knowledge economy is bound to increasingly characterize the competitiveness of single regional systems, these elements can become the extraordinary factors of potential growth and economic development.

However, for this to materialize, it is necessary to implement policies aimed at integrating Lazio’s natural vocation with the potential of research infrastructure and its business world, in which culture and creativity sectors are increasingly playing a key role.

These are the reasons why we believed in the creation and development of the Cultural Heritage District of Lazio. We believed in it tangibly, allocating resources, promoting ideas, offering growth opportunities; we did it by dialoguing with other local and national Institutions, in order to build new and more effective governance and participation models.

The projects presented herein are the first tangible outcome of this wide-reaching strategy: it publishes and makes available the proposals and ideas (50 projects, of which 41 submitted by a group of several proposers and 9 by single individuals) co-financed by the Region to foster the development of technologies useful to promote, protect, bring to fruition, conserve, requalify, and make cultural heritage sustainable.

Reading through the projects makes it possible to appreciate the territorial distribution of the proposals as well as the variety of proposers and the breadth of the subject matters of the proposed projects.

Our goal and our commitment is to continue with our work, on the one hand by supporting the implementation of all the detailed projects considered to be viable and, on the other hand, putting in place all the other measures provided for under Lazio’s DTC.

PAOLO ORNELI
Regional Councilor for Economic Development, Commerce
and Crafts, Research, Start-Ups and Innovation
of the Lazio Region

THE CALL FOR TENDERS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES TO LEVERAGE CULTURAL HERITAGE

DTC – Technology District for new technologies applied to Cultural Heritage and other Activities

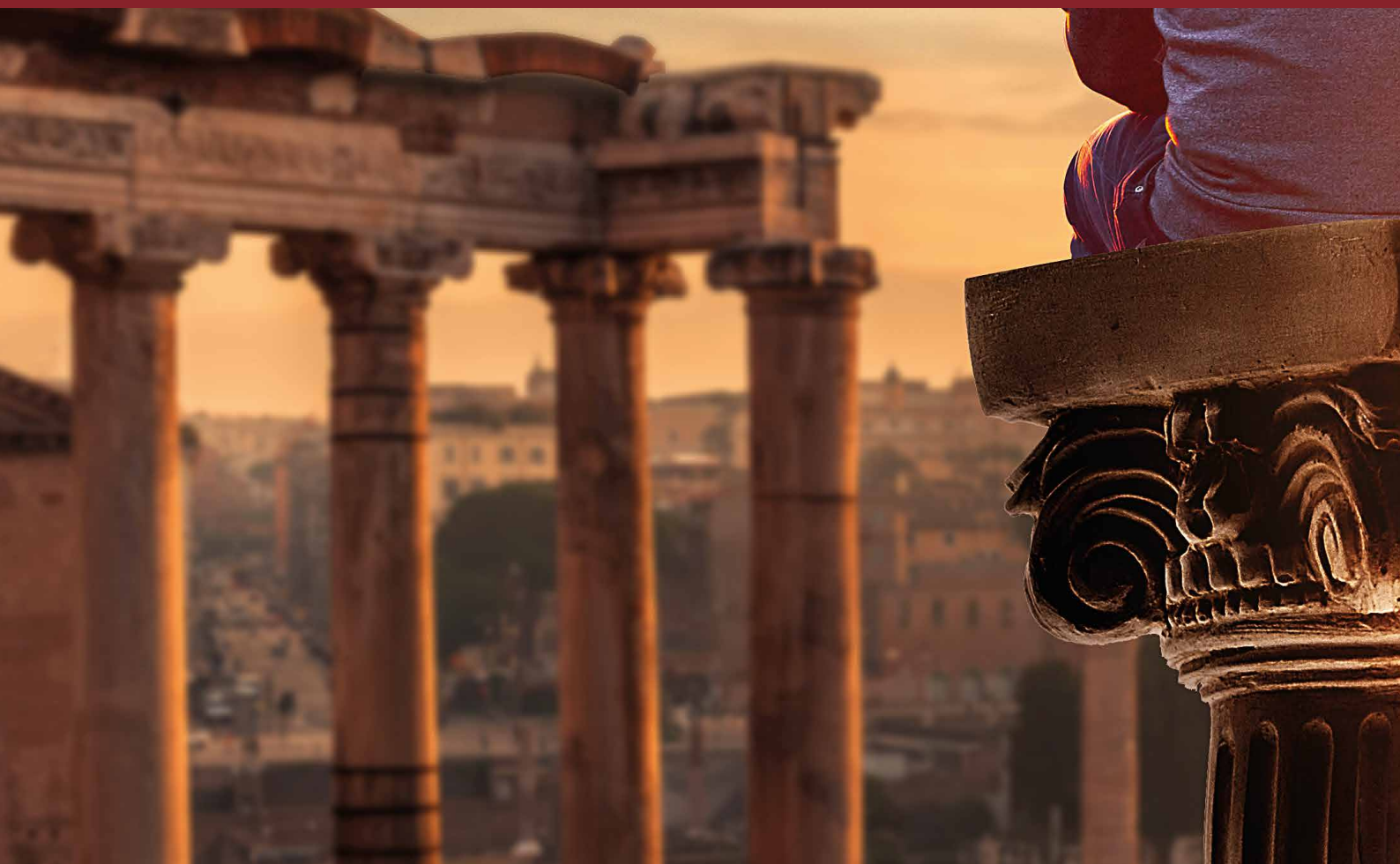
Support the spread of innovative technologies to leverage, conserve, requalify, bring to fruition and make Lazio's cultural heritage sustainable.

This is the objective of the Call for Tenders launched by the Lazio Region through Lazio Innova entitled: "Research and Development of Technologies to Leverage Cultural Heritage". The Call for Tenders has a financial endowment of 23.2 million euros and envisages a two-phase administrative procedure.

The first phase, to which this Book is dedicated, has a financial endowment of 23.2 million euros and is targeted to the owners and managers of Cultural Institutions and Places situated in Lazio liable to submit an effective, sustainable, and innovative technological, financial and management solution capable of delivering business value to one or more Cultural Places. In case they are privately owned, the Cultural Places will have to open to the public by no later than the closing of the intervention subsidized.

The second phase, with a financial endowment of 20 million euros, is reserved to financing the implementation of the innovative solutions singled out.

The Call for Tenders is promoted under the 4th Supplementary Agreement to the Framework Agreement APQ6 between the Lazio Region and the MIUR, MIBACT, and MISE titled "Research, Technological Innovation, Data Transmission Networks".





THE PROJECTS



1. Fiumicino (Rome) - Ostia (Rome)

S.T.A.R.T. Ostia **Technological Solutions for ARchaeology** **and the Territory**

Using the BIM (Building Information Modelling) tool, still scarcely applied to the Cultural Heritage sector, to manage the study and diagnostics of historic buildings and to support the subsequent planning of conservation interventions.

This is the objective of the Ostia Antica Archaeology Park project, covering a surface area of more than 130 hectares which includes 3 main archaeological sites (the Roman city of Ostia, the Isola Sacra necropolis and the port infrastructure of Portus) and 14 State-owned areas.

The project includes numerous case studies (Ninfeo degli Eroti (Nymphaeum of the Erotes), Caupona del Pavone (Inn of the Peacock), Domus di Giove Fulminatore, Domus della Nicchia a mosaico (House of the *Mosaic Niche*), Domus delle Colonne (The House of the Columns), Domus dei Pesci (The House of the Fishes), Domus di via della Caupona (The House on *Via della Caupona*), the Necropolis on Via Laurentina and at Pianabella, le Saline, Tor Boacciana, the coastline villas), including 2 museums (Ostiense Museum and Museum of Roman Ships).

The leitmotif of the project is the digitalization – by video and timelapse – complemented with the storytelling, to illustrate the project and relate the case studies selected; a virtual tour of buildings currently inaccessible to the public; reconstructions in augmented reality and in 3D, to offer visitors and travellers coming from Fiumicino Airport an innovative and immersive historic and cultural experience.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Archaeological site of Ostia Antica. Founded in the middle of the 4th century B.C. as a fortified settlement at the mouth of the Tiber, the city was expanded in the Republican and Imperial era because of its importance as the port of Rome. Inside the site we find:

Ostiense Museum, which houses a rich collection of sculptures, epigraphs, fragments and amphoras, and **Necropolis on Via Laurentina.**

Rome, Necropolis and Pianabella basilica Archaeological site,

Rome, Church of Sant'Ercolano monumental complex

Rome, Coastline Villas (Procoio) Archaeological site

Rome, Tor Boacciana and adjacent complexes Archaeological site

Rome, Casone rinascimentale del Sale Building erected on the ruins of ancient Roman storehouses

Rome, Republican era wharf and piers Archaeological site,

Rome, Castle of Giulio II monumental complex in the Borough of Ostia antica

Fiumicino, Monte Giulio Area – The Harbour of Claudius Archaeological site

Fiumicino, Iseo Portuense Archaeological site

Fiumicino, Tombs ex O.N.C Archaeological site

Fiumicino, Complex of the S. Ippolito basilica monumental complex

Fiumicino, Necropolis of Isola Sacra Stretching over an area of over one hectare, the monumental necropolis of the Roman imperial age pertains to the settlement of Porto, with more than 200 above ground tombs.

Fiumicino, port infrastructure of Portus Built in Roman imperial age to support commercial traffic and activities connecting Rome to the Mediterranean, the impressive facilities are connected to the large port of Emperor Claudius, which was restructured and expanded by Trajan in the 2nd century A.D.

Fiumicino, Museum of Roman Ships Located in the archaeological site of Portus, the museum hosts one of the major collections of ancient vessels that sailed the Mediterranean, including 5 principal wreckages, and onboard artefacts and materials.

Project objectives

- Develop digital contents aimed at the cross-promotion and communication of ancient complexes located in the Park.
- Equip the Park with interactive and multimodal devices to offer the public an innovative knowledge-based tour.
- Install a wi-fi network to cover part of the Ostia Antica archaeological site.
- Create a framework of integrated tools to support a method that is repeatable in similar archaeological sites, both in Italy and abroad.

Project Leader: **Ostia Antica Archaeological Park**

Partner: **Municipality of Fiumicino, Roma Capitale - X Borough**

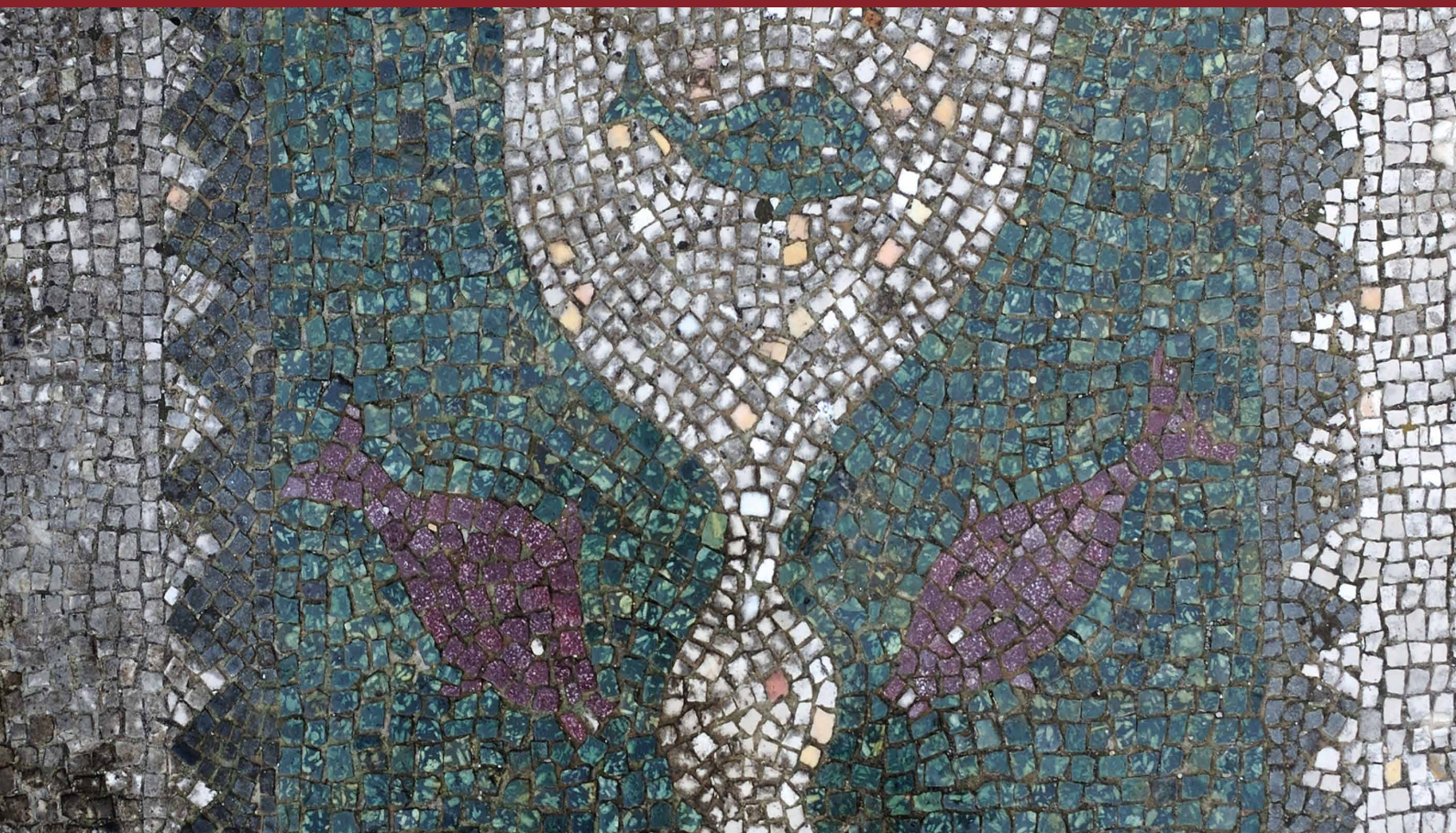
External members of the Working Group: **at least 12 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 147,986

Contribution by the Region: € 87,898







2. Formia - Gaeta - Minturno (Latina)

RIVIERA DI ULISSE **Magical itineraries...Between myth and legend**

Using digital technologies to leverage and requalify the cultural heritage of the Riviera di Ulisse, bringing them to better fruition and improving their sustainability. These are the project objectives which aim at disseminating the history and “stories” especially harboured in 3 Cultural Places certified by the MiBACT: Gaeta’s Palazzo della Gran Guardia and the Bastion with the “Favorita” Battery, Formia’s Cisternone Romano and the Caracciolo Carafa Baronial Castle in Minturno.

The project creates an innovative narrative of culture, entertainment and education that – through a single interactive platform and the technological mediation of historical figures who lived in the area – guides users through the history and heritage of the region, which hosts roughly 115 relevant heritage sites (including museums, monuments and archaeological and environmental centres of excellence) also present in the bordering towns of Itri, Sperlonga, Suio, Terracina and Cassino.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Gaeta, Palazzo della Gran Guardia Neoclassical building erected in 1786 from the design of Pietro Paolo Ferrari, a pupil of Luigi Vanvitelli. Commissioned by King Charles III of Bourbon, it served as a defensive lookout for the Fortress of Gaeta.

Gaeta, Bastion with the “Favorita” Battery Military stronghold commissioned by King Ferdinand “the Catholic” in 1506 to stop enemy artillery to strike the town and the castle from above. The work was later completed by the king’s grandson, Emperor Charles V.

Formia, Roman Cistern Monumental water cistern dating back to the 1st century B.C. and the world’s second-largest subterranean water collection facility of the entire Roman Empire.

Minturno, Caracciolo Carafa Baronial Castle Strategically positioned overlooking the Gulf of Gaeta, the Castle was built in the 10th century by Bishop Leo. In the 16th century it was owned by Italy’s most beautiful woman, Giulia Gonzaga.

Project Objectives

- Trigger, through culture, competitive sustainable development processes with positive spin-offs on local tourism and employment, and liable to become a repeatable design model for all the public administrations.
- Protect and relaunch historic memory, by bringing to fruition tangible and intangible cultural heritage in space and time through the digitalization of works, stories, and places and the use of innovative spectacularization instruments (water displays, virtual archaeology, 3D graphics, LED wall, User Experience Design, etc.).
- Guide users along the whole tour of the area through an all-inclusive platform, including in choosing between the options of art and culture, vacation, work, sport and other services.

Project Leader: **Municipality of Gaeta**

Partner: **Municipality of Formia, Municipality of Minturno**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 12 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 79,300



3. Santa Marinella (Rome)

S.E.A. – SAILING EXPERIENCE ACCESSIBILITY

**Full immersion in the sea of the Etruscans.
Reconnecting a region and rehabilitating the coastal
landscape**

The sea is a driving force, the connective tissue in a cultural and historic approach to Etruscan places and the coastal landscape, which is dominated by the Santa Severa Castle and the Pyrgi archaeological site.

The Civic Museum of the Sea and Ancient Navigation in Santa Marinella and the Antiquarium of Pyrgi, hosted inside the Castle, are the cultural hub of the system that contains, radiates, and promotes the archaeological heritage along the southern coast of Etruria.

The project, structured according to a modular and scalable logic, can be replicated in other coastal archaeological sites.

In particular, an innovative *exploring table* – an interactive multimedia and multitouch table – will be installed inside the Civic Museum of the Sea and Ancient Navigation to narrate the territorial itineraries in a storytelling mode, enabling users to navigate across the map of the area.

The table will act as a sort of interactive time machine through which users will be able to discover the connection between the museum and the surrounding region, taking a virtual tour across different epochs and distant places.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Santa Severa Castle Recently taken as a requalification and upgrading model to deliver business value for tourism, the Castle was built in the 14th century on the archaeological site of Pyrgi, the port city connected to the ancient city of Caere, the present-day Cerveteri, which was founded between the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. In the following two centuries, a town gradually developed around the Castle.

The Civic Museum of the Sea and Ancient Navigation of Santa Marinella

7 rooms over an area of 450 sq m, host hundreds of archaeological finds from the seabed between Alsium and Centumcellae, with teaching models on the theme of underwater archaeology and ancient navigation.

The Pyrgi Antiquarium and archaeological site Built on the area in front of the castle, it contains the finds and graphic and photographic documentation of the dig in the sacred site of Pyrgi.

Project Objectives

- Promote the discovery of and visit to the sites singled out.
- Bring to fruition the most captivating and exciting Cultural Places through the use of technological support, innovative languages, and immersive technological tools.
- Promote the region's main cultural attractions and the cultural, tourism and commercial supply chain.
- Foster cultural tourism along the coast, which includes several World Heritage Sites (e.g. the Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia).

Project Leader: **Coopculture-Società Cooperativa Culture**

Partners: **Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan Area of Rome, the Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria M**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company, 4 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **16 months**

Investment: € 145,680

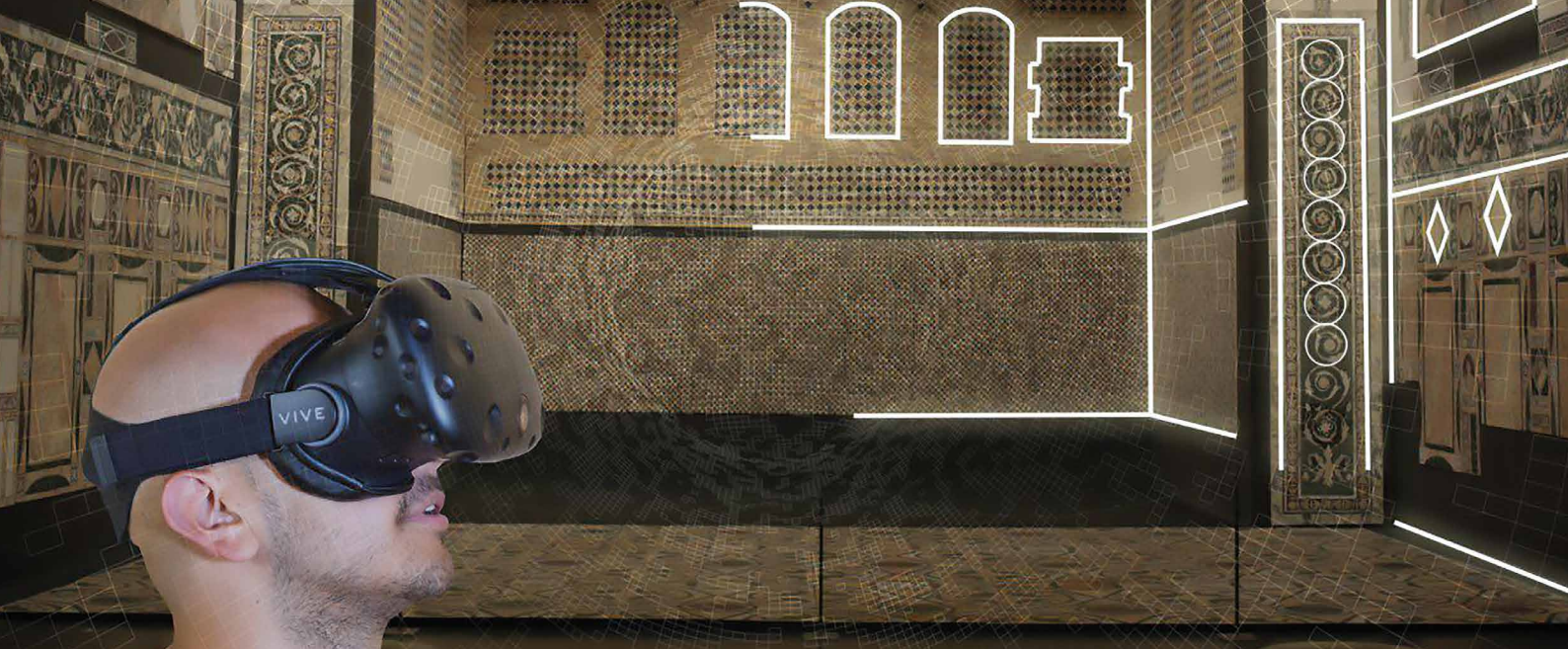
Contribution by the Region: € 64,800



Santa Marinella (RM), S.E.A. - SAILING EXPERIENCE ACCESSIBILITY







4. Roma - Zagarolo (Rome)

intARSi

Founded in 2016 from the merging of 4 national museums, the Museo delle Civiltà (Museum of Civilizations) reveals to be an open and dynamic cultural experience, featuring exceptionally rich and important collections.

Inspired by ancient marble inlay techniques displayed in the room of the *Opus sectile* at the Museo dell'Alto Medioevo (Museum of the Early Middle Ages), the project arises from the will of the partners to recall the idea of how pieces of precious materials, inlaid in different forms, can be knowingly assembled to create something new capable of comprehensively increasing the potential of the single components while maintaining the specific identity of each one of them.

The objective is to build, virtually and physically, connections between local urban and regional conditions to enable a vast and multifaceted public to know worlds that are only apparently remote in time and space, with a view to fostering and promoting knowledge, especially of our archaeological and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Museum of the Civilizations (MuCiv) Established by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism in September 2016, it unites into a single venue 4 different national museums: the “Luigi Pigorini” Prehistoric Ethnographic Museum, the “Lamberto Loria” Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions, the “Giuseppe Tucci” Museum of Oriental Art and the “Alessandra Vaccaro” Museum of the Early Middle Ages.

Rome, Ostia Antica Archaeological Park It includes 3 main archaeological sites with the addition of several so-called minor sites, all of which are located in an imposing environmental and landscape setting: the ancient city of Ostia, the State-owned area of Isola Sacra and the archaeological site of Portus.

Zagarolo, Museum of Toys Hosted in the east wing of Palazzo Rospigliosi, it exhibits approximately 1,000 pieces displayed in 17 rooms, with a special focus on toys from the world of boys such as cars, motorcycles and trains.

Project Objectives

- Transform the museum from a passive location to an experiential lab through social and aggregation experiential labs with a view to favouring the active participation of visitors and especially engaging under-15-year-olds.
- Create a multisensorial and educational experience to rouse people’s curiosity and facilitate a greater understanding of the contents.
- Enhance the attraction caused by innovative technologies applied to cultural heritage.
- Increase the number of visitors to museums, also through the realization of side activities and improving the accessibility to the works.

Project Leader: **Museo delle Civiltà**

Partners: **The Ostia Antica Archaeological Park, the Demo-Anthropological Museum of Toys of Zagarolo**

External members of the Working Group: **25 Professionals/Exerts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 130,000

Contribution by the Region: € 84,800



Roma - Zagarolo (RM), intARSi







5. Rome - Torrita Tiberina (Rome)

AMEN **Augmented Museum Environment Network**

Create the first Augmented Museum Environment in Italy and a unique venue in the world: the physical space integrated with a dynamic flow of information (Lev Manovich).

This is the objective of the “AMEN” project, which aims to transform the Museum into an “active” cultural asset in developing and producing contents through the contribution of creative technologists and all sorts of technologies made available by Digital Art systems: audio, video, sound, lights, immersive technologies (augmented, virtual and mixed reality) without needing to implement a specific project for every single application. The “Device Museum” turns into a facility that not only opens its doors to content users but also, and above all, to content producers.

