

Small Towns Conference 2019

University of Salerno, Italy
19-20 September 2019



STC
International
Conference
2019

Small Towns...from problem to resource

*Sustainable strategies for the valorization of building,
landscape and cultural heritage
in inland areas*

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

edited by
Pierfrancesco Fiore
Emanuela D'Andria



STC2019

*Small towns...from problem to resource.
Sustainable strategies for the valorization of
building, landscape and cultural heritage in inland areas*

CUA
Cooperativa Universitaria Athena

The editors, the publisher, the Organizing Committee, the Scientific Committee and the Honorary Scientific Committee cannot be held responsible either for the contents or for the opinions expressed within the articles. The published articles, whose contents were declared original by the authors themselves, were subjected to a *double blind peer review process*.

Book of Abstracts edited by:
Pierfrancesco Fiore and Emanuela D'Andria

Thanks for the cooperation:
Giacomo Di Ruocco, Giuseppe Donnarumma and Anna Landi

Cover graphics by:
Emanuela D'Andria

CUA
Cooperativa Universitaria Athena
Libreria Universitaria Minerva
Via Ponte Don Melillo – University of Salerno
84084 Fisciano (SA)
Tel. 089 969461
coopathenarl@gmail.com

All the texts and images have been provided by the authors.

© Copyright CUA - Cooperativa Universitaria Athena
Reproduction, even partial, of texts, drawings and photos is prohibited unless expressly authorized by the publisher. All rights are reserved according to law and international conventions.
ISBN 978-88944245-2-2

MMXIX
1st edition, 2 September 2019

STC 2019

Small towns...from problem to resource.

*Sustainable strategies for the valorization of
building, landscape and cultural heritage in in-
land areas*

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

edited by

*Pierfrancesco Fiore
Emanuela D'Andria*

University of Salerno
19 – 20 September 2019

CUA
Cooperativa Universitaria Athena

CONFERENCE CHAIR

Pierfrancesco Fiore, University of Salerno, Italy

HONORARY CHAIR

Enrico Sicignano, University of Salerno, Italy

HONORARY SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Edward Allen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, USA

Aldo de Marco, University of Salerno, Italy

Domenico De Masi, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy

Riccardo Gulli, University of Bologna – Ar.Tec President, Italy

Kevin Harrington, Illinois Institute of Technology – Chicago, USA

John Ochsendorf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology – Cambridge, USA

Paolo Portoghesi, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy

Amerigo Restucci, ICOMOS, Italy

Vito Teti, University of Calabria, Italy

Yang XiuJing, China Academy of Art - Hangzhou, China

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Salvatore Barba, University of Salerno, Italy

Alessandra Battisti, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy

Begoña Blandón González, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Xavier Casanovas, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain

Francesca Castanò, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy

Agostino Catalano, University of Molise, Italy

Luca Cerchiali, University of Salerno, Italy

Stefano Chiarenza, San Raffaele Roma Open University, Italy

Francesco Colace, University of Salerno, Italy

Vincenzo Cristallo, University of Rome “La Sapienza”, Italy

Giorgio Croatto, University of Padova, Italy

Marco D’Orazio, Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy

Enrico Dassori, University of Genova, Italy

Stefano De Luca, University of Salerno, Italy

Gianluigi De Mare, University of Salerno, Italy

Antonio De Rossi, Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy

Flavia Fascia, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy

Isidoro Fasolino, University of Salerno, Italy

Fabio Fatiguso, Polytechnic University of Bari, Italy

Pierfrancesco Fiore, University of Salerno, Italy
Fabiana Forte, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
Anna Frangipane, University of Udine, Italy
Marina Fumo, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
Maria Paola Gatti, University of Udine, Italy
Adriana Galderisi, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
Roberto Gerundo, University of Salerno, Italy
Antonella Guida, University of Basilicata, Italy
Domenico Guida, University of Salerno, Italy
Rochus Hinkel, Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Regensburg, Germany
Saija Hollmen, Aalto University - Helsinki, Finland
David Howarth, University of Sheffield, UK
Katherine A. Liapi, University of Patras, Greece
Raffaella Leone, University of Messina, Italy
Vincenzo Loia, University of Salerno, Italy
Luigi Maffei, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
Alessandro Melis, University of Portsmouth, UK
Barbara Messina, University of Salerno, Italy
Renata Morbiducci, University of Genova, Italy
Renato Morganti, University of L’Aquila, Italy
Florian Nepravishta, Polytechnic University of Tirana, Albania
Antonio Nesticò, University of Salerno, Italy
Antonello Pagliuca, University of Basilicata, Italy
Maurizio Pagotto, Université de Strasbourg, France
Luis Palmero Iglesias, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain
Luigi Petti, ICORP - International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICOMOS)
Renata Picone, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
Maria Rita Pinto, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
Mario Pisani, University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi, University of Basilicata, Italy
Giancarlo Priori, University of Naples "Federico II", Italy
Federica Ribera, University of Salerno, Italy
Maria Giovanna Riitano, University of Salerno, Italy
Gianvittorio Rizzano, University of Salerno, Italy
Michelangelo Russo, University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
Enrico Sicignano, University of Salerno, Italy
Simona Talenti, University of Salerno, Italy
Roberto Vanacore, University of Salerno, Italy
Giacomo Viccione, University of Salerno, Italy

CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Pierfrancesco Fiore, University of Salerno, Italy

Giuseppe Donnarumma, University of Salerno, Italy

Emanuela D'Andria, University of Salerno, Italy

Vincenzo Naddeo, University of Salerno, Italy

Giacomo Di Ruocco, University of Salerno, Italy

Antonella Trotta, University of Salerno, Italy

CONFERENCE SUPPORT STAFF

Carmelo Falce, Anna Landi, Annarita Teodosio, Fabio De Guglielmo, Rossella Del Regno, Pasquale Cucco, Manuela Antoniciello, Felice de Silva, Carlo Vece, Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta, Catello Grimaldi, Desirè Risolo, Angelo Mazzariello, Marino Nardiello, Michele Carluccio, Maurizio Abeti, Luca Battista, Pellegrino Carullo, Niccolò Parente, Alessandro Di Blasi, Benedetta Verderosa, Francesca Vitacca, Cristina Abate, Enrico Siano, Alfredo De Maio, Fabio Marino, Antonio Lamberti, Chiara Scalfuri, Francesco Florio, Alessandro Maffia, Antonio Dura, Giuseppe Lombardi, Mariangela Viceconte, Anna Biosa, Serena Giuditta, Angela Petruzzello, Simone Coppola, Carla Di Agresti, Ivan Scarfato, Carmen Caliano

INDEX

PRESENTATION | PRESENTAZIONE

Pierfrancesco Fiore I

FOREWORD | PREFAZIONE

Enrico Sicignano IX**TOPIC 1****THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEPOPULATION..... 1**

SEISMIC AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK AS ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION OF THE SUBAPPENINO DAUNO INLAND AREA IN PUGLIA

Gabriele Ajò 3

EARTHQUAKES, ABANDONMENT, REGENERATION IN ITALIAN INNER PERIPHERIES. THE CASE OF AQUILONIA IN THE CAMPANO APENNINES

Raffaele Amore, Katia Fabbri..... 4

THE WASTE LAND

Micaela Bordin..... 5

THE ABANDONED VILLAGES OF THE IRPINIA: A FORGOTTEN HERITAGE

Michele Carluccio, Rossella Del Regno, Antonella Roselli..... 6

SHRINKING DYNAMICS OF ITALIAN SMALL TOWNS AND THEIR IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL LANDSCAPES. THE CASE OF PARMA APENNINES

Barbara Caselli..... 7

THE CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION IN THE MARCHE'S AREAS HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

Carlo Birrozzi, Annalisa Conforti, Caterina Cocchi..... 8

ESTIMATION OF HOUSING VACANCY DISTRIBUTION USING MUNICIPAL WASTE TAX RECORDS

Carmelo Ignaccolo, Francesco Martinico..... 9

AÏT EL KAÏD: FROM SPRAWL TO ROLL VILLAGE IN STUBBORN AND CONTRARY DIRECTION O LE CHEMINS QUI MONTENT

Michele Londino, Lounes Akretche.....10

THE WAR CONFLICT AND THE LOSS OF IDENTITY IN TOWNS OF ABRUZZO'S DIOCESES

Michela Pirro.....11

HERITAGE OF THE HISTORICAL REGION ARBËRESHË, CENTERS FOR THE CULTURE OF INTEGRATION

Atanasio Pizzi, Maria Palma Tateo.....12

BUSSANA VECCHIA ARTISTIC ARTISANAL MEDIEVAL VILLAGE. A CASE OF URBAN REGENERATION BY A COMMUNITY OF ARTISTS

Giuliana Ricciardi.....13

ARCHITECTURE AND PROJECT FOR THE INTERNAL AREAS RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SMALL COUNTRIES. A STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT <i>Chiara Barbieri, Valentino Canturi, Felicita Ciani, Vincenzo Cogliano, Angela Colucci, Giuseppina Cusano, Bianca Del Visco, Eugenio Ienco, Nicoletta Iuliano, Clelia Maisto, Livia Russo, Maria Scalisi, Onofrio Villani, Giovanni Zucchi</i>	14
FORGOTTEN CITIES: ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF SMALL TOWNS IN BRAZIL <i>Ricardo Moretti, Eleusina Freitas, Emanuel Cavalcanti</i>	15
TOPIC 2 THE KNOWLEDGE OF PLACES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY	17
HOW TO PRESERVE THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE PLACES? <i>Francesco Abbamonte, Claudia Lombardi</i>	19
SICILIAN WORKERS' VILLAGES OF THE 1920S. KNOWLEDGE FOR RECOVERY <i>Tiziana Basiricò</i>	20
XXTH CENTURY RURAL VILLAGES IN ITALY, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. KNOWLEDGE AND VALORISATION <i>Tiziana Basiricò, Rui Braz Afonso</i>	21
CONSERVATIVE PROBLEMS OF ABANDONED CENTERS IN SARDINIA. ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES <i>Bruno Billeci, Maria Dessì</i>	22
ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE OF MEDITERRANEAN BUILT HERITAGE: SMALLER TOWNS IN THE COAST OF CALABRIA <i>Francesca Bilotta, Brunella Canonaco</i>	23
LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT AND WAY OF LIFE <i>Barbara Bogoni, Rui Braz Afonso</i>	24
DRAWING TWIN HAMLETS IN ABANDONMENT BETWEEN REAL AND VIRTUAL SPACE <i>Giovanni Caffio</i>	25
AN UNUSED TYPE: THE HOUSING OF MEZZADRI IN AGRICULTURE <i>Daniele Calisi</i>	26
TO REAPPROPRIATE THE VALUES IN DESUSE. THE CASE OF MORANO CALABRO <i>Brunella Canonaco</i>	27
THE INDUSTRIAL SMALL TOWN OF TORVISCOSA. ARCHITECTURE, FASHION AND PROPAGANDA <i>Giovanni Carli, Elena Fava</i>	28
THE GREAT STORY OF A SMALL VILLAGE <i>Francesca Castanò</i>	29
A METHODOLOGY FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SMALL HISTORICAL CENTERS: ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. GIOVANNI IN GALDO IN MOLISE FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE EPOCHS AND THE RESTORING ACCORDING ENVIRON SUSTANAIBLY CRITERIA <i>Agostino Catalano</i>	30



AWARENESS AS RESOURCE. THE MINOR CENTRES OF THE CENTRAL ADRIATIC AREA <i>Stefano Cecamore</i>	31
TRADITIONAL DWELLING CULTURES FOR A REUSE OF CALABRIAN VILLAGES <i>Rosario Chimirri, Merel Meijer</i>	32
URBAN THINKING. APPROACHES THAT TRANSFORM THE CITY OF CALVILLO, AGUASCALIENTES, AS A HISTORICAL, TOURISTIC AND CULTURAL LANDMARK <i>Fabiola Colmenero Fonseca, Maria Iliana Briseño Ramírez</i>	33
URBAN, RURAL AND NOMADIC LIFE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: THE ACTUAL CONSEQUENCES OF BIAS <i>Domenico Copertino</i>	34
MEDIEVAL CASTLES IN IRPINIA: MEMORY, KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY <i>Giovanni Coppola</i>	35
THE HERITAGE VALUES AND CHALLENGES OF HISTORIC THRESHOLD LANDSCAPES IN THE SMALL TOWNS OF “THE SIERRA DE ARACENA”. THE CASE OF VALDELARCO <i>Ana Coronado Sánchez</i>	36
THE VULNERABILITY OF MINOR HISTORIC CENTRES IN MOUNTAIN: THE ROLE OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMFORT <i>Valerio Da Canal</i>	37
IRPINIA, TERRA DI CASTELLI, PAESI SPOSTATI, RICOSTRUITI E CONSOLIDATI <i>Giuseppe De Pascale, Pierfrancesco Fiore</i>	38
THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AN INTERIOR AREA OF WESTERN SICILY <i>Andrea D’Amore</i>	39
SIMPLE LINEAR COMPLEX: THE DRAWING OF THE ELEMENTS OF MINOR MOUNTAIN ARCHITECTURE <i>Andrea Donelli</i>	40
SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE AND NATURE. TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE IN SMALL MUNICIPALITIES: HYDRAULIC MILLS OF THE “VALLE DEL ESGUEVA” <i>Arancha Espinosa, M. Rosario del Caz</i>	41
IL COGNOME, STRUMENTO PER LA CONOSCENZA DEI PICCOLI CENTRI. I CATALDO, UN PONTE TRA L’IRPINIA E L’ARGENTINA <i>Stefano Esposito</i>	42
SMALL TOWNS OF MONTAGNA MATERANA: FROM PERIPHERAL VILLAGES TO COMMUNITY DESTINATION <i>Mariafara Favia, Giovanni Figliuolo, Antonio Gennaro Gatto</i>	43
TOWARDS THE VALORISATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CASTLE OF S. ANGELO IN THE TERRITORY OF AQUILA UNTIL 1927 <i>Flavia Festuccia</i>	44



THE KNOWLEDGE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY: AIMS AND METHODOLOGIES <i>Chiara Frigieri, Pietro Gasparri</i>	45
MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND MULTISCALE KNOWLEDGE FOR THE REGENERATION OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES <i>Maria Paola Gatti, Giorgio Cacciaguerra</i>	46
TOOLS TO PROTECT THE RURAL HERITAGE OF MOUNTAIN HUTS AND FARMSTEADS IN TROMPIA VALLEY (BRESCIA, ITALY) <i>Andrea Ghirardi, Barbara Badiani, Barbara Scala, Cristina Boniotti</i>	47
GEOLOGICAL SMALL TOWN IN THE CILENTO GEOPARK: THE CASE STUDY OF TORTORELLA (SA) <i>Domenico Guida, Nicoletta Guida</i>	48
UNCOVERING OF FORGOTTEN HERITAGE IN A SMALL RURAL SEAT AS A KEY RESOURCE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT IN SLOVAKIA <i>Eva Král'ová</i>	49
L'ABBAZIA DI SANTA MARIA DE OLEARIA IN COSTA D'AMALFI: UN BENE DA RISCOPRIRE E VALORIZZARE <i>Chiara Lambert, Marielva Torino, Pasqualina Sabino, Silvia Pacifico, Giovanni Ercolino, Vincenzo Gheroldi, Sara Marazzani, Felice Perciante</i>	50
STRATEGIES FOR SMALL TOWN CENTRES REGENERATION: PROPOSAL FOR MONDONICO VILLAGE <i>Laura Elisabetta Malighetti, Angela Colucci</i>	51
SICILIAN RURAL VILLAGES: ARCHITECTURE BETWEEN TRADITION AND RATIONALISM <i>Luigi Savio Margagliotta</i>	52
NEW STRATEGIES FOR THE SAVOCA HISTORICAL CENTER <i>Vito Martelliano</i>	53
CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SMALL HISTORICAL CENTERS. THE CASTLES OF VALLERIANA <i>Alessandro Merlo, Gaia Lavoratti</i>	54
REPRESENTING THE URBAN SPACE TO ENHANCE THE SMALL TOWNS OF AMALFI COAST <i>Barbara Messina, Stefano Chiarenza</i>	55
SMALL VILLAGES: METHODS FOR KNOWLEDGE AND CONSCIOUS RECOVERY <i>Giulia Brunori, Michele Magazzù</i>	56
KNOWLEDGE FOR PRESERVATION: THE HYPOGEUM OF PALAZZO PERROTTA IN SUCCIVO <i>Luigi Mollo, Rosa Agliata, Marco Vigliotti, Raffaella Lione, Fabio Minutoli, Luis Palmero Iglesias</i>	57
NEW CONSTRUCTIVE 'TRENDS' FOR RURAL VILLAGES OF SOUTHERN ITALY: THE CASE OF BORGO PIANELLE (MATERA) <i>Antonello Pagliuca, Donato Gallo, Pier Pasquale Trausi</i>	58



A VIRTUAL ARCHIVE TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMUNICATE PLACES' COMPLEXITY <i>Ivana Passamani, Stefano Fasolini, Nicola Ghidinelli, Andrea Pasini</i>	59
THE FORTIFIED HERITAGE OF IRPINIA: A MODEL FOR THE CULTURAL AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY <i>Flavio Petroccione</i>	60
LOCAL IDENTITY AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE DISTRICTS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE <i>Enrica Petrucci</i>	61
SPECIFICITY OF HISTORICAL AREAS IN THE DEFINITION OF URBAN PLANNING. THE CASE STUDY OF FORENZA (PZ) <i>Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi, Antonello Azzato</i>	62
INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES FOR DOCUMENTATION, DIAGNOSIS, REPRESENTATION AND REHABILITATION OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA CULTURAL HERITAGE DEMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE <i>Marcello Balzani, Fabiana Raco, Martina Suppa</i>	63
THE WAY OF VOLTO SANTO: A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT <i>Stefano Bertocci, Silvia La Placa, Marco Ricciarini</i>	64
THE "RURAL HOUSES" IN TORVISCOSA (UDINE; ITALY): FROM CONSTRUCTION TO ABANDONMENT <i>Maria Vittoria Santi, Anna Frangipane, Giovanna Saveria Laiola</i>	65
THE TUTELAGE OF MONUMENTAL EVIDENCE IN THE DRAFTING OF THE TOWN URBANISTIC PLANS FOR THE SMALL TOWNS: THE CASE OF PIETRELCINA (BN) <i>Salvatore Scognamillo, Claudio Scognamillo</i>	66
THE VALDICHIANA ESTATES BETWEEN OBLIVION AND ABANDONMENT <i>Simona Talenti, Annarita Teodosio</i>	67
BETWEEN TRADITION AND HISTORY: THE VALORISATION OF PICCIANO, A SMALL TOWN IN THE PROVINCE OF PESCARA <i>Pasquale Tunzi</i>	68
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL SEISMIC CULTURES IN TUSCANY <i>Denise Ulivieri, Stefania Landi</i>	69
THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF CASSINO: FROM THE URBAN PLANNING TO THE SETTING OF INDIVIDUAL WORKS <i>Marcello Zordan, Franco Fragnoli</i>	70
THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF "CASTELLO" IN GRAGNANO (NAPLES) ITALY, A TIMELESS HISTORY <i>Claudia Sicignano</i>	71
THE CLAY HILLS OF CENTRAL APENNINES: A FRAGILE TERRITORY <i>Ottavia Aristone, Lucia Serafini</i>	72



COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE LABS: ITINERANT EXPERIMENTS FOR REHABILITATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT <i>Maria Rita Pinto, Daniela Bosia, Serena Viola, Stefania De Medici, Katia Fabbicatti, Lorenzo Savio</i>	73
THE SOURCES OF THE OFANTO RIVER: A WEALTH OF THE PAST THAT ALLOWED THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL RURAL TOWNS BETWEEN CAMPANIA AND BASILICATA <i>Michele Carluccio, Antonella Roselli</i>	74
TOPIC 3 STRATEGIES, METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS AND DESIGNS	75
GREENWAYS AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOW-CARBON TOURISM: THE VIA SILLENTE IN THE CILENTO NATIONAL PARK, THE VALLO DI DIANO AND THE ALBURNI MOUNTAINS <i>Giacomo Di Ruocco, Catello Grimaldi, Irina Di Ruocco, Mario Passannanti</i>	77
MAGNA GRAECIA ITINERARIES. THE "PARMENIDE WALK" THROUGH THE "WAY OF SALT": FROM THE POLIS OF ELEA TO MONTE SACRO "GELBISON" <i>Giacomo Di Ruocco, Pierfrancesco Fiore, Emanuela D'Andria, Roberta Melella</i>	78
PLURITEMATIC ITINERARIES: FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF POMPEI AND ERCOLANO TO THE PROTOINDUSTRIAL PRESIDES OF THE AMALFITAN DUCHY <i>Enrico Sicignano, Giacomo Di Ruocco, Irina Di Ruocco</i>	79
THE CULTURE OF THE CITY, A SUMMER SCHOOL IN INLAND AREAS IN THE MARCHE REGION <i>Antonello Alici, Luca Barello, Silvia Gron, Niccolò Suraci</i>	80
THE ANATOMY OF RUINS. REWRITINGS IN THE BELICE VALLEY <i>Manuela Antoniciello</i>	81
COBURG IRON MILL HERITAGE IN REGION OF HOREHRONIE IN SLOVAKIA <i>Veronika Aschenbrierová</i>	82
SMALL TOWNS IN LUNIGIANA BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND REGENERATION <i>Eleonora Chiofalo, Enrico Bascherini, Olimpia Niglio</i>	83
IRPINIA VILLAGES SYSTEM AS IDENTITY LINKS IN THE FLUVIAL ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS <i>Luca Battista, Emanuela D'Andria</i>	84
CHALLENGES OF THE PLANNING OF SMALL TOWNS IN RELATION TO WIND POWER FARMS. STUDY IN MACAU. RN. BRAZIL <i>Dulce Bentes, Ricardo Moretti</i>	85
ACCESSIBILITY AND ENHANCEMENT OF ANCIENT AND SMALL VILLAGES IN ABRUZZO <i>Mariangela Bitondi</i>	86
UNIVERSALITY IN THE ANALYSIS OF URBAN SYSTEMS, FROM PROBLEM TO RESOURCE. IMPAIRMENTS AND PARITIES <i>Rui Braz Afonso, Jaime Magalhães Júnior</i>	87



A METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR URBAN DESIGN IN SMALL TOWNS. AN EXPERIENCE FOR THE VALORIZATION OF BELMONTE, PORTUGAL <i>Rui Braz Afonso, Rafael Sousa Santos</i>	88
MIGRANT DISPERSAL AS A STRATEGY TO TACKLE DEPOPULATION: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION <i>Philip Brown</i>	89
TOWARDS AN INDEX DEFINITION OF URBAN SEISMIC VULNERABILITY FOR ANCIENT CENTRES: A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL <i>Federica Castiglione, Brunella Canonaco</i>	90
THE VALUE OF SMALL TOWNS TO THE ECONOMY AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF EUROPE <i>Valerie Carter</i>	91
RASIGLIA: THE VALORIZATION OF A SMALL PROTOINDUSTRIAL VILLAGE <i>M. Elena Castore</i>	92
“URBINO PER BENE”: A PARTICIPATED AND SUSTAINABLE PROJECT FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CENTER <i>Alessandra Cattaneo, Laura Baratin</i>	93
LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT IN CILENTO NATIONAL PARK: THE SMALL TOWNS OF MONTE STELLA AREA BETWEEN RURAL ECONOMY AND TOURISM <i>Maria Grazia Cianci, Francesca Paola Mondelli</i>	94
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE CITY OF SOMERVILLE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CONTEMPORARY CITY <i>Silvia Cioci</i>	95
A CONTEXT AWARE APPROACH TO ENHANCE URBAN AREAS <i>Felice Argenio, Francesco Colace, Fabio Clarizia, Marco Lombardi, Francesco Pascale, Domenico Santaniello</i>	96
MONTERUSCIELLO AGRO-CITY LANDSCAPE PROJECT: STRATEGIES FOR A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUILT AND THE ENVIRONMENT <i>Paolo Alfano, Alessandra Como, Albina Cuomo, Domenico Guida, Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta, Lucia Terralavoro, Carlo Vece</i>	97
SLOW MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURES AS A POTENTIAL FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE INTERNAL AREAS URBAN CENTERS <i>Isidoro Fasolino, Francesca Coppola, Michele Grimaldi</i>	98
THE ITALIAN APPLICATION OF THE SMART VILLAGE CONCEPT <i>Enrico Dassori, Clara Vite</i>	99
FUNCTIONAL ADAPTATION AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT OF PALAZZO DELL’ERARIO IN THE REHABILITATION COMPLETION OF THE OLD TOWN OF GESUALDO (AVELLINO, CAMPANIA, ITALY) <i>Fabio De Guglielmo</i>	100
THE SECOND REINASSANCE OF URBINO. DE CARLO AND AN ORGANIC MODEL FOR THE RECOVERY OF HISTORICAL CENTERS <i>Francesco Tosetto, Marco De Nobili</i>	101



THE ARCHITECTURE PROJECT FOR THE SMALL TOWNS. THE STUDY CASE OF CASSANO IRPINO <i>Felice De Silva</i>	102
DEVELOPING FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTS WITH AGING PEOPLE TO OFFSET DEPOPULATION IN RURAL AREAS <i>M. Rosario del Caz Enjuto</i>	103
FROM CALABRIA TO UNICEF <i>Anna Di Giusto</i>	104
SMART INNER AREAS AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES <i>Donato Di Ludovico, Luana Di Lodovico, Federico Eugeni</i>	105
AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CONSORTIUM BETWEEN SMALL TOWNS <i>Giuseppe Donnarumma, Pierfrancesco Fiore, Carmelo Falce</i>	106
ACTION-RESEARCH FOR COLLABORATIVE AND EQUITABLE REGENERATION PROCESSES IN MARGINALISED AREAS <i>Katia Fabbriatti, Stefania Oppido, Stefania Ragozino</i>	107
RE-FUNCTIONALIZATION STRATEGIES FOR HINTERLAND HISTORIC CENTERS. THE CASE OF THE VALLE DELL'IRNO <i>Isidoro Fasolino, Pierfrancesco Fiore, Maddalena Palumbo, Francesca Coppola</i>	108
ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS FOR THE RECOVERY AND VALORIZATION OF ABANDONED HISTORICAL SMALL TOWNS. THE CASE STUDY OF CRACO (BASILICATA REGION, SOUTHERN ITALY) <i>Settimio Ferlisi, Pierfrancesco Fiore, Mariangela Viceconte</i>	109
LA TRASFORMAZIONE DEL PAESAGGIO URBANO NEL RISPETTO DEL “CARATTERE ESSENZIALE”: STRATEGIE COMPOSITIVE PER IL RECUPERO DI SAVOCA (ME) <i>Emanuele Fidone, Fabio Guarrera</i>	110
AN INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE VALORIZATION OF BUILDING, LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SMALL TOWNS IN INLAND AREAS <i>Pierfrancesco Fiore, Emanuela D'Andria, Giuseppe Donnarumma</i>	111
SURVEY AND VALORIZATION OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRES GAMIFICATION AND STRUCTURE FROM MOTION <i>Michela Cigola, Teresa Della Corte, Francesco Fontanella, Arturo Gallozzi, Silvia Gargaro, Mario Molinara, Ramona Quattrini, Luca J. Senatore, Rodolfo Maria Strollo</i>	112
SEWING A SMALL TOWN: AN INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE SUMMER SCHOOL TO REFLECT ON NEW STRATEGIES OF CONSCIOUS INTERVENTION OF RECOVERY AND VALORIZATION <i>Cinzia Gavello</i>	113
MULTISCALE ANALYSIS OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES AND PLANNING OF URBAN REGENERATION INTERVENTIONS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF HERITAGE BIM AND GIS TOOLS AND PLATFORMS <i>Elena Gliarelli, Raffaele Pontrandolfi, Filippo Calcerano</i>	114
MUSIC AND MEMORY FOR THE FUTURE OF MONTAGANO <i>Paolo Girardelli</i>	115



COUNTRIES, RURALITY, NATURE: A STRATEGY FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE MATESE INNER AREA <i>Antonella Golino, Rossano Pazzagli</i>	116
QUARRIES AND VILLAGES: STRATEGIES FOR RECOVERY <i>Catello Grimaldi, Carmelo Falce</i>	117
A SPATIAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE KNOWLEDGE AND VALORIZATION OF THE RELIGIOUS ITINERARY OF THE VERGINIAN FATHERS <i>Michele Grimaldi, Pierfrancesco Fiore, Emanuela D'Andria, Anna Landi</i>	118
THE REUSE OF OLD TEXTILE MILL FOR A LIBRARY <i>Valentina Guagliardi</i>	119
NETWORK OF SMALL TOWNS. THEMES AND PROJECTS IN THE TERRITORY OF TINDARI <i>Renzo Lecardane, Paola La Scala</i>	120
A VILLAGES NETWORK ALONG THE VIA FRANCIGENA NEL SUD FOR THE VALORIZATION OF THE TERRITORY: THE CASE OF RIARDO IN THE "ALTO CASERTANO" <i>Enrica Leccisi, Laura Ponzio</i>	121
ITALIAN SMALL VILLAGES: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF ON-GOING STRATEGIES FOR REVITALIZING A FRAGILE HERITAGE <i>Adriana Galderisi, Giada Limongi</i>	122
HISTORICAL BUILDING: SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK OF CAUSES, EFFECTS, CORRECTIVE MEASURES <i>Raffaella Lione, Fabio Minutoli, Luigi Mollo, Rosa Agliata</i>	123
NEW SMARTNESS FOR SMALL HISTORIC TOWNS <i>Antonella Mami</i>	124
STRATEGIES FOR THE VALORIZATION OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN THE INLAND AREAS OF SICILY <i>Antonino Margagliotta</i>	125
REGENERATION STRATEGIES FOR THE VALLO DI DIANO INNER AREA: THE CASE STUDY OF S. ARSENIO <i>Rossella Marmo, Adriana Luciano, Francesco Polverino</i>	126
URBAN PLANNING IN ITALIAN INLAND AREAS: SOME CASE STUDIES IN CAMPANIA REGION <i>Roberto Gerundo, Alessandra Marra</i>	127
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROCESS TO SMALL TOWNS <i>Calogero Marzullo</i>	128
TO LIVE ABOVE: THE VALUE OF SOIL IN THE TERRITORY OF ALTO VALLO DI DIANO <i>Giuseppe Mastrangelo, Niccolò Suraci</i>	129
LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVATION BY TRADITIONAL BUILDING SCHOOL ON SITE IN RURAL CONTEXT <i>Gianfranca Mastroianni, Marina Fumo, Gabriella Saudella, Amelia Maris</i>	130



ABOUT LOCAL MUSEUM: THE CULTURAL FUNCTION IN SMALL TOWNS RE-GENERATION PROJECTS <i>Elisabetta Matarazzo</i>	131
URBAN PLANNING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF AL-QUDS <i>Amira Mersal</i>	132
“ETERNAL REBIRTH”. THE DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN IDENTITY BETWEEN DESTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND NEW FORMAL LAYOUTS. THE CASE OF ARGENTA (FERRARA, ITALY) <i>Andreina Milan, Enrico Pietrogrande</i>	133
AGAINST URBAN DISLOCATION: TOWARDS A COMMUNITY SHARED CULTURE AND A HYPER-CONNECTED TERRITORY <i>Mickeal Milocco Borlini</i>	134
GENERATIVE PROGRAMS FOR URBAN REGENERATION IN HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS. DERIVING LESSONS FROM THE TRADITIONAL BUILDING SYSTEM IN CALABRIA, ITALY <i>Guglielmo Minervino</i>	135
THE ANCIENT TOWN OF PRUSAC – BY VALORISATION TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY <i>Adnan Miralem</i>	136
KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVATION OF A DISPERSED HERITAGE: THE DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MOORISH STRIP IN SOUTHERN SPAIN <i>Juan Francisco Molina Rozalem</i>	137
FROM ABANDONED PLACES TO SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS: REUSE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS INVOLVING INHABITANTS IN A SMALL VILLAGE IN SARDINIA <i>Antonello Monsù Scolaro, Manuela Demurtas</i>	138
STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABANDONED VILLAGES: THE NAVELLI CASE <i>Francesco Gravina, Onofrio Lofù, Daniela Mastrogiacomo, Calogero Montalbano</i>	139
THE INNOVATIVE REGENERATION PROJECT OF THE “GOLFO DELL’ISOLA” IN LIGURIA <i>Enrico Dassori, Renata Morbiducci, Clara Vite</i>	140
ACTORS’ INFLUENCES ON LAND USE PLANNING DECISIONS IN SMALL TOWNS. THE CASE OF GEITA, GAIRO AND KIBITI TOWNS IN TANZANIA <i>Ally H. Namangaya, Dawah M. Mushi</i>	141
AGRO-TOURISM AS AN OPPURTUNITY TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY OF SMALL TOWN <i>Rahul Nawle, Shwethashree A, Kedar S Deshpande</i>	142
PUBLIC ART IN THE SMALL TOWNS <i>Maurizio Pagotto</i>	143



EL PALMAR: THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN OLD FISHING VILLAGE INTO A RENOWNED GASTRONOMIC TOURIST RESORT ON THE VALENCIA COAST (SPAIN)

Luis Manuel Palmero Iglesias, Graziella Bernardo..... 144

THE HIDDEN HERITAGE IN THE INTERNAL AREAS OF THE CAMPANIA REGION

Maria Ines Pascariello..... 145

LANDSCAPE AS EDUCATIONAL-EXPERIENTIAL THEME TO RE-DWELLING THE SMALL CENTERS OF THE CILENTO NATIONAL PARK. A PROPOSAL FOR SANT'ARSENIO

Pasquale Persico, Roberto Vanacore..... 146

EDUCATIONAL-EXPERIENTIAL PRODUCING THEME TO RE-DWELLING THE SMALL CENTERS IN CAIRANO

Pasquale Persico, Bruno Deconciliis..... 147

HISTORIC VILLAGES IN CAMPANIA, BETWEEN ABANDONMENT, RESTORATION AND NEW SIGNIFICANCE

Renata Picone..... 148

COMMUNITY SUPPORTED HISTORICAL CENTERS. TOOLS AND TRIGGERS FOR A POSSIBLE RETURN

Sonia Pistidda..... 149

WELCOMING OF MIGRANTS, DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION OF SMALL TOWNS. PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERNAL AREA OF MERCURE-ALTO SINNIVAL SARMENTO IN THE BASILICATA REGION

Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi, Angela Anna Petrigliano..... 150

SMALL TOWN REVIVAL: CAN COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES HELP PLACES ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL?

Neil A. Powe..... 151

RECONSTRUCTION AND REQUALIFICATION OF HISTORICAL CENTERS: THE CASE OF ARISCHIA

Francesca Primicerio, Emanuela D'Andria..... 152

MINOR CENTRES AT THE "CENTRE"? POLICIES, VALORISATION STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

Gabriella Pultrone..... 153

AN INNOVATIVE TEACHING MODULE INSIDE VVITA PROJECT - SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO VITALIZE VILLAGES THROUGH INNOVATIVE ARCHITECTURE TECHNOLOGIES

Vincenzo Sapienza, Chiara Bertolin, Ivo Caliò, Simona Calvagna, Luca Finocchiaro, Antonio Gagliano, Mihaela Hărmănescu, Elena Cristina Măndrescu, Giuseppe Margani, Marina Mihăilă, Adrian Moleavin, Andra Panait, Gianluca Rodonò, Markus Schwai, Marius Voica..... 154

FROM KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION: METHOD AND MODEL FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF SMALL TOWNS

Barbara Barboni, Elisa Roncaccia..... 155

HIDDEN HERITAGES: NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE NARRATION OF PLACES DIFFICULT TO REACH

Maria Elisabetta Ruggiero, Ruggero Torti..... 156



BAMBOO AS REINFORCEMENT FOR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS: A 35-YEAR-OLD CASE STUDY <i>Andrés Salas Montoya, Jorge Andres Robledo Posada, Fernando Torres Corrales</i>	157
LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING IN THE RURAL AREAS <i>Alfonso Santoriello</i>	158
THE RE-GENERATION OF THE URBAN BIOREGION <i>Claudio Saragosa, Michela Chiti</i>	159
RESTORATION AND VALORIZATION OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ELEMENTS TO CREATE SOCIAL RELATIONS <i>Adriana Scarponi</i>	160
DRY CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE REUSE <i>Lorenzo Secchiari</i>	161
ATTEMPTS FOR THE REPOPULATION AND THE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE. CRITICAL READING OF SOME EXPERIENCES <i>Benedetta Silva</i>	162
ARCHITECTURE AS TOOL FOR UNVEILING, INTERPRETING AND ENHANCING IDENTITY OF THE SMALL CENTERS <i>Roberto Vanacore</i>	163
ARCIPELAGO ITALIA TO BE CONTINUED: CAIRANO ORGANIC HAMLET <i>Angelo Verderosa</i>	164
THE CHALLENGE FOR INLAND AREAS AND THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE <i>Benedetta Verderosa</i>	165
CONCEPTUAL PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK AS A RESULT OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING <i>Nadia Yeksarova, Vladimir Yeksarov, Anatoly Yeksarev</i>	166
INLAND. ART ARCHITECTURE ANTIFRAGILE <i>Luca Zecchin</i>	167
TRIVERO. WHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY BECOMES A LEGACY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS <i>Luca Zilio</i>	168
METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TWO HISTORICAL CENTERS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE: CONCORDIA SULLA SECCHIA (MO – ITALY) E CAMPI DI NORCIA (PG – ITALY) <i>Andrea Giannantoni, Marco Zuppiroli</i>	169
RE-INHABITING ALICIA <i>Roberto Dini, Valerio Della Scala, Silvia Lanteri</i>	170
TOPIC 4 SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY AND REUSE OF BUILT HERITAGE	171
SUSTAINABLE MODEL TOWARDS RECOVERY AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF ABANDONED HERITAGE VILLAGES: A PROJECT CASE FROM JORDAN <i>Nizar Al Adarbeh, Mohammed El Khalili</i>	173



TECHNOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND SOCIAL REDEVELOPMENT OF SMALL HISTORICAL CENTRES OF ABRUZZO <i>Antonio Basti</i>	174
RECOVERING OF ABANDONED TOWNS. A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT <i>Begoña Blandón González, Reyes Rodríguez García</i>	175
RESTORATION OF AN HISTORIC WATERMILL IN NOCERA UMBRA <i>Francesco Broglia</i>	176
SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION OF THE “PALAZZO RINALDI” IN PONTELANDOLFO (BN): A CASE OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY <i>Vincenzo Calvanese</i>	177
“STONE ROOTS”. ARCHITECTURE AND TRADITION IN A NORTHEASTERN VALLEY <i>Angelo Bertolazzi, Francesco Chinellato, Giorgio Croatto, Livio Petriccione, Giovanni Santi, Umberto Turrini</i>	178
VENZONE, A SMALL WALLED CITY, DESTROYED AND REBUILT <i>Aldo de Marco</i>	179
THE RECOVERY OF HERITAGE AS A CONTRIBUTION TO CONTEMPORARY CULTURE <i>Ubaldo García Torrente, Marisol García Torrente</i>	180
FROM URBAN WRECKAGE TO SOCIAL RESOURCE. SUSTAINABLE RESTORATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE IN NAVELLI (AQ) <i>Eva Coïsson, Barbara Gherri, Angela Desideri</i>	181
RISKS AND BENEFITS OF INTERNAL INSULATION AS A MEASURE FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS ENERGY RENOVATION <i>Andrea Gianangeli, Gianluca Maracchini, Elisa Di Giuseppe, Marco D’Orazio</i>	182
SANTA MARIA LA NOVA IN CONVERSANO: RESTORATION AND REUSE OF A LOST CHURCH <i>Piernicola Cosimo Intini, Pietro Intini</i>	183
FROM HEALTHY PERSPECTIVE IN THE REHABILITATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT <i>Emanuele Leporelli, Andrea Mannocci, Giovanni Santi</i>	184
FROM PALEOLITHIC TO ANTHROPOCENE. A NEW LIFE FOR MONTEPOGGIOLO <i>Alessandro Marata</i>	185
SKILLED INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RURAL LANDSCAPE AFTER THE 2012 EMILIA-ROMAGNA EARTHQUAKE <i>Manlio Montuori</i>	186
RURAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE VILLAGES, SOLUTIONS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY. BORGO TACCONE <i>Antonella Guida, Vito Domenico Porcari, Giulio Pacente</i>	187
HERITAGE PRESERVATION: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVE <i>Alessandro Baratta, Ileana Corbi, Ottavia Corbi, Livia De Andreis, Luciano Marchetti, Domenico Greco, Luigi Petti</i>	188



RESTORATION STUDY OF PALAZZO PONTILLO AS A WAY TO REVALUE CHIANGINALEA, “THE LITTLE VENICE OF THE SOUTH” <i>Silvia Pontillo, Francisco Gonzalez Yunta, Esther Moreno Fernandez, Alberto Sepulcre Aguilar</i>	189
REVIVING ABANDONED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE BY MEANS OF MULTI CRITERIA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN A SMALL CENTRE OF THE MONTE PISANO AREA <i>Elisabetta Pozzobon, Ewa Karwacka</i>	190
GUIDELINES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF ARQUATA DEL TRONTO <i>Giuseppe Losco, Andrea Pierleoni, Elisa Roncaccia</i>	191
SUSTAINABILITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS: KINDERGARTEN IN PELLARE (SA) <i>Massimiliano Ruggiero</i>	192
TECHNOLOGICAL AND URBAN REUSE OF ZUNGOLI <i>Camilla Sansone</i>	193
THE ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT BETWEEN REUSE AND URBAN RENOVATION IN THE CITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN <i>Adriana Sarro</i>	194
REFURBISHMENT AND REUSE OF A FARMHOUSE IN RAGUSA, ITALY <i>Gaetano Sciuto, Stefano Cascone</i>	195
COMPATIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ENERGY RETROFIT INTERVENTIONS ON LISTED BUILDINGS <i>Maurizio Nicolella, Claudio Scognamillo, Federica Vitale</i>	196
THE ACTIVE CONSERVATION OF THE SMALL CENTERS IN ABRUZZO IN THE POST EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS <i>Alessandra Tosone, Alessandra Bellicoso, Danilo Di Donato</i>	197
ABANDONMENT PLACES. THE RESILIENCE OF SMALL TOWNS IN IRPINIA <i>Clara Verazzo, Giulia Molinaro</i>	198
RELIGIOUS FACTORIES IN THE RURAL GARGANO. THEMES OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION <i>Clara Verazzo, Olga Tardio</i>	199
JAZZI ROAD. REUSE AND ENHANCEMENT OF CILENTO ARCHITECTURE <i>Luigi Veronese, Mariarosaria Villani</i>	200
HYDROPOWER GENERATION FROM DRAINPIPES. A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR SMALL BUILDINGS <i>Giacomo Viccione, Antonio Nesticò, Maurizio Cimmino, Federica Vernieri</i>	201
LIVE AGAIN HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS AS ENERGY RETROFIT STRATEGY – A CASE STUDY <i>Elena Cantatore, Fabio Fatiguso</i>	202



TOPIC 5

APPRAISAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION ISSUES	203
MULTI-SCALAR ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR PRIORITISING INTERVENTION OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE: THE CASE OF PAHUATLÁN DE VALLE, PUEBLA, MEXICO	
<i>Jaime Antonio Parra Aldave, Ignacio Lombillo Vozmediano, Cecilia Ribalaygua Batalla.....</i>	<i>205</i>
MULTI-SCALE, MULTI-GENERATIONAL AND INTER-TEMPORAL STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE IN NATIONAL PARKS INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS: THE NATIONAL PARK OF CILENTO, VALLO DI DIANO AND ALBURNI	
<i>Pasquale Persico, Maria Cerreta.....</i>	<i>206</i>
RECOVERY AND VALORISATION OF HISTORICAL SMALL TOWNS. A MODEL FOR ASSESSING THE INVESTMENT RISK	
<i>Gianluigi De Mare, Gabriella Maselli, Antonio Nesticò.....</i>	<i>207</i>
SMALL TOWNS AND VALORIZATION STRATEGIES	
<i>Antonio Nesticò, Emanuela D'Andria, Pierfrancesco Fiore.....</i>	<i>208</i>
SMALL TOWNS IN IRPINIA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND REAL ESTATE MARKET	
<i>Fabiana Forte, Luigi Maffei, Pierfrancesco De Paola.....</i>	<i>209</i>
A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR REVITALIZATION OF INLAND AND MARGINAL AREAS: A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT APPROACH	
<i>Lucia Della Spina.....</i>	<i>210</i>
SEISMIC VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN THE HISTORICAL URBAN FABRICS. A VALUATION PLANNING APPROACH	
<i>Salvatore Giuffrida, Caterina Carocci, Chiara Circo, Margherita Giuffrè, Maria Rosa Trovato, Vittoria Ventura.....</i>	<i>211</i>
SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS AND TERRITORIAL HERITAGE AT RISK. THE CASE OF THE ALBENGA SUB-REGION	
<i>Giampiero Lombardini.....</i>	<i>212</i>
RESIDENTIAL TOURISM IN SMALL TOWNS. AN APPRAISAL STUDY ABOUT TOURIST DYNAMICS	
<i>Francesca Salvo, Tullio Romita, Manuela De Ruggiero, Daniela Tavano.....</i>	<i>213</i>
A MULTI-ATTRIBUTE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE REUSE OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN THE CARNIC ALPS	
<i>Carlo Antonio Stival, Raul Berto, Paolo Rosato.....</i>	<i>214</i>
IMAGES.....	215





PRESENTATION

Pierfrancesco Fiore



*“To go back to where I was born,
listen to the birds sing again,
wander around the house and garnet and on the fields again,
and between the vegetable gardens and the ancient paths...”*

W. Whitman

The idea of organizing an International Conference on the theme of small towns in inland areas stems from considerations developed over the last few years with colleagues from Italian and foreign universities, on a topic that has long been the subject of research and cultural initiatives at the University of Salerno and more specifically as part of the PhD program in the Department of Civil Engineering since the beginning of 2000.

In the last decade, the phenomenon of depopulation, abandonment and decline of small towns and villages has assumed considerable dimensions, with a significant impact on the communities, cultural heritage and sustainability of the areas concerned.

According to data from the Italian National Statistical Institute, from 1971 to 2015, over 115 municipalities with populations of less than 5,000 registered an exodus of their residents of over 60%, which has had a significant impact on a widespread area of this country.

The same problem arises, albeit with different dynamics, in other European countries and the rest of the world, which shows a trend leading to demographic centralization in big cities and metropolises, with the consequent degradation of rural communities in a vast area and disappearance of the very characteristics that made traditional rural areas recognizable.

The causes are complex and varied, including the current economic crisis, the geographic isolation typical of depressed regions where a significant distance exists between one urban centre and another, the lack of work that forces young people to move away to find a job and the lack of efficient infrastructures and services (education, health, leisure and sport, etc). Moreover, changes in lifestyles and consumer patterns are becoming increasingly standardized and uniform as they are influenced by the globalized mass market.

It should be emphasized, however, that the smaller centres represent, in this context, an important component of the countryside and architectural and cultural heritage, because in them the authentic features of past civilization are still preserved, which connote an identity that is not linked only to buildings or more generally to artefacts, but also to the traces and oldest testimonies of material and immaterial culture.

It is therefore necessary to act before degradation takes over, especially in areas where spontaneous repopulation is more difficult, where the history of settlements, farming systems, the organization of country road networks and the original synergy between building constructions and territory are conserved. Small towns are not, among other things, just a valuable historical testimony, but must be considered, in a more general sense, a real heritage of cultural identity, as is well emphasized in the International Charter of Krakow



(2000): *“Each community, by means of its collective memory and consciousness of its past, is responsible for the identification as well as the management of its heritage. Individual elements of this heritage are bearers of many values, which may change in time. The various specific values in the elements characterise the specificity of each heritage. From this process of change, each community develops an awareness and consciousness of a need to look after their own common heritage values”*.

In recent years, there is a greater sense of responsibility and interest in dealing with these issues, not only due to the risk of the “desertification” of entire areas, but also for the opportunities that the resources therein can offer to develop a more sustainable demographic redistribution. Attention has also increased due to greater sensitivity to cultural heritage, landscape, history and environmental quality, all of which can be exploited to encourage investments, tourism and land conservation.

The regeneration of small towns, therefore, is a vast field upon which to base a new idea of conservation and regeneration, that will increase the worth, growth and rebirth of environments undergoing a process of depopulation.

Thus, the choice of an appropriate intervention strategy is of crucial importance in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, but requires accurate assessments, since it must guarantee conservation and development at the same time, or rather the safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage. Moreover, this strategy should also guarantee prospects for investment and living conditions for those who settle (or re-settle) permanently and aspire to a higher level of services and quality of life.

Universities and institutions have the opportunity to pool together their experience and research, to make concrete proposals which could help local institutions to structure their policies. The STC2019 Conference is, therefore, an opportunity to form collaborations where knowledge can be shared. The coexistence of several disciplinary sectors will help to complete a complex puzzle, where every angle can be considered and different points of views can be expressed.

There is a tendency today for each sector to specialize in its own isolated field, which sometimes does not help to complete the whole picture, so I am particularly happy to note the participation of researchers with different skills from numerous sectors, such as architectural technology, technical architecture, evaluation, architectural restoration, architectural composition, design, urban planning, the history of architecture, geotechnics, geology, sociology, art history, archaeology, anthropology, information technology applied to cultural heritage, etc. all united by the same purpose...what to do for the revival of inland areas!

The presence of highly qualified Italian and international academics (from 18 different Countries) offers testimonies of places that may be very distant, but united by a minimum common denominator; to search for actions which guarantee growth and development in marginal and depressed areas, using criteria based on sustainability, on the study of change processes, on forecasting future needs, on safeguarding environmental values and protecting cultural heritage.

The hope is that the small towns, and more generally the internal areas, in the complex panorama of contemporary man’s actions, can play a role of revitalizing the territory and, on this path, the analyses and ideas received from the Authors (strategic studies, analytical models, feasibility studies) will certainly facilitate their implementation, acting as guidelines and orientations to enable interventions of revitalization of the building heritage, the strengthening of infrastructures, urban reorganization of the territory and, at the same time, recovery of identities and cultural assets.



It is true that these settlements scattered throughout the territory are lacking in services and with few infrastructures, work is scarce (especially for the young generation) and opportunities for meeting and exchange are very limited. However, recent research shows that they are more human places, where houses are cheaper, the air is healthier, the discomforts of anthropic concentration are reduced (for example, consider traffic, parking, sometimes unbreathable air in some cities), where ancient knowledge and traditions, conserved and handed down for generations, characterize their identity and represent a treasure of knowledge and memories.

In addition, a large part of traditional craftsmanship is concentrated in small urban centres, along with high quality food production, as well as unique natural resources such as mountains, hills, streams, vegetation of every kind and cultivations that characterize the region. All factors that can help unexplored economies to develop with high added value, capable of producing well-being, while consuming fewer resources, which can guarantee sustainable economic development.

Can this reversal of trend be envisaged? Are there the conditions to hypothesize a repopulation of the internal areas?

The dynamics and speed of the changes that characterize our modern society lead us to think that the transformations of human settlements in rural areas follow very complex variables, and we will have to deal with technological revolutions, the use of machines that will perhaps completely replace man in work, advanced digitalization, and teleworking that could save time and energy. Innovation, as occurred in the past, will lead to changes in life models and a repositioning of mankind within his environment in the future. Therefore, we must be ready to manage changes quickly, to understand developments and avoid or at least mitigate any risks that may arise.

Among the conceivable impacts of the resettlement of inland areas, it is possible to imagine the loss of individual identity in these territories following the transplant of pre-established industrial-type models that have nothing to do with the characteristics or typical features of smaller towns. Thus, it is necessary to understand them thoroughly, intimately and profoundly, as Angelo Sofo (2010) states, we must *“put ourselves in a listening situation, try to perceive the invisible behind the visible to get in touch with the essence of that small piece of Earth on which we are called to intervene”*. Regaining marginal areas means putting in place a culture of knowledge that can reveal its fragility, potential and vocation, even before hypothesizing any actions or interventions.

The loss of the ability to recognize the true nature of a place can, in fact, lead to the uprooting of the individual, the severing of the relationship between man and his environment, through the implementation of economic power that distorts, destroys or erases the traces of time in the name of “progress”.

The studies and cognitive analyses of the Authors of STC2019 will also serve to avoid this danger that could affect an immense collective heritage. In this process of knowledge, artefacts (even those that are apparently insignificant) and all the elements related to the sphere of work, craftsmanship, and traditions, occupy a central role, because they are expressions of the local culture, in the context of economic dynamics and of socio-cultural values that have developed and guided human action over the centuries.

To look at the settlements of a given territory in these terms means to consider them products that speak of, and to the people who live and transform them, in continuous interaction with the environment. According to this meaning, the expression “place”, even if used to indicate a portion of space that is materially delimited, actually overcomes the pure spatial and material extension, having its own well-defined character, the so-called *genius loci*. There are elements of the experience that are grafted into the sphere of traditions, artisan work, subsistence economy, social relations, etc. that strongly characterize



the built environment and reveal its meaning; grasping the signs of the meaning of place means “*giving aesthetic value to social facts*” (Mukarovsky J., 1971).

It is fundamental to examine, in this sense, the most negligible details, even if apparently insignificant, to analyse the details that seem marginal, which are sometimes revealed as revealing. Even if we want to carefully examine the spatial elements with analytical criteria, we must not forget the “*small discernments*” as Winkelmann said, or identify all the clues from the past which are a key to understanding the identity of the places.

The initiatives aimed at the recovery and valorisation of smaller towns therefore require an integrated approach with an analysis of the attributable factors, not only of the more technical aspects, but also of those linked to the models of re-habitation, in which space and time have values related to identity, memory and traditions; the place is such “*as inhabited, humanized, recognized, periodically refounded by the people who are part of it or feel part of it*” ... “*the places are social and cultural constructions, the result of continuous production by the inhabitants*” (Vito Teti , 2017).

The real challenge at this point is to recompose the distance between the humanistic disciplines with the scientific ones, to ensure that the qualitative assessments correspond to quantitative procedures, indicators and analytical methods that can somehow be translated and summarised. According to this approach, it is extremely advisable to submit to the scrutiny of economic verifications (one of the aspects of sustainability, alongside the environmental and social ones), because, if, in the evaluation of the interventions the promoter does not detect the conditions to obtain a profit commensurate with the risk, it will not activate the development process that will lead to a successful conclusion of the project.

It is on the basis of the aforementioned considerations that the *topics* have been developed, trying to embrace the fields of greatest interest and relevance to the theme of the valorization of *small towns*, in a general vision linked to the concept of sustainability in its various meanings and definitions, but with the clear objective of inducing us to reflect on the potential, to see the other side of the coin, that of opportunities, of the existence of unexplored resources, “*because if it is true that fragility and setbacks continue to persist and sometimes to reproduce and increasing further, it is also evident that for the first time these territories are beginning to be seen not only as a problem, but also as an opportunity*” (Antonio De Rossi, 2018).

The hope is that the smaller centres and more generally the internal areas, in the complex panorama of contemporary man’s actions, can take on a role of relaunching the territory and, at the same time, can constitute new models of use of the building, landscape and cultural heritage, consistent with the demands and needs of both current and future life.

In conclusion, in thanking the participants and those who have contributed in various ways to the organization of the Event, it is certain that the scientific debate that emerges during the days of the STC Conference on 19 and 20 September 2019, will certainly be a significant moment for considerations, proposals or projects in a moment of our history characterized by strong contradictions and uncertainties concerning work, the environment, cultural and social identity.



PRESENTAZIONE

Pierfrancesco Fiore

*“Tornare là dove son nato,
ascoltare gli uccelli cantare ancora,
vagare intorno alla casa e al granato e sui campi ancora,
e tra gli orti e gli antichi sentieri ancora...”*
W. Whitman

L'idea di organizzare una Conferenza Internazionale sul tema dei centri minori nelle aree interne nasce da considerazioni sviluppate nel corso degli ultimi anni con colleghi di Università italiane ed estere, su una tematica già da tempo oggetto di ricerche e iniziative culturali presso l'Ateneo salernitano e più specificamente nell'ambito delle attività del Dottorato di Ricerca incardinato nel Dipartimento di Ingegneria Civile sin dagli inizi del 2000.

Nell'ultimo decennio il fenomeno dello spopolamento, dell'abbandono e del declino delle piccole città e dei villaggi ha assunto dimensioni rilevanti, con un grande impatto sulle comunità, sul patrimonio culturale e sulla sostenibilità delle aree interessate.

In base ai dati dell'Istituto Nazionale di Statistica italiano, dal 1971 al 2015, oltre 115 Comuni con popolazione inferiore ai 5.000 abitanti hanno fatto registrare un esodo di residenti superiore al 60%, con un impatto significativo in un territorio molto esteso.

La stessa problematica si presenta, seppur con diverse dinamiche, in altri Paesi europei e nel resto del Mondo, facendo registrare una tendenza all'accentramento demografico nelle grandi città e metropoli, con conseguente degrado del territorio diffuso e la scomparsa di quei segni che rendevano riconoscibili i paesaggi a piccola scala.

Le cause sono complesse e variegate, tra queste la contingente crisi economica, l'isolamento geografico tipico di regioni depresse dove tra un centro urbano e l'altro intercorre una rilevante distanza, la mancanza di lavoro in loco che costringe i giovani ad allontanarsi per trovare un impiego, la carenza di infrastrutture e servizi efficienti (istruzione, sanità, svago e sport, ecc.), i cambiamenti degli stili di vita e di consumo che tendono ad omologarsi e sono condizionati dai grandi marchi commerciali, etc.

E' da sottolineare tuttavia che i centri minori rappresentano, in questo quadro, una componente caratterizzante e di inestimabile valore del panorama paesaggistico, architettonico e culturale, perché in essi si conservano ancora i caratteri autentici della civiltà passata, che ne connotano un'identità non legata soltanto agli edifici o più in generale ai manufatti, ma alle tracce e ai segni più antichi di cultura materiale e immateriale.

Occorre pertanto agire prima che il degrado prenda il sopravvento, specie nelle zone dove è più difficile un ripopolamento spontaneo, lì dove si conserva il sistema antico degli insediamenti, la struttura delle coltivazioni, l'organizzazione dei percorsi rurali, l'originario rapporto tra costruito e territorio. I centri minori non sono, tra l'altro, solo una preziosa testimonianza storica, ma vanno considerati, in senso più generale, un vero e proprio patrimonio di identità culturale, come ben sottolineato nella Carta Internazionale di Cracovia (2000): *“Ogni comunità, attraverso la propria memoria collettiva e la consapevolezza del proprio passato, è responsabile dell'identificazione e della gestione del suo patrimonio. I singoli elementi di questo patrimonio sono portatori di molti valori, che possono cambiare nel tempo. Da questo processo di cambiamento, ogni comunità sviluppa una coscienza e una consapevolezza del bisogno di tutelare i valori del proprio patrimonio comune”*.



Negli ultimi anni, invero, si rileva un maggiore senso di responsabilità ed interesse ad affrontare tali problematiche, non solo per il rischio di desertificazione di intere aree, ma anche per le opportunità che le risorse ivi presenti possono offrire per lo sviluppo e per una ridistribuzione demografica territoriale più sostenibile. L'attenzione è aumentata anche per la maggiore comune sensibilità rivolta ai beni culturali, ai valori del paesaggio, alla storia e alla qualità ambientale, tutti fattori che possono essere sfruttati per incentivare investimenti, fruizione turistica e risparmio di suolo.

Quello della rigenerazione dei piccoli borghi, dunque, è un vasto campo su cui poter fondare una nuova idea di conservazione e rigenerazione, producendo valore aggiunto, crescita e rinascita nei contesti in via di spopolamento e nelle campagne in abbandono.

A tal fine la scelta di un'appropriata strategia di intervento è di importanza cruciale per il raggiungimento degli obiettivi predetti, ma necessita di accurate valutazioni, perché deve garantire tutela e sviluppo al tempo stesso, ovvero la salvaguardia dei beni materiali e immateriali e della struttura storica degli insediamenti. Deve garantire, inoltre, prospettive di investimento ed accoglienza per chi si insedia (o re-insedia) stabilmente ed ambisce ad un più elevato livello di servizi e della qualità di vita.

Le Università hanno l'occasione di poter mettere a disposizione le proprie conoscenze e competenze, di coordinare i soggetti interessati, di mettere insieme idee, strategie ed iniziative, attraverso momenti di incontro e di riflessione da parte di studiosi, ricercatori, docenti, professionisti e aziende, affinché si collabori virtuosamente.

La Conferenza STC2019 è, pertanto, un'opportunità per confrontarsi sulla base di una visione allargata delle problematiche, che vede la partecipazione di numerosi settori disciplinari, uniti per affrontare un tema complesso, in cui ogni angolazione può essere analizzata, sviscerata, approfondita da un singolo punto di vista, ma poi relazionata e comparata con altri punti di vista. La tendenza per ogni settore alla ultra-specializzazione induce talvolta gli esperti ad isolarsi e ciò non aiuta ad affrontare tale complessità, con tutte le articolazioni e relazioni con le dinamiche ambientali, socio-economiche e culturali.

Per questo sono particolarmente felice di rilevare la partecipazione di ricercatori con diverse competenze appartenenti a numerosi settori, come la tecnologia dell'architettura, l'architettura tecnica, l'estimo, il restauro architettonico, la composizione architettonica, il disegno, l'urbanistica, la storia dell'architettura, la geotecnica, la geologia, la sociologia, la storia dell'arte, l'archeologia, l'antropologia, l'informatica applicata ai beni culturali, etc. tutti accomunati dallo stesso proposito ... che cosa fare per la rinascita delle aree interne!

Dagli *abstracts* pervenuti si registra un fortissimo interesse del mondo scientifico per la tematica proposta e una qualificata presenza di studiosi italiani e stranieri (da ben 18 Paesi esteri) che offrono testimonianze di luoghi anche molto distanti, ma accomunati da un minimo comune denominatore che si può sintetizzare nella ricerca delle azioni per garantire crescita e sviluppo a luoghi marginali e depressi, nell'ambito di criteri basati sulla sostenibilità, sullo studio dei processi di cambiamento, sulle previsioni delle esigenze future, sulla salvaguardia dei valori ambientali e la protezione del patrimonio culturale.

La speranza è che i piccoli centri, e più in generale le aree interne, nel complesso panorama delle azioni dell'uomo contemporaneo, possano svolgere un ruolo di rilancio del territorio e, in questo percorso, le analisi e le idee pervenute dagli Autori (studi strategici, modelli di analisi, studi di fattibilità) potranno certamente favorirne l'attuazione, ponendosi come linee-guida ed indirizzi per la realizzazione di interventi di rivitalizzazione del costruito, di potenziamento delle infrastrutture, di riorganizzazione urbanistica del territorio e, al tempo stesso, di recupero delle identità e dei beni culturali.



È vero che queste realtà insediative sparse sul territorio sono carenti di servizi e con poche infrastrutture, il lavoro è scarso (specialmente per i più giovani), le opportunità di incontro e di scambio sono molto limitate, ma recenti ricerche dimostrano che sono luoghi più a misura d'uomo, dove le case sono economiche, l'aria è più sana, i disagi della concentrazione antropica sono ridotti (pensiamo ad esempio al traffico, al parcheggio, all'aria a volte irrespirabile in alcune città), dove le antiche conoscenze e le tradizioni, tutelate e tramandate da generazioni, ne caratterizzano l'identità e rappresentano un tesoro di conoscenza e memoria.

A queste considerazioni si può aggiungere che nei piccoli centri si concentra gran parte dell'artigianato, della produzione agro-alimentare di eccellenza, nonché risorse naturali uniche come montagne, colline, corsi d'acqua, vegetazione di ogni genere e coltivazioni che ne connotano il carattere regionalistico. Tutti fattori che possono sviluppare economie ancora inesplorate ad alto valore aggiunto, in grado di produrre benessere e consumare meno risorse, che possono cioè garantire uno sviluppo economico sostenibile.

Un'inversione di tendenza è prefigurabile? Ci sono le condizioni per ipotizzare un ripopolamento delle aree interne?

Le dinamiche e la velocità dei cambiamenti che contraddistinguono il nostro tempo ci portano a pensare che le trasformazioni degli insediamenti dell'uomo nei territori seguono variabili molto complesse, e sicuramente bisognerà fare i conti con le rivoluzioni tecnologiche, l'uso delle macchine che forse sostituiranno completamente l'uomo nel lavoro, la digitalizzazione avanzata, il telelavoro che potrebbe consentire un risparmio di tempo ed energie. L'innovazione, come accaduto nel passato, certamente comporterà in futuro dei mutamenti dei nostri modelli di vita e un riposizionamento dell'uomo sul territorio. Bisogna, perciò, essere pronti a gestire rapidamente i cambiamenti, a comprenderne gli sviluppi ed evitare o quanto meno mitigare eventuali rischi che ne possono derivare.

Tra gli immaginabili impatti di un reinsediamento delle aree interne, si può pensare all'omologazione e al trapianto in questi territori di modelli precostituiti di tipo industriale che nulla hanno a che vedere con i caratteri e le tipicità dei centri minori. Per questo è necessario conoscerli a fondo, intimamente e profondamente, come afferma Angelo Sofo (2010), bisogna *“porsi in una situazione di ascolto, tentare di percepire l'invisibile che sta dietro al visibile per entrare in contatto con l'essenza di quel piccolo frammento di Terra sul quale si è chiamati ad intervenire”*. Riappropriarsi delle aree marginali significa mettere in campo una cultura della conoscenza che possa svelarne le fragilità, le potenzialità e le vocazioni, prima ancora di ipotizzare azioni ed interventi.