The project involves a museum facility of excellence in the center of Rome and an area at Torrita Tiberina, to create a network of digital creativity around the “Chiostro del Bramante” brand and the dissemination of contemporary art through the future valorization of Lazio’s territory by creating tourist itineraries linked to the cultural project.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Chiostro del Bramante The building, designed by Donato Bramante (1444-1515), was commissioned by Cardinal Carafa, and is today a versatile facility that goes beyond the production and setup of visual arts and multimedia exhibitions through the organization of a multitude of cultural activities.

Torrita Tiberina, Land Art Park of the Fondazione Serpone It hosts works, installations, performances and any art form fruit of contemporary languages and of the use of new materials and techniques, in perfect harmony with the environment (*soundwalk, land video-mapping, augmented performance, etc.*).

Project Objectives

- Create a working group dedicated to Digital Art, putting together research institutes, museums and exhibition spaces to become the driver of research, development and training activities.
- Valorize the Chiostro del Bramante through non-invasive high-tech interventions capable of making the space mouldable through video mapping, light and soundscaping in order to enrich the experience offered.
- Implement a data input/output network with a cutting-edge management system that is scalable and applicable to third parties and produce a 3D model of the Cultural Asset in order to use the space as a model and create a specific methodology.
- Establish a first center dedicated to contemporary art forms which can subsequently develop across the entire regional territory, starting from the Park of the Fondazione Serpone.

Project Leader: **DART S.r.l./Centro Culturale Internazionale S.r.l.- Chiostro del Bramante**

Partners: **Fondazione Mario & Maria Pia Serpone, Segni d'Arte, Sapienza University of Rome, Dipartimento di Storia, Disegno, Restauro dell'Architettura (DSDRA)**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **36 months**

Investment: € 175,845

Contribution by the Region: € 83,040



6. Monte Porzio Catone (Rome)

DAHM

Digital Art and History for Villa Mondragone

Valorize the archaeological and historic and artistic heritage of Villa Mondragone through innovative forms of on-site and online fruition based on a multidisciplinary approach.

To achieve this objective, “DAHM” primarily aims to spectacularize the assets in Villa dei Quintili – the rooms frescoed during the papal period of the Villa’s history – by means of virtual, augmented and mixed reality, high-resolution immersive multi-projections on walls, ceilings and floors, multi-screen and multi-sensorial environments, drones and customizable “man-machine” interactive blockchain systems. An open data system will enable the valorization and virtual musealization of the archaeological collection at present only partly conserved in the Villa, thus partially not in fruition and in part displayed in other museums and in other collections. Consistently with the nature of the University’s Research Organization, the diagnostic surveys will be upgraded, also through the virtualization of results, capable of supporting the educational fruition of the heritage and providing for the possibility to integrate it with the e-learning and online training platform of Tor Vergata University. Lastly, we will provide to increase the number of artistic, cultural, and scientific events, by hosting not only local initiatives but also national and international events.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Villa Mondragone The largest of the group of Tuscolana Villas, it conserves almost 2,000 years of history. Erected on the ruins of Villa dei Quintili, datable between the Julio-Claudian period and the mid-2nd century A.D., and built starting from 1573 by Cardinal Altemps, it became one of the “physical” centers of papal power between the 16th and 17th century, between the Renaissance and the early Baroque period.

Project Objectives

- From a historical viewpoint: create an effective storytelling and spectacularization of the historic elements.
- From an artistic and archaeological viewpoint: carry out diagnostic tests on the frescoes, the reconstruction the imaging techniques and the 3D reconstruction of missing spaces and archaeological elements.
- From a tourism viewpoint: involve the whole region and include the Villa in the offers of DMOs, Tour Operators, trade organizations and event promoters.
- From a technological (ICT) viewpoint: make the whole Villa visitable to users (via online and offline fruition) through a “freemium” model.

Promotor: **University of Rome “Tor Vergata”**

External members of the Working Group: **10 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

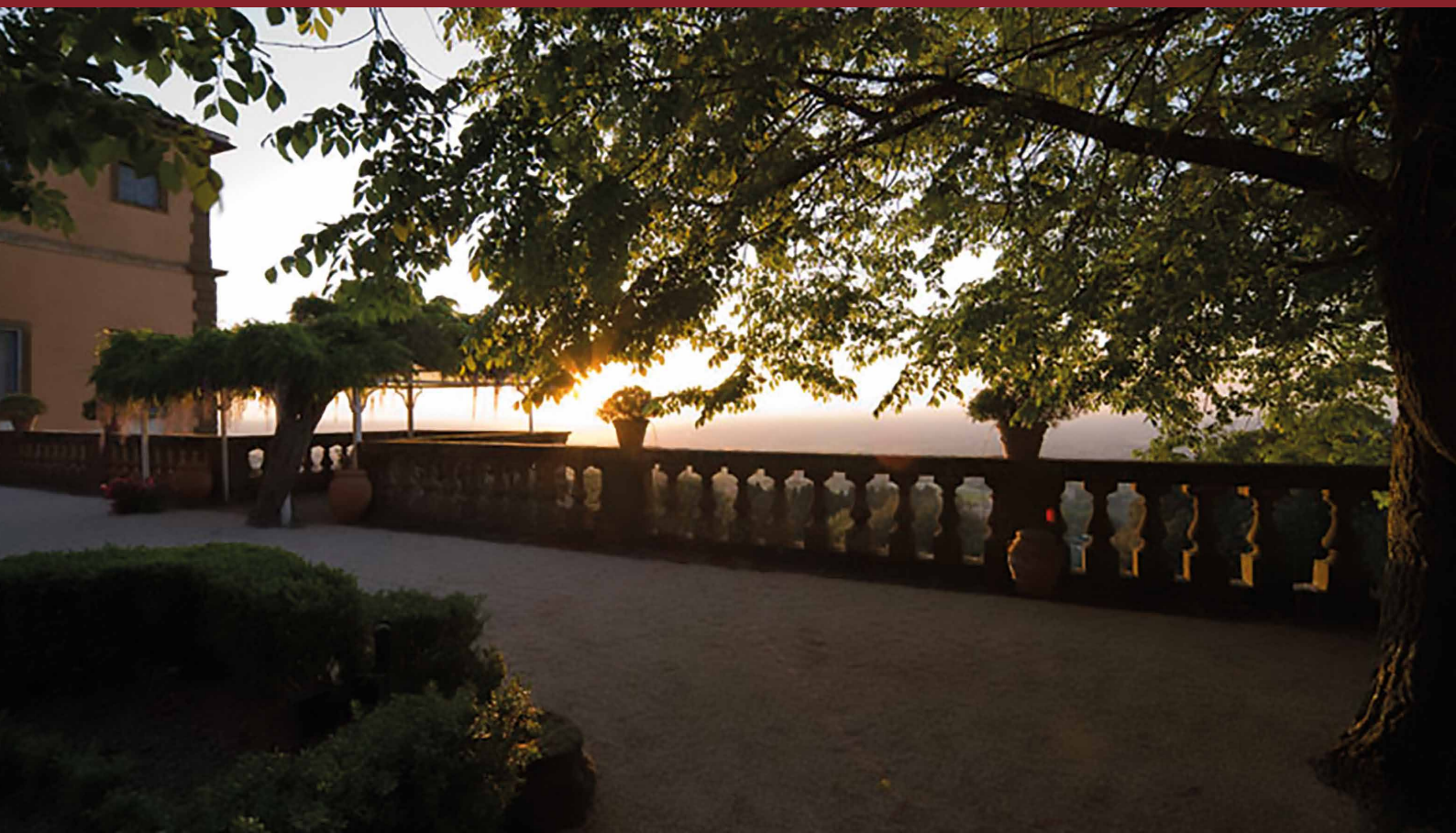
Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 149,560

Contribution by the Region: € 66,660



Monte Porzio Catone (RM), DAHM







7. Anagni (Frosinone) - Guarcino (Frosinone) - Rome - Valmontone (Rome)

THE 4 ELEMENTS **A metaphorical journey in Augmented Reality** **between Art and Nature**

An experiential technological platform and a repeatable business model to promote a network of sites linked to the “4 elements”. The project includes the Floridi Apartments in Palazzo Doria Pamphilj (rooms of Fire) in Rome, the Palazzo Doria Pamphilj Museum (rooms of Water) in Valmontone, the Anagni Cathedral Museum (the places of Earth) and the la Floridi Gallery (the places of Air) in Campocattino, to which other locations could be added in the future.

Technology and storytelling will accompany visitors along a path to discover art, both medieval and contemporary, both from cities and mountains, through a platform based on convergent technologies which includes: an experiential Exhibit based on Projection Mapping, which acts as the gateway to the itinerary, accessible free of charge, to the ground floor of Palazzo Doria-Pamphilj on Via del Corso in Rome; an “Immersive Guide” in Augmented Reality and Artificial Intelligence, on SmartGlass and Mobile Devices in each one of the sites; a “General Guide” in an App for iOS and Android, serving as an introduction to the story narrated in the site of

interest and to provide information, also in geo-referenced Augmented Reality and gamification mode; a web portal for the configuration of experience packages (location, type, etc.) to be purchased by visitors, and an electronic ticket booth on the Web and mobile APIs.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Floridi Apartments in Palazzo Doria Pamphilj (rooms of Fire)

12 rooms cover a surface area of approximately 400 sq m inside Palazzo Doria Pamphilj. They run along the famous Doria Gallery and host 17th century and Napoleonic Age paintings, tapestries, and furniture.

Valmontone, Palazzo Doria Pamphilj Museum (rooms of Water) The museum vaunts an archaeology section spanning from the 4th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. and a prestigious cycle of frescoes (1657-1661) painted by eminent painters active in Rome's art scene of the time.

Anagni, Cathedral Museum (places of Earth) 11 rooms distributed on 3 floors: Library, Sacristies, Ancient Treasure, Chapels, underground Crypts and Lapidary, enabling a backward journey in time through many centuries of art history.

Campocattino (Guarcino), Floridi Gallery (places of Air) 3 rooms displaying the replicas of painted and sculpted masterpieces representing the Municipalities linked to the Doria Pamphilj and Floridi families, are set up in the ex-Roby Hotel, at an altitude of 1850 meters on the Monti Ernici, in the Park of the Four Elements.

Project Objectives

- Meet the visitors' growing demand for experiences.
- Increase the flow of visitors to the sites of interest, securing a high level of customer loyalty (recurring flows) and strategically distribute the Capital's tourist flows towards the south of the Lazio Region.
- Generate economic, social, and cultural value from the cultural assets linked to the theme of the 4 Elements in the period from the Middle Ages to the Contemporary Age.
- Create a single format by virtuously combining immersive technologies, storytelling, and business models.

Project Leader: **Quattroventi S.r.l.**

Partner: **Municipality of Valmontone, Chapter of the Anagni Cathedral Basilica**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 64,000





8. Atina - Casalvieri - Castro dei Volsci - Ferentino - Frosinone - Veroli (Frosinone)

M-USE IT! Archaeological Museums and Itineraries in the Province of Frosinone

Valorize and develop the archaeological sites in the province of Frosinone and the exhibits from the civic museums, by offering innovative tour experiences and putting the paths and itineraries online in the perspective of creating a diffused museum and a cultural brand. This is the aim of the “M-USE IT” project, which promotes heritage through innovative and transversal forms of dissemination (digital storytelling, gamification, etc.); producing exclusive, spectacular, and immersive touring experiences (virtual and mixed reality, holographic projections, video mapping, etc.); publishing updated high-quality contents and marketing campaigns on the Web and mobile Apps. The project is implemented through a dedicated Web platform: a multi-user augmented reality application for SmartGlass, smartphones, and tablets; virtual corners of the exhibition spaces, and gamified mobile Apps for youths and school children.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Frosinone, Municipal Archaeological Museum A 17th century building hosts 600 artifacts from Prehistory to the Roman Age and an important collection of 250 coins from the late Republican and Imperial Age, which can also be enjoyed by the blind and visually impaired.

Veroli, “I luoghi del tempo” Civic Archaeological Museum and integrated archaeological sites The regional archaeological thematic museum hosts pre-protohistoric, oriental, archaic, classical and medieval artifacts and features the construction in opus poligonalis, which forms the groundwork for the Forum, and the large underground cistern, both from the Roman period.

Castro dei Volsci, Civic Archaeological Museum and Villa di Casale in Madonna del Piano It displays material datable between the 8th century B.C. and the 8th century A.D. coming from the archaeological area of Madonna del Piano, a settlement consisting of 2 Roman villas (spanning from the 1st century B.C. to the 4th century A.D.), transformed between the 5th and 9th centuries A.D.

Atina, “G. Visocchi” Civic Archaeological Museum of Atina and of the Valle di Comino

It exhibits archaeological finds from Monte Santa Croce, in the proximity of San Biagio Saracinisco, and from other sites located in Cancelli and Colle Alto di Atina, and also features a restoration laboratory and educational labs.

The project also includes other archaeological sites and areas in Frosinone, Veroli, Castro dei Volsci, Sora, Atina, Casalvieri and Ferentino, which will be brought to fruition on-site or included in the museum itineraries.

Project Objectives

- Act on internal processes, improving management efficiency and effectiveness and fund-raising capabilities.
- Propose new art fruition paradigms through languages and tools that meet the needs of an increasingly digitized public.
- Improve the effectiveness of communication and promotional activities by facilitating the non-sporadic participation of broader population segments and social inclusion.
- Favour the conservation and availability of tangible and intangible cultural heritage over space and time, through digitization techniques and the online rendering of the works.

Project Leader: **Municipality of Frosinone**

Partners: **Municipality of Veroli, Municipality of Castro dei Volsci, Municipality of Atina, Municipality of Ferentino, Municipality of Casalvieri, Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the provinces of Frosinone, Latina and Rieti, Institute for Technology Applied to Cultural Heritage (CNR-ITABC), ICOMOS Italia Consiglio Internazionale dei Monumenti e dei Siti.**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 144,800

Contribution by the Region: € 68,210



9. Canale Monterano (Rome)

ON THE DISCOVERY OF THE SECRET MONTERANO

The project envisages a structured and interconnected development plan for the ancient hamlet of Monterano, a cultural place of great historic and architectural importance with an unmatched appeal.

Its fruition as a tourist destination and its integration with other local attractions requires a number of actions. More specifically, it requires applying an analytical model to the cultural place from the tourism perspective in order to verify the state of the site and study the context; in order to improve and increase its fame; in order to launch a network of “hidden cities” and implement an innovative management solution both for the asset and its territorial context. Moreover, the initiative includes analyzing and monitoring the structures and the ground through satellite systems in order to assure the diagnostics, conservation and security of the site, search for new artifacts and produce 3D cartography.

Lastly, from the perspective of modern cultural spectacularization strategies, the place will be fitted with artistic lighting and valorized through digital solutions to be used off-site through Apps for smartphone and tablets.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Ancient hamlet of Monterano Only a few kilometers from the urban center, the ancient peasant hamlet, now property of the municipality, is rich of history and traditions and, through the centuries, has witnessed times of great force and relevance which have turned it into a “Signature Hamlet” where eminent architects and artists have worked and experimented. At present, it is one of the most visited sites of the namesake Wildlife Reserve and of the entire geographical area of Monti della Tolfa.

Project Objectives

- Install a new lighting system to return the places to the original splendour of the urban space, rediscovering architectural designs lost in the darkness of the landscape at night.
- Use satellite techniques to monitor the site; to verify the existence of further artifacts, plot a new map and develop 3D models to be used in an interactive and captivating exploration of the site, also from remote.
- Use multimedia Apps capable of extending the vision beyond the confines of the site through an interactive portal.
- Increase the number of visitors and the fame of the site.

Promotor: **Municipality of Canale Monterano**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Research Group, 1 Company, 3 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 71,190

Contribution by the Region: € 71,190



10. Acquapendente (Viterbo) - Anagni (Frosinone) - Civitavecchia (Rome) - Cottanello (Rieti) - Nepi (Viterbo) - Orte (Viterbo) - Poggio Mirteto (Rieti) - Rieti - Sermoneta (Latina) - Sora (Frosinone) - Tarquinia (Viterbo) - Viterbo

DVC IN LATIVM

Tour Lazio

A network system promoted by 11 Ecclesiastical Bodies which own 20 Institutes and Cultural Places throughout the regional territory.

Through the ample use of new technologies, “DVC in Lativm” proposes a narrative of the cultural assets to visitors increasingly seeking innovative and enriching experiences.

By using storytelling as the main means of communication, the project guides users along the tour, enabling them to interact with Social Networks and Chatbot.

The Cultural Places involved are: 9 archives, 6 museums, 4 libraries and one hermitage.

Their cultural heritage – both physical and digital – is made available to the local communities and to Italian and foreign visitors, also proposes new discoveries.

By exploiting the contribution of new technologies to valorize, bring to fruition and conserve the cultural assets, the project aims to foster a modern communication mode and a language liable to attract young people and the new generations.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Anagni, Palazzo Bonifacio VIII Museum The Museum tells the story of the pontifical residence and of Popes in Anagni, with a more sizable documentation on Pope Caetani.

Anagni, The Carlo Manzia, SJ, Library of the Istituto Teologico Leoniano It contains approximately 35,000 volumes and is distributed in 4 main rooms.

Anagni, Diocesan Archive 180 linear metres of documents chronologically covering the period from 1573 to 1986.

Anagni, Biblioteca Mariana It once hosted the Episcopal Seminary and now conserves more than 20,000 volumes, also dating back to the 500s and 600s.

Orte, Diocesan Historic Archive of Civita Castellana It conserves the documentation produced by the ancient Diocese of Orte, starting with a parchment from the 10th century.

Orte, Diocesan Museum of sacred art Inaugurated in 1967, it conserves the most precious pieces of sacred art of the Diocese.

Nepi, Diocesan Historic Archive of Civita Castellana It conserves the documents of church and ecclesiastical bodies of the Diocese.

Civitavecchia, Diocesan Archive Established in antiquity, the Diocese of "Centumcellae" was already mentioned in the 4th century.

Tarquinia, Diocesan Museum Founded in 2001, it conserves and displays the works of the Diocese brought from the places of worship throughout the territory.

Sermoneta, Diocesan Museum of sacred art It was established to host ecclesiastical artifacts from the deconsecrated churches in Sermoneta.

Rieti, Diocesan Museum A museum itinerary that unfolds through the cathedral and the Bishop's Palace.

Rieti, Diocesan Library It comprises a principal library and another 6 recently purchased libraries.

Rieti, Diocesan Archive Destroyed by a fire in the 16th century, the oldest documents conserved date back to 1542.

Poggio Mirteto, Diocesan Historic Archive of the San Gaetano Bishop's Seminary of the Diocese The diocese of Sabina-Poggio Mirteto conserves the legacies of ancient dioceses that were created in the region from the 5th century.

Cottanello, San Cataldo Hermitage A small oratory hewed out of the granite rock at the foot of a mountain, it lies on a Roman rural villa.

Sora, Cardinal Cesare Baronio Diocesan Library According to the decrees issued by the Council of Trent, it has its origins in the second half of the 16th century.

Sora, Diocesan Historic Archive Opened to the public in 2002, it makes available to scholars the inventory of paper documents that was completely recompiled in 2014.

Viterbo, Diocesan Historic Archive Collection of archives that were added to the original episcopal archive over time.

Viterbo, Colle del Duomo Museum Comprises the assets coming from the Chapter of the Cathedral and precious objects that once belonged to the parishes in the jurisdiction of the diocese.

Acquapendente, Diocesan Archive It was founded in the middle of the 17th century when Acquapendente was elevated to episcopal see after the destruction of the diocese of Castro.

Project Objectives

- Expand knowledge by increasing databanks and the description of the ecclesiastical cultural heritage present in Lazio.
- Increase the digitalization of ancient documents, such as parchment documents, ancient and valuable library documents, the archives of pastoral visits with the relative index of relevant persons, families, agencies and places.
- Plot new paths and itineraries to discover the local territory.
- Create tourist attractions to increase the number of visitors to the region.

Project Leader: **Diocese of Civita Castellana**

Partners: **Congregazione delle Suore Cistercensi della Carità (Anagni), Pontificio Collegio Leoniano (Anagni), Diocese of Anagni-Alatri, Diocese of Civitavecchia-Tarquinia, Confraternita San Leonardo di Roccagorga, Diocese of Rieti, Diocese of Sabina-Poggio Mirteto, Parish Church of Sant'Andrea Apostolo (Cottanello), Diocese of Sora-Cassino-Aquino-Pontecorvo, Diocese of Viterbo**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **36 months**

Investment: € 149,997

Contribution by the Region: € 65,168





11. Rome

MUSEALIZATION OF THE *ARCHITA* **Archconfraternity of San Giovanni Decollato**

His hooded brothers donned a black robe and had a very particular task: accompany the prisoners sentenced to death to the gallows and comfort them in the moments preceding their death by the hand of the executioner. They were members of the Archconfraternity of San Giovanni Decollato, which was founded in Florence in 1488 and reached Rome soon thereafter. Its most illustrious members included Michelangelo Buonarroti, Giorgio Vasari, three Popes and Cardinal Roberto Bellarmino, the Great Inquisitor of Giordano Bruno.

The Archconfraternity's secular legacy is conserved in numerous volumes and mementos, including the macabre basket that would contain the heads of the persons executed.

Today, thanks to new technologies, that historic, artistic and cultural heritage – silently kept in the heart of Rome for centuries – becomes an asset made available to the public.

The *Archita* – this is the name given to the Archconfraternity by the brothers – opens the ground floor of the building to the public, giving access to the Cloister, the Church and the Oratory, which displays numerous relics and gives the possibility of enjoying captivating experiential tours through present-

day technology. Innovative technologies will also offer the opportunity to see some works that, for conservation-related reasons, cannot be exhibited, including the “*De Architectura*” by Vitruvius, hand-copied by Sangallo; several music scores, many of which unpublished; Pietà votive tablets (so-called *Comforters* which were used to give comfort of the persons sentenced to death); the list of the people executed; the Crypt. Today the Archconfraternity provides material to help convicts and, more generally, the homeless in Rome.

Cultural Places to valorize:

San Giovanni Decollato Church In 1490, the Archconfraternity of San Giovanni Decollato, the only secular company of Florentine origins in Rome authorized to give spiritual assistance to people sentenced to death, received from Pope Innocent VIII the 13th century church of Santa Maria della Fossa, located at the foot of Capitol Hill, and defined the “domum dirutam”. The reconstruction project was assigned to Giovanni Battista da Sangallo, who was also a lay member of the Confraternity. The complex, comprising the oratory, the church and the cloister, was enriched with works by artists such as Giorgio Vasari, Jacopino Dal Conte, Francesco Salviati, Jacopo Zucchi and the “Pomarancio”. The oratory was frescoed with scenes drawn from the life of Saint John the Baptist. The complex also includes the archive, the Historic Chamber and the Library.

Project Objectives

- Reinforce the structure in order to enable at least 2 guided tours a day, creating a technology-intensive experiential itinerary (approximately 60 persons per day; at full operation, roughly 6,000-8,000 visitors a year, mostly foreign).
- Enable visitors to discover and appreciate the history and value of the place thanks to guides and explanations enriched with anecdotes and artifacts, integrating information on the Archconfraternity with technology.
- Acknowledge the place not only to be a “museum” but as a cultural center in the heart of Rome, opening it to the organization of shows, exhibitions, and cultural events.
- Repeat the experience of the project, organizing a tour leading out of Rome to other tourist destinations in the region of Lazio, following historical and artistic itineraries and the ideals that the Archconfraternity shares with other places such as: Farfa Abbey, the Church of San Giovanni Decollato in Poggio Mirteto, the Church of San Giovanni Decollato or of Santa Maria della Ginestra in Viterbo, Villa Tuscolo and the Confraternities of Misericordia in Frascati, the Chapel of San Giacomo in Fara Sabina.

Promotor: **Arciconfraternita di San Giovanni Decollato**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 8 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **36 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 80,940





12. Acquapendente - Bagnoregio - Montefiascone - Sutri - Vetralla (Viterbo) - Viterbo

THE GATEWAY TO TUSCIA **The museums and monuments of Viterbo's Tuscia region as drivers of local development**

Increase the tourist flow to Viterbo's Tuscia region, a territory rich in history and culture that is affected by its proximity to highly attractive and equipped areas such as Tuscany, Umbria, and Rome.

This is the aim of the "The Gateway to Tuscia" project: coordinate and improve services (also technological ones) and the communication strategy of the principal local locations and cultural institutes, precisely to reduce the difference with the surrounding areas and attempt to wholly eliminate it in the long term.

To achieve this, the project also engages local economic and social players. The locations selected make it possible to intercept tourists interested in the region directly on the ways of access to the Tuscia region. The "gateways" identified are three: Acquapendente for tourists coming from the north, mainly accessed by pilgrims; Bagnoregio, the birthplace of San Bonaventura, the first city that automobile drivers encounter on the A1 motorway when exiting at the tollgate of Orvieto; Sutri, the meeting point for those coming from the Capital and the city that witnessed memorable historical events in the Middle Ages.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Viterbo, Palace of the Popes It consists of the enlarged pre-existing Episcopal Palace. Its construction began in 1255 and it was completed in 1267 with the Loggia dei Papi. It witnessed a particularly prosperous period for Viterbo as, at the time, it was the seat of the popes.

Viterbo, Bagnoregio, Montefiascone, Colle del Duomo Museum

Viterbo's Museum was inaugurated in 2000; the museums of Bagnoregio and Montefiascone are currently being set up.

Acquapendente, City and territory Museum It is an integrated museum system distributed in 3 exhibition venues (the Episcopal Palace, Torre Julia de Jacopo and the Pinacoteca di San Francesco), is located along the main road that crosses the Via Francigena pilgrimage route – the backbone of the urban plan.

Montefiascone, Rocca dei Papi and Antonio da Sangallo il Giovane Museum

Rocca dei Papi was the center of political affairs of the whole pontifical province of Tuscia. It hosts the Museo del Sangallo il Giovane, where visitors can admire and understand the work of the great Renaissance artist, his studies, and projects. One of the rooms is dedicated to the experience of the city of Castro.

Sutri, Diocesan territory Museum Hosted in the former Episcopal Palace, it displays a large collection of objects (spanning from the 9th to the 19th century A.D.) including paintings, sculptures, sacred art, a lapidary, and a ceramics section, a map library, and a picture gallery.

Vetralla, Territory Museum Founded in 1991 and hosted in the ancient Tower of Porta Marina (15th century), the museum experiments with a new type of museum, which presents itself as a pioneering scientific and educational tool. It forms part of the demo-anthropological museum circuit of the Lazio Region.

Vetralla, Casa Museo Hosted inside the Tower of the Capitano del Popolo (12th-13th century), it is the first House Museum of the Tuscia, established to conserve its historic and monumental authenticity while, at the same time, endowing the city with a museum of peasant homes and popular traditions.

Bagnoregio, Civita Civita di Bagnoregio, with only slightly more than a dozen inhabitants, risks disappearing due to the progressive erosion of the surrounding slope and valley, which have given shape to the typical ravines. Called the “dying city”, it is a popular tourist destination and became a candidate to join the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2018.

Acquapendente, Basilica del Santo Sepolcro Built in the 10th century, it was the destination of pilgrims and crusaders travelling to Rome along the Via Francigena. Its crypt, which is thought to be among the most important in Italy, hosts the votive chapel that conserves a blood-stained stone that tradition holds to come from the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

Project Objectives

- Make the Tuscia region more competitive by using new technologies to improve the cultural offer and attract visitors and tourists.
- Engage the resident population, by informing them of the projects underway, of the effects targeted and of the importance of Cultural Heritage for local development.
- Link Cultural Places with local economic and production activities to foster the development of a synergic relationship with a view to bolstering the growth of the whole region.
- Systematically monitor the Cultural Places by developing monitoring, assessment and risk mitigation systems for the security and conservation of Cultural Heritage.

Project Leader: **Diocese of Viterbo**

Partner: **Municipality of Acquapendente, Municipality of Montefiascone, Diocese of Civita Castellana, Sistema Museale d'Ateneo of the Tuscia University of Viterbo, Municipality of Vetralla, Municipality of Bagnoregio, Parish of the Santo Sepolcro.**

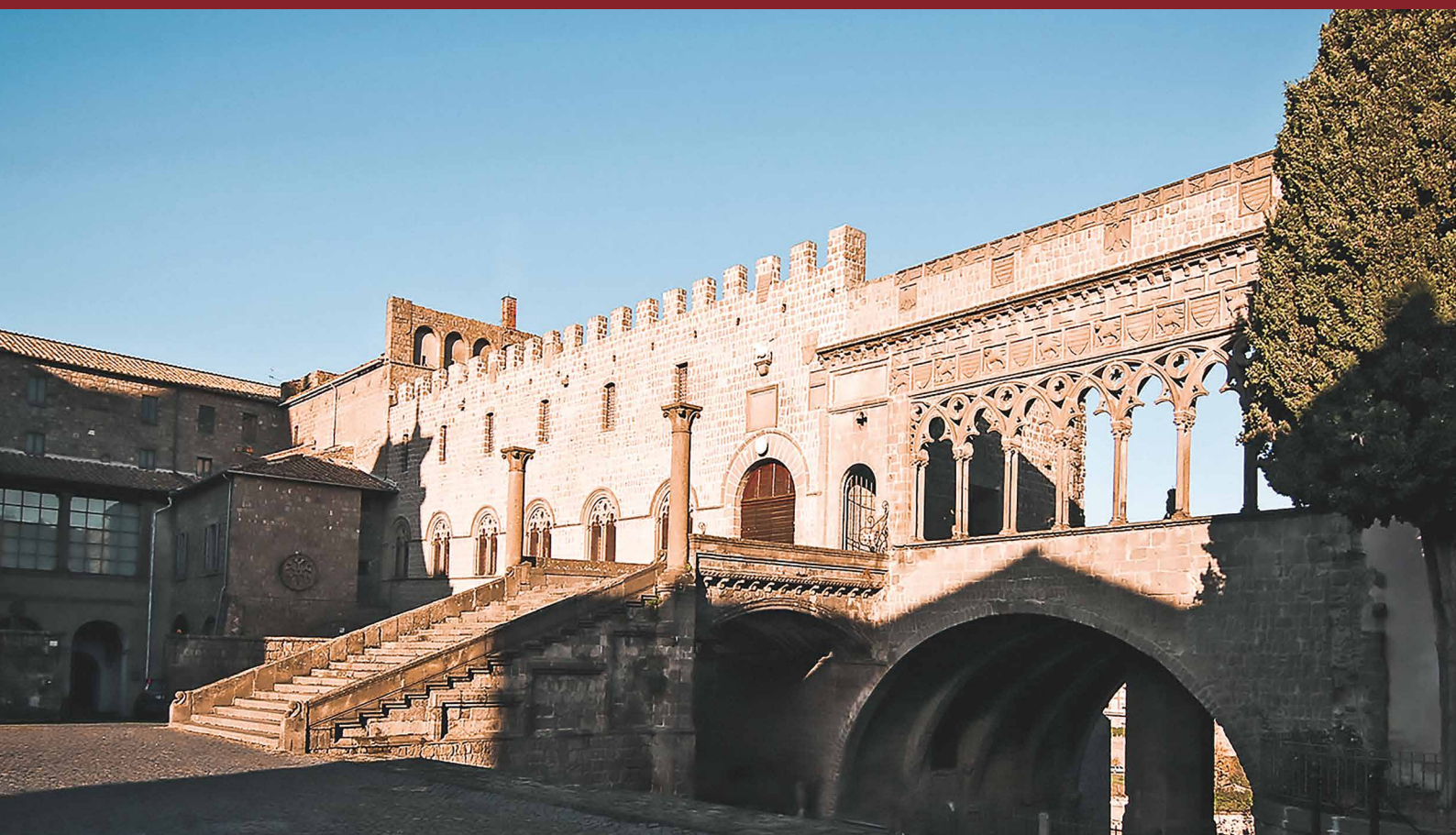
External members of the Working Group: **2 Universities, 1 company, 6 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **30 months**

Investment: € 146,603

Contribution by the Region: € 77,390







13. Cassino - Supino (Frosinone)

THE PLEASURES OF WATER

Thematic itineraries across Lazio in ancient Roman times

In ancient Roman times, the places were linked by the use of water. Today, they relive along this innovative itinerary which, for now, intends to valorize and promote 2 archaeological sites in Southern Lazio (the Ponari Nymphaeum of Cassino and the thermal baths discovered near Supino) which could include other monuments in the future.

“The Pleasures of Water” was created to enhance the tourist and cultural attractiveness of these places, whose fruition will require structural interventions (connecting access pedestrian paths, serviced rest areas, removal of architectural barriers, installing modern lighting systems for evocative nighttime tours) combined to last-generation package of technological devices to give visitors a sensorial and emotional tour. The Places will also use upgraded traditional devices such as audio guides and multimedia devices, video mapping technologies, augmented reality experienced through virtual reality, digital holograms, etc. Lastly, innovative technologies will be applied for the diagnostics, security, and permanent monitoring of the state of conservation of the monumental complexes.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Cassino, Ponari Nynphaeum Located along the road that connects Cassino to Monte Cassino, the building is situated in the urban area of the ancient *Casinum* dating back to the Roman period (1st century B.C. – 2nd century A.D.). It was one of the most luxurious residential areas of a wealthy Roman *domus*, featuring high-quality decorations. The building rests against the side of a hill and is part of a broader complex that is still underground.

Supino, Roman Villa Its prestigious thermal baths date back to the first half of the 2nd century A.D. The archaeological area comprises a series of rooms with mosaics and high-quality *opus sectile* flooring, comparable to the best examples of the time. The thermal baths form part of a large villa still buried underground. The surveys carried out in the area have made it possible to detect outcropping wall structures.

Project Objectives

- Attract new forms of cultural tourism and a youthful public to hinterland Southern Lazio which is currently not included in the tourist circuit, despite the wealth of its heritage.
- Impact the tourist dynamics of the complex, presently dominated by Monte Cassino Abbey and religious and war tourism.
- Favor the conservation of archaeological areas through modern diagnostics systems and by securing the monuments.
- Promote investments in transport and hotel infrastructure and restaurants, cultural and tourist services, with a positive fallout on training and employment.

Project Leader: **University of Cassino and Southern Lazio**

Partners: **Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscapes for the provinces of Frosinone, Latina, and Rieti**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 8 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 146,714

Contribution by the Region: € 90,220



14. Civita Castellana (Viterbo) - Colleferro (Rome) - Latina - Rome - Sabaudia (Latina) - Sermoneta (Latina) - Sperlonga (Latina) - Vasanello (Viterbo)

KNOWINGLY DISCOVERING LAZIO

Living science in the land of myth

Narrating the knowledge, history, and culture with modern storytelling techniques, guiding visitors along an exhibition itinerary through exciting immersive experiences.

This is the aim of the project launched by the Sapienza University, which proposes to act as a scientific hub, promoting travelling exhibitions to make scientific topics more attractive to the benefit of a large generalist public.

The exhibitions scheduled will start from the Museo Universitario di Scienze della Terra (MUST) and will be re-installed in partner museums.

The theme of the exhibitions is the heritage of Lazio and its ultra-millenary history of peoples and civilizations.

The partners of the Sapienza University are the administrations of Colleferro, Vasanello and Civita Castellana, the National Archaeological Museum of Sperlonga, the Fondazione Roffredo Caetani, and the Circeo National Park.

The themes of the scientifically transversal exhibitions will focus on the regional territory, the natural and anthropic landscape, health and the cultural history: "The Changes in the Landscape of the Pontine Plains and the Founded Cities"; "The Botanical Garden of Villa Fogliano and the Rediscovered Pantanello Oasis"; the "Mediterranean Diet in the Pontine Region" and "Men and Landscapes of Ancient Lazio".

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, University Museum of the Earth Sciences (MUST)

Rome, Museum of Comparative Anatomy

Rome, Museum of the Etruscan and Italic Antiquities

Rome, Anthropology Museum “Giuseppe Sergi”

Rome, Museum of Classical Art

Rome, Museum Laboratory Of Contemporary Art

Latina, Museo di Arti e giacimenti minerari

Rome, Museum of Chemistry

Rome, Museo Erbario

Rome, Museo delle Origini

Rome, Museum of the History of Medicine

Rome, Museum of the Near East, Egypt and the Mediterranean

Rome, Zoology Museum

Colleferro (Rome), Archaeologic Museum of the Territory Tolerienne

Vasanello (Viterbo), Museum of Ceramics

Civita Castellana (Viterbo)

Province of Latina, Pantanello Natural Park

Sabaudia (Latina) and other centers, Circeo National Park

**Sperlonga (Latina), National Archaeological Museum
and the Villa di Tiberio**

Project Objectives

- Focus attention on the Lazio Region’s scientific culture through digital spectacularization, promoting the partner sites in the project, cultural tourism, and the hard-to-reach areas of interest.
- Connect the scientific aspect of health to wellness, taking advantage of the opportunity of giving visibility to agrifood and food and wine supply chains in the Pontine area in particular and, more generally, in the whole Lazio Region.
- Disseminate information on the stock of museums in the city of Rome also to cultural tourists, who are increasingly interested in visiting the Museums of the Sapienza University, with a special focus on the Museo di Scienze della Terra (MUST), which will shortly become the first step towards a more comprehensive Museum of Science and Technology, an essential venue for scientific culture.

Project Leader: **Sapienza University of Rome**

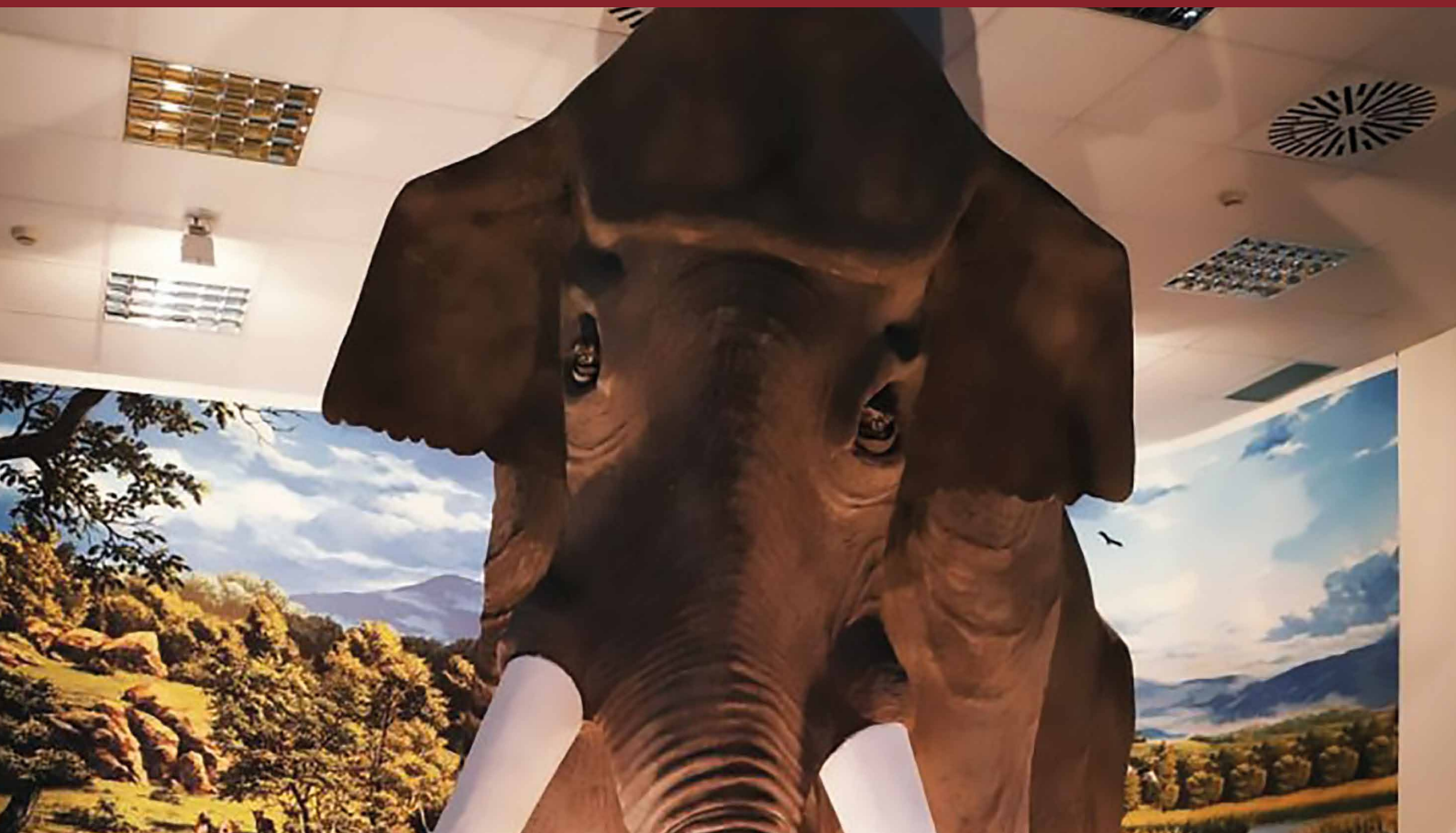
Partners: **Municipality of Colleferro, Municipality of Vasanello, Municipality of Civita Castellana, Fondazione Roffredo Caetani, Circeo National Park, the Museum District of Lazio.**

External members of the Working Group: **5 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 85,200







15. Albano Laziale (Rome) - Rome

THE GATES OF THE CELIO, THE KEYS TO THE CITY **Technological Solutions for ARrcheologia and the Region**

The Capitoline Museums comprise the most important pole of Civic Museums under the jurisdiction of the Superintendency of Roma Capitale. Headquartered at the Celio and conceived in a geographical and cartographic perspective of ancient Rome, the Capitoline Museums intend to valorize an important heritage: the *Forma Urbis*, the gigantic marble map of Rome made in a scale of 1:240 around 200 A.D. under Emperor Septimius Severus. The map represents the city at the peak of its power and unfolds architectural and city planning themes that still apply today. Linked to the *Forma* is the *Castra Albana* valorization project of the complex of fortifications in Albano Laziale, developed by the same Septimius Severus for the soldiers of the *Legio II Parthica*. It is the only legionary fortress erected in Italy and represents the other “little Rome” in the heart of the Roman Castles.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Capitoline Museums-Parco del Celio At only a short distance from the Colosseum, the Parco del Celio is at the center of a rehabilitation project for the park area and its buildings, also with a view to opening to the public one of the Capitoline Museums' major works, Severus's *Forma Urbis*, which has remained inaccessible for almost a century.

Albano Laziale, the Civic Museums are distributed in 2 venues: the "Mario Antonacci" Civic Museum, at Villa Ferrajoli, and the *Legione II Partica* Museum, hosted inside the Roman thermae of Cellomaio, dedicated to legionaries and their characteristic fortified settlement in Albano (*Castra Albana*).

Project Objectives

- Enrich the Capitoline Museums' new exhibition spaces at Parco del Celio with technological and multimedia systems.
- Implement the project to make the Parco del Celio the hub of a network of itineraries to the monumental center of Rome and its surrounding area through multimedia contents.
- Transform the Parco del Celio into a meeting point, by maximizing cultural contents, exhibition spaces and accessory services, turning it into a landmark in the neighborhood and in the city.
- Increase and internationalize tourist flows to Albano Laziale and indirectly to the whole area of the Roman Castles, almost a required destination for foreign travelers in the past.

Project Leader: **Sovrintendenza Capitolina, Musei Capitolini-Parco del Celio**

Partner: **Municipality of Albano Laziale**

External members of the Working Group: **13 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 134,214

Contribution by the Region: € 84,600



16. Rieti - Rome

PONTES **Operational project for new technologies,** **experiences, and sociability**

Narrate the history of the region and of the succession of civilizations along the geographical axis furrowed by the Tiber and the Via Salaria with a new storytelling approach.

This is the aim of the “Pontes” project, focused on exploring Rome’s relationship with the Lazio Region across the centuries and up to the present day.

The narrative unfolds through multisensorial experiences produced by videos, installations and models animated by holographic projections and through assistive technology for vision-impaired and blind people.

The aim is to stimulate the public to visit scattered areas of cultural interest by attempting to bring usually uninterested population segments to approach culture and history, including through gaming experiences.

The project focuses on the theme of bridges, a structure construction technique initiated by the Romans and a symbol of overcoming communication barriers between able-bodied and disabled people.

The topic will be delved into according to the different vocation of the places concerned.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Museum of Roman Civilization Designed for the Rome Universal Expo scheduled for 1942, it was completed and inaugurated in 1955.

It hosts a collection of molds and models of findings from the Roman civilization in the world put together between 1911 and 1937.

Rome, Trajan's Markets and The Museum Of The Imperial Fora For more than 1,900 years, it has been a symbol of the Eternal City, with which it has maintained a symbiotic relationship. The area of reference includes 5 sections on 6 levels and conserves approximately 35,000 ancient artifacts.

Rieti, Civic Museum – Archeology Section Situated in the former Monastery of Santa Lucia, in the historical center, it has been set up following a high-impact architectural project. The Polyfunctional Room hosts the Atelier ABC workshops promoted by the Lazio Region.

Project Objectives

- Increase the number of visitors, removing barriers and making available shared experiences both to able-bodied and visually impaired people.
- Develop a device connected to a modelling software to create a mobile tactile model capable of communicating “by images” for vision-impaired and blind people.
- Develop an online game set inside the museum and a prize-winning circuit connecting all the sites envisaged in the project, to stimulate digitally excluded population segments to complete the whole tour.
- Set up a lab that, by using the available scientific documentation (artifacts, documents, photographs, paintings, etc.), can develop cultural products to be used in different forms (cinema, television, museum-centered communication).

Project Leader: **Roma Capitale. Sovrintendenza (Museo della Civiltà Romana)**

Partners: **Roma Capitale. Sovrintendenza (Mercati di Traiano – Museo dei Fori Imperiali), Municipality of Rieti**

External members of the Working Group: **being defined**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 140,804

Contribution by the Region: € 88,685



Rieti - Roma, PONTES







17. Rome - Subiaco (Rome)

THE CULTURE FACTORY

The title of the project is inspired by the old name of “*fabbrica*” (factory) given to the unending construction work on major architectural complexes, such as that of the Vallicella, in Rome.

The project involves 5 cultural institutions of various nature (State, municipal, religious, associations) located inside the complex of the Chiesa Nuova, in the historical center of Rome, and a State Institution in Subiaco, in the greater metropolitan area.

The “Fabbrica della Vallicella”, which envisaged the reconstruction of the Chiesa Nuova (Santa Maria in Vallicella) and which was commissioned by St. Philip Neri in 1575 and completed in 1675, lasted exactly one century and witnessed the intervention of several architects although its architectural design mainly originated from the project of the convent made by Francesco Borromini. The complex is situated in the city’s Renaissance and baroque urban plan which superimposed the medieval structure and in which Borromini was already present with most of his works.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Borromini's architectural Complex It occupies the whole block of buildings between Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, Via dei Filippini, Via del Governo Vecchio and Via della Chiesa Nuova, in the historical center of Rome. The district, built on commission of the Congregation of the Oratory of Saint Philip Neri, represents Rome's 16th century history and culture. At present, it hosts several institutions that propose a unique cultural offer.

Subiaco, Library of Santa Scolastica It was created by Saint Benedict, the founder of the first monasteries in Subiaco, whose Rule provided for the monastery to conserve codes (modern-day books) destined to be read in private or in the community. The Monastery of Subiaco was important over a long period of time in the development of manuscripts and printed books: German printers Arnold Sweynheym and Conrad Pannartz both worked there.

Project Objectives

- Valorize the museum, bibliographical, archival, and artistic heritage by activating a long-term process based on the synergies existing between Institutions.
- Promote the architectural structure, its designers and especially Borromini, by disseminating the historic, urbanistic, and sociological characteristics of the 16th century Baroque Rome.
- Contribute to developing cultural tourism in Lazio by integrating the "Culture Factory" project with the project titled *"From the Vallicella to Subiaco: the circulation of manuscripts from the Middle Ages to date"* and upgrading public spaces with contemporary art exhibitions and video mapping artworks.
- Stimulate the culturally and socially motivated segment of national and international tourism by experientially upgrading tourist offers.