Alla perdita della capacità di riconoscere i segni del luogo, può, difatti, conseguire lo sradicamento dell'individuo, la recisione del rapporto tra uomo e ambiente, con conseguente affermazione della logica dell'attuazione del potere economico che stravolge, distrugge, cancella le tracce del tempo in nome di un paventato progresso.

Gli studi e le analisi conoscitive degli Autori di STC2019 serviranno anche ad evitare tale pericolo che potrebbe riguardare un immenso patrimonio collettivo. In questo processo di conoscenza, i manufatti (anche quelli apparentemente insignificanti) e tutti gli elementi legati alla sfera del lavoro, dell'artigianato, delle tradizioni, occupano un ruolo centrale, perché sono espressioni della cultura locale, nell'ambito di dinamiche economiche e di valori socio-culturali che si sono sviluppati e che hanno guidato l'agire umano nel corso dei secoli.

Guardare gli insediamenti del territorio in questi termini significa considerarli dei prodotti che parlano della e alla gente che li vive e li trasforma, in continua interazione con l'ambiente. Secondo questa accezione, l'espressione 'luogo', anche se usata per indicare una porzione di spazio materialmente delimitata, in realtà, supera la pura spazialità ed estensione materiale, avendo un proprio e ben definito carattere, il cosiddetto *genius loci*.



Vi sono elementi del vissuto che si innestano nella sfera delle tradizioni, delle lavorazioni artigianali, dell'economia di sussistenza, dei rapporti sociali, etc. che connotano fortemente l'ambiente costruito e ne svelano il significato; cogliere i segni del senso del luogo significa *“dare valore estetico ai fatti sociali”* (Mukarovsky J., 1971).

È fondamentale esaminare, in tal senso, i particolari più trascurabili, anche apparentemente insignificanti, analizzare i dettagli che sembrano marginali, che talvolta si svelano come rivelatori. Anche volendo accuratamente vagliare gli elementi spaziali con criteri analitici, non bisogna dimenticare i *“piccoli discernimenti”* come diceva Winkelmann, ovvero individuare tutti gli indizi che sono riconducibili al quadro identitario dei luoghi.

Le iniziative volte al recupero e alla valorizzazione dei centri minori impongono, quindi, un approccio integrato con analisi di fattori riconducibili, non solo agli aspetti più tecnicistici, ma anche a quelli legati ai modelli del ri-abitare, in cui lo spazio e il tempo abbiano valenze legate alla identità, alla memoria e alle tradizioni; il luogo è tale *“in quanto abitato, umanizzato, riconosciuto, periodicamente rifondato dalle persone che ne fanno parte o se ne sentono parte”* ... *“i luoghi sono costruzioni sociali e culturali, frutto di una continua produzione da parte degli abitanti”* (Vito Teti, 2017).

La vera sfida è, a questo punto, ricomporre la distanza tra le discipline umanistiche con quelle scientifiche, fare in modo che alle valutazioni qualitative corrispondano procedimenti quantitativi, indicatori e metodi analitici che possano in qualche modo tradurre e fare sintesi. Secondo questo approccio è oltremodo opportuno passare al vaglio delle verifiche economiche (uno degli aspetti della sostenibilità, accanto a quello ambientale e sociale), perché se nella valutazione degli interventi il promotore non rileva le condizioni per ottenere un profitto commisurato al rischio, non attiva il processo di sviluppo che conduce alla realizzazione del progetto.

E' sulla base delle su esposte considerazioni che sono stati sviluppati i *topics*, cercando di abbracciare i campi di maggiore interesse ed attinenza al tema della valorizzazione delle *small towns*, in una visione generale legata al concetto di sostenibilità nelle varie accezioni e declinazioni, ma con il chiaro obiettivo di indurre a riflettere sulle potenzialità, a vedere cioè l'altra faccia della medaglia, quella delle opportunità, dell'esistenza di risorse inesplorate, *“perché se è vero che le fragilità e gli arretramenti continuano a persistere e talvolta a riprodursi e incrementarsi ulteriormente, è al contempo anche evidente come per la prima volta questi territori inizino a essere visti non più solo come un problema, ma anche come un'opportunità”* (Antonio De Rossi, 2018).

L'auspicio è che i centri minori e più in generale le aree interne, nel complesso panorama delle azioni dell'uomo contemporaneo, possano assumere un ruolo di rilancio del territorio e, allo stesso tempo, possano costituire dei nuovi modelli di fruizione del patrimonio edilizio, paesaggistico e culturale, coerentemente con la domanda e le necessità della vita attuale e futura.

In conclusione, nel ringraziare i partecipanti e quanti hanno contribuito in vari modi alla organizzazione dell'evento, si è certi che il dibattito scientifico, che scaturirà nel corso delle giornate del Convegno STC del 19 e 20 settembre 2019, potrà sicuramente rappresentare un momento significativo per riflessioni, proposte o progettualità in un momento della nostra storia connotato da forti contraddizioni e dalle incertezze che riguardano il lavoro, l'ambiente, l'identità culturale e sociale.



FOREWORD

Enrico Sicignano

Among the various prices, paid dearly, of urban development, of the growth of cities and metropolises, of industrialization and - with it - of urbanization, of building and housing densification, there was also the abandonment of small towns and villages, especially those far from large urban concentrations, located in difficult orographic and geomorphological sites, without infrastructure and facilities, without places of leisure, culture, etc. In the last two centuries, but especially after the end of the Second World War, millions of people have left their places of origin to move to the big cities in search of work in factories and public and private offices, hoping in a better future for themselves and their families. Migratory flows have always occurred in recent decades. Recently, instead, they have happened and take place from Africa and from the Middle East to Europe, from South America to the United States. In the previous decades it was a slow but constant phenomenon within the same States, from agricultural and peasant realities or from difficult and unproductive territories towards the big industrial cities able to offer work to workers in factories, to employees in the tertiary sector. As a reflection, after years we find ourselves with a building and urban heritage widespread on the territorial scale, almost always with villages and small towns located on top of hills and mountains, semi-abandoned or inhabited by a few dozen families, by a predominantly elderly population. Their young people study in the big cities and the working age population is elsewhere.

A collective memory, a set of unwritten knowledge, seems so lost. On the other hand, a series of new incompatibilities with the requirements of today's life make these places inhospitable and uncomfortable: the architectural barriers of the historic city, such as steep slopes, the presence of stairs everywhere, the objective impossibility of having ramps, elevators, stairs furniture, new-generation technological systems, hygrothermal comfort, a garage under the house ... and everything that can contribute to the so-called "living well-being". Actually something else is happening, in this our crazy society and altered values. If the city is not dead or dying but of great artistic, architectural and historical value, it can paradoxically happen - as in the historic center of Venice - that it becomes something else, a mega receptive and chaotic urban structure (hotels, B&B, restaurants, taverns, sandwich shops, ice cream shops, etc.) for a mass tourist destination in constant motion, not stable, sometimes of just one day, sometimes only a few hours. In this case the center is not "minor", but it is "greater", it is that one of an extraordinary pearl in which, however, the bond that in the past, in a two-way manner, linked places to its usual inhabitants, has definitively broken. The gondolas are overwhelmed by the titanic cruise ships, out-of-scale transports in relation to the building curtains and the Serenissima palaces.

In Italian culture, cinema and literature have also focused on this issue by giving its own version of events, reinterpreted in memorable frames. To cite some examples, two films by two great directors that are milestones in this regard. The film "Rocco and his brothers" by Luchino Visconti of 1960 is about a poor southern family who moved from a farmer South to an industrialized North. The anthropological mutation of peasant society occurs in a traumatic and dramatic manner, clashing with new, other rhythms and lifestyles, other models, other times, other values. On the one hand, in the southern peasant society, the time marked by the seasons, by the periods of sowing and harvesting...the cyclical solar time.



On the other hand, in the Milan of the economic and industrial boom of the 1950s and 1960s, a time that goes relentlessly with the clock hands that define the work shifts in the factory and in the office. In this extraordinary film the southern family breaks up, loses its references and its values; it leaves behind a world without conquering a new one. The country of origin is canceled, left empty and deserted, mentally and physically.

The second film "Trevico-Torino - Journey into Fiat-Nam" by Ettore Scola in 1973 talks about a young man's journey from his country of origin in Alta Irpinia to Turin.

It is a journey to which, on the one hand, the coming world of programs, dreams and their realization are associated and, on the other hand, the world that is left behind loved ones, memories and dearest values (the family, friendship, the relationship with places and with nature) of the small town. From many parts now and at various levels (political, social, economic, cultural) we look at this lost paradise to analyze it, study it and revive it to new life.

"*The real new is what corresponds to an ancient desire*" prophesied Paul Valery.

"The necessary condition" is that the container needs to be restored, made safe from a structural point of view, efficient from a functional and technological point of view. "The sufficient condition" is that the content is updated, fresh, of today. The small villages, the abandoned minor centers are an inescapable part of our past, of our identity; as such they deserve attention and care. The Calcata experiment in the province of Viterbo is certainly unique, perhaps unrepeatable and one cannot and must not replicate "lots of Calcata".

However, the teaching that comes from it is to think of a "new place" in an "ancient place", a place of life, of knowledge, of meetings, of exchanges, of entertainment, of culture, of civil growth and where life alternates incessantly day and night. At the same time it is necessary to immediately clarify that we do not need "urban mummies", nor false restorations of "where it was and how it was", nor pseudo-modern interventions that sometimes tamper with, alter, violate places full of history and dignity. It is difficult then to take another way, that of belonging to one's own time and at the same time having respect and consideration towards an ancient structure as one can be in behavior towards an elderly parent and a venerable and dear person of the family. This complex problem that is faced in the present international conference are between today's real facts and the ancient stories that the stone walls and the "spirit of the place", the *genius loci*, if wisely listened to, are able to reveal us. And all this in order to re-launch in the territory and in time works and places on which oblivion and a guilty, general silence had fallen and are taking place.

The result and reward that are achieved and that are looming are certainly not and cannot be comparable to those of so much rich and hyper-technological production that is nowadays fashionable or that it is only a question of economic balances. The realities are not comparable to each other. It would be a false expectation. A small thing is a great thing if the magnitude is not understood and identified only with a dimensional data. There are things that are small and at the same time immeasurable.

Mies van der Rohe reminded us that Architecture already begins when two bricks are joined together by a thread of mortar.



PREFAZIONE

Enrico Sicignano

Tra i vari prezzi, pagati cari, dello sviluppo urbano, della crescita delle città e delle metropoli, dell'industrializzazione e - con esso - dell'urbanesimo, della densificazione edilizia ed abitativa, c'è stato anche quello dell'abbandono delle piccole città e paesi, dei borghi, soprattutto quelli lontani dalle grandi concentrazioni urbane, situati in contesti difficili dal punto di vista orografico, geomorfologico, senza infrastrutture e servizi, senza luoghi di svago, di cultura, ecc.

Negli ultimi due secoli, ma soprattutto dopo la fine della Seconda Guerra Mondiale, milioni di persone hanno abbandonato i loro luoghi di origine per spostarsi verso le grandi città alla ricerca di lavoro nelle fabbriche e negli uffici pubblici e privati, nella speranza di un futuro migliore per sé stessi e per le proprie famiglie. I flussi migratori sono sempre avvenuti negli ultimi decenni. Recentemente invece essi sono avvenuti ed avvengono dall'Africa e dal Medio Oriente verso l'Europa, dal Sud America verso gli Stati Uniti. Nei decenni precedenti esso era un fenomeno lento ma costante all'interno degli stessi Stati, da realtà agricole e contadine o da territori difficili ed improduttivi verso le grandi città industriali in grado di offrire lavoro agli operai nelle fabbriche, ad impiegati nel terziario. Come riflesso, dopo decenni ci si ritrova con un patrimonio edilizio ed urbano diffuso alla scala territoriale, quasi sempre con borghi e piccoli centri in cima a colline e montagne, semiabbandonati o abitati da poche decine di famiglie, da una popolazione prevalentemente anziana. I loro giovani poi studiano nelle grandi città e la popolazione in età lavorativa è altrove.

Sembra così smarrita una memoria collettiva, un insieme di conoscenze e di saperi non scritti. D'altra parte una serie di nuove incompatibilità con i requisiti della vita di oggi rendono questi luoghi inospitali e non confortevoli: le barriere architettoniche della città storica, quali ripidi dislivelli, presenza di scale ovunque, la oggettiva impossibilità di avere rampe, ascensori, scale mobili, gli impianti tecnologici di nuova generazione, il comfort igrotermico, il box auto sotto casa... e tutto quanto può contribuire al cosiddetto "benessere abitativo". Accade anche altro, per la verità, in questa nostra società impazzita e dai valori alterati. Se la città poi non è morta, né moribonda ma di grandissima valenza artistica, architettonica e storica, può paradossalmente accadere - come nel caso del centro storico di Venezia - che esso diventi altro, una mega struttura urbana ricettiva e caotica (alberghi, B&B, ristoranti, trattorie, paninoteche, gelaterie, ecc.) per una utenza turistica di massa in continuo movimento, non stabile, a volte di un solo giorno, a volte di sole poche ore, "mordi e fuggi", "usa e getta". In questo caso il centro non è "minore", ma è "maggiore", è quello di una perla straordinaria nella quale però si è definitivamente rotto quel legame che in passato, in maniera biunivoca, legava i luoghi ai suoi abitanti di sempre. Le gondole sono sopraffatte dalle titaniche navi da crociera, mezzi di trasporto fuori scala in rapporto alle cortine edilizie ed ai palazzi della Serenissima.

Nella cultura italiana anche il cinema e la letteratura hanno messo a fuoco questa problematica dando una propria versione dei fatti, reinterpretati in memorabili fotogrammi. Tanto per citare esempi due film di due grandi registi che sono pietre miliari in tal senso. Il film "Rocco e i suoi fratelli" di Luchino Visconti del 1960 parla di una famiglia meridionale povera che si trasferisce da un Sud contadino ad un Nord industrializzato. La mutazione antropologica della società contadina avviene in maniera traumatica e drammatica, scontrandosi con nuovi, altri ritmi e stili di vita, altri modelli, altri tempi, altri valori. Da una parte, nella società contadina meridionale, il tempo scandito dalle stagioni, dai periodi di semina e di raccolto ... il tempo solare ciclico.



Dall'altra parte, nella Milano del boom economico ed industriale degli anni '50 e '60, un tempo che scorre inesorabile con le lancette dell'orologio che definiscono i turni di lavoro in fabbrica e nell'ufficio.

In questo straordinario film la famiglia meridionale si disgrega, perde i suoi riferimenti ed i suoi valori; lascia alle sue spalle un mondo senza tuttavia conquistarne uno nuovo. Il paese di origine è cancellato, rimasto vuoto e deserto, mentalmente e fisicamente.

Il secondo film "Trevico-Torino – Viaggio nel Fiat-Nam" di Ettore Scola del 1973 parla del viaggio di un giovane dal paese di origine in Alta Irpinia fino a Torino. È un viaggio al quale sono associati, da una parte, il mondo a venire dei programmi, dei sogni e della loro realizzazione e, dall'altra parte, il mondo che si lascia dietro degli affetti, dei ricordi e dei valori più cari (la famiglia, l'amicizia, il rapporto con i luoghi e con la natura) del piccolo centro.

Da molte parti oramai ed a vari livelli (politico, sociale, economico, culturale) si guarda a questo paradiso perduto per analizzarlo, studiarlo e farlo rinascere a nuova vita.

"Il vero nuovo è ciò che corrisponde ad un desiderio antico" profetizzava Paul Valery.

"La condizione necessaria" è che il contenitore necessiti di essere riqualificato, reso sicuro dal punto di vista strutturale, efficiente dal punto di vista funzionale e tecnologico.

"La condizione sufficiente" è che il contenuto sia aggiornato, fresco, quello di oggi.

I piccoli borghi, i centri minori abbandonati sono parte ineludibile del nostro passato, della nostra identità; come tali meritano attenzione e cura. L'esperienza di Calcata in provincia di Viterbo è certamente unica, forse irripetibile e non si possono né si devono replicare "tante Calcate". L'insegnamento tuttavia che da essa proviene è quello di pensare ad un "nuovo luogo" in un "antico luogo", sede di vita, di saperi, di conoscenze, di incontri, di scambi, di svago, di cultura, di crescita civile e dove la vita si alterna incessantemente di giorno e di notte. Allo stesso tempo occorre subito chiarire che non abbiamo bisogno di "mummie urbane", né di falsi restauri del "dov'era e com'era", né di interventi pseudo moderni che talvolta manomettono, alterano, violentano luoghi carichi di storia e di dignità.

Arduo e difficile è allora il percorrere un'altra via, quello dell'essere figli del proprio tempo e di questo tempo e contemporaneamente avere rispetto e considerazione verso una struttura antica come lo si può essere nei comportamenti verso un anziano genitore ed una persona veneranda e cara di famiglia. Questa complessa problematica che viene affrontata nel presente convegno internazionale si snoda tra fatti reali di oggi e le storie antiche che i muri di pietra e lo "spirito del luogo", il *genius loci*, se sapientemente ascoltati, sono in grado di rivelarci. E ciò al fine di rilanciare sul territorio e nel tempo opere e luoghi sui quali era caduto ed è in atto l'oblio ed un colpevole, generale silenzio. Il risultato e premio che si conseguono e che si profilano non sono e non possono certamente essere paragonabili a quelli di tanta produzione ricca ed ipertecnologica oggi alla moda o che si tratti solo di pareggiare bilanci economici. Le realtà non sono tra di loro paragonabili. Sarebbe una falsa aspettativa. Una piccola cosa è una grande cosa se la grandezza non è intesa ed identificata solo con un dato dimensionale. Ci sono cose che sono piccole ed allo stesso tempo incommensurabili.

Mies van der Rohe ci ricordava che l'Architettura già inizia quando due mattoni sono uniti tra di loro da un filo di malta.



Topic 1

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DEPOPULATION

All the studies regarding the processes that in the modern age and/or in the past have triggered the depopulation phenomenon of small towns will be taken into consideration. Research works on the consequences produced - such as the degradation of the built heritage, the alterations of the landscape, the changes in the local economy, the demographic redistribution, all the urban and socio-cultural transformations, the loss of identity and sense of belonging - will also be collected.

SEISMIC AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK AS ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION OF THE SUBAPPENINO DAUNO INLAND AREA IN PUGLIA

Gabriele Ajò¹

¹dICAR, Polytechnic of Bari, with Architecture Department, Roma Tre, Italy
gabriele.ajo@gmail.com

Keywords: Inland areas, Subappenino Dauno, SNAI, seismic and hydrogeological risk, safety measures

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract The Subappenino Dauno region in Puglia comprises a hilly, mountainous inland area bounded along its east-west axis by the Tavoliere and the Apennine chain. This region, designated as a pilot area within the National Strategy for Inland Areas (SNAI in Italian) by the Puglia Regional Council, feels the effects of its bordering on the area of Irpinia, sharing not only the same high seismicity but also the “traditional” issues of almost all those areas defined as inland: a lack of primary services and distance from large urban centres, with the consequent depopulation and ageing of the resident population. These are certainly the causes which have led to this having been an area of mass migration since the 70s. The SNAI is attempting to offer solutions to these issues. However, we must investigate those natural-risk phenomena, seismic and hydrogeological in nature, which are worsening the state of conservation both of a territory and its historical construction. These have been weakened by a lack of active maintenance. In particular we will report on case studies in the municipalities of Deliceto, Accadia and Sant’Agata di Puglia.



EARTHQUAKES, ABANDONMENT, REGENERATION IN ITALIAN INNER PERIPHERIES. THE CASE OF AQUILONIA IN THE CAMPANO APENNINES

Raffaele Amore¹, Katia Fabbricatti¹

¹DiARC, University of Naples Federico II, Italy
raffaele.amore@unina.it, katia.fabbricatti@unina.it

Keywords: earthquake, inner peripheries, Aquilonia, landscape community, restoration.

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract In Italy, inland areas take on peculiar characteristics because of their geomorphological conformation. They are unified by vulnerabilities related to altimetric insulation and seismic hazard. The paper analyzes the relationship that over time is established between the new nucleus and the “abandoned one” and between the surviving parts of ancient villages hit by earthquakes and those rebuilt, as part of the debate on the 'reconstruction' of countries of central Italy affected by the recent earthquakes. Starting from an interpretation of the landscape as archive of the traces of the history of man and nature, testimony of plurisecular transformative works, the paper describes physical, social, economic processes triggered by the earthquake of the Vulture in an ancient village of the Campania Apennines, Aquilonia, highlighting themes and issues common to many inner Italian areas. The research shows how on the one hand the memory recovery is essential for preserving the identity of places and for countering the choice to move away from the place of origin that many young people must make, and on the other hand the importance of the cooperation and of the governance renewal to encourage community resilience processes.



THE WASTE LAND

Micaela Bordin¹

¹Polytechnic of Milan, Italy
ABC_Department of Architecture, Construction Engineering and Built Environment
micaela.bordin@polimi.it

Keywords: landscape, population, urban spawl

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract Today in Italy more than a quarter of the population and production activities are located in areas defined as urban spawl, while the shape of the city, the “forma urbis”, seems to have exploded and the space between one city and another, when there is, looks like a desolate territory, of nobody. The consequences are many and the phenomenon seems determined to perpetuate itself. This situation does not correspond to any act of repentance: the territory continues to be plundered and the consequences caused by hydrogeological instability, abandonment and degradation of housing and artistic heritage, cyclically affect our country, causing many disasters, damage and, in too many cases, dead. That Italy has the urgent need to start a process of restoration of the landscape, to intervene in securing the territory is a well-established fact, less obvious is to consider this intervention as a totalizing, global fact, that is able to involve everything the humanized landscape, the urban one and the agrarian one, coming to guarantee, together with the soil conservation, income and accessibility - that is, productive structure - mobility, landscape and population. Only in this way could a balance be reached between socio-economic development and environmental protection.