Project Leader: **Biblioteca Vallicelliana**

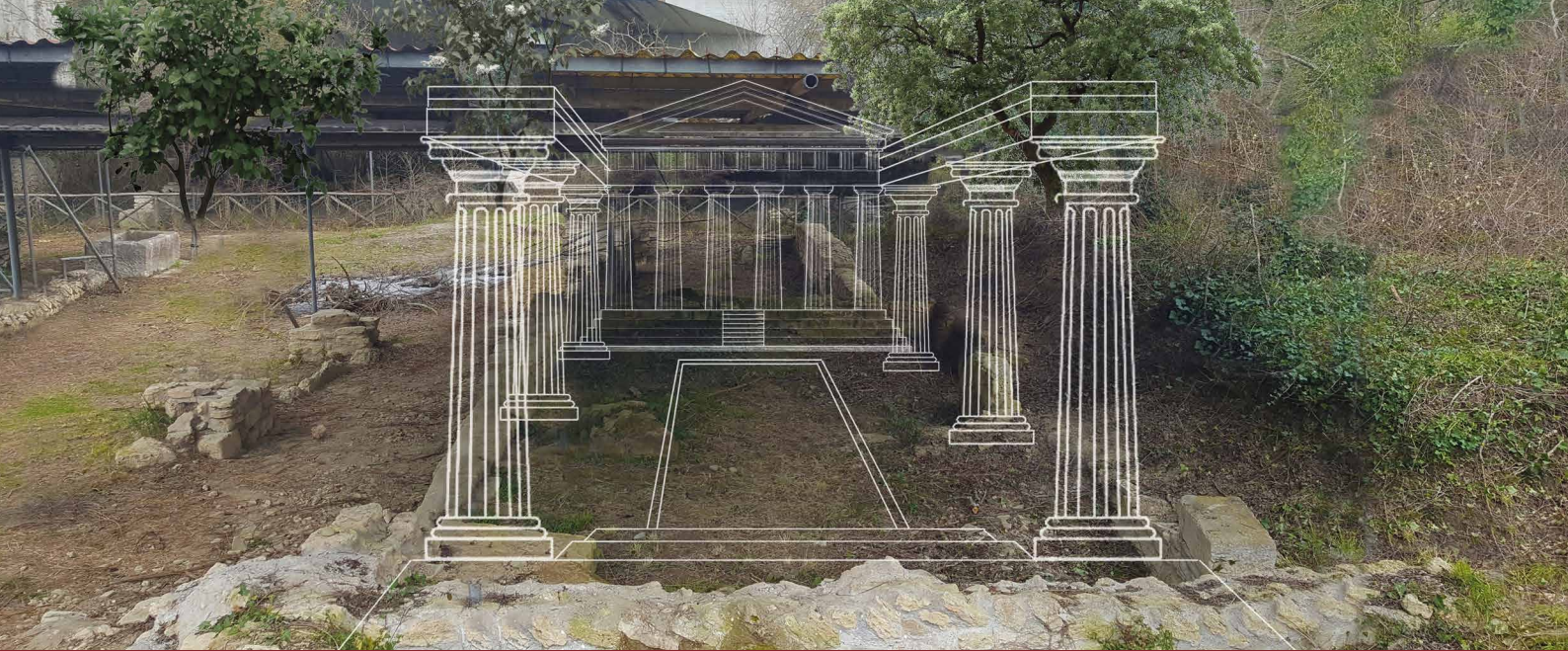
Partners: **Istituto Storico Italiano per il Medioevo, Archivio Storico Capitolino, Congregazione dell'Oratorio di San Filippo Neri, Società Romana di Storia Patria, Biblioteca del Monastero di Santa Scolastica**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 10 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 148,667

Contribution by the Region: € 71,474



18. Orte - Bomarzo (Viterbo)

IN ITINERE

Extraordinary journey among the people and places along the Tiber

Promote a cultural tourist itinerary through the middle valley of the Tiber River, a full-fledged motorway of antiquity and the point of arrival and departure of peoples, cultures, and goods.

This is the focus of the “In itinere” project, which concentrates its attention on the Roman River Port of Seripola, the Depot of artifacts from the excavations in Seripola in the Archaeological Area of the Monte Casoli Nature Reserve in Bomarzo and in Cagnemora-Piramide.

The aim is to develop a tourism offer of excellence that, by creating a network connecting minor although extremely significant sites, can be converted into a strategy capable of meeting local needs, especially those of the younger population segment. It is a development strategy that, differently from the past, is based on Slow Tourism and the valorization of the places while respecting the environment, the landscape, the food and wine and its traditions, a context in which archaeological heritage is *primus inter pares*.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Orte, River Port of Seripola The archaeological site originally hosted the settlement called *Castellum Amerinum*, renamed Seripola (*Sub ripulam*, meaning under the castle rock) in the Middle Ages, and is now owned by the Superintendency.

Orte, Depot of Seripola Situated inside the former monastery church of S. Antonio Abate, in the historical center of Orte, it is complementary to the River Port which is also being equipped to become a restoration lab in which to pre-exhibit the materials.

Bomarzo, Archaeological Area of Cagnemora-Piramide Also known as Cagnemora Forest, it extends south-east of Bomarzo and includes the rock-hewn monument known as the Etruscan Pyramid of Bomarzo.

Bomarzo, Archaeological Area of and Monte Casoli Nature Reserve Owned by the municipality, it extends over 285 hectares and includes numerous archaeological finds that testify to the widespread use made of the area since the Etruscan period.

Project Objectives

- Create tour itineraries calibrated on different types of users (standard, expert, blind/visually impaired, hearing impaired).
- Spectacularize the sites through immersive multi-projection environments and staging multimedia shows for evening or nighttime tours.
- Favor positive synergies between companies, tour operators and local administrations through technologically advance and attractive tour itineraries.

Project Leader: **Associazione Archeoparco Bomarzo ETS**

Partners: **Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan Area of Rome, the Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria, the Municipality of Bomarzo, Institute for Archaeological and Monumental Heritage of the National Research Council (CNR-IBAM)**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company**

Project timeline: **20 months**

Investment: € 99,994

Contribution by the Region: € 84,264



19. Alatri (Frosinone) - Montalto di Castro (Viterbo) - Rome

THE TEMPLE MACHINE

“The Temple Machine” is a transversal network aimed at valorizing the Etruscan and Italic cultural heritage of Lazio, which span from Alatri to Vulci, passing through Rome.

It starts from Villa Giulia, where several interlinked installations represent the Museum’s architectural heritage from the Renaissance. One of its highlights is the 1:1 scale reconstruction of the Etruscan-Italic temple of Alatri, which is located in the Villa’s southern garden and built with pioneering museographic sensibility at the end of the 19th century. It is planned to be reconverted to host a multimedia, immersive, and emotional itinerary to supplement the narrative of the Villa Giulia Museum, thus consolidating the connection with the regional territories of Lazio from which the collection of artifacts originates. Video projections, digital devices, and multimedia supports will give visitors a multi-sensorial experience of the stories and virtual itineraries. The nymphaeum at the back of the inner courtyard will become the virtual information point, with an avatar/guide that will interact with the visitors. The Museum of Alatri plans to supplement its offer with new technological solutions for schoolchildren, upgrading the installations and the historical and storytelling aspects. The Archaeological Park of Vulci plans to support traditional tours with an App/platform to create common itineraries with its partners, also offering e-commerce and event-booking services.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, National Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia It is the world's most important museum of Etruscan and Italic antiquities that is hosted inside a Renaissance-age residence built under Pope Julius III between 1550 and 1555. The building and its gardens, a splendid example of Renaissance suburban villa like the ancient villas that inspired it, benefited from the contribution of artists of the caliber of Giorgio Vasari, Jacopo Barozzi da Vignola and Bartolomeo Ammannati, under the supervision of Michelangelo Buonarroti.

Alatri, Civic Museum The Museum, hosted since 1996 in the 13th century Palazzo Gottifredo, which lies up against the Acropolis of Alatri, was originally located inside Palazzo Conti Gentili and was opened in 1932 with a view to putting together and organizing the numerous epigraphs from the Roman period.

Montalto di Castro, Parco Naturalistico Archeologico di Vulci Vulci is one of the Etruscan-age dodecapolis and represents one of the most important city-states of the Etruscan and pre-Roman scene in Italy. The archaeological explorations carried out since the end of the 19th century project a picture of growing prosperity. The area of the Etruscan-Roman city forms an integral part of the Archaeological Nature Park of Vulci.

Project Objectives

- Create a regionally transversal network (from Vulci, north of Rome, to Alatri, south of the capital), capable of offering a snapshot on the history, the everyday life, and the societies of the principal pre-Roman civilizations in Central Italy (especially the Etruscans, the Latins, and the Hernici) through advanced technologies and experiential systems.
- Enable the public fruition of the Assets concerned, endowing the following with technological support: the Temple, the Nymphaeum, the Courtyard and the snow cellar ("Neviera") in Villa Giulia; the Atrium, Room 1 and the Room of the Temple in the Museum of Alatri; the Cryptoporticus and the area of the Large Temple in the Park of Vulci.

Project Leader: **Museo Nazionale Etrusco di Villa Giulia**

Partner: **Municipality of Alatri, Municipality of Montalto di Castro**

External members of the Working Group: **14 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 175,802

Contribution by the Region: € 79,307



20. Viterbo - Frosinone - Rome

LAZIO, OPEN REGION For the dissemination of the works of Maestro Roberto Rossellini

The project takes its name from the most famous of Roberto Rossellini's films, Palme d'Or winner in 1946 at the 1st Cannes Film Festival, and it aims to interrelate the great film director's artistic heritage and Lazio's territory, highlighting the indissoluble interlink and valorizing the places and stories that make up our cultural heritage.

Renzo Rossellini, the owner and historical memory of Roberto Rossellini's audiovisual encyclopedia, participated in the executive design of the project. The project is focused on 3 lines of action: Rossellini's Multimedia Cinema Encyclopedia; the filmmaker's entire film production, processed through an interactive Web platform; and the use of multimedia communication to highlight Rossellini's work. The latter case envisages the adaptation of 12 scenes from his most famous films, including the one with Anna Magnani running to her death when she runs after the Nazi truck which carried away her husband, drawn from "Roma città aperta" ("Rome, Open City").

The scenes will be adapted from their original black and white to an immersive reality, primarily to enable youths to enjoy it with a 360° vision through virtual and augmented reality goggles. Lastly, an App will be designed with the same augmented reality features to enable users to immerse in the locations chosen by Rossellini.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Viterbo, Consortial Library Established in 1973 to unite in a single venue the city's 2 libraries, it dedicates the "Library of the Arts of Entertainment" to the project, which includes the Roberto Rossellini Projection Room and the room that hosts the library of the arts of entertainment.

Consortium SBCR (Sistema Bibliotecario per i Castelli Romani) A public entity founded in 1997 which currently groups together 16 Municipalities in the Roman Castle (Castelli Romani) region, the Consortium manages the library system with the aim of valorizing the local documentary heritage.

Frosinone, Municipal Library Hosted in "Palazzo Turriziani", it conserves valuable documentary material of interest for the project, such as the collection of doctoral theses on the cinema from the first years of the Premio Filippo Sacchi (1989-1993), making up a corpus of more than 300 volumes.

Project Objectives

- Enhance, through new digital technologies, the awareness of the greatness of Roberto Rossellini's work for the history of the cinema of Italy and of Lazio.
- Valorize the collection of books and audiovisuals of member Libraries, with a view to attracting a new type of user, motivated by the appealing possibility of immersing in one of Rossellini's films and exploring places and historical events.
- Stimulate the establishment of an economic value chain in the form of guided tours and cinematic itineraries.

Project Leader: **Biblioteca Consorziale di Viterbo**

Partners: **Consorzio Sistema Bibliotecario Castelli Romani, Biblioteca di Frosinone**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 6 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **15 months**

Investment: € 146,915

Contribution by the Region: € 78,668



21. Greccio - Poggio Bustone - Rieti (Rieti)

VIRTUAL AND REAL **The Franciscan Way along the Holy Valley**

The convents along the Holy Valley (Valle Santa) and the St. Francis's Way that connects them constitute a historic, cultural, artistic, and spiritual heritage of great value.

The project aims to setup technology-intensive installations in the 4 convents in the area to valorize the heritage of the Assisi-born saint and redistribute the tourist flows – now concentrated in Greccio – throughout the whole circuit, thus favoring the circulation of visitors in the area and creating new value for the region.

The Cultural Places involved in the project are the Franciscan Sanctuary of Presepe di Greccio, the Franciscan Sanctuary of Regola di Fonte Colombo, the Convent of Saint James the Apostle in Poggio Bustone and the Franciscan Sanctuary of Santa Maria della Foresta in Rieti. These are holy and evocative places that inspire peace and prayer, while fully conserving the deep spirituality, humanity, simplicity of life, and the universal message of the Poverello of Assisi.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Greccio, Sanctuary of the Presepe Known throughout the world for being the first commemoration of the Nativity in Bethlehem with living figures, conceived by St. Francis on Christmas night in 1223.

Rieti, Sanctuary of the Rule of Fonte Colombo It hosts the hermitage where Francis underwent an eye operation, the chapel of the Chiesa della Vergine and the grotto in which the saint dictated the Rules of the Order.

Poggio Bustone, Convent of Saint James the Apostle It comprises the Church of San Giacomo Maggiore and other places and it is the first center in the Holy Valley to have hosted St. Francis.

Rieti, Franciscan Sanctuary of Santa Maria della Foresta In a valley immersed in nature, it hosted the Saint one year prior to his death, in 1225. It is here that Francis composed the Canticle of the Creatures.

Project Objectives

- Valorize the Sanctuaries through installations that spectacularize the events in St. Francis's life or connected thereto (interactive touch and multi-touch walls, fixed VR base stations, holographic projections).
- Stimulate and bolster the circulation of visitors in the Holy Valley by redistributing the flows among the Sanctuaries through an interactive mobile App.
- Set up an integrated management system for the activities developed, finding technological solutions whereby to monitor and analyze the flow of visitors.

Project Leader: **Provincia Francescana di San Bonaventura dei Frati Minori**

Partners: **Convento Santuario di Greccio, Convento Santuario di Fonte Colombo**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company, 8 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 126,026

Contribution by the Region: € 73,200



22. Bagnoregio - Barbarano Romano - Viterbo (Viterbo)

TUSCIA DIGITAL ARCHEOPARK **Innovative solutions to promote the network** **of archaeology parks in Tuscia**

Launch Italy's first digital Archaeology Park, including some of the most prestigious sites in Viterbo's Tuscia region.

This is the ambition of the "Tuscia Digital Archeopark" project which aims to outline a single cultural circuit strategically positioned on the main North-South axis between Rome, Viterbo and Civita di Bagnoregio, as well on the Orte-Civitavecchia-Viterbo route that will shortly be completed.

Viterbo's Tuscia region has an enormous cultural heritage that, even if it is increasingly becoming a tourist attraction, has still not been exploited to the fullest.

Therefore, this project arises from the interdisciplinary application of new technologies to renovate and reinforce the fruition model of Cultural Places, thus overcoming the diffidence for digital technologies and initiating dynamics capable of enriching the experiential aspect of the visit. The offer consists in opening alternative barrier-free itineraries, animated, interactive, and engaging to bolster a sustainable and integrated tourist offer through the contribution of innovative technological solutions, such as 3D images, virtual reality, augmented reality, "talking walls and artefacts" and underground sound effects.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Bagnoregio, the site with the fossil remains of the *Elephas antiquus* of Castel Cellesi Since 2013, it is possible to admire the fossil remains of an ancient elephant which lived and died approximately 750,000 years ago in the territory of Tuscia.

Bagnoregio, the site of the Roman kilns of Vetriolo Of very ancient origin, the kilns were used to fire ceramic material.

Civita di Bagnoregio, Geological Museum of Landslides Illustrates the characteristics and the evolution of the territory, the history of Civita and the struggle for its survival.

Viterbo, Archaeological Site of Ferento This privately owned site is made unique by the extraordinary state of conservation of Roman and Medieval monuments.

Archaeological Area of Norchia Property of an agricultural holding, it hosts an impressive rural Etruscan necropolis situated along the Via Clodia.

Barbarano Romano, Marturanum Regional Park Founded in 1984, the Park comprises the archaeological area of San Giuliano and a necropolis.

Barbarano Romano, Archeological Museum of Rock-cut Necropolises Contains material from the prehistoric, protohistoric, and Etruscan eras.

Project Objectives

- Launch an innovative and sustainable tourist and cultural product in Viterbo's Tuscia region, overcoming the current fragmentation.
- Create a model Network of Archaeological Areas capable of assuring the integrated management of cultural heritage and activities and giving life to a tourist and cultural identity closely connected to the region and its wealth of archaeological and cultural assets.
- Promote an innovative and repeatable example of public-private partnership through the "Tuscia Digital Archeopark".
- Intercept the flow of visitors, not only in transit, to the benefit of the tourism supply chain and of typical regional productions.

Project Leader: **Municipality of Bagnoregio**

Partners: **Arduino and Andrea Vergati (owners of the archaeological area of Ferento), Azienda Agricola Norchia S.S. (owner of the namesake archaeological area), Municipality of Barbarano Romano**

External members of the Working Group: **12 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **22 months**

Investment: € 149,694

Contribution by the Region: € 75,030



23. Fiumicino (Rome) - Rome

DEPP

From the Emporium to the fields of the Roman people. Multisensorial itinerary across the lost landscapes of the Tiber River banks

Through the use of multimedia technologies, the project repropose the vision of landscapes that have disappeared but that played a crucial role in the birth and shaping of the Eternal City, whose past was mostly concealed or wiped out through the radical transformation of the city in the post-unification period. Innovative digital solutions will make it possible to relive the history of Rome, from protohistory to the end of antiquity, observing the passing of time from a privileged perspective: the river and its surroundings.

The itinerary will connect areas of archaeological and architectural interest, crossing cities and reaching observation points from which to enjoy the reconstruction of landscapes.

The monumental complexes and service facilities available to the Superintendency will be used as “stations” in which to inform the public of the historical and archaeological events that make up the leitmotif of the tour, with virtual reconstructions of disappeared landscapes creating an overlap of different epochs and present-day views.

The itinerary will involve the Testaccio District, which lies between the foothills of the Aventino and the defensive belt of the Aurelian Walls, which are still mostly preserved, and stretches out to the banks of the Tiber River and ends in Fiumicino.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Baths of Caracalla The best preserved example of Roman Imperial baths.

Museum of Via Ostiense Situated inside Porta San Paolo, originally called *Porta Ostiensis*.

Pyramid of Cestius The only surviving monument of a series that were present in Rome in the 1st century B.C.

Aurelian Walls The area of Testaccio was incorporated within the fortified belt commissioned by Aurelian and completed by Marcus Aurelius Probus between 271 and 279 A.D.

Monte Testaccio Also known as Monte dei Cocci because it was made with heaped *testae* (Latin name for fragments of amphorae).

Neo Testaceum Museum - Former Slaughterhouse It is planned to be set up inside the Slaughterhouse complex and the Forum Boarium (Campo Boario), built between 1888 and 1891.

New Testaccio Market The museum under the New Market will illustrate the evolution of the neighborhood, from the Roman storehouses to the football pitch of A.S. Testaccio and the market itself.

Porticus Aemilia Its ruin has characterized the landscape of the Aventino foothill plains across the centuries and are still largely recognizable today.

Fluvial Port Built between 193 and 174 B.C., the facility was definitively abandoned between the 6th and 7th century A.D.

Marconi Bridge Port of embarkation to reach Borgo Valadier on the Tiber.

Fiumicino, Borgo Valadier The main nucleus of the modern borough was built by the Pontifical Authorities between 1823 and 1828.

Project Objectives

- Create a new identity for the museum through augmented reality, digital storytelling, multimedia learning, digital contests, and emotional tourism.
- Meet the expectations of the region to the extent possible (sustainable economic growth, new professional and employment opportunities).
- Reach target users of new types of cultural and environmental products identified as extremely typical and excluded from traditional circuits.

Project Leader: **Special Superintendency of Rome for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape**

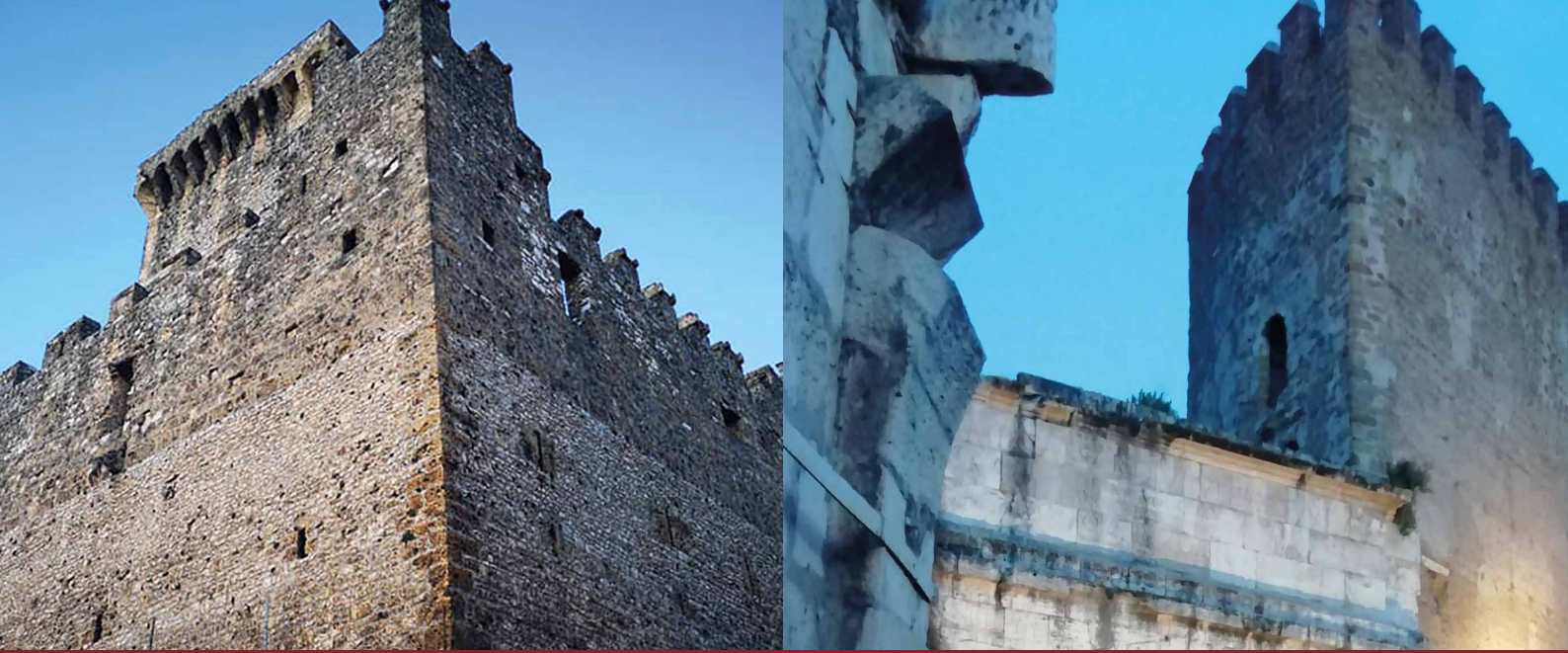
Partner: **Municipality of Fiumicino**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **15 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 68,579



24. Rome - Subiaco (Rome) - Trevi nel Lazio (Frosinone)

PATER ANIENE

The project interconnects some of the principal museums positioned across the region through the Aniene River, spanning from the province of Frosinone to the city of Rome. The area, from the source to the mouth of the Aniene, will be mapped, creating itineraries and routes via land and river.

It will be the same river to link the museums chosen, raising questions on the man-environment relationship as the transversal theme joining all the areas concerned across different historical periods, from prehistory to the present day. “Pater Aniene” will attempt to answer the questions by including in every museum a specific focus center on the region of reference which will also provide general information that will be shared by all the museums of the network.

This dual information approach – local and general – will favor exchanges between museums, directing tourist flows to new destinations and combining cultural tourism with new forms of ecotourism, thus generating a positive economic fallout on the regions involved.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Porta Tiburtina Perfectly preserved, it was built by Aurelian and incorporated the monumental arch erected under Augustus (5th century B.C.) to accommodate the passing of 3 aqueduct canals along the Via Tiburtina.

Rome, Casal de' Pazzi Museum It harbors a large portion of the bed of a river that flowed precisely where the museum now stands almost 200,000 years ago. The museum offers several educational activities (through tours and labs) to enable the public to approach the world during the Pleistocene.

Subiaco, Villa di Nerone Archaeological Area It forms part of the villa built by Nero before 60 B.C. on the two slopes of the gorge of the upper course of the Aniene River, on which St. Benedict would install his cenobitic monastery by reusing the nymphaeum as a church and a room as a kitchen.

Trevi nel Lazio, Caetani Castle Built around the year 1000 A.D. to crown the town of Trevi (Civita di Colle Clemente), it overlooks the upper valley of the Aniene River, and it occupies an area of approximately 800 sq m with its crenellated walls. At present, it hosts the "Domenico Antonio Pierantoni" Civic Archaeological Museum.

Project Objectives

- Create a transversal network and valorization axis along the Aniene River valley capable of generating an economic fallout in the region, both direct (through the purchase of Smart Aniene packages) and indirect (increase in tourist flows and the dissemination of a little-known historical and archaeological heritage).
- Create a single brand for the entire planned network to narrate Italy's historic and artistic traditions.
- Open communication channels to international cultural tourism market (especially in the East) to intercept international and intercontinental tourist flows.

Project Leader: **Municipality of Trevi nel Lazio**

Partners: **Roma Capitale. Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan Area of Rome, the Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria.**

External members of the Working Group: **13 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 106,637

Contribution by the Region: € 82,800



25. Cori - Norma - Sermoneta - Rocca Massima (Latina)

THE AMPHITHEATRE IN THE MONTI LEPINI: THE HEART OF NINFA

The Monti Lepini region, which includes the cities of Cori, Norma, Sermoneta, and Rocca Massima and in which the Garden and Ruins of Ninfa reveal their unblemished beauty, is characterized by the presence of an outstanding historical, artistic, and archaeological heritage. The valorization of this heritage is key for local development, and a major driver for the economy and tourism.

The strategy underlying the project proposal consists in including in the tourist circuit of the Garden and Ruins of Ninfa – declared a Natural Monument – the region's principal Cultural Places subjected to immaterial upgrading activities.

This has given rise to the idea of developing a Diffused Museum as the perfect synthesis between archaeology, art, nature, and history, in which Cultural Places will guide visitors to discover the evolution of the region, from protohistory to the present day.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Sermoneta, Caetani Castle Of the original rock – built by the Annibaldi family in the 13th century and purchased by the Colonna princes in 1297 – the only thing that remains is the fortified Tower. The monumental complex is distributed around the so-called parade ground: a large courtyard is connected to the citadel built by Pope Alexander VI by means of sheltered walkway hosting batteries of cannons.

Sermoneta, Church of San Michele Arcangelo Built on a pre-existing pagan temple deconsecrated in 1120, the church was long left in a state of neglect. After being restored recently, it was declared a historical and artistic heritage of the city of Sermoneta.

Cori, Museum of the City and Region Situated in the Sant’Oliva monumental complex in Cori, it develops on three floors, covering a surface area of approximately 1.000 sq m. The complex includes the ruins of a Roman temple (4th-2nd centuries B.C.), the medieval church of Sant’Oliva (mid-10th century) and a Renaissance convent hosting some of the most outstanding sculptures and frescoes of the Roman countryside.

Norma, Norba Archeological Area and Museum Preserved from the urban sprawl when the Superintendency for Archaeology listed it as a historical monument in 1960, today Norba is proposed as Lazio’s republican-age Pompei. The park area includes the entire ancient city which develops over an area of 44 hectares.

Project Objectives

- Improve the infrastructural network to the benefit of tourism and local communities.
- Valorize the natural environment and its different components.
- Promote a synergic network with other locations in the Pontino region and the Monti Lepini.
- Create new digital professional skills and jobs.

Project Leader: **Fondazione Roffredo Caetani di Sermoneta Onlus**

Partners: **Municipality of Cori, Municipality of Sermoneta, Municipality of Norma, Municipality of Rocca Massima**

External members of the Working Group: **14 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **15 months**

Investment: € 122,423

Contribution by the Region: € 70,077



26. Fiumicino (Rome)

PORTUS

Valorization project for the Oasis of Porto and the frescoes of the Etruscan François Tomb

Close to the last section of the Tiber River and only a short distance away from Fiumicino Airport, it is possible to discover an unexpected place, which transports visitors out of the metropolitan dimension, immersing them in an intact and muffled landscape intertwining impressive views of the natural environment and fascinating historical and archaeological artefacts.

This place is the Oasis that encloses the Port of Trajan, which was created by the great emperor in the 2nd century A.D.

“Portus” arises from the intention to valorize the archaeological and nature park by musealizing the Etruscan frescoes of the François Tomb inside a farmhouse owned by Bonifica S.p.A. that is located inside the Oasis. The project envisages the filming, distribution, and screening of a film produced with spearheading cinematographic technology and languages to spectacularize the cultural aspects, drawing the public closer to the contents proposed, to the locations of the Oasis and to the important Etruscan frescoes of the François Tomb.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Oasis of Porto Only a few kilometers from Rome, and close to where the river flows into the sea, the Oasis is a place with an exceptional historical value. Built by Emperor Trajan in the 2nd century A.D., it extends over nearly 150 hectares around Lake Trajan. After a long period of neglect, invasions, and decline, it was not until the 19th century that the rebirth of the archaeological area was witnessed, first through the Torlonia Family and later with the Sforza Cesarini Family, who put in place several reclamation works. At present, the site is owned by the Sforza Cesarini Family, which has entrusted its management to the Fondazione Portus Onlus.

Project Objectives

- Promote the Oasis of Porto by intercepting the tourism generated by the commercial activities of the town of Fiumicino and the presence of travelers coming from the Leonardo da Vinci international airport.
- Increase the number of yearly visitors to at least 140,000.

Project Leader: **Fondazione Portus Onlus**

Partner: **I Borghi S.r.l.**

External members of the Working Group: **3 Companies, 7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 136,090

Contribution by the Region: € 78,140



27. Minturno - Formia - Gaeta (Latina)

PASSAGES OF THE BOURBONS IN LOWER LAZIO

It was 1860. The Piazzaforte (fortress) of Gaeta (dominated by the Mausoleum of Lucius Plancus Munazio) was the theatre of the courageous defense efforts of King Francis II of the House of Bourbon, who left Naples and, after crossing the suspended bridge at Minturno (now called Ponte Real Ferdinando), installed his last base of operations to defend the Kingdom against the troops of Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy who, in the meantime, had installed his field hospital in Formia, near the Tomb of Cicero.

These are the 3 locations – of great visual and emotional impact – that create the setting for the implementation of the project titled “Passages of the Bourbons in Lower Lazio”, which aims to preserve and valorize the network of monuments identified. Through advanced technological applications – with process, product, and service innovations, as well as innovative management and financial systems – the promoters launched the first “Bourbonic Itinerary in Lower Lazio” which interrelates chronicles and places.

Visitors are offered several multimedia tools (including 3D models, Virtual Reality, Virtual Tour, LED video wall) to immerse and have a close-up experience of the events – that many deemed dramatic – that decided the history of Southern Lazio and, most probably, of the whole of Italy.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Minturno, Ponte Real Ferdinando Dedicated to the King of Naples, Ferdinand II of the House of Bourbon, is the first suspended bridge to ever be built in Italy and completed in 1832. It connects the Lazio riverbank with the Campania Region across the Garigliano River.

Formia, Tomb of Cicero The Mausoleum is 24 meters high and is composed of an 18 meter wide square base (formed by square limestone blocks) and a cement cylinder forged as a marble temple to heighten the visibility of the monument.

Gaeta, Mausoleum of Lucius Plancus Munazio Built around 22 B.C. for the burial of the Caesar's revered general, the monument is erected in the highest point of the area of the defensive fortress, on top of Monte Orlando. The cylindrically shaped tomb is one of the most intact and best-preserved sepulchers of this type.

Project Objectives

- Favor knowledge of the places beyond our territorial boundaries, aiming to involve a vast public, also international.
- Offer the public a technologically advanced reconstruction connecting past and present history, making available a broader fruition through digital and multimedia tools.
- Provide for risk assessment and mitigation measures to assure the safety of the places, focusing on long-term protection and preservation of the assets targeted.

Project Leader: **Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the provinces of Frosinone, Latina, and Rieti**

Partner: **Ente Parco Regionale Riviera di Ulisse**

External members of the Working Group: **1 University, 9 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **15 months**

Investment: € 149,953

Contribution by the Region: € 81,633



28. Rome

MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

The MAXXI museum has always been the crux of a crossroads of languages and creativity watchful of the changes and transformations of contemporary culture and arts. Through the project, which takes its name from the huge neon sign that dominates the façade of the Museum, the MAXXI Foundation aims to further increase its cultural offer, while also increasing the number of visitors.

“More than Meets the Eye” is the clear and evocative declaration of the Museum’s mission. Indeed, contemporary arts have become a language which englobes all the facets of creativity: from music to writing, from performances to shows, from images in motion to new technologies: the MAXXI is at the crux of this crossroads like an antenna, watchful of the changes and transformations of contemporary culture and arts. A place that, in these past few years, has increasingly become a full-fledged agora, both physical and virtual.

Cultural Places to valorize:

MAXXI Museum It was set up in 1997 following the work to upgrade the former Montello barracks by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage. The facility was designed by Anglo-Iraqi architect Zaha Hadid. The MAXXI is a living museum, a platform open to all the languages of contemporaneity; a place of thought, reflection, criticism, self-criticism, and freedom; a key player in the cultural, social, and political debate of the contemporary world. A meeting place and a dialogue forum for artists, architects, photographers, film directors, and creatives; also for children, kids, disabled people, adults and seniors.

Project Objectives

- Introduce and experiment new technologies and innovative methods to acquire, preserve, and valorize MAXXI's assets, creating innovative fruition systems for its contents.
- Stimulate and assist the production of culture, also thanks to the contribution of contemporary artists, reinforcing and "exporting" a cultural fruition model based on the use of works made with new technologies and narrative forms.
- Give an innovative response to the demand of cultural tourism.
- Contribute to stimulating artistic production and the creative industry sector.

Promotor: **Fondazione MAXXI**

External members of the Working Group: **being defined**

Project timeline: **24 months**

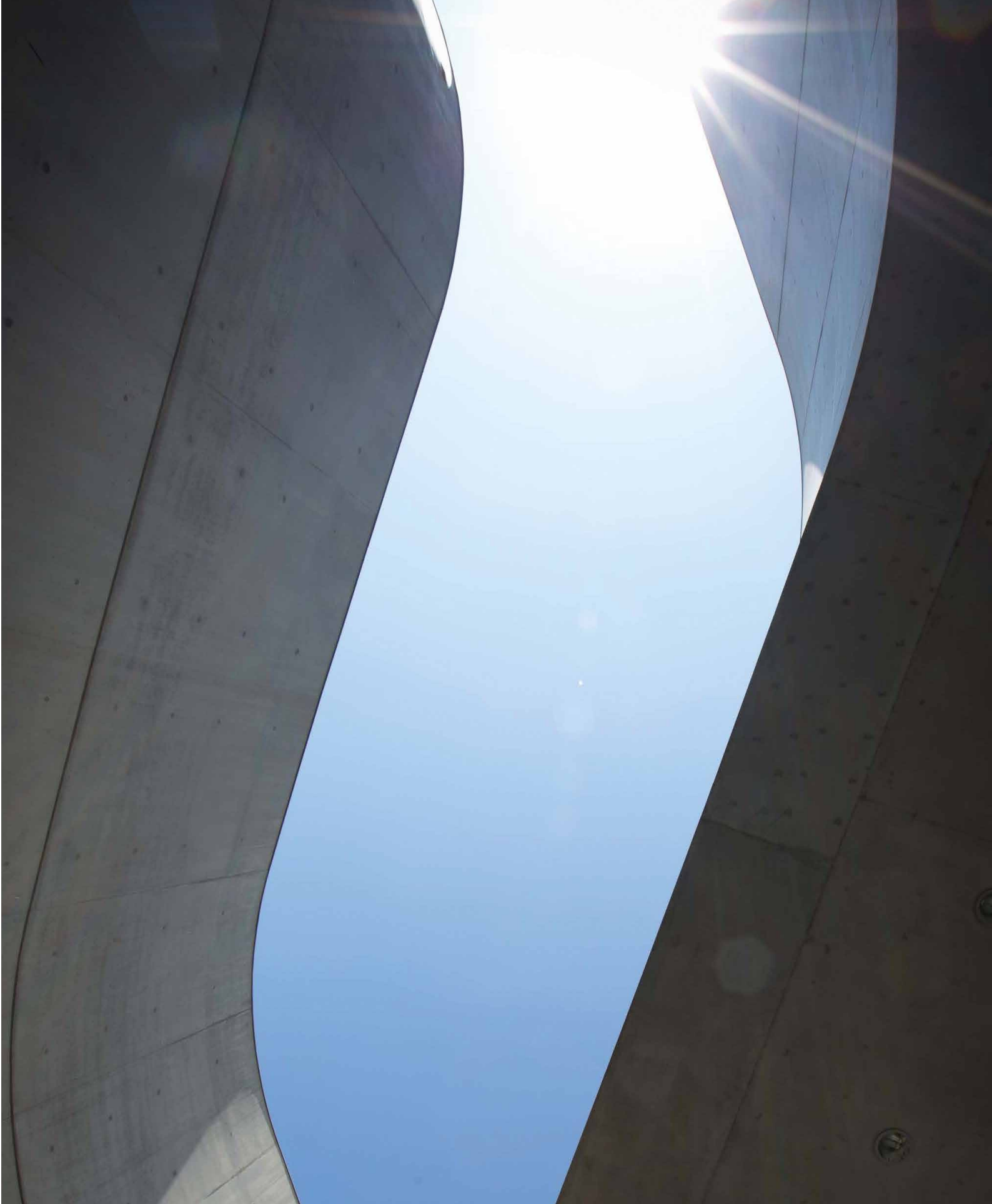
Investment: € 135,000

Contribution by the Region: € 60,000



Roma, MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE







29. Cassino (Frosinone)

THE CITY UNITED **Rediscovering the ancient *Casinum***

Rebuild the integrity of the ancient center of *Casinum*, one of Lazio's most important archaeological areas. With this objective in mind, Cassino's Museum District and Municipality aim to create a new unified tour itinerary that, through the use of groundbreaking technological solutions, might enable immersive, customized and participatory tours, assuring visitors also the physical accessibility to the places and contents.

Thanks to its proximity to the Abbey, one of the best-known monuments in the world, the project will also contribute to promoting the region of Cassino. Therefore, the tour route will incorporate the Archaeological Area, the "G. Carettoni" National Archaeological Museum and the Roman Theater of Cassino, with a reconstruction narrative based on visitors identifying with the different figures recognized to symbolize life in *Casinum* and its surroundings, from the remote past of its Volscian origins to the splendor of the times under Varro and Ummidia Quadratilla, from Benedictine monachism to the arrival of the Lombards.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Archaeological Area and “G. Carettoni” National Archaeological Museum

Excavated during the last century by Gianfilippo Carettoni, the area – on the slope at the foot of the of Montecassino rock – includes an amphitheater (attributed by some to Varro, who had a sumptuous villa in Cassino) and a funerary monument with a cross-plan burial chamber lined with huge limestone blocks, topped by the base of an aedicula. The museum contains 3 exhibition halls displaying artefacts from the archaeological area, the nearby theater, and the surrounding area.

Roman Theater The structure, which adds on to the list of the architectural monuments in the ancient Roman center, is propped against the hillside at the foot of the Montecassino rock, next to the Archaeological Area.

Built in the 1st century B.C., the theater underwent a complete renovation by the senatorial family of the Ummidii Quadrati, the most outstanding member being Ummidia Quadratilla, who became famous because of a famous letter by Pliny the Younger who describes her passion for the theater.

Project Objectives

- Impact the local economy through spillover effects (transport, accommodation facilities, tourism services, training, and employment for the personnel).
- Increase the flow of visitors, by exploiting the great potential generated through the connection with Montecassino Abbey.
- Valorize the archaeological area through new digital communication tools (3D maps of the artefacts catalogued, the projection of holograms, augmented reality settings and 3D reconstructions of the places, creating captivating and immersive narratives, a research and conservation lab, a web platform on which to share archaeological news and promote cultural events and activities, etc.).

Project Leader: **Polo Museale del Lazio**

Partner: **Municipality of Cassino**

External members of the Working Group: **1 University, 1 Company, 15 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **32 months**

Investment: € 149,682

Contribution by the Region: € 78,100



30. Genazzano (Rome)

THE NYMPHAEUM OF GENAZZANO

Situated in the medieval borough of Genazzano, an ancient fief of the Colonna Family, the Renaissance Complex of the Nymphaeum is rich in monuments, among which deserving of special mention is the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Buon Consiglio and the Colonna Castle, both dating back to the 10th century. Born of the Colonna Family's idea to create an ample and hospitable space, the garden incorporated a lake and a Nymphaeum, a lodge with a 3-bay loggia on the façade, open and apsidal at both ends. The whole complex constitutes a tourism offer of excellence included in a rich local marketing program.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Nymphaeum Dating back to the beginning of the 16th century and attributed to Bramante, it is a suggestive place that – as the Superintendency for Cultural Heritage and Landscape of Lazio wrote – combines a reminiscence of Roman classicism and Renaissance aspirations, in a harmonious interaction between man and nature.

Sanctuary of the Madonna del Buon Consiglio The church hosts a painting of the Virgin by an unknown author that miraculously appeared at the Sanctuary from Albania in the 15th century and became its Patron. It is one of the most visited religious sites in Lazio.

Colonna Castle Erected in the Middle Ages as a defensive stronghold, it was converted into the residence of the family, especially on the initiative of Pope Martin V, born Otto Colonna. Partially destroyed in the bombings of World War II, it was purchased by the Municipal Council in 1979.

Project Objectives

- Requalify, preserve, and secure the complex through the architectural restoration of the places.
- Enable visitors to interact, immersing in the past and history of the Nymphaeum through virtual reality and multimedia devices.
- Attract youths and creatives through tools such as FabLab, new forms of spectacularization of Cultural Heritage, the production of works of art, culture, and Digital Art.
- Create a tourist-hospitality and entertaining-recreational integrated system in the area and improve the tourism offer through promotional channels (web marketing and Apps).

Promotor: **Municipality of Genazzano**

External members of the Working Group: **1 University, 7 Companies, 1 Professional**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 68,160



31. Grottaferrata (Rome)

JOURNEY ACROSS HISTORY - VILLA GRAZIOLI

**Secret itinerary to discover the life and
masterpieces of the Tuscolan Villas**

The Tuscolan Villas comprise a complex of splendid Renaissance villas built by the papal nobility between the mid-16th century and the beginning of the 17th century at the foot of the Colle del Tuscolo, between Frascati, Monteporzio Catone and Grottaferrata. From country manors surrounded by farmland and forests, they were turned into stately homes thanks to the contribution of the very best architects and artists of the time including Vignola, Borromini, Vanvitelli, Martino Longhi the Elder, Vasanzio, Giacomo della Porta, Carlo Maderno, and Giovanni Fontana. A symbol of the prestige of Roman aristocracy, they were destined to host institutional events and to be the summer residence of the Papal Court.

These magnificent places in the Tuscolo echo memories of Ancient Rome. And this was why they were also among the destinations of the “Grand Tour”, the educational journey of the heirs of European aristocracy and of famous travelers like Goethe and Chateaubriand.

The architectural aggregate of the Villas now constitutes an artistic and cultural heritage, among which one of the most famous and rich in decorations is Villa Grazioli.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Villa Grazioli Built by Cardinal Antonio Carafa in 1580, the villa is deemed to be the most richly decorated of the Tuscolan villas. Deserving of special mention are the decorations by Agostino Ciampelli in the gallery and some of the rooms of the bel étage: the “Room of Elisha”, frescoed by a pupil of Annibale Carracci; a “new apartment” and a “new gallery”, almost 19 meters long and more than 4 meters wide, frescoed in the ‘700s by Piacenza-born painter Giovanni Paolo Pannini.

Project Objectives

- Enable Villa Grazioli and the other Tuscolan Villas to attract visitors and increase their visibility.
- Use innovative technologies (immersive reality, wall mapping, 3D, etc.) to offer visitors the opportunity to relive the Renaissance in the places in which it saw its maximum splendor, by promoting chamber music concerts, period dinners and cultural events linked to the historical period of the Pannini Gallery.
- Restore the mural paintings of the Pannini Gallery which are at present in a worrying state of conservation. A conservative restoration will bring it back to fruition for cultural events.

Promotor: **Park Hotel Villa Grazioli S.r.l.**

External members of the Working Group: **10 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 139,920

Contribution by the Region: € 83,800



Grottaferrata (RM), VIAGGIO NELLA STORIA - VILLA GRAZIOLI







32. Rieti - Rome

HEALTHY CARRIERS OF DIVERSITY

The focus of the project is the preservation of the cultural heritage of 2 significant places such as the psychiatric hospitals of Santa Maria della Pietà in Rome and San Francesco in Rieti.

More than 40 years after the adoption of Law No. 180 of 1978 which reformed psychiatric care and provided to close down psychiatric hospitals, the project aims to share the memory of these places and the suffering generated thereby.

These spaces can therefore be proposed as facilitators of a contemporary interpretation of the theme of diversity, intended in its different forms: the project therefore aims to convert them into activators of good practices for a community that is increasingly turning into a body of caregivers.

In this perspective, the use of technological and storytelling devices will make it possible to recover and give voice to the many memories conserved therein, with a view to promoting knowledge and learning processes.

This is why the museums, libraries, and archives recording the evidence may reveal to be precious resources not only to preserve the historic heritage but also as an awareness-raising tool.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Santa Maria della Pietà Complex – Museo Laboratorio della mente, A. Cencelli Library and Historical Archive Established in 2000, the Museum retraces the history of the psychiatric hospital of Santa Maria della Pietà, from its foundation as “*Hospitale de’ poveri forestieri et pazzi dell’Alma Città di Roma*” (“*Hospital for poor aliens and the insane of the Alma City of Rome*”) to when it was closed in 1999. It forms an integral part of the Santa Maria della Pietà Complex which incorporates 36 buildings, once the pavilions of the psychiatric hospital and now included in the Health and Wellness Park – a 19-hectare architectural, botanical, and nature heritage site currently open to the public.

Rieti, Historical Archive of the former San Francesco Psychiatric Hospital It tells the story of the place and its guests (patients and staff), from 1927 to 1979. Among other things, it conserves the accounting and administrative documents, the rules and regulations, the psychiatric hospital’s organization chart and the records of the mentally ill.

Project Objectives

- Install immersive and interactive systems inside and outside the 2 facilities concerned to enable visitors to relive memories of the past in a unique experience.
- Increase interest for the heritage preserved through the diversification of the public (in the last 3 years, the Museum recorded over 22,000 visitors, prevalently made up of secondary school and university students).
- Promote the knowledge of other places hosting healthy carriers of diversity (a map is being plotted containing other places to valorize through an App).
- Raise interest around the project to create synergies in the future.

Project Leader: **ASL Roma 1**

Partner: **ASL Rieti**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 67,344

Contribution by the Region: € 61,060

33. Allumiere - Anguillara Sabazia - Bracciano - Campagnano di Roma - Canale Monterano - Manziana - Tolfa (Rome)

DTC CAMMINO DELLE TERRE COMUNI

The project promotes a number of local cultural attractions in the Tuscia Romana region, historically characterized by the presence of community-owned lands and goods, the so-called “Common Lands” (“Terre Comuni”): collectively owned lands managed by representative organizations such as, for example, Agrarian Universities.

The area targeted by the project extends from Allumiere to Campagnano, passing through Canale Monterano and the Bracciano and Martignano Lakes. The promotor organization, “Il Cammino delle Terre Comuni”, periodically organizes trekking excursions across areas that have remained intact precisely because their preservation is assured by their collective and undivided ownership and community use.

It follows that today’s landscape is the same that would have seen a visitor in the 16th century.

The valorization project is hinged on a nucleus of “primary” attractions – which will be at the center of research and development activities, verticalizing contents and augmented reality technologies – and a set of “secondary” places that will not require a technological upgrade but will be included in the tourist offer of the District.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Manziana, the Pietrischie archaeological area and the Bosco della Macchia Grande It encompasses numerous archaeological findings alongside burial grounds and settlements of the Etruscan age: Tomba della Torara, Tomba del Pero and others. The area also hosts the 19th century Casale delle Pietrischie, which has been used as a film location several times.

Bracciano, Seaplane base and English Pier It was used by Imperial Airways between 1937 and 1940 for its London-Africa-Nera-Indies route.

Canale Monterano, Ancient Monterano Known for their beauty, the ruins of the ancient hamlet have been used as the location of numerous films.

Anguillara Sabazia, Centro Espositivo del Neolitico It collects artefacts and informative panels on one of the most ancient neolithic lakeshore villages in Western Europe, which was discovered in 1989 on Lake Bracciano, at the name place “La Marmotta” in Anguillara Sabazia.

Anguillara Sabazia, Museo della Civiltà contadina e Archivio Storico The museum was established to preserve the identity and traditions of Anguillara as a “village of fishermen and farmers”; the Archive conserves a documentary heritage spanning from the 16th to the 20th century.

Regional Park of the Lakes of Bracciano and Martignano, Terme Apollinari di Vicarello The area was known and frequented in antiquity as testified by the finding of Etruscan and Greek coins dating to the 7th century B.C.

Other Cultural Places:

Allumiere, Eremo della SS. Trinità

Agrarian University of Campagnano, Sanctuary of the Madonna del Sorbo

Agrarian University of Allumiere, Tolfaccia

Agrarian University of Tolfa, Abbazia Piantangeli

Tolfa, Castello del Monte della Rocca (Frangipane Castle)

Project Objectives

- Give life to a Cultural Technology District (DTC) capable of intercepting “slow” and sustainable tourism (families, schools, trekkers, etc.) in order to build, transmit, and disseminate a captivating, organized, and well-communicated systemic cultural offer.
- Promote alternative itineraries (for example, tracks and paths) as instruments to acquire a capillary and articulate knowledge of the history and heritage diffused across the region.
- Use digital technologies to assure the best fruition of places (immersive reconstructions, augmented reality, gamification of itineraries).
- Through a dedicated platform, transmit the District’s cultural offer by using digital marketing tools to increase the number of accesses to the places.