THE ABANDONED VILLAGES OF THE IRPINIA: A FORGOTTEN HERITAGE

Michele Carluccio¹, Rossella Del Regno², Antonella Roselli¹

¹Freelance, Italy
info@michelecarluccio.it, antonella.roselli86@gmail.com

²University of Salerno, Italy
rdelregno@unisa.it

Keywords: abandoned village, depopulation, safeguard, identity, urban redevelopment

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract Italy's cultural and landscape heritage is very complex, characterized for the most part by historical centres of large cities, small towns and ancient villages, where the original structures aren't changed by times. In these settlements, memories of local identity and culture coexist, representing a real priceless resource for the territory. However most of them, e.g. the rural villages, have been completely abandoned, due to a housing problem, a need to improve the standard of living and transportation or due to natural disasters (earthquakes and landslides). So the depopulation of wide territorial areas has occurred and affected especially the South of Italy.

The article aims to rediscover and analyse the uniqueness of some of the most significant villages of Irpinia, referring particularly to the Avellino's territory (Carbonara (well known as Aquilonia Vecchia), Conza della Campania, Senerchia, Melito Irpino), in order to retrace unique strengths that can turn forgotten places into an economic and territorial development.



SHRINKING DYNAMICS OF ITALIAN SMALL TOWNS AND THEIR IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL LANDSCAPES. THE CASE OF PARMA APENNINES

Barbara Caselli¹

¹ University of Parma, Italy
barbara.caselli@unipr.it

Keywords: shrinkage, depopulation, small towns, gis, landscape

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract The shrinkage of small towns is an unsustainable phenomenon spreading throughout Italy, which is also ordinarily connected to the gradual abandonment and impoverishment of the surrounding rural land. On this topic, a research work has been carried out in the University of Parma, with the aim of defining - at the national scale - some interpretative models for small shrinking towns on the basis of depopulation causes and effects. An original GIS database has been used as a support for collecting and processing all the geographical and statistical open-source data useful to describe the main shrinkage dynamics at a municipal level in a 25-year time frame. Hence this contribution finally focuses on the specific case of Parma Apennines and on the direct consequences of depopulation on its rural landscape. Regional and local governments are both engaged in finding convincing solutions to provide new opportunities for this deprived mountain area on the basis of a careful study of current trends.



THE CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION IN THE MARCHE'S AREAS HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

LE CAUSE DELLO SPOPOLAMENTO DELLE AREE TERROMO- TATE NELLE MARCHE

Carlo Birrozzi¹, Annalisa Conforti¹, Caterina Cocchi¹

¹Superintendence of Archeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of Marche, Italy
carlo.birrozzi@beniculturali.it, annalisa.conforti@beniculturali.it,
caterina.cocchi@beniculturali.it

Keywords: depopulation, earthquake, Marche

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract The issue of the essay will be the depopulation related to the seismic events in the Marche's appennine areas, in particular in the "cratere". These ancient centers, located on the valley bottom and on the ridge of mountains, have medieval system and are built on important roads of Roman period. Places develop in the origin with a close relationship between territory and architecture, that now are being depopulated, because of the distance from the poles of greatest economic attraction and the disadvantaged by the emergence of fast mobility. To a physiological depopulation, it has added, in significant way and in many cases almost irreversible, the abandonment in the aftermath of the earthquake swarm of 2016, which has heavily destroyed many of these villages. The intervention will analyze on one side the state of the places before the seismic events and on the other hand will face how the earthquake changed the anthropic landscapes, natural historical centers and their society.

Abstract *Il saggio affronterà il tema dello spopolamento correlato agli eventi sismici su alcune realtà dell'area appenninica marchigiana, in particolare sul "cratere". Si tratta di centri antichi di fondovalle e di crinale di impianto medievale, sorti su importanti vie di comunicazione di origine romana. Luoghi sviluppati in stretto legame tra territorio e architettura ma che, già da tempo, sono in fase di spopolamento, perché lontani dai poli di maggior attrazione economica, e svantaggiati dall'affermarsi della mobilità veloce. Ad uno spopolamento ormai fisiologico già in atto, si è aggiunto in maniera significativa apparendo in molti casi quasi irreversibile, l'abbandono all'indomani dello sciame sismico del 2016, che ha distrutto pesantemente molti di questi borghi. L'intervento analizzerà da un lato lo stato dei luoghi prima degli eventi sismici e dall'altro andrà ad affrontare come il terremoto ha modificato i paesaggi antropici, naturali centri storici e la loro società.*



ESTIMATION OF HOUSING VACANCY DISTRIBUTION USING MUNICIPAL WASTE TAX RECORDS

Carmelo Ignaccolo¹, Francesco Martinico²

¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
carmeloi@mit.edu

²University of Catania, Italy
fmartinico2@gmail.com

Keywords: vacancy, spatial analysis, towns, depopulation

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract According to the 1996/2016 report by “Legambiente” – an Italian environmental association – a third of Italy’s rural towns are at risk of depopulation and even extinction. Although periods of population decline have always been present throughout urban history, the study of urban shrinkage has been somewhat neglected within the urban and regional planning debate. Furthermore, fine-grained spatial studies about urban shrinkage have mainly focused on major urban centers, rather than territorial system of small settlements. Building on demographic indicators at the township scale, the ultimate goals of this study are to utilize novel datasets (such as waste tax records) to detect vacant properties and to identify and measure spatial patterns of vacant properties distribution. As additional sources of urban data become available for studying the effects of depopulation into the built environment, the presented analysis can serve as the template for further spatial investigations.



AÏT EL KAÏD: FROM SPRAWL TO ROLL VILLAGE IN STUBBORN AND CONTRARY DIRECTION O LE CHEMINS QUI MONTENT

Michele Londino¹, Lounes Akretche²

¹ Freelance, Prato, Italy
michelelondino@gmail.com

² Freelance, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria
akretchelounes@gmail.com

Keywords: sprawl, roll, manufacturing, living, place

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract "Architecture lives despite everything" Despite difficult times like political dictatorships, natural disasters and abandonment. The buildings of Aït El Kaïd continue to live despite their contempt for their new and unexpected state of ruin. They continue to live despite the loss and the rarefaction of the stratification of the stories that they, the buildings, have lived in the long time of history. Architecture lives in the detachment of ordinary people.. The architecture of Aït El Kaïd lives in the guilty disinterest of the so-called institutions of heritage protection. Crumpled up on themselves and crushed by shelves of bureaucracies. Immersed and hidden, in the forest of laws, in the undergrowth of regulations. Architecture lives despite everything. He lives in the deleterious and macabre thesis on the "conservation of degradation" and of the "conservation" of the empty shell, and emptied of meaning and meaning. The architecture of the small village of Aït El Kaïd stands despite everything. It resists in the well-placed hope of its repair. It resists waiting to recover an ancient memory. At the death of the houses there are only ruins. Now they are like cumbersome corpses in the village of Aït El Kaïd which for various reasons is confusing and artificial. Courtyards and small houses are rotting matter. Bodies that have made other bodies and together they built a community, a village in the heart of the Djurdjura mountain range in Algeria. Now that everything is indifferent to its history has been forgotten that an echo of trades echoed in the courtyards and streets that rise as in the story of Moulud Feraoun, an echo of trades echoed. Now he begins to build a new scene of the contemporary village, through provisional fragments, copies of the suburbs, desolating places, stacking of rubble. "Muted buildings that still express their original character with difficulty. And then we need to change direction and deal with the present and the accumulation of changes taking place. It is urgent to metaphorically rewind the village. Strongly contrast this new urban image transferred and imposed in place of the mountain village. It was not and is not enough to inject new identities, transitory functions. It is not enough to entrust temporary tasks to building bodies that have lost meaning. Intimidates anyone to deal with the subject of reconversion. Often we do not have the courage to overcome definitively the tension of the subject in play, until now resolved on the surface with the "tourism form". On the contrary, it is necessary to hope for the "form of living". Living in the village of Aït El Kaïd means to draw a boundary between what is the vernacular practice to exhibit: how it was, from what is tangible today. There is an urgent need to revive the lives of the past. We need to restore the lost balance of the mixing of functions in the same place.



THE WAR CONFLICT AND THE LOSS OF IDENTITY IN TOWNS OF ABRUZZO'S DIOCESES

IL CONFLITTO BELLICO E LA PERDITA DI IDENTITÀ NEI CENTRI DELLE DIOCESI ABRUZZESI

Michela Pirro¹

¹PhD student at University G. d'Annunzio of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
michela.pirro@unich.it

Keywords: churches, Second War, Pontificia Commissione Centrale per l'Arte Sacra, reconstruction, ruins

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract The state of neglect of small town is often synonymous of forced leaving from emergency situations, such as war events.

When the Germans left Abruzzo, in June 1944, the scene in the area was frightful: the war operations along the Gustav line had caused destruction and ruins everywhere. The ecclesiastical patrimony in Abruzzo's dioceses suffered considerable damages; religious buildings were an important part both for their historical-artistic value, but most of all for the symbolic one, bringing in itself social, cultural, emotional and supporting to the memory the place.

The choice to restore the ecclesiastical patrimony will bring it to a symbol of a past by virtue of its permanence on site, while its reconstruction, both under a new guise and with translation to another site, inevitably is going to entailing a loss of identity of the place and a consequent abandonment of the historical center.

Abstract L'abbandono dei piccoli centri è spesso sinonimo di allontanamento forzato da situazioni di emergenza, come gli eventi bellici.

Quando i tedeschi lasciarono l'Abruzzo, nel giugno del 1944, il quadro nella regione fu spaventoso: le operazioni di guerra lungo la linea Gustav, avevano causato dappertutto distruzioni e rovine. Il patrimonio ecclesiastico nelle diocesi abruzzesi subì notevoli danni; gli edifici religiosi erano parte importante sia per il loro valore storico-artistico, ma soprattutto per quello simbolico, portando in sé significati sociali, culturali, emozionali e di supporto alla memoria del luogo.

La scelta di restaurare il patrimonio ecclesiastico lo porterà a simbolo di un passato in virtù della sua permanenza in sito, mentre la sua ricostruzione, sia sotto una nuova veste che con traslazione in altro sito, implicherà inevitabilmente una perdita di identità del luogo ed un conseguente abbandono del centro storico.



HERITAGE OF THE HISTORICAL REGION ARBËRESHË, CENTERS FOR THE CULTURE OF INTEGRATION

PATRIMONIO DELLA REGIONE STORICA ARBËRESHË, CENTRI PER LA CULTURA DELL'INTEGRAZIONE

Atanasio Pizzi¹, Maria Palma Tateo¹

¹Editor and Researcher "Sheshi i Pasionatith", Naples - Italy
atanasio@atanasiopizzi.it

Keywords: Katundetë Arbëreshë, Shëpia, Sheshi, Gjitonia

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract From the 13th century, the Balkan diaspora also involved the principalities of Arbëria that crossed the Adriatic, apprentices, soldiers, peasants and clerics, in search of a profession to be valued, an enemy to fight, a land to cultivate and a rite to be protected. They sowed the principles of the most numerous historical minority in Italy. Holders of the idiom handed down orally, settled in the territories of the southern Italian, repopulating over a hundred countries, divided into sixteen macro-areas, a real widespread Historical Region, whose inhabitants "the Arbëreshë" are distinguished by idiom, metric song, customs and religion. After a period of confrontation with the indigenous peoples, the genius loci, intercepted the roots of the ancient code in the parallel territories, reclaiming them, raised neighborhoods and architectures, sustainable platforms for the sub-family social model called Gjitonia; "La Tregua" to better identify the ancient original extended family group.

Abstract Dal XIII secolo, la diaspora balcanica coinvolse anche le genti dei principati d'Arbëria e varcarono l'Adriatico, apprendisti, soldati, contadini e clerici, alla ricerca di mestieri da riscattare, nemici da combattere, terre da coltivare e riti da tutelare. Seminarono le consuetudini e divennero la minoranza storica più florida d'Italia. Tramandarono l'idioma oralmente, insediandosi nei territori collinari; ripopolarono oltre cento paesi disabitati, oggi suddivisi in sedici macroaree; una vera e propria Regione Storica diffusa, i cui abitanti "gli Arbëreshë" si distinguono per idioma, metrica canora, consuetudini e riti. Dopo un periodo di confronto con gli indigeni, il genius loci, intercettò le radici dell'antico codice nei territori paralleli; li bonificarono e realizzarono rioni, architetture, piattaforme sostenibili per il modello sociale sub familiare denominato **Gjitonia**; luogo dei cinque sensi; **La Tregua** per accogliere sia l'antico gruppo familiare allargato e sia lo straniero ospite.



BUSSANA VECCHIA ARTISTIC ARTISANAL MEDIEVAL VILLAGE. A CASE OF URBAN REGENERATION BY A COMMUNITY OF ARTISTS

BUSSANA VECCHIA VILLAGGIO MEDIEVALE, ARTISTICO, ARTIGIANALE. UN CASO DI RIGENERAZIONE URBANA ATTRAVERSO UNA COMUNITÀ DI ARTISTI

Giuliana Ricciardi¹

¹ State Archive of Genoa, Italy
giuliana.ricciardi@beniculturali.it

Keywords: Bussana, Ponente ligure, earthquake, reconstruction, repopulation

Topic: 1. The causes and the consequences of depopulation

Abstract The earthquake of February 23, 1887 is remembered among those who heavily damaged Ponente Ligure (Western Liguria), particularly the town of Bussana, already seriously hit by a similar event in 1831. The small town, became then a part of the city of Sanremo, was gradually abandoned by its inhabitants who moved to a downstream area building a new village. For about seventy years Bussana Vecchia remained a ghost town, in ruins, until a community of Italian and foreign artists decided to repopulate it and to subtract it from the degradation by establishing ateliers, homes and studios and promoting cultural and artisanal activities compatible with the ancient medieval village's original character.

Abstract Il terremoto del 23 febbraio 1887 è ricordato tra quelli che hanno fortemente danneggiato il Ponente ligure e in particolare la località di Bussana, già gravemente colpita da un evento analogo nel 1831. Il piccolo comune, divenuto poi frazione della città di Sanremo, viene progressivamente abbandonato dai suoi abitanti che si spostano in una zona più a valle dando vita a un nuovo borgo. Per circa settant'anni Bussana vecchia resta un paese fantasma, abbandonato tra le macerie, finché una comunità di artisti italiani e stranieri decide di ripopolarlo e di sottrarlo al degrado, stabilendovi atelier, abitazioni e studi e promuovendo attività culturali e artigianali compatibili con il carattere originario dell'antico borgo medievale.



ARCHITECTURE AND PROJECT FOR THE INTERNAL AREAS RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SMALL COUNTRIES. A STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

**Chiara Barbieri¹, Valentino Canturi¹, Felicita Ciani¹, Vincenzo Cogliano¹,
Angela Colucci¹, Giuseppina Cusano¹, Bianca Del Visco¹, Eugenio Ienco¹,
Nicoletta Iuliano¹, Clelia Maisto¹, Livia Russo¹, Maria Scalisi¹,
Onofrio Villani¹, Giovanni Zucchi¹**

¹ Master ARiNT, DIARC – Architecture Department of the University of Naples Federico II and of the Campania Region - Campania Regional Council - Regional Youth Forum
l.villani@libero.it, felicitacianiarchi@gmail.com

Keywords: depopulation, strategic plan, historical memory

Topic: 1. the causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract The demographic dimension of a settlement appears to be an indicator for identifying small countries. In Irpinia and in Campania the depopulation of small countries is a phenomenon that affects many centers. The causes can be ascribed above all to the four seismic events of 1900, proponents of the slowdown in urban growth, which have damaged a large part of the real estate assets, caused exodus phenomena from the historic centers and the birth of new settlements in territorial continuity or in net discontinuity. It is urgent to activate a strategic plan for the reactivation of economies, tourism, which reassembles the communities, arrests the exodus of young people, invests in transport and schools, creates a bond between cities and small municipalities through a gentle road system, requalifies historic centers and invests in agriculture, with the recovery of the ancient cultivation of hemp, considered as an inexhaustible source of production and of an agricultural-industrial chain.



FORGOTTEN CITIES: ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF SMALL TOWNS IN BRAZIL

Ricardo Moretti¹, Eleusina Freitas², Emanuel Cavalcanti³

¹Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil
ufrn.moretti@gmail.com

²Demacamp, Brazil
eleusina@demacamp.com.br

³University Center Facex, Brazil
emanuelcavalcanti@unifacex.edu.br

Keywords: small towns, Brazilian cities, territorial planning, governance, development changes

Topic: 1. The causes and consequences of depopulation

Abstract This work presents a brief characterization of the typological profile of Brazilian small towns, with emphasis on the large territorial extension occupied by small and isolated municipalities and the governance issues in these places, which are aggravated by the fact that the planning system was designed for medium or large size municipalities. The challenges of local management are illustrated from the case studies of São Cristóvão and Estância, two cities located in the State of Sergipe in the Brazilian northeast, which were formed in the cycle of sugarcane plantation and sugar production in the first centuries of colonization. Both municipalities present a relevant built heritage and face serious challenges for local economy dynamics, generation of income, job opportunities and youth permanence. The work is based on participatory diagnosis that was developed in 2018, within the framework of the revision of the territorial planning legislation of the two municipalities.





Topic 2

THE KNOWLEDGE OF PLACES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

Within the framework of the actions aimed at valorizing the territory and the anthropic settlements, the knowledge of places, from the architectural artifact to the natural-landscape context, plays a key role.

The papers may include analysis, the study, the survey, the diagnostics and technical drawings of historical-artistic and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage, of the typological-constructive layers of the historical buildings, of materials, building technologies and traditional building systems, of the archaeological heritage, of landscape, geological-geomorphological and hydrological features.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE PLACES?

COME CONSERVARE L'AUTENTICITA' DEI LUOGHI?

Francesco Abbamonte¹, Claudia Lombardi²

¹ University of Naples "Federico II"
francesco.abbamonte@unina.it

² Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain
claudi.lombardi@libero.it

Keywords: areas inland, authenticity, development, preservation

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract It is estimated that, in 2030, inhabitants' percentage in the cities it will overcome 60%, this means that on around 8,1 million, around 5 million people they will live in the urban area. Contemporarily, a contrary phenomenon is verified: the emigration from the country to the city and the consequent depopulation of those zones. It harms the economy and the safety of these areas and Italy. The food crisis, the environmental crisis and the natural catastrophes make those places increasingly marginal. Other negative effects have been provoked by public or private measures (cave, dumps, inadequate management, etc.). They take resources from these areas without producing innovation or profits. Good politics and good practices have been developed some areas and therefore the population has been stable or it is grown. In an ample part of Italy, a strong occasion exists for building new politics and strategies to redraw the development of the country. This article introduces a job of search that intends to investigate the meaning of the word authenticate of these small centers and the motives to preserve them.

Abstract Si stima che nel 2030, la percentuale di abitanti nelle città supererà il 60%, ciò significa che su circa 8,1 miliardi, circa 5 miliardi di persone abiteranno nell'area urbana. L'emigrazione dalla campagna alla città e il conseguente spopolamento di quelle zone ha gravato sull'economica e sulla sicurezza di quei luoghi e dell'Italia. Le crisi alimentari ed ambientali, le catastrofi naturali portano quei luoghi ad essere sempre più marginali. Altri effetti negativi sono stati provocati da interventi pubblici o privati (cave, discariche, inadeguata gestione ecc.) volti a estrarre risorse da queste aree senza generare innovazione o benefici locali. Esistono, però, alcune aree interne dove sono state svolte buone politiche e buone pratiche a esito delle quali, la popolazione è rimasta stabile o è cresciuta. È, dunque, evidente che esiste un'occasione per costruire nuove politiche e strategie per ridisegnare lo sviluppo del paese.

Questo articolo presenta un lavoro di ricerca che intende indagare il significato della parola autentico di questi piccoli centri e i motivi per preservarli.



SICILIAN WORKERS' VILLAGES OF THE 1920S. KNOWLEDGE FOR RECOVERY

I VILLAGGI OPERAI SICILIANI DEGLI ANNI '20. CONOSCENZA PER IL RECUPERO

Tiziana Basiricò¹

¹Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, University of Enna KORE, Italy
tiziana.basirico@unikore.it

Keywords: workers' villages, Sicily, constructive techniques

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract At the end of the 1920s, several villages were built in Italy for workers in charge of land reclamation works. In 1927, 68 plants and building types, defined in 1925 by the Ministry of Public Works, were just completed. These villages had different destiny, some were abandoned, others developed in urban aggregates. The paper analyses the four working villages built in Sicily: Littorio, Regalmici and Filaga in the province of Palermo and Sferro in the province of Catania, highlighting typology and construction similarities and differences. This preliminary knowledge was carried out to determine the recovery interventions respectful of the needs of conservation and development of the territory. The need for quick and economic execution generally led to the use of traditional building materials and techniques for the villages of Littorio, Regalmici and Filaga, while in Sferro new production techniques of concrete were adopted for both load-bearing structure and some finishing elements.

Abstract Alla fine degli anni '20 furono realizzati in Italia 68 villaggi per alloggiare gli operai che dovevano realizzare le opere di bonifica del territorio, secondo impianto e tipologie edilizie definiti dal Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Questi villaggi hanno subito destini differenti, alcuni sono stati abbandonati, altri invece, hanno costituito nuclei fondatori di aggregati urbani. L'articolo approfondisce i quattro villaggi operai realizzati in Sicilia: Littorio, Regalmici e Filaga in provincia di Palermo e Sferro in provincia di Catania, mettendo in evidenza analogie e differenze tipologiche e costruttive al fine di una conoscenza propedeutica per gli interventi di recupero rispettosi delle esigenze di conservazione e di sviluppo del territorio. La necessità di rapidità di esecuzione e di economia portarono all'uso di materiali e tecniche costruttive tradizionali per i borghi Littorio, Regalmici e Filaga mentre a Sferro vennero utilizzate le nuove tecniche di produzione del calcestruzzo sia per la struttura portante che per elementi di completamento.