Promotor: **Associazione per il Cammino delle Terre Comuni**

Association Members: **Municipality of Canale Monterano, Municipality of Anguillara Sabazia, Agrarian University of Manziana, Parco Regionale dei Laghi di Bracciano e Martignano, Consorzio di Navigazione Lago di Bracciano, Municipality of Allumiere, Municipality of Tolfa, Agrarian University of Campagnano, Agrarian University of Allumiere, Agrarian University of Tolfa, Agrarian University of Cesano di Roma.**

External members of the Working Group: **2 Companies, 3 Research Groups, 10 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 145,120

Contribution by the Region: € 75,970



34. Albano Laziale (Rome) - Rome

DIAPP **A History that is also yours**

A series of technological and innovative interventions implemented inside and outside the museum facilities, in specific points of cultural interest scattered throughout the territory of Lazio.

This is the objective of “DIAPP”, a project aimed at developing a mobile App and a relative web portal to make a virtual connection between museum collections and the places of belonging (the finding, manufacturing, property, etc.) spread throughout the territory, in the perspective of generating a network. The technologies installed inside the museums singled out (Palazzo Massimo alle Terme, Villa Poniatowski of the Villa Giulia National Etruscan Museum and the Diocesan Museum of Albano), connected through the App, will offer a new experiential fruition of the collections, integrated, and connected to the territorial location in which they originated.

The initiatives include installing renewable energy-powered and low-maintenance fixed columns for the 3D reconstruction of ancient landscapes and structures offering the possibility of producing brandable contents (physical and virtual).

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano at Palazzo Massimo alle Terme Built between 1883 and 1887 on the design by architect Camillo Pistrucci in a sober Neo-Renaissance style, it first housed a Jesuit college and maintained this destination of use until 1960. The Museum hosts some of the major masterpieces of ancient art and displays the most famous works found in archaeological excavations carried out in Rome and in Lazio as of the end of the '800s.

Rome, National Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia at Villa Poniatowski Built at the beginning of the 19th century and acquired by the State in 1989, the Villa was recently restored and restructured to host museum exhibition spaces. The renovated venue hosts part of the collections that were previously displayed in the rooms of the Villa Giulia Museum.

Albano Laziale, Diocesan Museum It exhibits the ecclesiastical history and art of the region, bearing witness to its centuries-long presence in the Diocese of Albano, one of the oldest suburbicarian dioceses. The museum is hosted in the rooms of Palazzo Lercari, the episcopal see of Albano since 1757.

Project Objectives

- Raise the citizens' awareness and knowledge of the entity of the local cultural heritage.
- Increase accessibility, also for disabled persons, both through the use of new technologies (very high-definition images, 3D renderings and contents) and through interventions on the facilities.
- Generally increase cultural tourism in the Cultural Places involved.
- Create an environment favorable to the development of a new young entrepreneurship connected to tech-oriented services and to the production of new hardware technology in the sector.

Project Leader: **Diocese of Albano**

Partners: **National Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia, Museo Nazionale Romano, Fondazione Dià Cultura**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company, 5 Professionals/ Experts/ Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 122,632

Contribution by the Region: € 63,462



35. Formello (Rome) - Mazzano Romano (Rome) - Sutri (Viterbo)

RES NOVAE

Recovery, Development and New Technologies for Cultural Heritage

“Mille viae ducunt homines ex Urbe”

The qualifying element and vision of the project, proposed by the Municipal Administrations of Formello, Mazzano Romano and Sutri, is the focus on the relationship between “Cultural Place” and “Territory”, within the MANEAT local museum system (Museums of Art, Nature, Ethnography and Archaeology of the Territory), created in September 2016.

The intervention involves the design of a series of measures to implement services for the valorization and fruition of the cultural heritage in the area of the 7 municipalities where the MANEAT operates, including a common service card (ticketing and access, multimedia content, additional services, social interfaces, etc.).

The project involves the creation of a new model for the management of the cultural heritage of the Administrations. An integrated technological platform will support the entire process of production, processing and dissemination of knowledge; create web-GIS systems for mobility through an online multimedia communication system; strengthen the integrated access systems so as to overcome the architectural and cultural barriers and facilitate cultural

tourism; and strengthen the technological infrastructure so as to offer multimedia contents and facilitate sustainable tourism.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Formello, Agro Veientano Museum In the prestigious Palazzo Chigi, the Museum illustrates all the phases of the history of the area, from prehistory to the Etruscan and Roman periods, up to the seventeenth century.

Formello, 17th-century monumental complex of Villa Versaglia Formerly the country residence of Flavio Chigi, Cardinal-Nephew of Alexander VII, today it is owned by the Municipality.

Mazzano Romano, Falisco Temple of the Li Santi - Le Rote Mountains.

Suburban sanctuary of the Faliscan city of Narce, it is located in a wonderful position between the Treja river and the slope of Mount Li Santi.

Mazzano Romano, Monte Gelato historical-naturalistic complex Site with historical and archaeological heritage including a Roman villa of imperial age, a Christian settlement with an adjoining church, a castle and the remains of an imposing water mill.

Mazzano Romano, Archaeological-Virtual Civic Museum of Narce

It is dedicated to the archaeological finds from the area between Mazzano Romano and Calcata, an area formerly occupied by the Faliscan city of Narce.

Sutri, Regional Nature Park of the Ancient City of Sutri With the Roman Amphitheater, the Mithraeum (Church of the Madonna del Parto) and the rock-cut tombs, it is the smallest park in Lazio by extension but very rich in ideas and contents, including the rock-cut tombs, which follows the tufa ridge along the Via Francigena.

Objectives of the project

- Develop the process of digitization of cultural heritage to support both knowledge and promotion through information and network technologies.
- Promote innovative integrated management models to be adopted by the administrations involved, to ensure better economic sustainability of the interventions in the medium to long term and support the development of the cultural and creative industry, the tourism industry, etc.
- Strengthen the attractiveness of the territory on the domestic and international market.
- Improve the fruition of the cultural places, while at the same time experimenting with the use of renewable energy sources.

Project Leader: **Municipality of Formello**

Partners: **Municipality of Mazzano Romano, Municipality of Sutri**

External members of the Working Group: **8 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 111,331

Contribution by the Region: € 92,779







36. Rome

VEROSH **Virtual ExploRation Of Science History**

Develop an innovative experience of virtual reality to valorize the story of the building in Via Panisperna that housed the historic Physics Institute where Enrico Fermi carried out his fundamental experiments on radioactivity. This is the objective of “Verosh”, which envisages the virtual reconstruction of the main rooms of the building and of its architectural evolution. The historic reconstruction has been made possible thanks to the presence of the vast amount of documents stored by the researchers who once worked at the Center. The rooms will be a virtual and interactive theatre where visitors can observe and interact with the events and with the scientists who worked at the Center, also thanks to the experience of encounters with virtual characters (Avatars) and with the protagonists themselves who tell us their stories.

Among other things there are also several videowalls that display the contents and an area where visitors can interact with a virtual environment. The experience offered by this museum will be transversal and enjoyable at different levels and by different classes of visitors because playful and amusing aspects have been integrated with the historic data so that the contents produced are realistic.

Cultural Places to valorize:**The Fermi Center – Historic Museum of Physics and the “Enrico Fermi”**

Study and Research Center With the twofold identity of research institute and museum, the Study Center will, on the one hand, carry out leading-edge and interdisciplinary research and develop scientific and technological applications with an eye on their repercussions they can have in practice, while on the other it will spread scientific culture and cherish the historical memories of the past.

This was the goal pursued by the restoration of the Monumental Building of Via Panisperna, which has an extraordinary historic value, and by the imminent creation of the multimedia museum dedicated to Enrico Fermi. The Center will also accommodate the Library and the Multimedia Archive, which will be an integral part of the museum and whose task, by way of priority, will be the identification, cataloguing and conservation of Fermi’s original books and manuscripts, of documents present in other Bodies and Institutions, and of all the audio-visual and multimedia material concerning the great scientist and his group of co-workers.

Objectives of the project

- Produce an installation for the informal learning of history and of the scientific discoveries that occurred at the Institute in via Panisperna, in order to enrich the experience of the public who will visit the highly interactive and technological Museum.
- Create, to the benefit of visitors, a room equipped with virtual reality devices, making available an innovative and integrated system which is also to be highly natural and accessible.
- Contribute to the development of an adequate pool of users for the Museum both in terms of number of visitors and in terms of increasing fruition by special groups such as school children, young people and the disabled.

Promoter: **Centro Fermi - Museo Storico della Fisica and Centro Studi e Ricerche “Enrico Fermi”**

External members of the Working Group: **3 Researchers, 7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 119,060

Contribution by the Region: € 73,840



37. Antrodoco - Borbona - Cittaducale - Leonessa - Posta (Rieti)

THE LANDS OF MARGARET **An original story of the historic and civil legacy of Margaret of Austria in the area around Rieti**

This is an important initiative aimed at creating an inclusive and innovative network to relaunch tourism in the medium to long term. The contents are a charming story told by means of modern and efficacious technological solutions which traces the events of the territory describing episodes of real life and deepening the legacy of Margaret of Austria, an exceptional figure of the Renaissance, inhabitant and governor of these territories and protagonist of changes also in the habits and lifestyle of their inhabitants.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Leonessa, “Mauro Zelli” Civic Museum of the town of Leonessa

Formerly a Franciscan convent, it hosted the residence of Margaret of Austria in the 16th century. The complex currently accommodates a demo-anthropological section and a permanent archaeological exhibition.

Cittaducale, Palazzo della Comunità Established in the 14th century, it was the residence of Margaret and her court for about 4 years. A part of the building is currently used as a multi-purpose hall for cultural events.

Antrodoco, Ancient Poor Clares monastery

Dating back to the 15th century, it currently hosts cultural activities, including the City Museum and the Municipal Library. Its ambition is to become an integrated venue for cultural events.

Borbona, Municipal Library

The premises are currently used for the presentation of books and for cultural exhibitions besides hosting a film club. This is a center of primary importance for the community.

Posta, Municipal Library

Located in the historic center and a cultural venue for the community it is used for cultural events and as a place for study.

Objectives of the project

- By exploiting the appeal of the figure of Margaret of Austria, encourage the renewed interest by different types of tourism (proximity, sports, cultural, religious and schools).
- Increase the number of visitors through the new technological attractions that can be visited in the participating municipalities.
- Create a joint management model of the territory so as to relaunch lasting development initiatives, promoting qualified job opportunities in tourism for young people, recovering artistic craft activities, and delivering digital promotion services.

Project leader: **Municipality of Leonessa**

Partner: **Municipality of Cittaducale, Municipality of Antrodoco, Municipality of Borbona, Municipality of Posta**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company, 10 Professionals/ Experts/ Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 126,680

Contribution by the Region: € 68,160



38. Guidonia Montecelio - Marcellina - Palombara Sabina – Regional Park of the Lucretili Mountains (Rome)

SABINA VIRTUAL TOUR

“Sabina Virtual Tour” is an augmented reality application for mobile devices designed to promote the main historic and artistic features of the various places of culture of Guidonia Montecelio, Marcellina, Palombara Sabina, and of the Regional Park of the Lucretili Mountains.

The system combines advanced augmented reality techniques with thorough historic and archaeological research.

Visitors can visit the various exhibition sites through virtual reality, living a unique sensory experience on their devices. Users choose the tour they wish to make from a menu of interactions with the sites and monuments.

All the material produced can be stored as historic archive and will be part of the contents that can be used to prepare guidebooks or for the presentation of promotional events.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Palombara Sabina, Castle with the Archaeological Civic Museum An impressive stronghold dating back to the 11th century owned by the Municipality. It accommodates a library and a museum of natural history and archaeology.

Guidonia Montecelio, “Rofolfo Lanciani” Civic Museum Dedicated to the “prince of Roman topography”, the Museum is endowed with a significant amount of archaeological items.

Marcellina, Archaeological Civic Museum This Museum exhibits all the archaeological items found in its surrounding territory that reconstruct the local history.

Regionl Park of the Lucretili Mountains On the grounds of the Park there are three Museums of interest: **Moricone, the Museum of the olive groves** which was set up in 2016 and dedicated to the local food traditions, in particular olive growing and olive oil production.

Percile, Prehistoric and Natural Museum Set up in 2014, it illustrates the life and customs of primitive human beings.

Vicovaro, Muvis, Museum of Roads and Stories Inaugurated in 2015, it illustrates the bond between the territory, its people and their traditions.

Objectives of the project

- Create a development model for the growth of the territory.
- Increase the attractiveness of local cultural assets, by creating an open network that can attract over time all the Municipalities present in the Park, and set up a user-friendly database of the cultural and environmental assets of the territory.
- Develop knowledge about the assets through instruments and setups, new educational instruments and technological updating.
- Encourage the direct involvement of private investors in the restoration, conservation and valorization of the cultural assets.

Project leader: **Municipality of Palombara Sabina**

Partner: **Municipality of Guidonia Montecelio, Municipality of Marcellina and Regional Park of the Lucretili Mountains, owner of the Moricone, Percile and Vicovaro Museums**

External members of the Working Group: **6 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **15 months**

Investment: € 150,000

Contribution by the Region: € 85,200



39. Colleferro - Gorga (Rome)

SPAZIO COLLEFERRO Multimedia Interactive Museum & the Gorga Observatory

A town which was established, has grown and now thrives. A town which suffered from the deep wounds of the war but which then courageously started over again, linking its development to industry, innovation and space research.

“Spazio Colleferro” is the unprecedented narrative of a community and an opportunity to reflect on the challenges of the future.

The project will represent the door to the Monumental Complex of the Morandi City as a plastic, conceptual and metaphysical representation of what its visitors will experience.

Upon entering the area, visitors will have 3 experiences: the first makes the visitors relive the beginnings - Parodi and Giolitti's airplane and the industrial estate that were strategic for the Country; the founding of the town and the settlement of new communities, the first inventions), then the war and finally the outer space experience.

The visitors, at the control panel, will launch the rocket that will take them into outer space, discovering how Colleferro has contributed to the development of the innovative processes linked to the space sector. The tour

will then continue by shuttle which will take the visitors to Gorga, home to the Observatory and Planetarium for a new sensory experience and an imaginary launch base positioned alongside the prototype of the Vega Rocket.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Colleferro, Monumental Complex of the Morandian City, with its jewel in the crown being the **former Paolo Parodi Delfino Vocational School**, built in 1936 to a design by Riccardo Morandi.

The main buildings that make up the Monumental Complex are: the **“Paolo Parodi Delfino” Industrial and Technical Institute**, the Mazzini Middle School, Municipal Offices

Church of Saint Barbara

House of the Municipal Offices

House of the Fascists Carabinieri Station

Orphanage Astoria Retirement Home

The “Leopoldo Parodi Delfino” Health Center Civic Hospital

The “Gerardo Parodi Delfino” primary school

Indoor Market

Gorga, Astronomical Observatory and Planetarium Immersed in the Lepini Mountains, the facility includes a Planetarium, a telescope, a permanent exhibition, a conference hall and a media library.

Objectives of the project

- Increase the number of visitors to the Colleferro Space and to the Astronomical Observatory of Gorga offering them an innovative sensory experience.
- Encourage the so-called astro-tourism and space tourism which, as has emerged from various studies, is estimated to be a frontier for the upper echelons of international elite tourism.

Project leader: **Municipality of Colleferro**

Partner: **Municipality of Gorga**

External members of the Working Group: **2 Companies, 3 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 108,820

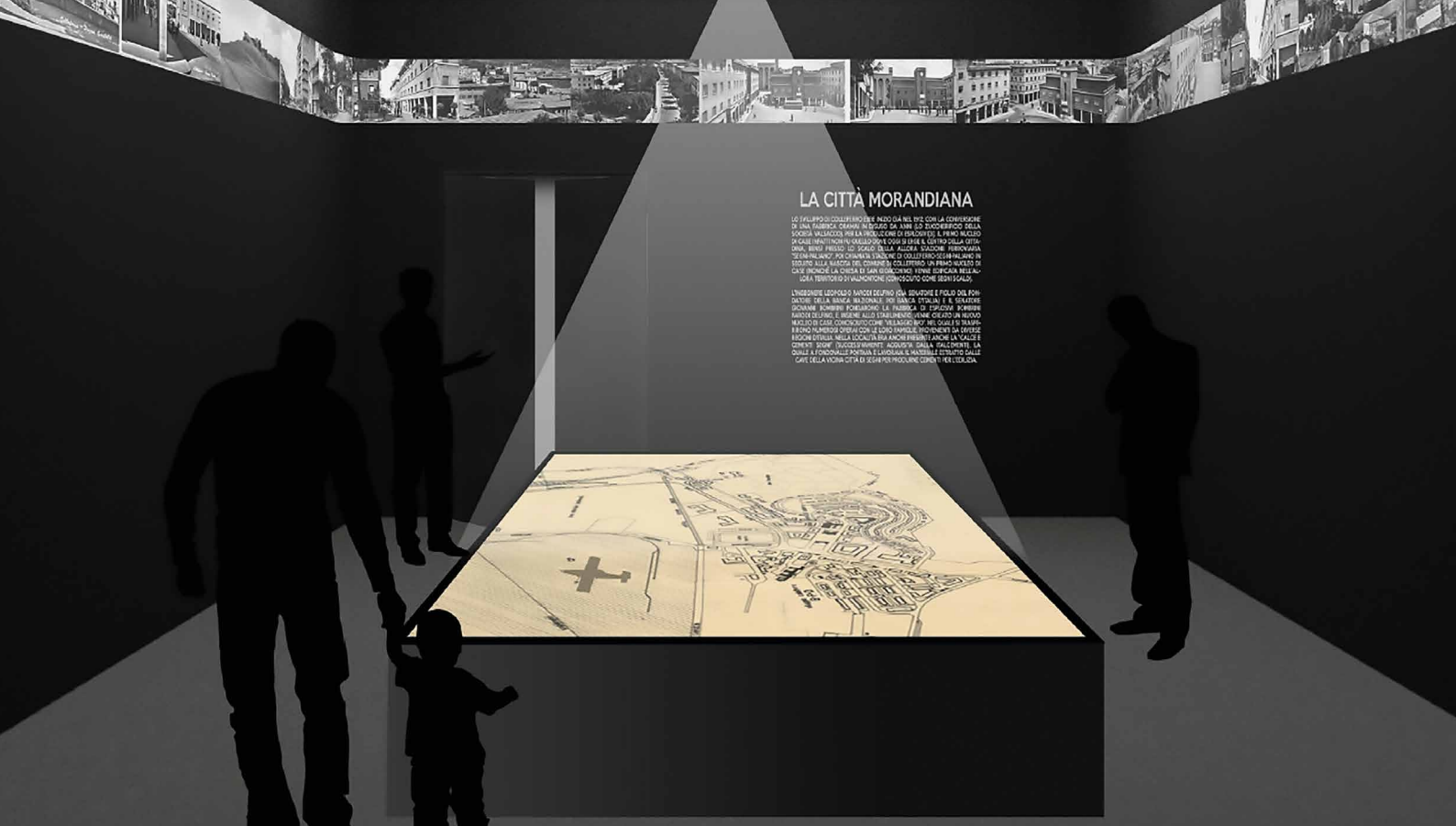
Contribution by the Region: € 80,760



Colleferro – Gorga (RM), SPAZIO COLLEFERRO



LO SVILUPPO DI COLLEFERRO È INIZIO GIÀ NEL 1912 CON LA CONVERSIONE DI UNA FABBRICA, ORIGINI IN GIUGNO DA ANNI 102 SVOLGIMENTO DELLA SOCIETÀ VALLADOLFO PER LA PRODUZIONE DI FERRAMENTI, IL PRIMO NUCLEO DI CASE IN VALLADOLFO, CALABRO E OGGI È IL CENTRO DELLA CITTA' DI CALABRO, PRIMO LO SCALO DELLA LINEA ALBERA, PIRANONIA, TIRANONIA, PER CHIAMARE STAZIONE DI COLLEFERRO-SESTO MARENGO IN SOSTITUZIONE ALLA STAZIONE DEL COMUNE DI COLLEFERRO. UN PRIMO NUCLEO DI CASE INIZIO LA CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI, VENNE EDIFICATA NELL'AN-

[illegible]



40. Accumoli (Rieti) - Amatrice (Rieti) - Rome

“TERRAE: veni lusi dedi. The more you know, the more you give”

The application for smartphones is dedicated to the exploration of the archaeological and historical sites of the Archaeological Park of the Colosseum and of the Municipalities of Accumoli and Amatrice (RI). By merging *edutainment* (entertainment designed to be educational) with the innovative mechanism of *donation games*, the project intends to be of help to the towns struck by the 2016 earthquake.

The experience can be lived by the user in a virtual environment and will be completed by travelling to the towns to visit the monuments.

Knowledge of what the sites were like before the earthquake, built up progressively by exploring the places and overcoming difficulties, is the primary tool for their valorization, followed by a phase of care and maintenance of the monuments to avoid their degradation.

The captivating game mode provided, together with the motivational aspect linked to the possibility of donating even without spending, will ensure user loyalty to the application.

Virtual Reality tours of the historic buildings struck by the earthquake complete the experience through on-site installations in the two Municipalities located in the Rieti area.

Finally, in the archaeological Park of the Colosseum a space will be set up dedicated to the narration and deepening of the scientific aspects of the earthquakes recorded in the archaeological area starting from 461 A.D.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Archaeological Park of the Colosseum

With 7.6 million visitors in 2018, the site is among the most visited in the world and the first in Italy. The Park preserves and valorizes some of the most important archaeological remains in the history of Western civilization, from the end of the Bronze Age to the contemporary age. It includes the Flavian Amphitheatre, the area of the Roman Forum and the Palatine Hill, the Domus Aurea on the Oppian Hill, the Arch of Constantine and the Meta Sudans in the Colosseum valley.

Some rooms of the tabernae overlooking the Via Nova (the northern slopes of the Palatine Hill) will be restored and equipped to host an exhibition on the “seismic history” of the area and to promote the project.

Accumoli, “ Accumoli Multipurpose Center”, the first facility in Italy whose load-bearing parts are made of plywood, with recyclable and anti-seismic materials. It is a multipurpose community center for organizing events and meetings for the benefit of the local community.

It is the place that will host the project’s multimedia stations, also dedicated to the places of culture destroyed by the earthquake:

Chiesa della Misericordia Municipal Building

Palazzo del Podestà

Palazzo del Guasto Palazzo Organtini Palazzo Marini

Palazzo Cappello

Amatrice, Workshop for reconstruction activities: this is a technological facility where the institutions, the scientific world, the university and the people can meet and interact to plan the reconstruction of Amatrice, which is the heart of the new cultural and historic project:

This venue will host the multimedia workstations of the project which are also dedicated to the Cultural Places that were damaged beyond use by the earthquake or that have undergone works to make them safe:

The Cola Filotesio Civic Musuem

Church of St Francis

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Porta Ferrata Chiesa di Santa Maria del Suffragio

City Tower

Church of St. John

Municipal Library, formerly Chuch of St. Joseph

Cinema Theatre Giuseppe Garibaldi, formerly Church of St. Dominic

The Preta Museum

Objectives of the project

- Experimenting with new forms of showcasing Cultural Heritage and related methods of fruition so as to attract wider audiences to the themes of culture, raising their awareness about fundamental issues such as knowledge and conservation.
- Introduce the broader public to the Colosseum Park, to the historical heritage of Accumoli and Amatrice and to the post-earthquake problems it is currently seeking to solve.
- Complete the virtual reconstructions already undertaken and start a new campaign of activities on the cultural heritage of greater interest in the 2 Municipalities, investing the donations collected with the App in projects of reconstruction, restoration and intervention on the historical, archaeological and architectural heritage.
- Promote the creation of start-ups, also related to the field of cultural tourism, managed by groups linked to the Lazio area affected by the earthquake.