XXTH CENTURY RURAL VILLAGES IN ITALY, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. KNOWLEDGE AND VALORISATION

I BORGHII RURALI DEL '900 IN ITALIA, PORTOGALLO E SPAGNA. CONOSCENZA E VALORIZZAZIONE

Tiziana Basiricò¹, Rui Braz Afonso²

¹ Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, University of Enna KORE, Italy
tiziana.basirico@unikore.it

² Faculty of Architecture, University of Porto (FAUP), Portugal
rafonso@arq.up.pt

Keywords: Building stock reuse and valorisation, rural villages, landscape, urban model/house-lot of land

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The knowledge of rural settlements built for agrarian colonization in Italy, Portugal and Spain by the Dictatorial Regimes is analysed. These villages realized a deep change in the landscape from “*natural*” to “*built*” by means of the construction of fields, infrastructures and social services. These settlements, sharing a common ideology and the morphological model of the Italian rural villages of the 1940s, developed in Spain and Portugal, according to different urban models. The archival research and the direct analysis by comparison of these urban models based on the house-lot of land relationship and the mutual distance relations is carried out, showing their inadequacy for the current way of life and actual productive activities. Particularly, in Italy, this has led to gradual depopulation up to total abandonment and decay of the building stock. New development strategies are proposed allowing the recovery of these settlements as evidence of a social and architectural era.

Abstract *L'articolo affronta la conoscenza degli insediamenti rurali realizzati per la colonizzazione agraria in Italia, Portogallo e Spagna dai Regimi Dittatoriali. Tali borghi hanno costituito una profonda modifica del paesaggio da “naturale” a “costruito” attraverso la realizzazione di infrastrutture, campi, case e servizi sociali. Tali insediamenti accomunati da una ideologia comune e dal modello morfologico dei borghi rurali italiani degli anni '40 si sono nei vari paesi sviluppati secondo modelli urbani differenti. L'articolo attraverso l'analisi diretta e la ricerca bibliografica ed archivistica analizza il modello urbano di tali borghi fondato sul rapporto casa-lotto e sulle relative proporzioni e relazioni di distanza, mostrando l'inadeguatezza per gli attuali modi di vita ed attuali attività produttive. Ciò ha comportato in molti casi, soprattutto italiani, lo spopolamento graduale fino al totale abbandono e ad un conseguente degrado del patrimonio costruito. Necessita pertanto una riflessione su nuove strategie di sviluppo che consentano il recupero e la valorizzazione di tali insediamenti quali testimonianza di un'epoca sociale ed architettonica.*



CONSERVATIVE PROBLEMS OF ABANDONED CENTERS IN SARDINIA. ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES

PROBLEMI CONSERVATIVI DEI CENTRI ABBANDONATI IN SARDEGNA. ANALISI E STRATEGIE

Bruno Billeci¹, Maria Dessì¹

¹University of Sassari, Italy
bbilleci@uniss.it, mdessi@uniss.it

Keywords: vulnerability, abandoned heritage, reuse historic buildings

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory.

Abstract The theme of the depopulation of minor centers in Sardinia, a land already in itself scarcely inhabited, has a particular connotation linked to the evocative landscapes and the character of the minor architecture that is colored with the variegated local stone materials. This interesting built heritage, although possessing a great ability to oppose the damage of time, as a result of abandonment is subject to constant aggression that determines in it a whole series of problems most often attributed to the poverty of technological solutions and materials used.

The present essay, within a wider research of which constitutes the anticipation of an aspect, intends to highlight the recurring conservative problems by connecting phenomena and causes in view of a planning of the intervention in which aspects related to conservation do not prescind from structural aspects and potential sustainable reuse.

***Abstract** Il tema dello spopolamento dei centri minori assume in Sardegna, terra già di per se scarsamente abitata, una connotazione particolare legata ai suggestivi scenari paesaggistici e al carattere della architettura minore che si colora con le tinte dei variegati materiali lapidei locali. Questo interessante patrimonio costruito, pur possedendo una grande capacità di opporsi ai danni del tempo, in seguito all'abbandono subisce una costante aggressione che determina in esso tutta una serie di problematiche, il più delle volte attribuite alla sola povertà delle soluzioni tecnologiche e ai materiali adoperati.*

Il presente saggio, all'interno di una ricerca più ampia della quale costituisce l'anticipazione di un aspetto, intende evidenziare le problematiche conservative ricorrenti ponendo in connessione fenomeni e cause in vista di una programmazione dell'intervento, nella quale aspetti legati alla conservazione non prescindono da aspetti strutturali e dal potenziale riuso sostenibile.



ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE OF MEDITERRANEAN BUILT HERITAGE: SMALLER TOWNS IN THE COAST OF CALABRIA

Francesca Bilotta¹, Brunella Canonaco¹

¹University of Calabria, Italy
bilotta.francesca@gmail.com, bruna.canonaco@unical.it

Keywords: smaller towns, mediterranean architecture, knowledge, identity

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The essay wants to highlight, through the reading of the coastal landscape of southern Italy and in particular of a region of the high Tyrrhenian Calabrese, the architectural and urban conformation that characterizes this area. The research has been developed through analytical procedures that did know the historical, cultural and constructive characteristics of territory. The area is organized as a unitary system but diffused, where is simple to find a unitary and reproducible structure, that owes its evolution to a common historical and cultural matrix. The analysed area allows to highlight overlays and integrations that are read in the consolidated historical fabrics, in which there are a variety of building types distributed according to an apparently random scheme, but which in reality respects the nature of the places and the physical conformation; morphology and type influence each other and define a compact, concentrated and dense construction of matter as well as of meanings.



LANDSCAPE, SETTLEMENT AND WAY OF LIFE

Barbara Bogoni¹, Rui Braz Afonso²

¹ Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Polytechnic of Milan, Italy
barbara.bogoni@polimi.it

² Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
rafonso@arq.up.pt

Keywords: landscape, settlement, urban structure, land use

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract With this paper we intend to discuss an urban system resulting from the ways of living in rural areas, taking as a point of reference the colonization policies adopted in the three dictatorial regimes of Southern Europe in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s – Italy, Spain and Portugal.

In order to close the vast universe of research in an operational and diversified set, were selected a group of study cases that we consider representative of the particularities of these colonization policies and of the different strategies of territorial occupation in the three countries.

The structured and systematic observation of the plurality of selected cases implied the prior definition of a general characterization methodology, organized in three points: 1) landscape/territory; 2) settlement/ urban structure; 3) production methods/ way of life.

The problem underlying the livelihoods and the rural demand for housing was analyzed, focusing mainly on: the location of clusters, their relationship with the landscape and the distance from nearby settlements, the configuration and articulation between services, public space and lots-dwellings-domestic space.



DRAWING TWIN HAMLETS IN ABANDONMENT BETWEEN REAL AND VIRTUAL SPACE

Giovanni Caffio¹

¹ Department of Architecture, University "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti-Pescara, Italy
giovanni.caffio@unich.it

Keywords: drawing, Abruzzo, abandonment, small towns, Internet

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The inland areas of the Apennine Abruzzo have been living for years the phenomenon of abandonment according to a trend that appears as slow as inexorable. Economic, social and environmental causes push populations to look for new spaces of life, causing the disappearance of some of the most beautiful historical villages that have been guarding and caring for the internal territories for centuries. The objective of this research stems from the urgency of representing, and therefore documenting, the current state of some villages in Abruzzo united by two main characteristics: being in a serious condition of depopulation (residents under 500 inhabitants) and living a split identity. The essay, part of a broader research, aims to represent these 'double' places – where often one half remains as a ruin and a half moves a few hundred meters – through the synergy of multidisciplinary research paths (drawing, survey, cartography, photography and demography).

Abstract Le aree più interne dell'Abruzzo appenninico vivono oramai da anni il fenomeno dell'abbandono secondo un andamento che appare lento quanto inesorabile. Cause economiche, sociali e ambientali spingono le popolazioni a cercare nuovi spazi di vita, causando la scomparsa di alcuni dei più bei borghi storici che per secoli hanno presidiato e avuto cura dei territori interni. L'obiettivo di questa ricerca nasce dall'urgenza di rappresentare, e quindi documentare, lo stato attuale di alcuni borghi abruzzesi accomunati da due principali caratteristiche: essere in una grave condizione di spopolamento (residenti al di sotto dei 500 abitanti) e vivere una identità sdoppiata. Il saggio, parte di una ricerca più ampia, mira a rappresentare questi luoghi 'doppi' – in cui spesso una metà rimane come rudere e una metà si sposta di poche centinaia di metri – attraverso la sinergia di percorsi di ricerca multidisciplinari (disegno, rilevamento, cartografia, fotografia e demografia).



AN UNUSED TYPE: THE HOUSING OF MEZZADRI IN AGRICULTURE

UNA TIPOLOGIA IN DISUSO: LE ABITAZIONI DEI MEZZADRI IN AGRICOLTURA

Daniele Calisi¹

¹ University Roma Tre, Italy
daniele.calisi@uniroma3.it

Keywords: Heritage, Agriculture housing, Tradition, Stone masonry, Architectural Heritage

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract In Umbria, until a few decades ago, much of the population was employed in the agricultural sector and forms of sharecropping were still widely in force. The house in question is a document of a model of life now no longer present, one of the buildings that the landowners of the farms gave usufruct to their settlers along with the land to be cultivated. These forms of contract were lost, leaving abandoned farmhouses as a testimony, with an intrinsic socio-architectural value of customs reminiscent of the past. The "Torricella" (so named for the characteristic cylindrical shape of one of the bodies that compose it), which dates back to the late nineteenth century, dominates the valley and raise on the view of those who travel the Amerina Road. In the last sixty years the territory surrounding the building has changed profoundly: the mosaic of the Umbrian countryside has been progressively replaced by the buildings in the industrial area of Fornaci, now partly abandoned.

Abstract In Umbria, fino a pochi decenni fa, gran parte della popolazione era impiegata nel settore agricolo ed erano ancora largamente in vigore forme di mezzadria. Il casale in oggetto è un documento di un modello di vita ormai non più attuale, uno degli edifici che i proprietari terrieri dei poderi davano in usufrutto ai propri coloni insieme alla terra da coltivare. Man mano queste forme di contratto si sono perse, lasciando come testimonianza casali abbandonati, con un intrinseco valore socio – architettonico di usanze memori del passato. La "Torricella" (così chiamato per la caratteristica forma cilindrica di uno dei corpi che lo compongono), che risale alla fine del XIX sec., domina il paesaggio e si impone alla vista di chi percorre la Strada Amerina. Negli ultimi sessant'anni il territorio che circonda l'edificio si è profondamente modificato: il mosaico della campagna umbra è stato progressivamente sostituito dai fabbricati della zona industriale di Fornaci, oggi in parte abbandonati.



TO REAPPROPRIATE THE VALUES IN DESUSE. THE CASE OF MORANO CALABRO

RIAPPROPRIARSI DEI VALORI IN DISUSO. IL CASO DI MORANO CALABRO

Brunella Canonaco¹

¹ University of Calabria, Italy
bruna.canonaco@unical.it

Keywords: knowledge, documentary sources, analytical procedures, conservation, redevelopment

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The essay proposes the knowledge of the architectural, typological and constructive characteristics of the village of Morano Calabro, in the Pollino Park, today in a state of semi-abandonment.

Among the aims of the study: the experimentation of a working method for the knowledge of values, implemented through the critical reading of archival documents and various analytical protocols.

The domain of the research was the building of the Castello district, next to the Norman fortress, selected for the presence of architectural emergencies and for the potentiality of basic construction, able to accommodate a renewed residency

Through the procedures implemented, it was possible to reconstruct the historical-urban framework of Morano and in particular to highlight the variant and invariant significant characteristics of some “*case palaziate*” present in the district.

The repertoire of data have led to a documented knowledge, preparatory to any conservation action, and to propose scenarios of regeneration of the present values.



THE INDUSTRIAL SMALL TOWN OF TORVISCOSA. ARCHITECTURE, FASHION AND PROPAGANDA

Giovanni Carli¹, Elena Fava²

¹ University IUAV of Venice, IR.IDE, centro editoria PARD
gcarli@iuav.it

² University IUAV of Venice, IR.IDE, lab. PRIDE
efava@iuav.it

Keywords: Laboratorio Italia, architecture, fashion, image, propaganda

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of Places for the Development of the Territory

Abstract The proposal investigates the case study of the industrial small town of Torviscosa (UD), recognizing its uniqueness as a foundation-city designed by the civilizing force of work during the Fascist period. The ancient eighteenth-century village of Torre di Zuino, the last Italic outpost before the border with the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1915, is involved by a significant reclamation between 1927 and 1937 that transforms that piece of Friulian land, marshy and malarious, in a new city, witness of the "modern rayon fable, written with the magic formulas of the books of industrial chemistry". The industrial plant of SNIA Viscosa, at the time the largest Italian company of artificial textile fibers, occupies the territory and invents the transformation of the plentiful gentle reed, that here grows, into white cellulose, which will then become a fabric weaving dialogues with the fashion industry. The architecture of the monumental factory, of the new residential projects - integrated with the ancient village - and of the public spaces is shown a propaganda device.

The proposal reinterprets the industrial small town of Torviscosa in connection with the idea of modernity conveyed by the fashion industry and the theory of power of the image of French semiologist Louis Marin. The aim is to read the mentioned case study as an example of production and creativity of what could be called Laboratorio Italia, harbinger of the successful "Made in Italy" label, according to the principles of transcalarity: from the viscose thread to the city, from the labouring work to glamour of the runways.



THE GREAT STORY OF A SMALL VILLAGE

LA GRANDE STORIA DI UN PICCOLO BORGO

Francesca Castanò¹

¹ University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy
francesca.castano@unicampania.it

Keywords: History of Architecture, Inner Areas, Critical thinking, Ruviano, Cantina Arena

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The studies of History are moving today in an attempt to recover an active role in the public scene. The environmental, social and cultural challenges can be faced with the cognitive tools typical of historical knowledge, stimulating the exercise of critical thinking, which is indispensable to optimize the circuit that goes from theory to practice, from knowledge to action. The territories now have a rich literature that facilitates the path of knowledge, which can be used for a process of effective relaunch.

As in the case study of Ruviano that this paper intends to present. A small village of about 1600 inhabitants near Caserta, where local authorities and citizens themselves, in agreement with a network of experts, starting from the history of the production processes that characterized its growth during the Nineteenth century. Thanks to European funds, the historic village of Ruviano has been completely renovated. The network of services to citizens has been reorganised, with new physical and digital infrastructures. An innovative and virtuous process that has involved the entire community and that today takes on new challenges to narrate the future.

***Abstract** Gli studi di Storia si muovono oggi nel tentativo di recuperare un ruolo attivo nella scena pubblica. Le sfide ambientali, sociali e culturali possono essere affrontate con gli strumenti cognitivi tipici della conoscenza storica, stimolando l'esercizio del pensiero critico, indispensabile per ottimizzare il circuito che va dalla teoria alla pratica, dalla conoscenza all'azione. I territori dispongono oggi di una ricca letteratura che facilita il percorso della conoscenza e che può essere utilizzata per un processo di effettivo rilancio.*

Come nel caso studio di Ruviano, borgo di circa 1600 anime in provincia di Caserta, in cui gli enti locali e i cittadini stessi, in accordo con una rete di esperti, ripartendo dalla storia dei processi produttivi che ne hanno caratterizzato la crescita nel corso dell'Ottocento. Grazie ai fondi europei, il borgo storico di Ruviano è stato completamente ristrutturato. La rete di servizi ai cittadini è stata riorganizzata, con nuove infrastrutture fisiche e digitali. Un processo innovativo e virtuoso che ha coinvolto l'intera comunità e che oggi affronta nuove sfide per raccontare il futuro.



**A METHODOLOGY FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SMALL
HISTORICAL CENTERS:
ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. GIOVANNI IN GALDO IN
MOLISE FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF
THE CONSTRUCTIVE EPOCHS AND THE RESTORING ACCORD-
ING ENVIRON SUSTAINABLY CRITERIA**

Agostino Catalano¹

¹ University of Molise, Italy
agostino.catalano@unimol.it

Keywords: Molise, technology, architecture, wine and culinary, daily life

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The objective of the contribution is "to know" and "to make to know" a place like the ancient village of St. Giovanni in Galdo, in province of Campobasso, in Molise, in which the historical documents are very vague if not nonexistent. Such knowledge is conducted reversing the classical formalities of the phase of investigation: to the total lack nearly of documents it replaces the technological analysis of the architectures individualizing the age the village is born and its development. The following phase will be that to make to rediscover to the territory his own identity through a cultural district project of through an interactive run in which it is possible to know the objects of daily life, the architectural heritage and the wine and culinary tradition by a panoramic road that a part of the same village surrounds. The investigation and the proposal of exploitation it is divided in four phases: analysis, historical-technological reconstruction, restoration, sustainably itinerary.



AWARENESS AS RESOURCE. THE MINOR CENTRES OF THE CENTRAL ADRIATIC AREA

LA CONOSCENZA COME RISORSA. I CENTRI MINORI DELL'ADRIATICO CENTRALE

Stefano Cecamore¹

¹ Department of Architecture, University 'G. d'Annunzio' Chieti-Pescara, Italy
stefano.cecamore@unich.it

Keywords: urban centres, phenomenon of abandon, earthquakes, material culture.

Topic: The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract In most Italian regions the minor urban centers are characterized by the vulnerability of the territory and by a phenomenon of abandon and depopulation which is quite worrying in terms of the survival of these centres.

The central areas are among the most alarming ones, as proven by the most recent earthquakes and the actual difficulties for their reconstruction. Many of the centers are normally not only small and poorly populated, but also consisting of a number of districts, hamlets, and villages, which resulted to be missing in the statistical surveys carried out. Therefore, the programs of protection and recovery for the ancient centers in view of their role as armors of the territory and economic and social support are nonexistent. The present contribution would like to bring the attention to these minor and marginal realities, exploring a cognitive path that can provide evidence of the material culture and make it the resource for a desirable and certainly possible restoration.

Abstract Nella maggior parte delle regioni italiane i centri urbani minori sono caratterizzati dalla fragilità del territorio e da un fenomeno di abbandono e spopolamento molto allarmante in ordine alla loro sopravvivenza.

Sono le aree centrali quelle più preoccupanti, come hanno dimostrato i terremoti degli ultimi anni e le oggettive difficoltà della ricostruzione. Spesso molti dei centri non solo sono piccoli e ormai poveri di abitanti, ma anche costituiti da una quantità di contrade, frazioni, borghi, addirittura assenti nelle rilevazioni statistiche.

Mancano quindi per i centri antichi programmi di salvaguardia e recupero, a fronte del loro ruolo di armatura del territorio e supporto economico e sociale.

Il presente contributo vuole portare l'attenzione su queste realtà piccole e marginali, esplorando un percorso conoscitivo che possa documentarne la cultura materiale e farne la risorsa per un recupero auspicabile e certamente possibile.



TRADITIONAL DWELLING CULTURES FOR A REUSE OF CALABRIAN VILLAGES

LE CULTURE DELL'ABITARE TRADIZIONALE PER UN RIUSO DEI PAESI DI CALABRIA

Rosario Chimirri¹, Merel Meijer²

¹ University of Calabria, Italy
chimirri@hotmail.it

² Scholar of landscape perception, Italy
merelmeijer8@hotmail.com

Keywords: Vernacular, chorality, neighborhood, perception, cohousing

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The contribution concerns the Calabrian settlements, especially the vernacular forms, indicating the peculiarities and the differences of such complex and articulated cultural expressions. The increasingly evanescent relationship between the territory and the characteristics of dwelling (Greek, Islamic, Arbëresh), that have become weak, is deepened; this, studying villages below and above the rocks, in raw earth, with sacral and relational connotations, regarding mainly the historical and anthropological aspects handed down.

The objective is to contribute to the recovery of these realities, in the perspective of a "contemporary" revivification and a compatible development, in continuity with the history of the places, facilitating the "becoming" of the local identity, avoiding its musealization. All this for an active dwelling, open to new, but actually "old", models of cohabitation – cohousing/coworking –, founded on neighbor relations, as a stimulus also for heritage education.

Abstract Il contributo riguarda gli insediamenti calabresi, soprattutto nelle forme vernacolari, indicando le peculiarità e le differenze di tali espressività culturali complesse e articolate. E' approfondito il rapporto, sempre più evanescente, tra il territorio e i caratteri dell'abitare (greco, islamico, arbëresh) divenuti flebili; ciò, indagando paesi sotto e sopra le rocce, in crudo, dai connotati sacrali e relazionali, riguardo, principalmente, gli aspetti storici e antropologici tramandati.

L'obiettivo è dare un contributo al recupero di dette realtà, nell'ottica di una rivivificazione "contemporanea" e di uno sviluppo compatibile, in continuità con la storia dei luoghi, agevolando il divenire dell'identità locale, evitandone la musealizzazione. Il tutto per un'abitare attivo, aperto a nuovi, in realtà "vecchi", modelli di convivenza – cohousing/coworking –, fondati sui rapporti di vicinato, da stimolo anche per l'educazione al patrimonio.



URBAN THINKING. APPROACHES THAT TRANSFORM THE CITY OF CALVILLO, AGUASCALIENTES, AS A HISTORICAL, TOURISTIC AND CULTURAL LANDMARK

Fabiola Colmenero Fonseca¹, Maria Iliana Briseño Ramírez²

¹ Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Occidente. ITESO. México
fcolmenero@iteso.mx

² Freelance, México
ilianabriseno@hotmail.com

Keywords: historical landmark, cultural tourism, management plan, Calvillo

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The purpose of this research is to analyze until what point we can consider the “Pueblos Mágicos” (Magic Towns) of Mexico as a historical, touristic and cultural landmark specially Calvillo. For that, we will start from the role they did before its declaratory and what would be its management plan as a conservation instrument and material-immaterial heritage assessment.

Cultural heritage is within its inhabitants as a rooted identity in their folklore and the way they have constructed their relations among each other. Towns and communities acknowledge, value their heritage traits as their most precious legacy. At the same time, the added cultural value is present through the in site museum which could become a point of reference when an intervention may affect its physiognomy. Lastly, every activity should be aimed to improve their quality of life, economics and provide a better service to its population.



URBAN, RURAL AND NOMADIC LIFE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: THE ACTUAL CONSEQUENCES OF BIAS

Domenico Copertino¹

¹ University of Basilicata – Unesco Chair
domenico.copertino@unibas.it

Keywords: Middle East, urban lifestyle, countryside, World Heritage, Syria

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract A widespread stereotype in the Middle-Eastern cultures opposes urban, rural and nomadic lifestyles, conceived as mutually incompatible. Urban élites consider city life as a metaphor of politeness, high education, distinction, scriptural Islam, whereas the villagers and nomads are downgraded as savage, ignorant, backward people, clinging to improper local Islamic practices. From such a vantage point, the so-called *fellaheen*, namely the immigrants from the countryside to the main towns, are seen as encroachers, responsible for the deterioration of the lifestyle and of urban habits and traditions. In the cities where certain areas are listed into the World Heritage, *fellaheen* are considered as threats to the integrity of the cultural heritage. Such cultural oppositions, though founded on representational models, have actual consequences: for instance, in the current civil war in Syria, the cost of securing Damascus is the destruction of the small towns surrounding the capital city.



MEDIEVAL CASTLES IN IRPINIA: MEMORY, KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

Giovanni Coppola¹

¹ University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa”
giovanni.coppola@unisob.na.it

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Irpinia, Castles, Middle Age, Military Architecture

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The study on medieval castles in Irpinia aims to be a useful reference in order to facilitate the insertion of fortifications in the circuit of redevelopment of the small villages of our South: poles of attraction for visitors, a source of culture and a generator of wealth for a new sustainable development.

In Irpinia, to grasp the extent to which the multiform and varied castellated density still has today, it is necessary to look at its hilly and mountainous landscapes or read the toponyms of its villages: from the recent study carried out in the Province of Avellino, there is a list of 78 castles still visible in elevation, a very high figure if you consider that the entire provincial territory is composed of 118 municipalities, for a percentage of almost 70%.

The period of study in which this research is based on Irpinia's fortification (castles, walls, towers and defensive walls) is part of the period in which the various foreign dynasties conquered the Regnum Siciliae giving rise to a military architecture which goes from the Longobard domination (568-774 to the advent of the Normans (1130-1194) and the Swabians (1194-1268), to retrace the phases of the coming first of the Angevins (1268-1435) and then of the Aragons (1442-1503).



THE HERITAGE VALUES AND CHALLENGES OF HISTORIC THRESHOLD LANDSCAPES IN THE SMALL TOWNS OF “THE SIERRA DE ARACENA”. THE CASE OF VALDELARCO

Ana Coronado Sánchez¹

¹ University of Seville, Spain
acoronado@us.es

Keywords: Landscape, Threshold, Heritage, Land and urban planning

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The *Sierra de Aracena*, in the north of Huelva (Andalusia, Spain), is not a homogeneous area. Different environments, as well as historical development, have created prominent nuances and internal complexities that have been key factors in its architecture, population and landscapes. As a result, the patrimonial values of historic settlements - like Valdelarco - are in the relationships it forms with its immediate surroundings.

These urban border spaces are vigorous but highly fragile landscapes, both because of their great visual accessibility - since they are the first appreciable landmarks when approaching a populated area - and because they are “breathing” networks, their preservation depends on the social role they play. Today, in many cases, these landscapes are in a process of decline due to abandonment dynamics, disfigured by recent, overly-ambitious out-of-scale constructions, or by the residential dispersion over their historical lots. Some challenges involve knowing them as well as recognizing them in the different planning policies and instruments, and at the same time recovering them as central places of a contemporary dwelling.



THE VULNERABILITY OF MINOR HISTORIC CENTRES IN MOUNTAIN: THE ROLE OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMFORT

LA VULNERABILITÀ DEI CENTRI STORICI MINORI MONTANI: IL RUOLO DELL'EVOLUZIONE DEL COMFORT

Valerio Da Canal¹

¹ University of Trento, Italy
valerio.dacanal@unitn.it

Keywords: mountain minor centres, comfort, technical dossier, depopulation, improvement

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Among the different situations that characterize the minor historic centres, the condition of the small towns in mountain areas, appear one of the more fragile and complex to solve. Difficulties are due to many natural and human factors that tend to overlap themselves and changing the spontaneous balance created along the time inside each community. The aim of this study is to assess if the evolution of the global comfort of the settlements, can play an important role for the devaluation of the minor historic centres in mountain areas. The purposed method from this study is a procedure that assess the small settlements sited in the alpine region. In conclusion, this study will be useful for futures analysis aimed to understand when and where will be necessary to intervene for improving the current and the future state of the small towns located in mountain areas.

Abstract Tra le molteplici forme nelle quali si possono presentare i centri storici minori, il caso dei borghi montani appare da sempre una delle situazioni più fragili e complesse da risolvere. Difficoltà che nascono dai diversi fattori naturali e umani, che sovrapponendosi vanno ad instabilizzare quell'equilibrio spontaneo che si è creato nel tempo all'interno delle comunità. Lo scopo di questo approfondimento è quello di valutare se l'evoluzione del comfort d'insieme, intrinseco in ogni insediamento, possa aver giocato un ruolo importante nella svalorizzazione dei centri minori montani. L'approccio proposto per quest'approfondimento è di tipo deduttivo, tramite l'analisi e la comparazione della situazione insediativa di alcuni centri minori situati nella regione alpina. In conclusione, questo studio sarà utile per future indagini preliminari utili a comprendere quando e dove occorrerà intervenire per migliorare lo stato di salute dei borghi montani.



IRPINIA, TERRA DI CASTELLI, PAESI SPOSTATI, RICOSTRUITI E CONSOLIDATI

Giuseppe De Pascale¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore²

¹ Freelance, Italy
gdepascalearchitetto@libero.it

² University of Salerno, Italy
pfiore@unisa.it

Keywords: Irpinia, castles, reconstruction, small towns

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract *L'Irpinia è un comprensorio montano, interno della Campania che unito a parte del Sannio Beneventano, costituiva grosso modo lo storico Principato Ulteriore.*

Si tratta di una terra dall'origine insediativa prevalentemente incastellata; su 118 comuni, 90 circa sono le architetture fortificate presenti nei diversi centri urbani. Ed è proprio dalla lettura del distribuirsi sul territorio, di Castra Castelli e Torri, che si può meglio comprendere la storia e le peculiarità di questa verde regione interna.

Una terra quella irpina di emigrazioni e occasioni mancate, dove nel recente passato errate valutazioni di intervento e applicazione, hanno trasformato la buona normativa per il recupero dell'edilizia danneggiata dal grande sisma del 1980, in una sorta di strumento di compensazione, sotteso ad un ipotetico risarcimento dovuto alle locali popolazioni, da sempre considerate estranee ai destini della storia nazionale. I segni manifesti di tutto questo sono leggibili in ogni paese della provincia di Avellino (e nella stessa città capoluogo). Passata la lunga stagione della ricostruzione del post-terremoto del 1980, si è aperta una endemica crisi identitaria dei paesi come comunità e dei paesi: costruiti, ricostruiti in sito o rifondati in luoghi discosti.



THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AN INTERIOR AREA OF WESTERN SICILY

Andrea D'Amore¹

¹ University of Palermo, Italy
andrea.damore@unipa.it

Keywords: Traditional, Cultural heritage, Knowledge, Landscape, Masserie

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The Madonie represent an interior area where in spite of the geo-morphological complexity the humans had been able to realize a strong and constant dialogue with the surrounding nature. That interaction had as a result a rural landscape full of traditional architecture, a widespread system of medieval villages and a dense network of “trazzere” that in the past where the only connection routes by the different settlement episodes.

The strong relationship between built heritage and nature is always present in the Madonie area where the masserie, over being the architectural symbol of the latifundium and the main example of pre-industrial archeology, enclose the identity of western Sicilian society and it's recognizable with a precise architectural system.

This contribute wants to highlight how the knowledge of the architecture, of the constructive techniques and of the relationship between built heritage and surrounding nature represent something necessary to identify adequate recovery intervention both at the architectural or at the landscaping-territorial scale with the aim of valorize the entire area.

Abstract L'area interna delle Madonie rappresenta uno straordinario esempio in cui nonostante la complessità geomorfologica dei luoghi l'uomo sia stato in grado, nel corso dei secoli, di instaurare un forte e costante dialogo con la natura circostante dando vita ad un paesaggio rurale denso di architetture tradizionali sparse, con un sistema diffuso di borghi medievali e una fitta rete di trazzere che anticamente rappresentavano le uniche vie di collegamento tra i diversi episodi insediativi.

La forte relazione tra patrimonio costruito ed ambiente è un fattore sempre presente nell'area delle Madonie dove le masserie, oltre ad essere l'architettura simbolo del latifondo e il principale esempio di archeologia pre-industriale del comprensorio, racchiudono alcuni tra i principali caratteri identitari della società della Sicilia occidentale e si presentano tutt'ora con un preciso impianto riconoscibile.

Il presente contributo si propone di evidenziare come la conoscenza dell'architettura, delle tecniche costruttive utilizzate, del rapporto tra ambiente costruito e Sistema naturale rappresentino elementi necessari per individuare adeguati interventi di recupero e valorizzazione tanto alla scala architettonica quanto in ambito paesaggistico-territoriale.



SIMPLE LINEAR COMPLEX: THE DRAWING OF THE ELEMENTS OF MINOR MOUNTAIN ARCHITECTURE

SEMPLICE LINEARE COMPLESSO: IL DISEGNO DEGLI ELEMENTI DELL'ARCHITETTURA MINORE DI MONTAGNA

Andrea Donelli¹

¹ University of Trento, DICAM, Italy
andrea.donelli@unitn.it

Keywords: drawing and survey of vernacular architecture, graphic analysis of architecture, drawing thought investigations

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Simple, linear, complex, it is not just an evocative reference to the thought of Costantino Dardi. Through this research, we want to reveal a comparative sequence of significant constructive elements, which form relationships and sense, affinity and duality, gathered through the morphological concept of the orographic form in relation to the so-called minor, anonymous or vernacular architecture of the building. Drawing, as well as survey, constitute knowledge, the disciplines that investigate the relationships and the facts between the habitat and the construction techniques. The elements are simple and linear as is the habitat that reveals them in its configured knowledge. Within the founding organization, related to the topography, the works of agriculture and of the sign of the whole connotative unit originate a relationship so stable that it becomes significant. In the complexity of space, the interweaving of the magisteries determines and defines the system of constructions of figures and their size.

Abstract Semplice, lineare, complesso, non è solo un rimando evocativo al pensiero di Costantino Dardi. Attraverso questa ricerca, si vuole rivelare una sequenza comparata di elementi costruttivi significativi, che costituiscono tra loro relazioni e senso, affinità e dualità, colte attraverso il concetto morfologico della forma orografica in relazione all'architettura del costruito cosiddetto minore, anonimo o vernacolare. Il disegno, così come il rilevamento, costituiscono il sapere, le discipline che indagano le relazioni e i fatti tra l'habitat e le tecniche costruttive. Gli elementi sono semplici e lineari così come lo è l'habitat che li rivela nella sua configurata sapienza. All'interno dell'organizzazione fondante, messa in relazione con la topografia, le opere dell'agricoltura e del disegno dell'intera unità connotativa originano una relazione così stabile da risultare significativa. Nella complessità dello spazio, l'intreccio dei magisteri determina e definisce il sistema delle costruzioni delle figure e della loro misura.



SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE AND NATURE. TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE IN SMALL MUNICIPALITIES: HYDRAULIC MILLS OF THE “VALLE DEL ESGUEVA”

SYMBIOSI TRA ARCHITETTURA E NATURA. ARCHITETTURA INDUSTRIALE TRADIZIONALE IN PICCOLI COMUNI: MULINI IDRAULICI DELLA “VALLE ESGUEVA”

Arancha Espinosa¹, M. Rosario del Caz¹

¹Universidad de Valladolid, España
buitron@arquinox.es, charo@arq.uva.es

Keywords: Industrial architecture, Rural environment, Nature, River, Water heritage

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The work aims to highlight the variable relationship between architecture and nature from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, and do so taking as an object of study the hydraulic mills of rural areas and their supply channels. The 34 mills distributed along the Esgueva river valley (provinces of Valladolid, Palencia and Burgos, Spain) that make up the sample show the changes in the relationship between architecture and nature over time; changes that go from the functional valuation to another one of landscape, cultural and / or ludic character. The communication aims to explore the evolution over time of the hydraulic mills of the mentioned valley, as well as the possibilities of revitalization of the small rural nuclei where they settle, from the valorization of this type of architecture fully integrated in nature, in which architecture, vegetation, water and landscape make up a whole with great potential.

Abstract Il lavoro si propone di evidenziare il rapporto variabile tra architettura e natura dalla metà del diciannovesimo secolo ad oggi, e lo fa prendendo come oggetto di studio i mulini idraulici delle aree rurali e dei loro canali di approvvigionamento. I 34 mulini distribuite lungo la valle del fiume Esgueva nel conto campione per i cambiamenti nel rapporto tra architettura e natura nel tempo (province di Valladolid, Palencia e Burgos Spagna.); cambiamenti che vanno dalla valutazione funzionale ad un altro di carattere paesaggistico, culturale e / o ludico. La comunicazione solleva esplorare l'evoluzione nel tempo dei mulini idraulici di quella valle, così come le possibilità di rilancio delle piccole comunità rurali, dove si stabiliscono, dalla valorizzazione di questo tipo di architettura completamente integrata nella natura, in cui l'architettura, la vegetazione, l'acqua e il paesaggio costituiscono un tutto con un grande potenziale.



IL COGNOME, STRUMENTO PER LA CONOSCENZA DEI PICCOLI CENTRI. I CATALDO, UN PONTE TRA L'IRPINIA E L'ARGENTINA

Stefano Esposito¹

¹ Sos honorary member for the defense and protection of the archival heritage
ste_esposito@yahoo.it

Keywords: archival, valorization, conservation, history of the city

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Ogni ricerca sulla storia di una famiglia deve partire dallo studio del cognome e dall'analisi dei vari rami che, anche in luoghi ed in tempi diversi, sono stati contraddistinti da quel cognome, nella sua forma originaria o in una delle sue forme alterate e derivate. Con un'accurata ricerca bibliografica, è possibile rintracciare il significato etimologico del cognome, le trasformazioni linguistiche e grafiche da esso subite, le zone di origine e quelle dove successivamente si è diffuso. Le generazioni che ci hanno preceduto hanno lasciato traccia di sé nelle registrazioni delle nascite, dei matrimoni e delle morti, nelle "promesse di matrimonio", negli "stati delle anime", nei testamenti ed anche negli atti notarili che sono ancora conservati negli archivi, civili ed ecclesiastici, delle varie località dove i nostri antenati sono nati, si sono sposati, hanno vissuto e sono deceduti. Per ricostruire l'albero genealogico di una famiglia occorre ritrovare tali documenti ma la loro ricerca presenta alcune difficoltà. In larga parte, essi sono manoscritti e, con l'eccezione delle epoche più recenti, non sono informatizzati. Questa ricerca rende possibile, tuttavia, rinvenire le tracce di un passato che rappresenta la struttura demografica di un piccolo borgo, dove le famiglie veniva censite nominativamente come "fuochi". Pertanto nell'intento di rintracciare la memoria di un luogo, può essere di aiuto lo studio dell'antroponimia, che ci permette di risalire alle famiglie che sono vissute, hanno lavorato ed hanno lasciato, nel tempo, il proprio segno nella storia di un insediamento del nostro territorio.



SMALL TOWNS OF MONTAGNA MATERANA: FROM PERIPHERAL VILLAGES TO COMMUNITY DESTINATION

Mariafara Favia¹, Giovanni Figliuolo¹, Antonio Gennaro Gatto¹

¹ University of Basilicata, Italy

mariafara.favia@unibas.it, giovanni.figliuolo@unibas.it, gattoantonio.gennaro@gmail.com

Keywords: peripheral villages, landscape, cultural heritage, slow tourism routes

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The knowledge of places is a fundamental condition for tourism development of small and peripheral towns in the Apennine mountain. The paper focuses on the case study of Montagna Materana where eight municipalities are experimenting with shared planning and management of services to citizens. Such process can be extended to set up a tourism offer which integrates the initiatives already promoted by the each single municipality and to revitalize their contextual and identity knowledge, put at risk of extinction by demographic decline. The area is analyzed both under the landscape profile, also in reference to its biodiversity richness, and through the reconnaissance of historical building heritage present in the villages and in their countryside. Material and immaterial heritages, acknowledged as resources, are the nodes necessary for design, with the participation of local actors, a network of slow tourism routes which can make the eight villages evolve into one *community destination*.



TOWARDS THE VALORISATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CASTLE OF S. ANGELO IN THE TERRITORY OF AQUILA UNTIL 1927

Flavia Festuccia¹

¹ University of Rome Sapienza, Italy
flavia.festuccia@uniroma1.it

Keywords: castle, citadel, Anjou, Aragon, towers

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The castle of S. Angelo, identifiable in a first phase in the upper part (rocca) constituted by a tower surrounded by walls and two perimeter towers, could be dated to the eleventh century (from the study carried out on the walls), while the "citadel", that is the second expansion Wall that includes the two hundred-century dwellings, from the study of bibliographical sources would be up to the XIII.

The last expansion of the walls, carried out between the XIV and XVI centuries, ends with the "rivellino" of the Porta di Pago and the door to the East mumps; Both are crossed by the way to L'Aquila and various phases see the realization by the Anjou-Durazzo (coat of arms on the eastern gate) and by the Aragon (coat of arms close to the second wall, on the façade of a palace).

Not many documentary and bibliographical sources, these testify however the presence of the Knights in the castle, until at least at the time of Margaret of Austria.



THE KNOWLEDGE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY: AIMS AND METHODOLOGIES

LA CONOSCENZA DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE ATTRAVERSO L'USO DELLA TECNOLOGIA: OBIETTIVI E METODOLOGIE

Chiara Frigieri¹, Pietro Gasparri²

¹ Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
chiara.frigieri@uniroma1.it

² C.P.T. Studio S.r.l. Formello (RM), Italy
pietrogasparri.cpt@gmail.com, info@cptstudio.it

Keywords: Cultural heritage, Knowledge, Integrated methodologies, Three-dimensional system, Representation methods

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract With the slogan "Open future" Matera started 2019 as a European Capital of Culture. This is an opportunity to make reflections and development strategies for sustainable "valorisation", in relation to the identity character and history of a complex urban reality, stratified over the centuries, unique in the world. The contribution intends to make some considerations on the renewed value of "knowledge of places", a critical base for all types of "operations" on cultural heritage. Today the use of advanced technologies offers the possibility of documenting the cultural heritage in all its forms in a very short time, obtaining geometrical correctness and completeness of restitution: from the single monument, to entire portions of the city, from archaeological realities up to natural-landscape context.

Through some episodes in the city of Matera, the methodological process of knowledge is able to provide scientific support for the understanding of historical pre-existence, and therefore to design.

Abstract Con il motto "Open future" Matera ha iniziato il 2019 quale rappresentante del Patrimonio Europeo della Cultura. Questa è un'occasione per compiere riflessioni ed elaborare strategie per una "valorizzazione" sostenibile, in relazione al carattere identitario e alla storia di una realtà urbana complessa, stratificata nei secoli, unica al mondo.

Il contributo intende compiere alcune considerazioni sul rinnovato valore della "conoscenza dei luoghi", fondamento critico ad ogni tipo di "operatività" sui beni culturali. Oggi l'uso di sistemi integrati di rilevamento tridimensionale tecnologicamente avanzati offre la possibilità di documentare, in tempi assai rapidi, il patrimonio culturale in ogni sua forma: dal singolo monumento, a intere porzioni di città, da realtà archeologiche fino a contesti paesaggistici o naturalistici, ottenendo correttezza geometrica e completezza di restituzione.

Si presenta, attraverso alcuni episodi nella città di Matera, tale processo metodologico della conoscenza, in grado di fornire il supporto scientifico per la comprensione della preesistenza storica, la sua valorizzazione e "comunicazione".



MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND MULTISCALE KNOWLEDGE FOR THE REGENERATION OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES

LA CONOSCENZA MULTIDISCIPLINARE E MULTISCALE PER LA RIGENERAZIONE DEI CENTRI STORICI MINORI

Maria Paola Gatti¹, Giorgio Cacciaguerra¹

¹ University of Trento, Italy
mariapaola.gatti@unitn.it, giorgio.cacciaguerra@unitn.it

Keywords: strategies of regeneration, conservation, valoration historical centres

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Historical settlements, especially minor and marginal ones, are in conditions of severe physical and environmental degradation. We have tried to identify solutions to safeguard and protect existing historical artefacts; but in the ancient minor nuclei, there remains a high state of abandonment and fragility that requires the definition of new scenarios to renew the traditional theme of "recovering historical centres". This involves relaunching a design approach aimed at analysing, understanding and reinterpreting, in a multidisciplinary and multiscale way, both the recovery of the built environment and the settlement fabric, with attention to the relationship building artefacts have with each other and with the open spaces and landscape, and the problems of underuse and/or abandonment that characterise them. With this in mind, analysis was conducted on the villages of Trentino, a region where physical and functional abandonment and modernisation require research into strategies to reinsert the smaller centres into a new vital/functional plan, thinking about the minor historical city not as an element, an island, separated from its context, but as an overall opportunity, and therefore economic, social, landscape, architectural, etc...