Project leader: **Archaeological park of the Colosseum**

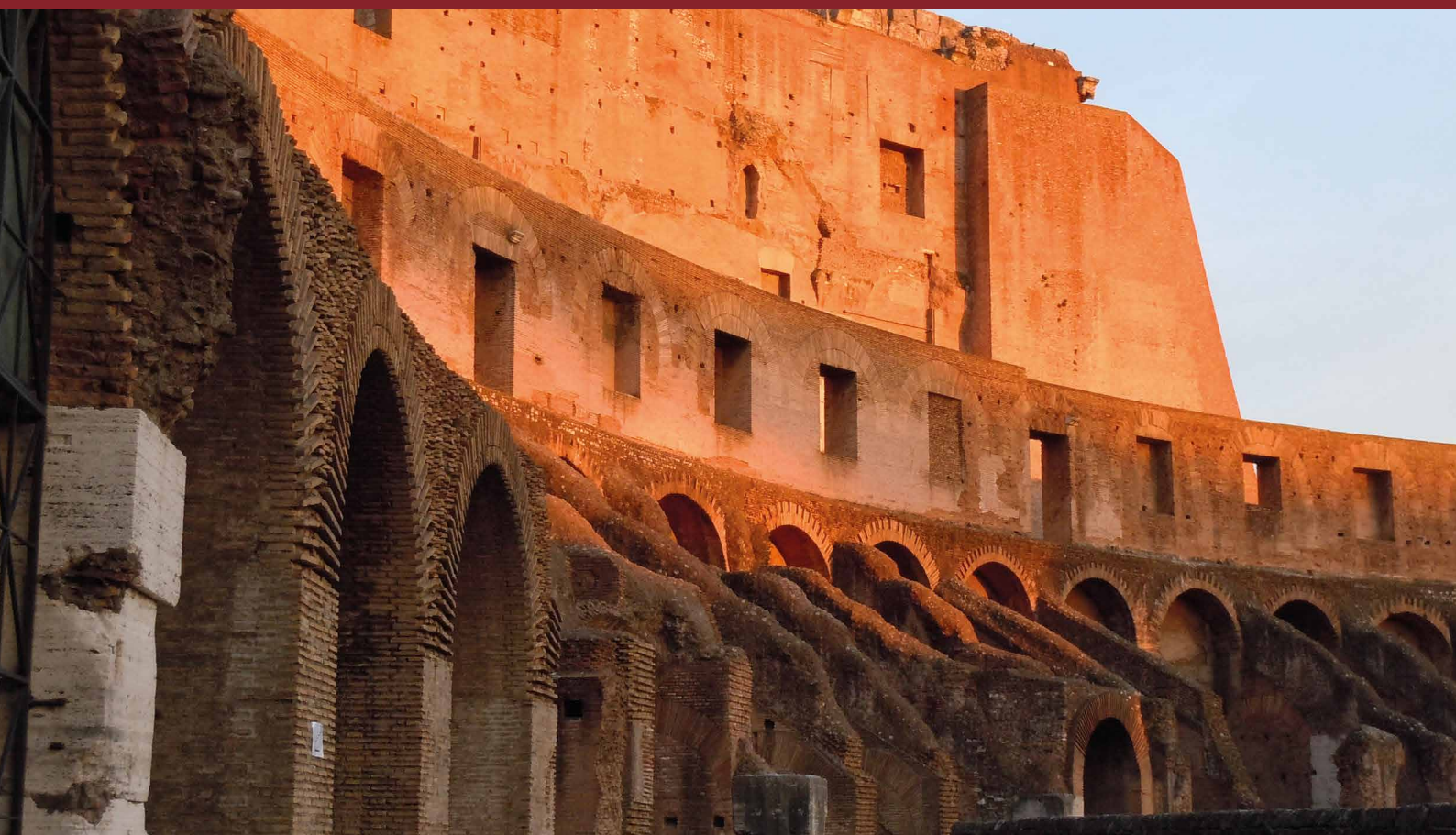
Partner: **Municipality of Accumoli, Municipality of Amatrice**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 9 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **20 months**

Investment: € 149,913

Contribution by the Region: € 80,940





41. Castrocielo - Colle San Magno (Frosinone)

REVIXIT AQUINUM

An extraordinary contribution of technology to the valorization of Cultural Heritage

Valorize, through modern ICT tools, the archaeological assets of the Roman city of *Aquinum*, in the territory of Castrocielo, and the Castle of *Castrum Coeli* on Colle San Magno (San Magno Hill). The project, promoted by the two municipal administrations, stems from the history of the Municipalities of Castrocielo and Colle San Magno, that were established following the displacement of the *Aquimates*, the ancient population of *Aquinum*, who in the Middle Ages were forced to leave their original town and who founded two new settlements. The main core of the project is the monumental complex of the central Baths of *Aquinum*, brought to light during the last 10 years of archaeological excavations conducted on fields originally used for grazing, with the investment of a noteworthy amount of public resources.

In order to enhance the cultural sites, the “Revixit Aquinum” project intends to promote a communication campaign and develop technological edutainment solutions that will exponentially expand the reputation of the archaeological site, making it one of the most important archaeological attractions in Lower Lazio.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Castrocielo, Central Baths of Aquinum The archaeological excavations that were started in 2009 highlighted the extreme importance of the site right from the beginning, bringing to light one of the largest thermal baths in Lazio, characterized by a considerable wealth of decorations which include mosaics, stuccos, plasters and polychrome marbles.

Colle San Magno, Castle of “Castrum Coeli” Bone of contention for many years by the cities of Aquino and Capua, the castle was donated to the Abbey of Montecassino around the year 1000. The recently restored Ruins of the Castle overlook the magnificent naturalistic Medieval park that embraces the entire valley between Mount Cairo and the Aurunci Mountains.

Objectives of the project

- Valorize the cultural heritage by improving communication and by creating attractions for visitors through the use of modern multimedia technologies as well as social networks and the web.
- Thanks to innovative tools (virtual reality, graphic visualizations and engaging narrative), transform the currently short visit by tourists - who are accompanied only by the guide without any additional communication tools - into an articulated menu of diversified experiences.
- Increase the number of visitors and their length of stay in the cultural places, thus contributing indirectly to promoting the business of nearby restaurants and hotels.

Project leader: **Municipality of Castrocielo**

Partner: **Municipality of Colle San Magno**

External members of the Working Group: **2 Universities, 1 Company, 4 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **22 months**

Investment: € 148,840

Contribution by the Region: € 86,620



42. Tivoli (Rome)

THE VILLA GREGORIANA COMPLEX

New technologies for its conservation, valorization, management and sustainable fruition

The complex of Villa Gregoriana, which covers a total area of about 35,000 square meters, is rich in archaeological, architectural and botanical items that coexist to form an extremely articulated place, which is the result of consecutive stratifications of man-made structures and spontaneous events in the same area. The result is a unique setting where the work of nature blends in perfectly with man-made artifacts. The beauty of this park has made it the central theme of the innumerable pictorial representations of Tivoli throughout the nineteenth century.

At the archaeological level, worthy of mention are the temples of Vesta and Sibyl, the Villa of Manlio Vopisco, and the complex Roman hydraulic system consisting of culverts and aqueducts.

Cultural Places to valorize:

The Villa Gregoriana Complex “A unique scenario of Roman temples and the roar of the Tivoli waterfalls”. In order to contain the floods of the Aniene river, in 1832 Pope Gregory XV promoted an impressive work of hydraulic engineering that channeled the waters of the river into Mount Catillo and

artificially created a 120-meter high waterfall, second in Italy only to the Marmore waterfall.

Around the waterfall, the Pope created the park which bears his name and which was a destination for artists, writers and people of culture. Abandoned and inaccessible for over 50 years, at the beginning of 2000 the Villa was extensively restored and valorized. In 2017 it counted over 70 thousand visitors.

Objectives of the project

- Preserve the conditions of the grounds protecting them from environmental and physical risks and ensure their fruition in total safety.
- Reach energy production autonomy with a positive impact on the management costs.
- Increase people's knowledge about the complex through digital and innovative instruments so as to valorize its multiple aspects (historic, literary, artistic, botanical) and create cultural forms of entertainment thus increasing the number of visitors.

Promoter: **Italian Environmental Fund (FAI)**

External members of the Working Group: **1 University, 1 Company, 5 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 212,947

Contribution by the Region: € 76,680

43. Pomezia (Rome)

AENEUS FOUNDER

Lavinium and Rome, places of remembrance

The site of *Lavinium* preserves a cultural heritage of extraordinary importance as a place that is symbolic of Latin cities, of the origins of Rome and of the revolutionary cultural paradigm of the Roman civilization based on the mixing of peoples, the recognition of each other in everyday life and their presence in the higher institutions. This paradigm is symbolized by the choice of a non-indigenous founding father, a choice that still constitutes an element of great cultural and political value today.

The project proposal involves the archaeological area of the Sanctuary of the Thirteen Altars, the Heroon of Aeneas (which constituted one of the most sacred places of the *Latium Vetus*, now owned by the State), and the Archaeological Civic Museum “Lavinium”, owned by the Municipality of Pomezia. The idea is to create an innovative archaeological circuit aimed at attracting as wide a target of visitors as possible.

For this purpose, archaeological diagnostics and web-GIS systems will be developed with innovative solutions for surveillance and monitoring of the grounds, new technologies for cultural tourism (virtual tours, entertainment through wearable devices capable of representing the story through virtual and mixed reality), online ticketing and e-commerce.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Complex of the XIII Altars Built around the middle of the 6th century B.C. in an area already frequented in the Bronze Age, it was investigated in the first phase of the research by the Chair of Ancient Topography of the Sapienza University of Rome. The complex consists of an open-air sacred space near a water source where, over time the thirteen altars were built out of tufa along an approximately 50 metre long straight line, all rigorously facing East. The activity of the Sanctuary ceased at the beginning of the second century B.C. and, following its abandonment, large amounts of votive objects were accumulated on the altars.

The **Heroon of Aeneas** is a burial mound located in a suburban area dating back to the seventh century B.C. The mound of earth was bordered at the base by a tufa ring having a diameter of about 18 meters. The tomb and partly the ring that surrounded the mound in the oriental style are still clearly visible. When the mound was first built, around the fourth century B.C., the site became a sacred space for celebrating the *Pater Indiges*, the progenitor hero, founder of the city, later identified in Aeneas.

Civic Museum of Lavinium. Inaugurated in 2005, it preserves the finds excavated in the archaeological sites of the Pomezia area. The first scientific proposal offered to the public was the exhibition “*Hic Domus Aeneae*”, a tribute to the legendary figure of the alleged founder of *Lavinium*.

Objectives of the project

- Valorization of the archaeological site through a new and updated multimedia offer, capable of disseminating the cultural contents of *Lavinium* with a strong impact on the public, in particular on young people.
- Increase in the number of guided visits to the sites.
- Reconciling the mythical dimension of Aeneas’ tale with the historical-archaeological dimension of *Lavinium*.
- Triggering synergies with the restoration and rearrangement programs of the Heroon of Aeneas promoted by the Superintendency of Fine Arts.

Project leader: **Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and the Landscape for the metropolitan area of Rome, the Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria**

Partner: **Municipality of Pomezia**

External members of the Working Group: **7 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **29 months**

Investment: € 149,485

Contribution by the Region: € 71,000



44. Rome

EPISTEME

Explorations and Integrated Routes involving History, Technology and Remembrance

The intervention reconstructs the history of scientific thought, valorizing the cultural heritage of 3 Bodies (Sapienza University of Rome, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (Scientific National Academy) and the National Research Council) protagonists of Italian and international scientific production, whose activity has brought progress, expanded knowledge and promoted cultural and civil growth universally. The acronym of the project, which has the strong connotation of dissemination of knowledge, recalls the Greek term ἐπιστήμη («scientific knowledge»).

For this purpose, an *Ontology-Based Data Access* (OBDA) technology has been designed, which proposes a semantic approach to data integration, in continuity with the creation of permanent installations at the three headquarters of the institutions.

The routes designed are intended to create a sort of diffused science museum: the installations will take the form of “digital quarries” where the user can discover and rediscover the evolution of knowledge and of the scientific instruments produced by the human mind.

Cultural Places to valorize:

National Research Council Established in 1923, it is the largest national public research body. For the CNR, the cultural places identified are: the Archives of the “G. Marconi” Central Library which stores the editorial production of the CNR and coordinates the library system of the institution. The archive comprises 500,000 volumes; the Archives of the Institute of Studies on the Ancient Mediterranean of Monterotondo which carries out interdisciplinary research and comprises three book collections on the Near East, on Phoenician-Punic archaeology, numismatics, epigraphy and on Etruscan and classical archaeology); Archives of the Institute of Marine Engineering (former INSEAN) which carries out fundamental research in the basic disciplines of naval and maritime engineering); Archives of the “Mauro Picone” Institute for Calculus Applications which was established in 1927 and was the first center of applied and computational mathematics in the world. It trained the best mathematicians of the twentieth century.

Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei Located at the Palazzo Corsini, it was founded in 1603 by Federico Cesi. It is the oldest scientific academy in the world and one of its first members was Galileo Galilei. In addition to recovery and conservation activities, to sorting and inventory work, the historical archive puts its assets at the service of its users for research, study and publications with the aim of valorizing the great amount of documents that it preserves. The Levi Civita Collection (made up of letters); the Loria Collection (photographs and portraits of scientists); the Castelnuovo Collection (letters, notebooks and documents); the Blaserna Collection (correspondence material); the Marcolongo Collection (notebooks); the Volpicelli Collection (letters and dossiers); the Picone Collection (dossiers); the Volterra Collection (letters, documents, photographs and portraits of scientists).

Sapienza University of Rome The University’s Institute of Physics, set up in 1872 by Pietro Blaserna, was one of the most prestigious research centers in the world throughout the course of the twentieth century. Starting from the late 1980s, the History of Physics group, set up within the Department itself, has been working on the recovery, conservation and organization of libraries and personal archives of Italian scientists. The holdings consist of twenty stocks and two collections of dossiers. The Department’s assets consist of the following collections: the Mario Ageno Collection, the Edoardo Amaldi Collection, the Nicola Cabibbo Collection, the Marcello Conversi Collection, the Giovanni Gentile Jr Collection, the Ginestra Giovane Amaldi Collection, the Enrico Medi Collection, the Enrico Persico Collection, the Carlo Salvetti Collection, the Giorgio Collection Salvini, the Vittorio Somenzi Collection, the Bruno Touschek Collection, the Claudio Villi Collection, Collection of Documents of the History of Physics Group, Carlo Ballario Collection, the

Giorgio Careri Collection, the Marcello Cini Collection, the Giordano Diambrini Palazzi Collection, the Ezio Ferrari Collection, Ludovico Zanchi Collection, Collection of Documents curated by Giulio Maltese.

Objectives of the project

- Valorization of the scientific heritage of the three institutes, using the most innovative technologies: digital libraries, virtual, augmented and 3D reality, storytelling, networking, semantics, fixed and mobile internet services for the public.
- Sharing the knowledge of the scientific heritage with an ever larger number of people, creating connections with new segments of the public, even those who are apparently more distant.
- Creation of a new place of culture that brings together the three institutes, helping to increase the competitiveness of the regional system and favoring the construction of a scientific, cultural and productive ecosystem according to a district logic.
- Digitization and restoration of high value texts and documents held in archives and libraries.

Project leader: **National Research Council (CNR)**

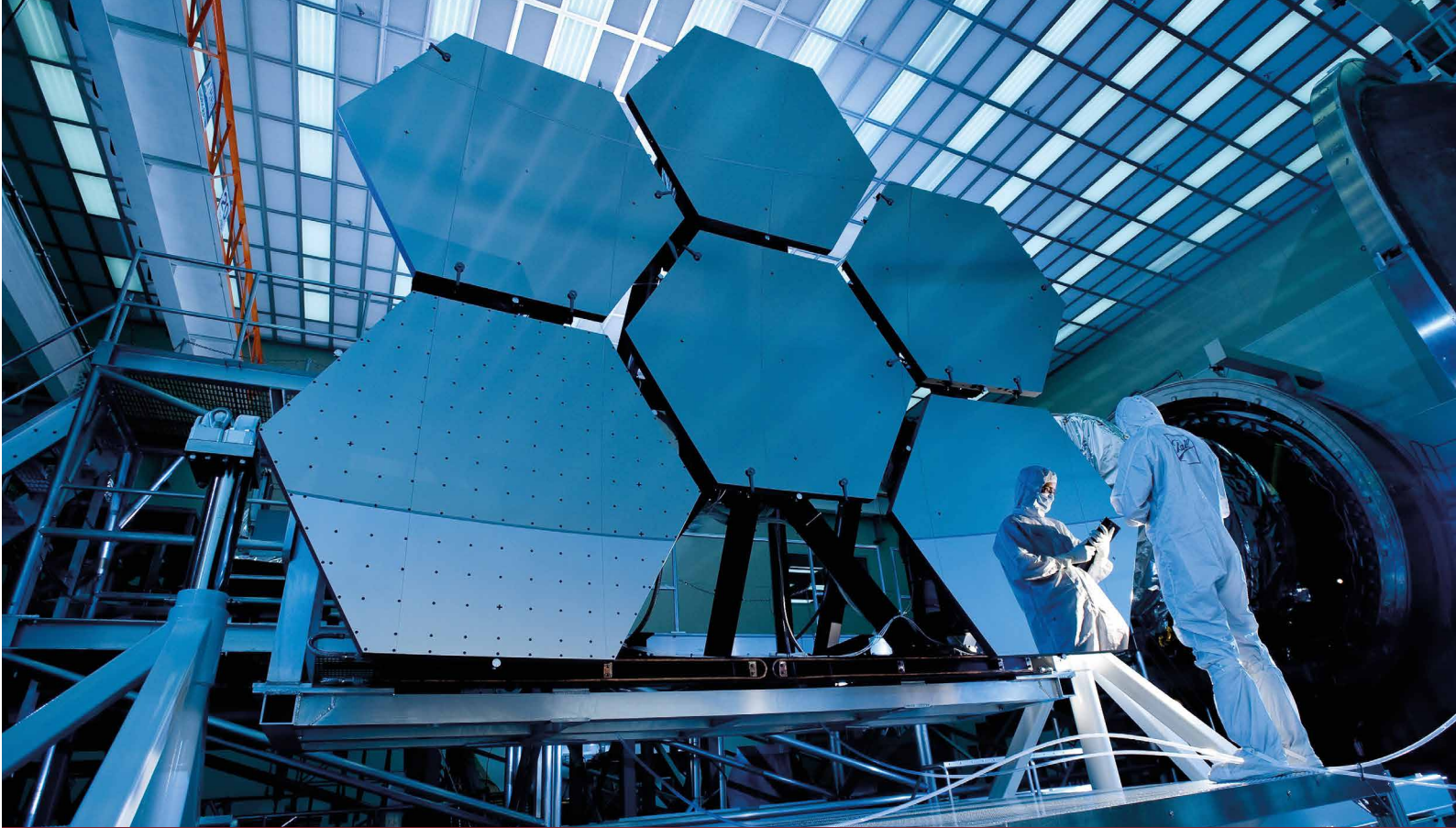
Partners: **Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Sapienza University of Rome**

External members of the Working Group: **2 Companies, 9 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 138,850

Contribution by the Region: € 78,810



45. Marino (Rome)

MUSEUM AND MITHRAEUM

“Lo vedi, ecco Marino”... in 3D. Solutions for the city of Marino’s cultural heritage. Embracing past and future

The city of Marino, nested in the hills of the Castelli Romani, has a rich artistic, cultural and natural heritage made up of prestigious sites. The places identified by the proposal include the “Umberto Mastroianni” Civic Museum and the Mithraeum archaeological complex. The main means for increasing the local tourism economy, considering the richness of its historical and cultural heritage, is a set of advanced technologies applied to cultural assets and activities.

For this purpose, the project adopts three levels of action, corresponding to the development of different technological solutions: rethinking the presentation of spaces and collections; working on the presentation and integrated valorization of the two assets; developing the “Marino Archeologica” tour whose highlights will include, in addition to the Civic Museum and the Mithraeum archaeological complex, also the underground galleries of the historic center, the peperino quarries, an open-air geological section and the Ferentano woods, a rare witness of the sacred vegetation of the past.

Cultural Places to valorize:

The “U. Mastroianni” Archaeological Civic Museum Inaugurated in 2000, it is located in the former church of Santa Lucia, one of the most important architectural assets of the history of Marino. This church exhibits items found in the area such as funerary objects from the protohistoric period, classical statues, tombstones, sarcophagi, inscriptions and a fragment of the presbytery enclosure from the ancient church, as well as items seized by the State Police.

The Archaeological complex of the Mithraeum Discovered fortuitously in the early 1960s near the Marino railway station, the complex is located inside a barrel-vaulted gallery, about 30 meters long and 3 meters wide, originally used as a cistern for collecting water. Around the middle of the second century A.D. it became a place of worship.

Objectives of the project

- Valorization, protection and conservation of all the cultural heritage items that have been identified.
- Improvement in the offer of cultural and communication services in order to trigger the economic and social growth of the area.
- Increase in the number of visitors by creating a cultural circuit that unites the two sites of interest, also through technological infrastructure intended for the fruition and knowledge of the cultural and natural heritage of Marino.

Project leader: **Municipality of Marino**

Partners: **Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of the metropolitan areas of Rome, the Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria, CNR (Institute for the Conservation and Valorization of cultural heritage), the “Colli Albani” Archeoclub**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Company, 9 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **12 months**

Investment: € 149,804

Contribution by the Region: € 82,644

46. Fondi - Formia - Gaeta - Ponza - San Felice Circeo - Sperlonga - Ventotene (Latina)

ULISSE

Underwater and Littoral Itineraries to Safeguard and valorize Submerged archaeological heritage

The immense archaeological and naturalistic heritage lying on the seabed represents a resource that requires special attention from public bodies called upon to protect its integrity and enhance its potential, including proper management for tourism purposes.

The “ULISSE” project therefore includes the monitoring and valorization, with the aid of the new digital technologies, of some submerged and semi-submerged archaeological sites in Lower Lazio, some of which fall within the Protected Areas included in the Riviera di Ulisse Regional Park: the Park of Mount Orlando (Gaeta), the Park of Gianola and of Mount Scauri (Formia), the Promontory of the Villa of Tiberius and the Torre Capovento Coast - Punta Cetarola (Sperlonga).

Cultural Places to valorize:

San Felice Circeo, the Circeo Museum of Underwater Archeology This museum will house the finds of an underwater archaeological heritage that is among the richest in the Riviera di Ulisse, using innovative solutions to bring this heritage to fruition.

Fondi, Sant’Anastasia Archaeological Complex Remains of a building dating back to between the 4th and 1st centuries. B.C.

Sperlonga, Archaeological area of Torre Truglia Underwater investigations have documented significant concentrations of ceramic items. The possible base of a lighthouse from the Roman age is located on the promontory.

Sperlonga, and the sea in front of it This stretch of sea presents finds of exceptional importance and indications of a shipwreck. Continuous variations in the seafloor, however, have so far thwarted the efforts of the researchers.

Gaeta, Maritime Villa in the Fontania area Documented since 2015, it is currently being studied.

Gaeta, Maritime Villa of Cape Conca Fish farming facilities are well preserved.

Gaeta, stretch of sea in front of it. Amphorae and dolia have been recovered, also in recent years. In the deep waters there may be testimonies of the rich maritime traffic that occurred in this area.

Formia, maritime villa of the small port of Caposele There are a series of remains in the water, partly visible a few meters away from the Nautical Club.

Formia, Fish ponds of the Villa Comunale Remains of the rhomboid tanks of the fish ponds. They were studied in the first half of the twentieth century.

Formia, Maritime Gianola Villa Built starting from the end of the second century A.D., this villa has become the subject of renewed interest, also for the interesting finds.

Ponza, Wreck of a cargo ship near the “Mattoni shoal” Perfectly preserved wreck of a ship with a load of amphorae (2nd century B.C.).

Ponza, Roman fishponds at Punta della Madonna - Pilate’s Caves Excavated in the rock, the Caves are a significant example of an *ex petra excisa* pool, perhaps part of an overlying villa.

Ventotene, Roman Fish pond at the foot of the lighthouse Excavated in the rock, with two covered pools decorated with colored plaster and stucco.

Ventotene, Wrecks of five Roman ships Discovered thanks to reconnaissance missions, they are a precious testimony of the Tyrrhenian routes in Roman times.

Objectives of the project

- Create new real and virtual tour itineraries, in a submerged and emerged environment.
- Promote underwater archaeological tourism by expanding the sensory experiences and extending the fruition of the sites to new segments of visitors.
- Promote sustainable management models for submerged and emerged cultural heritage by systematizing the natural and cultural heritage present in these places.
- Develop forms of control of the underground heritage.

Project leader: **National Institute for Conservation and Restoration (IsCR)**

Partners: **Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of the Provinces of Frosinone, Latina and Rieti, Regional Park Authority of the Ulisse Coast, Municipality of San Felice Circeo**

External members of the Working Group: **4 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 98,369

Contribution by the Region: € 56,800

47. Cittaducale (Rieti) - San Martino al Cimino (Viterbo) - Viterbo - Rome

AD TEMPLVM PACIS

Integrated Project for the management, fruition and valorization of Villa Silvestri-Rivaldi in via del Colosseo in Rome, by opening worksite-schools replicable in other three sites of the Lazio Region

Tradition and new technologies for the recovery and valorization of 4 Places of Culture. “Ad Templum Pacis” was created to promote education in cultural heritage, knowledge of the heritage itself and its civil function. For this purpose, worksite-schools will be promoted to create the new professional profile of experts in the recovery and maintenance of historical-archaeological buildings and cultural heritage, aimed at university students, higher education schools and research institutions, with the simultaneous application of the new technologies to the work done at the sites, retracing the evolution of the structures from the *ante operam* to the final building. To valorize the AR / VR, fixed, wearable and mobile devices, proximity technologies, use of images from the archives and Digital Art and production of short documentaries are envisaged. The project includes seminars, workshops, workshops in streaming and crowdfunding initiatives.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Villa Silvestri - Rivaldi Built in the 16th century on a project by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger as the residence of the secretary of Pope Paul III (Eurialo Silvestri), it contains works by artists who had previously decorated Palazzo Farnese. After several transformations, it became a hospice for poor women, orphans and the sick.

Cittaducale, Church of San Vittorino The “church in the water” or the “sinking church” was built in the 14th century on the remains of a pagan temple, in the place where, in 96 A.D., St. Victorinus of Amiterno was martyred. In the 19th century it began to sink, it was flooded and hence abandoned. In the 1980s a full recovery plan was drawn up but has not yet been carried out.

San Martino al Cimino, Villa Maidalchina Built in the 17th century, this villa still preserves the Casino, the Church, the ruins of the Stables and a historic garden, work of the most important artists on the Roman scene at the time, such as Agostino Tassi, Marzio Ganassini and Virgilio Spada.

Viterbo, Monastery of Santa Rosa Famous throughout the world for the transport of the Machine of Santa Rosa, it has been home to the uncorrupted body of the Saint since 1253. It was built at the behest of Pope Innocent III to host a group of pious women who lived according to the Franciscan rule and was for centuries a meeting point for pilgrims travelling to Rome along the Via Francigena.

Objectives of the project

- Recovery of Palazzo Silvestri-Rivaldi and reversal of the process of decay to which the 4 Places are currently exposed.
- Restore the 4 sites so that they can be visited.
- Increase the total number of visitors in situ, virtual visits on the web and in situ, paying particular attention to groups, schools, scholars and researchers.
- Impact on teaching and training activities.

Project leader: **Directorate General for Education and Research**

MiBACT – Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Tourism

Partners: **Special Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome, Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of the Provinces of Frosinone, Latina and Rieti, Superintendency for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the metropolitan area of Rome, Province of Viterbo and Southern Etruria, National Institute for Conservation and Restoration, Municipality of Cittaducale (RI), The Cavallini Sgarbi Foundation**

External members of the Working Group: **10 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **24 months**

Investment: € 141,836

Contribution by the Region: € 88,156

48. Ariccia (Rome) - Gallese (Viterbo) - Rome

INTERACTIVE VIRTUAL MUSEUM OF RENAISSANCE COLLECTIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

An integrated, interactive and delocalized system thanks to which visitors can actively access the virtual museum of collections.

This is one of the Objectives of the project, which intends to make use of the refined cultural and scientific assets of the Museum of Palazzo Altemps to valorize not only this venue which is home to some of the most important archaeological collections belonging to families of the aristocracy and to works of Renaissance artists, but also to turn it into the terminal of a museum-system of archaeological collections accessible from PCs and smartphones. The ambition of the initiative is to use technological solutions to attract visitors prompting their interest through spectacular events and virtual exhibitions in both Palazzo Altemps and in other places of culture in Lazio. The collections of the museum network will be integrated with various items from the same collection located in other exhibition venues, offering a comprehensive, real, virtual, augmented and mixed fruition.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Rome, Palazzo Altemps This beautiful building is the seat of the National Roman Museum dedicated to the history of archaeology collections. A few steps away from Piazza Navona, it is a splendid Renaissance residence that houses absolute masterpieces of ancient sculptures belonging to famous and highly valuable collections of the nobility.

Rome, Gallery of the Accademia dei Virtuosi al Pantheon This gallery consists of a sequence of rooms located in the attic behind the tympanum of the Pantheon, which accommodates over 250 works of art dated between the 16th and the 20th centuries. The cultural places to be valorized are four points of interest located within the Pantheon: the chapel of Saint Joseph of the Holy Land; Raphael's tomb in the chapel of the Madonna del Sasso; the Oratorio delle riunioni (venue for meetings) and the Galleria dei Virtuosi.

Ariccia, Palazzo Chigi Built at the end of the 16th century, subsequently enlarged and finally completed in 1740, this palazzo covers over 8,000 square meters. It is used as a multipurpose cultural facility and as a Museum of Roman Baroque. It constitutes a unique example of a Baroque residence which has remained unchanged in its environmental context and in its original furnishings.

Gallese, “Marco Scacchi” Museum and Cultural Center Inaugurated in 1997, this is a modern combination of exhibits of a local museum and the need to create a cultural center that can also host social, cultural and musical events. It contains an important art gallery and an archaeological collection.

Objectives of the project

- Promote the evolution of the various economic and production contexts related to tourism and the cultural industry, proposing highly innovative ways of fruition that experiment with solutions of “decentralization” that can attract visitors towards the regional heritage which is currently overshadowed by the overwhelming appeal of Rome.
- Valorize the cultural heritage of Lazio, facilitating direct access to the various museums and private collections.
- Improve the appeal of these places, expanding the number of users thanks to interaction and to the overcoming of the space-time limits of traditional museums.

Project leader: **Museo Nazionale Romano – Palazzo Altemps**

Partners: **Pontificia Accademia dei Virtuosi al Pantheon, Municipality of Ariccia, Municipality of Gallese**

External members of the Working Group: **at least 6 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **18 months**

Investment: € 149,264

Contribution by the Region: € 73,840

49. Albano Laziale - Artena - Castel San Pietro Romano - Colleferro - Frascati - Genazzano - Lanuvio - Monteporzio Catone - Olevano Romano - Rocca di Cave - Rocca di Papa - Rocca Priora - Valmontone (Rome) - Rome

LANDSCAPE VISIONS OF ART, HISTORY, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE IN THE ALBAN HILLS AND THE PRENESTINI HILLS

The south-eastern area of Rome, which includes about 25 municipalities in the Castelli Romani, the Prenestini Mountains and also a portion of the upper Sacco Valley, expresses a rich and widespread cultural heritage, articulated by type and historical periods and with a variety of landscapes.

Over the years, the Mountain Community has developed a network to support the very rich system which includes a museum, archaeological finds, a library and items of cultural heritage. With the project, it now intends to disseminate this heritage making it accessible to a wider public by using new technologies to modernize the experiences of fruition of the assets. The goal is to offer visitors a virtual journey through geological eras and through history, following the evolution of the landscape from its origin to the gradual expansion of human settlements.

An articulated and multi-thematic project, with a scientific, historical-artistic, archaeological and ethno-anthropological approach.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Monteporzio Catone, Archaeological and Cultural Park in the Tuscolo area

50 hectares of harmonious and rare combination of splendid landscapes and archaeological ruins. The city of Tusculum, perched on top of a hill between the ancient Via Latina and Via Labicana, has been inhabited since the protohistoric period, reaching its maximum splendor in Roman times.

Albano Laziale, Civic Museums They include the “Mario Antonacci” Museum at Villa Ferrajoli and the separate section of the 2nd Parthian Legion.

Rocca di Papa, Geophysical Museum Owned by the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology.

Albano Laziale, Diocesan Museum.

Artena, “Roger Lambrechts” Archaeological Civic Museum in Frascati, the Aldobrandini Stables, Tuscolano

Lanuvio Museum, the Lanuvino Civic Museum.

Valmontone, Museum of Palazzo Doria Pamphili.

Rocca di Cave, “Ardito Desio” geopaleontological museum.

Castel San Pietro Romano, Diffused Museum (MuDi).

Rocca Priora, Polo Culturale “Monsignor Giacci”

Colleferro, the Piombinara Castle
Olevano Romano, Civic Museum of Art
Genazzano, International Center of Contemporary Art (CIAC)

Objectives of the project

- Valorize, preserve, recover, bring to fruition and make the tangible and intangible cultural heritage sustainable, especially its major attraction, the Tusculum Archaeological Park.
- Create high-tech museum *exhibits*, that tell the story of the changes of the territory through the language of science, history, art and literature and alternating the real visual experience with its virtual reconstruction.
- Offer an immersive experience with interactive tools, virtual information that accompanies the items, augmented reality, diachronic interactive maps, videos generated from surveys of the places, 3D reconstructions and characters in period costumes.

Project leader: **XI Mountain Community of the Castelli Romani and Prenestini Mountains**

Partners: **Diocesi Suburbicaria of Albano Laziale, Municipality of Albano Laziale, Municipality of Artena, Municipality of Frascati, Municipality of Lanuvio, Municipality of Valmontone, Municipality of Rocca of Papa, Municipality of Rocca di Cave, Municipality of Castel San Pietro Romano, Municipality of Rocca Priora, Municipality of Colleferro, Municipality of Olevano Romano, Municipality of Genazzano, Escuela Española de Historia y Arqueología en Roma, Institute for the Conservation and Valorization of Cultural Heritage of the CNR, the Castelli Romani Regional Park, Sistema Bibliotecario dei Castelli Romani, Sistema Museale Museum Grand Tour, Sistema Bibliotecario Prenestino, Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape for the Metropolitan Area of Rome, National Institute of Geophysics and Vulcanology, Municipality of Monteporzio Catone.**

External members of the Working Group: **1 Foundation**

Project timeline: **20 months**

Investment: € 149,780

Contribution by the Region: € 79,520

50. Rome

LUFSA

Along the River and on the Water. The Garden of Lady Olimpia and the Tiber from the Middle Ages to the Modern Day

The project envisages a multi-platform route for the visitors of the Architectural Complex of the Santa Francesca Retirement Home. Different itineraries are envisaged that will take visitors through the Hall of Honor, the Museum of the Church of Santa Maria in Cappella, the Church of Santa Maria in Cappella, the Garden of Earthly Delights and the Tiber River, with the possibility for visitors to take individual itineraries or all of them.

Starting from the original seventeenth-century context of Donna Olimpia Pamphili, the itinerary draws inspiration from the century-old symbiotic relationship between this place and the Tiber and will include a website, immersive experiences of augmented reality through smart-glasses and storytelling with holograms and virtual reality, mobile Apps for visitors and Apps designed for the disabled, the blind, young people and children.

Cultural Places to valorize:

Santa Francesca Romana retirement home This building has been subjected to architectural transformations that have been made in the course of over a thousand years since the consecration of the Church of Santa Maria in Cappella, the oldest building, which has always been used as a shelter for the sick. It consists of several buildings rising around a large open space that retains the imprint of the “garden of delights” built in the 17th century by Olimpia Maidalchini Pamphili.

A place full of sculptures, fountains with water games and plants, with a “*casino belvedere*” (summerhouse) overlooking the Tiber. It remained a residence and holiday home until the mid-19th century, when all the buildings on the estate - redesigned by Andrea Busiri Vici - were turned into a hospital for the poor and the sick. For the construction of the massive walls along the Tiber, in 1888, part of the garden was expropriated and the casino and dock were taken down, while two high symmetrical buildings were erected at the ends of the new wall delimiting the property.

Objectives of the project

- Valorization of the Complex through effective, sustainable technological and management solutions capable of generating economies of scope and social development.
- Restoring the original landscapes made unrecognizable by the rapid urban revolution that began in the second half of the 19th century by means of innovative technological solutions.
- Create a “new” and “alternative” cultural hub on the sites that are known all over the world.
- Generate cultural, didactic and economic value, also by hiring 8 people.
- Develop a Green Supply Chain, with waste reduction, recovery and reuse, energy saving and use of materials having low environmental impact.

Project leader: **Decimo S.r.l.s.**

Partner: **Erasmus Innovation S.r.l.s.**

External members of the Working Group: **14 Professionals/Experts/Technologists**

Project timeline: **11 months**

Investment: € 183,000

Contribution by the Region: € 61,000



THE FIGURES

Summary of the results of the first phase of the DTC TE2 Call for Bids

50 projects have been selected (41 are in aggregate form and 9 from individual companies) for the first step of the call for bids of the Lazio Region, *Interventions for the research and development of technologies for the enhancement, protection, fruition, conservation, recovery and sustainability of cultural heritage*.

The first phase of the procedure, for which € 3.2 million have been earmarked, is addressed to holders, owners, managers, or future public or private managers, of “Institutes and Cultural Places”, as defined by Articles 101 of the Code of Cultural Heritage, located in the territory of the Lazio region.

The 50 projects concern 248 cultural places, which have been grouped into four macro sets: archive and library; archaeological area or park; monument or monumental complex; museum, gallery or collection: each set has subsets that indicate the chronological period or the specific character of the place, for example: fortified or military architecture; ethnographic and anthropologic collection; museum of contemporary art.

Among the projects that can be financed, in decreasing order there are collections and museums, followed by monumental complexes, which also include religious sites, then archaeological areas and parks and, finally, archives and libraries.

The distribution of these cultural places in the Lazio region sees the metropolitan area of Rome at the top of the list, followed by Rieti and Viterbo in equal measure, then Latina and Frosinone. With regard to the places in the metropolitan area, about half are located in the Municipality of Rome.

As regards the type of proponents, there is a strong presence of local authorities, some of which are competing for several projects. Then come the institutions owned by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Tourism (MIBACT), such as the Archaeological Park of the Colosseum, the Archaeological Park of Ostia Antica, the Museum of Civilizations, the Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia, and local Superintendencies such as the Superintendency of the Municipality of Rome, the Superintendency of the Provinces of Frosinone, Latina and Rieti and, finally, the Superintendency of the Province of Viterbo and southern Etruria. The Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) is also present, among others, alongside the National Research Council (CNR), Villa

Mondragone, property of the Tor Vergata University, the University of Cassino and the La Sapienza museum complex.

Among the ecclesial bodies, there are the dioceses of Civita Castellana, Viterbo and Albano.

The most important foundations include the Museum of 21st Century Arts (MAXXI), the Caetani Foundation, the Italian Environment Fund (FAI) and the Portus Onlus Foundation. Finally, among the Project leaders there are also associations such as the Association of the Bomarzo Archeopark and the Cammino delle terre comuni association, as well as one cooperative and private companies.

Among the technologies associated with the project proposals, on-site technologies predominate, in particular those aimed at cultural tourism (such as virtual reality, three-dimensional holographic projections, multi-screen and multisensory environments) as well as knowledge and dissemination related technologies (such as videogaming, storytelling, 3D visual mapping, maxi screens and videowalls).

These technologies are used in particular in museums and collections, followed by archaeological areas and parks. An important role is played by the preventive protection and monitoring of assets, for which scientific investigations are promoted, the results of which flow into databases and GIS platforms thus forming digital archives of knowledge.

Then there are all the technologies aimed at cultural marketing: websites and platforms intended to offer ticketing services, reservations and context information for visitors.

Among the various issues, accessibility is quite common, understood as inclusion aimed not only at visitors with disabilities but also visitors of different age groups, interest and social background.

Finally, it should be noted that all the institutions, through the projects they have submitted, show that they are aware of the evolution of the visitor's role. Visitors are no longer to be seen as passive users but individuals who also want an experience charged with significant emotions.

FIGURES OF THE CALL FOR BIDS

50 PROJECTS

248 CULTURAL PLACES
present in 95 MUNICIPALITIES OF LAZIO

TOTALE

INVESTMENTS BY PROPONENTS € 6.993.291

CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE REGION € 3.811.774

EXTERNAL COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECTS:

393

Professionals/Experts/Technologists

27

Companies

12

University Departments or Research Groups

3

Researchers

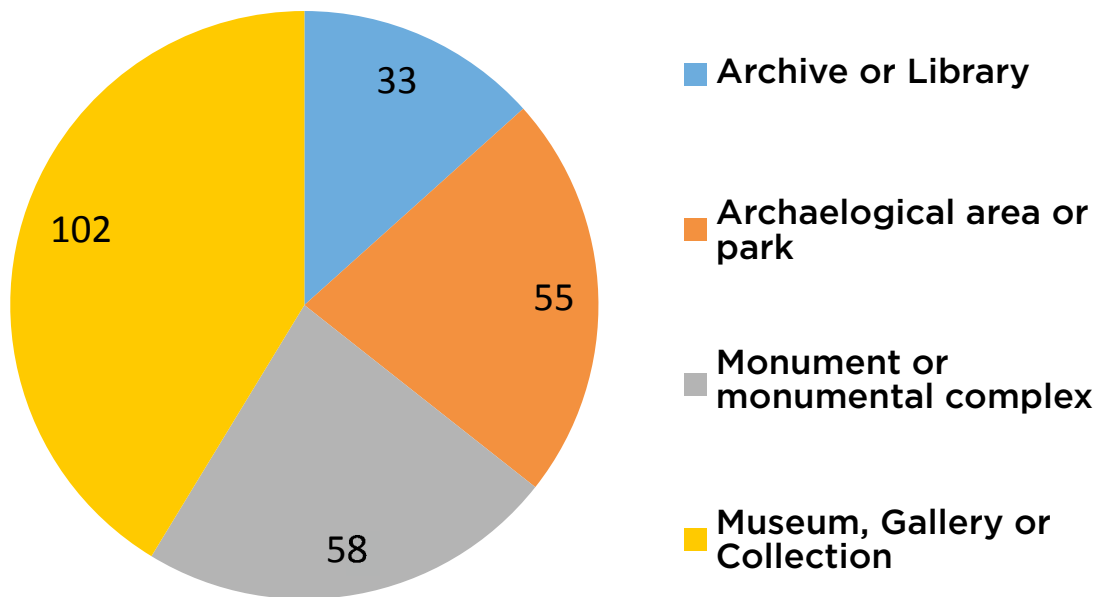
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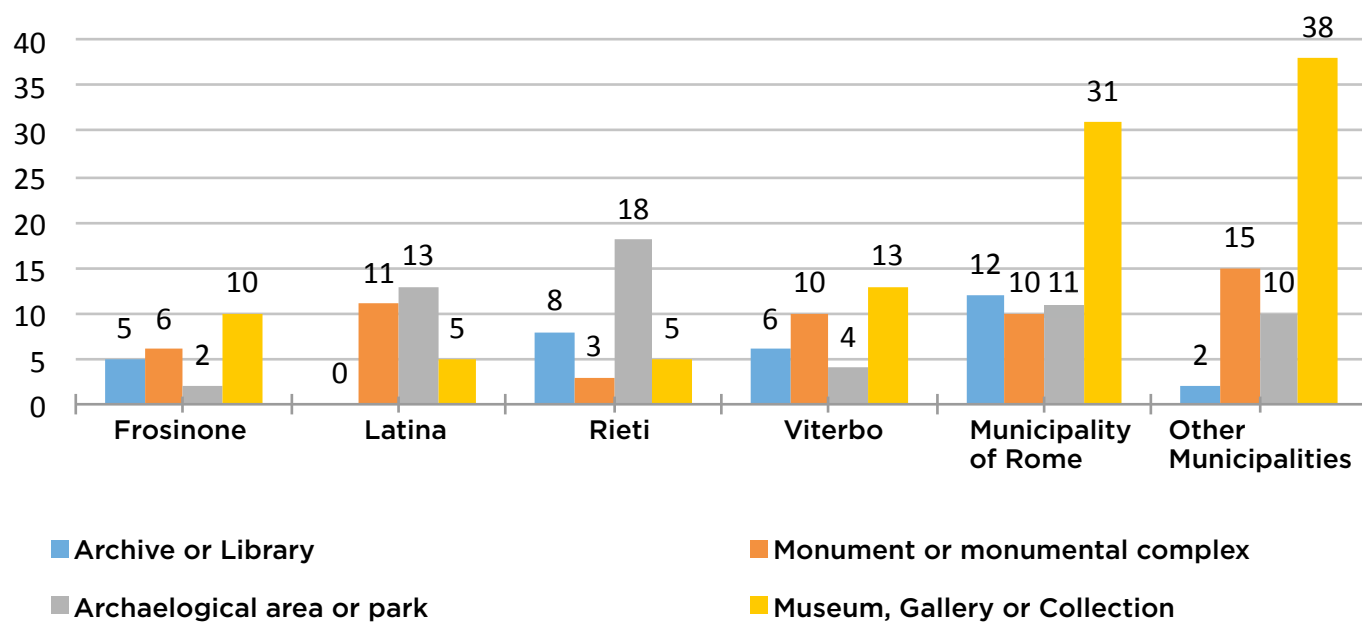
THE 248 CULTURAL PLACES

BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE AND PROVINCE

248 Cultural places by type



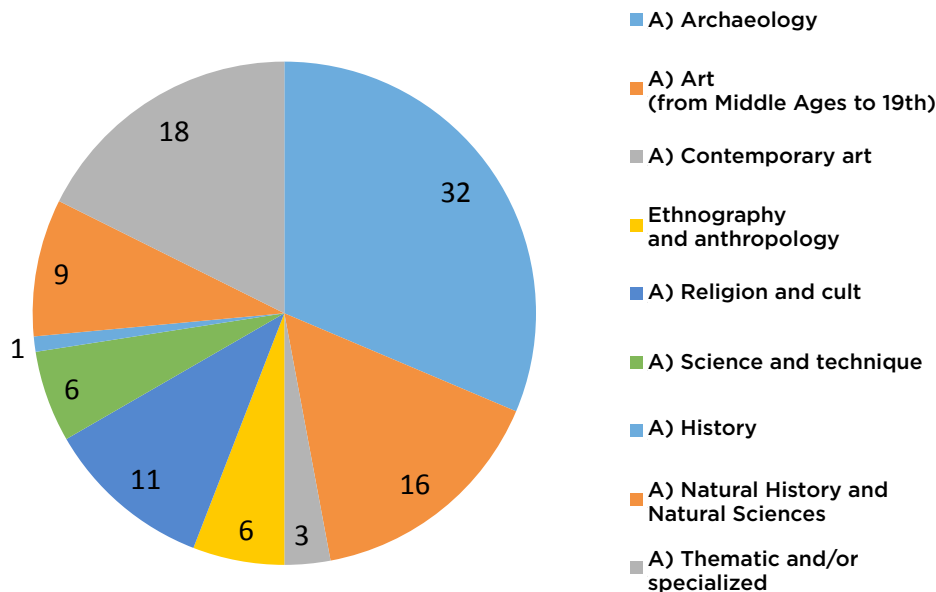
248 Cultural places by type and Province



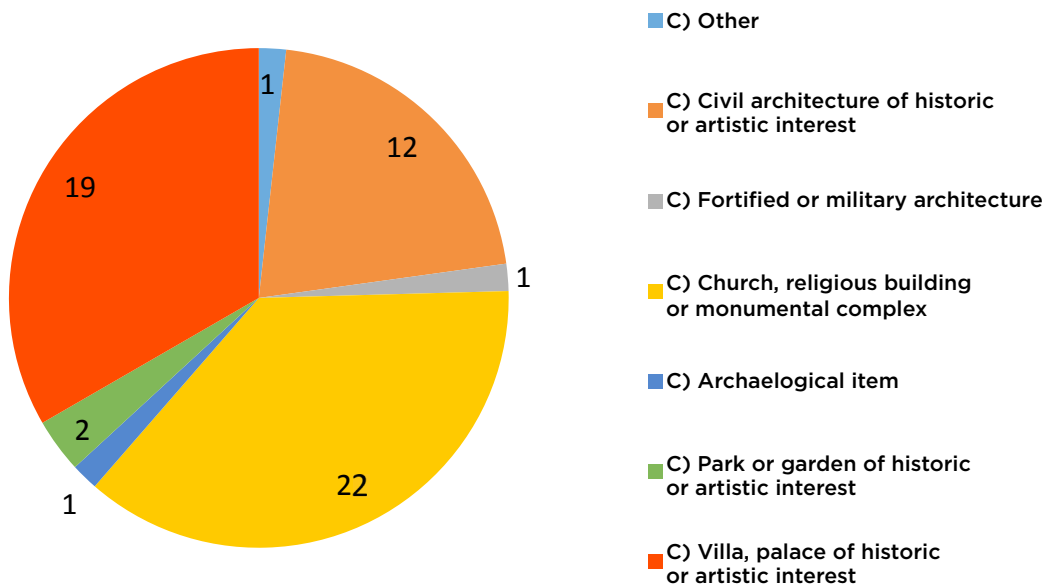
THE 248 CULTURAL PLACES

BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE AND PROVINCE

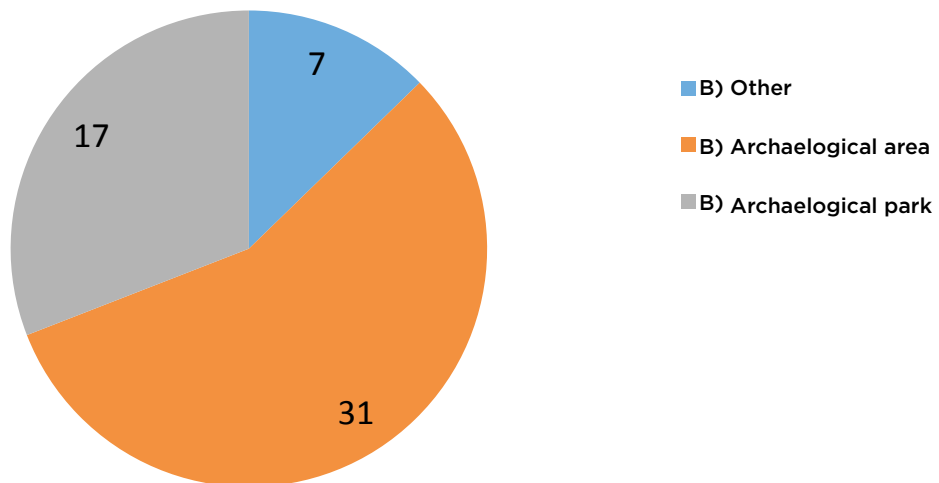
Museum, Gallery or Collection by type



Monument or monumental complex by type



Archaeological area / park park



Archaeological area / park park