***Abstract** Gli insediamenti storici, soprattutto quelli minori e marginali, si trovano in condizioni di forte degrado fisico e ambientale. Si è cercato di individuare soluzioni di salvaguardia e tutela dell'esistente storico; ma nei nuclei antichi minori perdura un elevato stato di abbandono e di fragilità che impone la definizione di nuovi scenari per rinnovare la tematica tradizionale del "recupero dei centri storici", rilanciando un'impostazione progettuale tesa ad analizzare, comprendere e reinterpretare in maniera multidisciplinare e multiscale sia il recupero del contesto costruito, del tessuto insediativo con l'attenzione al rapporto tra manufatti edilizi e tra gli stessi e gli spazi aperti e il paesaggio sia i problemi di sottoutilizzo e/o abbandono che li caratterizzano. In quest'ottica sono stati analizzati i borghi del Trentino, una regione ove l'abbandono fisico e funzionale, la modernizzazione impone la ricerca di strategie per reinserire i centri minori in un nuovo circuito vitale/funzionale pensando all'insediamento storico minore non come un elemento, un'isola, separata dal suo contesto ma come occasione di complessiva, quindi economica, sociale, paesaggistica, architettonica, ecc..*



TOOLS TO PROTECT THE RURAL HERITAGE OF MOUNTAIN HUTS AND FARMSTEADS IN TROMPIA VALLEY (BRESCIA, ITALY)

STRUMENTI PER LA TUTELA DEL PATRIMONIO RURALE DI MALGHE E CASCINE DELLA VALLE TROMPIA

Andrea Ghirardi¹, Barbara Badiani¹, Barbara Scala¹, Cristina Boniotti¹

¹ University of Brescia, Italy
a.ghirardi007@unibs.it, barbara.badiani@unibs.it, barbara.scala@unibs.it,
boniotti.cristina@gmail.com

Keywords: rural heritage, internal areas, GIS mapping

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The *Alta Val Trompia* (Highest Trompia Valley) is a territory of the inner areas of Brescia Province presenting an interesting heritage of traditional buildings. Thanks to the project Valli Resilienti, co-financed by Fondazione Cariplo with the programme Attivaree, the Mountain Community of Trompia Valley chose to examine mountain huts and farmsteads. In the paper, it will be described the approach followed by University of Brescia research group, involved in the project, to study features and traditional buildings techniques in that area. These kinds of buildings have been mapped via GIS. The related database is meant to be a tool to link the information needed to allow the reuse of this heritage according to the ordinary urban planning as well as special protection procedures. The collected information will also be used to prepare the ground to enhance this heritage through the SIRBeC format of Lombardy Region.

Abstract L'alta Valle Trompia è un territorio delle aree interne della provincia di Brescia in cui è presente un interessante patrimonio edilizio storico. Nell'ambito del progetto Valli Resilienti, cofinanziato da Fondazione Cariplo con il programma intersettoriale AttivAree, la Comunità Montana di Valle Trompia ha deciso di studiare quello costituito da malghe e cascine.

Nel paper si descriverà l'approccio adottato dall'Università di Brescia, coinvolta nel progetto, nell'affrontare lo studio dei caratteri architettonici e delle tecniche costruttive tradizionali per questi manufatti.

Gli edifici sono stati mappati e, grazie a un database appositamente progettato per funzionare come strumento trasversale, si è costruito un sistema per mettere in relazione le informazioni necessarie per le procedure autorizzative legate alla pianificazione urbanistica con quelle più strettamente legate alla tutela. Le informazioni raccolte sono state utilizzate anche per la costruzione di percorsi di valorizzazione attraverso la schedatura Sirbec di Regione Lombardia.



GEOLOGICAL SMALL TOWN IN THE CILENTO GEOPARK: THE CASE STUDY OF TORTORELLA (SA)

Domenico Guida¹, Nicoletta Guida¹

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salerno, Italy
dguida@unisa.it

Keywords: geo-heritage, cultural landscape, Tortorella, Cilento Geopark

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The Geo-Small Town is a worldwide, ongoing, exciting concept and tool for local community development with significant geological heritage. Geological context is the primary element to knowledge cultural landscape, as historical building materials, settlement adaptation to geomorphological conditions and public awareness to geological hazards. Recent experiences are been applied in the Cilento Geopark, focusing on a few villages with relevant geodiversity and ongoing program for sustainable development. One of this, Tortorella village, located in the SE of the Cilento and affected by increasing depopulation, begun a collective project involving private and public financing in promotion of mid-age historical center and surrounding geological heritage. The village, build-up on and with limestone bedrock, folded in form of a wide anticlinal, is bounded northern-ward by a fascinating, narrowing canyon, over 200 meters deep and a few kilometres long (Fig. 1). Southern-ward view offers a unique visual perspective on the Southern Tyrrhenian sea and on the Aeolian island arc putting people in a Mediterranean landscape dimension (Fig. 2).



UNCOVERING OF FORGOTTEN HERITAGE IN A SMALL RURAL SEAT AS A KEY RESOURCE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT IN SLOVAKIA

Eva Kráľová¹

¹Faculty of Architecture, Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia
kralova@fa.stuba.sk

Keywords: cultural heritage, identification, local resources, sustainable development

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The paper will present the results of the cooperation between small village of Hronsek in middle Slovakia and the Faculty of Architecture focused on the question of municipality development through the use of local heritage. Presented study shows the process of identification the different parts of their cultural heritage and its evaluation from the aspect of the potential to enrich the tourist attraction offer for visitors. This procedure could serve as a model also for other communities to identify the capacity of their forgotten/unknown/unpresented heritage. This can be then used as a resource for to design a strategy of sustainable development, built on the uniqueness and local cultural diversity. Extending the offer for visitors allows also reviving traditional, but no longer used crafts and their products, to present local customs and culture. This is a promise to increase the tourist traffic and to strengthen the cultural awareness of the local community.



L'ABBAZIA DI SANTA MARIA DE OLEARIA IN COSTA D'AMALFI: UN BENE DA RISCOPRIRE E VALORIZZARE

Chiara Lambert¹, Marielva Torino², Pasqualina Sabino³, Silvia Pacifico³, Giovanni Ercolino⁴, Vincenzo Gheroldi⁵, Sara Marazzani⁶, Felice Perciante⁷

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
mclamber@unisa.it

² University of 'Suor Orsola Benincasa', Italy
marielvatorino@libero.it

³ SABAP SA-AV, Italy

⁴ Freelance, Italy
giovanni.ercolino@gmail.com

⁵ University of Bologna, Italy
gheroldi.vincenzo@virgilio.it

⁶ KOS Arteindagine, Italy

⁷ Freelance, Italy
feliceperciante@gmail.com

Keywords: Abbazia di S. Maria de Olearia, indagini multidisciplinari

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract *Il complesso rupestre di Santa Maria de Olearia, i cui spazi cultuali si articolano su tre livelli sovrapposti, ha origini leggendarie che ne collocano la fondazione alla fine del X secolo. Il sito, sede di un insediamento eremitico poi divenuto monastico nel corso dell'XI secolo, conserva elementi strutturali, cicli pittorici e testimonianze della cultura materiale che ne attestano la frequentazione ininterrotta fino alla metà del XIX secolo; ad un lungo periodo di abbandono sono seguiti interventi conservativi negli anni '90 del XX secolo. La storia millenaria di un costruito antropico che si inserisce armonicamente entro una grande cavità naturale con affaccio sul mare della Costa d'Amalfi ne fa un bene di inestimabile valore storico, storico-artistico, archeologico e paesaggistico. Da 2017 Santa Maria de Olearia è oggetto di un articolato progetto di studi, occasionato da un'attività di Alternanza Scuola-Lavoro dal titolo Monasteri rupestri in Costa d'Amalfi: metodi di indagine e tecnologie applicate all'Archeologia e alla Storia dell'Arte, in convenzione tra l'IISS Marini Gioia di Amalfi, l'Università degli Studi di Salerno – DiSPaC, la SABAP SA-AV e il Comune di Maiori. Il contributo che si propone per il Convegno STC 2019 intende illustrare i primi risultati conseguiti dal gruppo di ricerca, che si è porposta di raccordare la lettura sistematica delle fonti archivistiche, diplomatistiche, storiografiche e iconografiche relative al sito con le evidenze architettoniche, archeologiche e storico-artistiche superstiti. Si darà conto anche di un progetto di valorizzazione appena avviato: la realizzazione di un Museo virtuale, con sede in Maiori, che consentirà di superare le difficoltà di accesso al sito.*



STRATEGIES FOR SMALL TOWN CENTRES REGENERATION: PROPOSAL FOR MONDONICO VILLAGE

Laura Elisabetta Malighetti¹, Angela Colucci²

¹ Politecnico di Milano, ABC dept., Italy
laura.malighetti@polimi.it

² Politecnico di Milano, Dastu dept., Italy
angela.colucci@polimi.it

Keywords: minor historic town centres, reuse, energy retrofit

Topic: 2. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The article deals with the retrofitting of minor historic town centres in its diverse aspects offering a contribution to the debate on building within abandoned minor historic centres mainly with reference to “building on built”.

The paper describes the methods used to recognize the values to be assigned to pre-existence through the knowledge phase and the indicators, originated from the collected data’s critical elaboration, in order to hypothesize new functions compatible with the existing and capable to link the physical renovation to the territory development and the local community.

The paper illustrates the retrofitting strategies considered most appropriate to the referring context and the ways to select materials and technologies to be used in view of the intervention’s sustainability, having as reference the case study of Mondonico Village regeneration in Dorio (Italy), developed by Politecnico di Milano.

Abstract L’articolo affronta il tema del recupero dei nuclei storici minori nelle sue diverse sfaccettature e fornisce un contributo al dibattito relativo al costruire nei nuclei storici minori abbandonati e in particolare al “costruire sul costruito”.

Il paper descrive quali sono le metodologie per riconoscere i valori da assegnare alla preesistenza attraverso la fase di conoscenza e gli indicatori, che nascono dalla elaborazione critica dei dati raccolti, per ipotizzare nuove funzioni compatibili con l’esistente e capaci di legare la riqualificazione fisica all’obiettivo della valorizzazione del territorio e della comunità locale.

Nel paper vengono illustrate le strategie per il recupero ritenute più appropriate al contesto di riferimento e indicate le modalità per selezionare materiali e tecnologie da impiegare nell’ottica della sostenibilità dell’intervento facendo riferimento al caso di studio del recupero del Villaggio di Mondonico, Dorio (Italy) sviluppato dal Politecnico di Milano.



SICILIAN RURAL VILLAGES: ARCHITECTURE BETWEEN TRADITION AND RATIONALISM

BORGHI RURALI DI SICILIA: ARCHITETTURA FRA TRADIZIONE E RAZIONALISMO

Luigi Savio Margagliotta¹

¹ Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
luigisavio.margagliotta@uniroma1.it

Keywords: Rural villages, architecture, tradition, rationalism

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The rural villages, built from the first years of the Twentieth century until the 1960s, born most in the central-southern area of Italy, especially in Sicily, following the agrarian reform for the agricultural development of the South.

They represent a kind of model of miniature city, defined in the functions they housed and in the often symmetrical and regular planimetric structure, result of the Italian rationalist culture that in these villages mixes with the architectural and local building tradition.

Currently, most of the settlements appear deserted and in state of abandonment, in a scenario where nature has returned to be the only inhabitant of these places; however, they represent the living testimony of a "local rationalism" that cleverly combines the forms and the principles of Italian modernity, with frequent references to the Metaphysics of the twentieth century, to types, techniques and construction materials of the Sicilian architectural tradition.

***Abstract** I borghi rurali, edificati dai primi del Novecento sino al 1960, nascono maggiormente nella zona centro-meridionale dell'Italia, e soprattutto in Sicilia, a seguito della riforma agraria per lo sviluppo agricolo del Mezzogiorno.*

Questi rappresentano una sorta di modello di città in miniatura, conclusi nelle funzioni che ospitavano e nella struttura planimetrica spesso simmetrica e regolare, frutto della cultura razionalista italiana che in questi borghi si mescola con la tradizione edilizia e architettonica locale.

Allo stato attuale, la maggior parte degli insediamenti si mostra deserta e in stato di abbandono, in uno scenario in cui la natura è tornata ad essere l'unico abitante di questi luoghi; tuttavia, essi rappresentano la viva testimonianza di un "Razionalismo regionale" che coniuga sapientemente le forme e i principi della modernità italiana, con frequenti rimandi alla Metafisica novecentesca, a tipi, tecniche e materiali costruttivi della tradizione architettonica siciliana.



NEW STRATEGIES FOR THE SAVOCA HISTORICAL CENTER

NUOVE STRATEGIE PER IL CENTRO STORICO DI SAVOCA

Vito Martelliano¹

¹ Struttura Didattica Speciale di Architettura of Syracuse, University of Catania
martelliano@virgilio.it

Keywords: territorial governance, urban design, tourist use

Topic: 2. Knowledge of the places for the development of the territory

Abstract The historical center of Savoca is characterized by the coexistence of two opposite phenomena: on the one hand the decrease of the inhabitants below the hundred units, on the other the growth of the annual tourist presences over one hundred thousand units. The transition from the place to live to the place of tourist consumption is summarized in the relationship between residents and annual visitors of the historic center, above 1 to 1000. This paper proposes to read this metamorphosis and to identify possible urban strategies for its governance, using three reading keys - built, public spaces and landscape.

Abstract Il centro storico di Savoca (Me) è caratterizzato dalla coesistenza di due contrapposti fenomeni: da un lato la diminuzione degli abitanti ben al di sotto delle cento unità, dall'altro la crescita delle presenze turistiche annue ben oltre le centomila unità. Nel rapporto tra residenti e visitatori annuali del centro storico, ben superiore a 1 su 1000, è sintetizzata la transizione in atto da luogo dell'abitare a luogo del consumo turistico. Il paper si propone, utilizzando tre chiavi di lettura - edificato, spazi pubblici e paesaggio - di leggere questa metamorfosi e di individuare possibili strategie urbane per la sua governance.



CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SMALL HISTORICAL CENTERS. THE CASTLES OF VALLERIANA

IL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE DEI CENTRI STORICI MINORI. LE CASTELLA DELLA VALLERIANA

Alessandro Merlo¹, Gaia Lavoratti¹

¹ DIDA – Department of Architecture, University of Florence, Italy
alessandro.merlo@unifi.it, gaia.lavoratti@unifi.it

Keywords: Valleriana, cultural heritage, digital survey, architecture

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The Valleriana (Pescia, Pistoia) consists of narrow valleys; it still has a variety of heterogeneous landscapes associated with different forms of agrarian civilization that have characterized it. From XI-XIIth century were erected eleven castles, located in this context with logical reasons related to control the surrounding territory. In some cases the settlements, as well as serve as a simple military outposts, were used as a permanent residence for a local lord and their militias. From the relation that the topography has with the dynamics within the tissue between residences and special building (fortress/church, town-hall/church), construction and routes, and finally, between buildings and defenses/offensive derive urban forms easily recognizable, which still characterize the centers of Valleriana. The article proposes the results of the “Valleriana Project”, which has documented the cultural heritage of the castles in the last ten years.

Abstract *La Valleriana (Pescia, Pistoia) è costituita da un insieme di strette valli e conserva ancora oggi una varietà di paesaggi eterogenei legati alle differenti forme di civiltà agraria che l'hanno caratterizzata. A partire dai secoli XI e XII vennero erette undici “castella” collocate in questo contesto con precise logiche riferite prevalentemente a ragioni di controllo del territorio circostante. In alcuni casi i nuclei incastellati, oltre a servire da semplici avamposti militari, furono utilizzati come residenza stabile di un signore locale e delle proprie milizie. Dal rapporto che l'orografia intrattiene con le dinamiche che vengono ad instaurarsi all'interno del tessuto tra residenze ed edilizia speciale (rocca/chiesa, palazzo-comunale/chiesa), tra edilizia e percorsi e, infine, tra edilizia e apparato difensivo/offensivo, derivano forme urbane ben riconoscibili, che ancora oggi connotano i centri della Valleriana. Il contributo propone gli esiti del “Progetto Valleriana”, che negli ultimi dieci anni ha documentato il patrimonio culturale delle castella.*



REPRESENTING THE URBAN SPACE TO ENHANCE THE SMALL TOWNS OF AMALFI COAST

LA VALORIZZAZIONE DEI BORGHI COSTIERI AMALFITANI ATTRAVERSO LA RAPPRESENTAZIONE DELLO SPAZIO URBANO

Barbara Messina¹, Stefano Chiarenza²

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
bmessina@unisa.it

² San Raffaele Roma Open University, Italy
stefano.chiarenza@unisanraffaele.gov.it

Keywords: Amalfi Coast, drawing, urban space, graphic interpretation

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Representing the built space, whether it is an architecture or an urban space, means first of all learning how to grasp its innermost characteristics that, through the graphic interpretation, reveal itself in all its own evidence. In fact, the drawing allows us to focus on the represented reality, by reading aspects and relationships that are not always easy to visually interpret.

The representation is then an indispensable premise for the enhancement of built spaces that, although endowed with a strong identity, are looked at with a superficial cognitive approach, that is limited to the outer appearance of the space. Starting from these considerations, the paper intends to examine the Amalfi coastal towns through appropriate graphic elaborations. That is, thanks to a rigorous approach, we try to make evident the visual image and the concrete structure of their urban form, in all configurative aspects.

***Abstract** Rappresentare lo spazio costruito, sia esso un'architettura o uno spazio urbano, significa innanzitutto imparare a coglierne le caratteristiche più recondite che, proprio attraverso l'indagine grafica, si disvelano in tutta la propria evidenza. Conoscere grazie al disegno permette infatti di soffermarsi sulla realtà rappresentata, leggendone aspetti e relazioni non sempre facili da interpretare visivamente. La rappresentazione costituisce allora una premessa indispensabile alla valorizzazione di contesti e realtà che, pur dotati di una forte identità, restano relegati in un ambito cognitivo superficiale, ovvero limitato all'aspetto esteriore dello spazio. Partendo da tali premesse il contributo intende soffermarsi sui borghi costieri amalfitani dei quali, attraverso opportune elaborazioni grafiche definite con un approccio operativo rigoroso, si possa rendere evidente l'immagine viva e la struttura concreta della forma urbana, in tutti i suoi aspetti configurativi.*



SMALL VILLAGES: METHODS FOR KNOWLEDGE AND CONSCIOUS RECOVERY

CENTRI STORICI MINORI: METODI PER LA CONOSCENZA E LA CONSAPEVOLE VALORIZZAZIONE

Giulia Brunori¹, Michele Magazzù¹

¹ University of Roma Tre, Italy
giul.brunori@gmail.com, michele.magazzu@uniroma3.it

Keywords: abandoned villages, earthquake, methodological approach, restoration strategies, heritage

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Small and medium-sized villages in Central Italy have long been included in the national debate aimed at identifying the best strategies to prevent the settlements abandonment and depopulation of the so-called “internal areas”. The causes of the internal area’s fragility are several. Just think to the small centres of the upper Lazio region or to the upper Tronto’s valley; these areas are affected by the inhabitant’s migration towards new urban areas and by seismic events such as the earthquakes of Central Italy in 2016/17.

The contribution, through a multi-scalar approach (landscape, settlement, urban fabric, building types and constructive techniques) aims to identify the identity features of the historical centres in order to understand their structural functioning and to lay the basis for a coherent recovery, restoration and/or reconstruction projects consecutively with the settlement’s historical development.

***Abstract** I piccoli e medi centri storici dell’Italia Centrale sono da tempo inseriti nel dibattito nazionale teso all’individuazione delle migliori strategie di contrasto ai fenomeni di disagio insediativo e spopolamento delle cosiddette aree interne. Le cause di fragilità di questi territori sono molteplici. Si pensi, ad esempio, ai centri minori dell’alto Lazio o all’alta valle del Tronto, aree colpite della migrazione degli abitanti verso nuovi sistemi urbani e da eventi sismici come il terremoto dell’Italia Centrale del 2016-2017.*

Il contributo, tramite un approccio metodologico multi-scalare (paesaggio, insediamento, tessuti urbani, tipi edilizi e tecniche costruttive) opera una lettura delle stratificazioni storiche e dei processi di formazione e trasformazione dei borghi, individuandone i caratteri fondativi e identitari; ciò al fine di comprenderne il funzionamento strutturale e di porre le basi per interventi di recupero e/o di ricostruzione coerenti ed in continuità con lo sviluppo storico dell’insediamento.



KNOWLEDGE FOR PRESERVATION: THE HYPOGEUM OF PALAZZO PERROTTA IN SUCCIVO

CONOSCERE PER CONSERVARE: L'IPOGEO DI PALAZZO PERROTTA A SUCCIVO

**Luigi Mollo¹, Rosa Agliata¹, Marco Vigliotti¹, Raffaella Leone²,
Fabio Minutoli², Luis Palmero Iglesias³**

¹ University of Campania "L. Vanvitelli", Italy
luigi.mollo@unicampania.it, rosa.agliata@unicampania.it, marco.vigliotti@unicampania.it

² University of Messina, Italy
rlione@unime.it, fabminutoli@unime.it

³ Universitat Politècnica de Valencia, Spain
lpalmero@csa.upv.es

Keywords: hypogeum, restoration, subtraction architecture, historical centre, BIM

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Building constructions, particularly in small historical centres, was tightly linked to the territory. In Piana Campana e.g., materials were quarried on site so that two volumes were built at the same time, one by addition above ground, intended to accommodate people and animals, and one by subtraction underground, used for the processing and storage of agricultural products. Since the second post-war period, these spaces have been abandoned and today they are often a problem for static and environmental reasons. Their restoration would mean recovering not only the built facilities but also the productive traditions of local gastronomic excellences. Restorations should start from the knowledge of formal aspects of hypogea but also "constructive" and geological ones.

The present work aims to highlight, by means of a case study, the methodology being tested aimed to acquire knowledge for the restoration, also productive, of these assets.

Abstract Edificare, particolarmente nei centri storici minori, era un'attività intimamente legata al territorio. Nella piana campana ad esempio, i materiali venivano cavati in sito e così, contemporaneamente, si costruivano due volumi, uno per addizione fuori terra, destinato ad ospitare persone e animali, ed uno per sottrazione, interrato ed utilizzato per la lavorazione dei prodotti agricoli. A partire dal secondo dopoguerra, questi spazi sono stati abbandonati ed oggi rappresentano spesso un problema per motivi statici ed ambientali. Il loro recupero significherebbe recuperare non solo l'edificato ma anche le tradizioni produttive di eccellenze gastronomiche locali. Il recupero deve passare attraverso la conoscenza degli aspetti formali delle cavità ma anche di quelli "costruttivi" e geologici.

Il presente lavoro intende evidenziare, attraverso un caso studio, la metodologia che si sta sperimentando per la conoscenza finalizzata alla riqualificazione, anche produttiva, di questi beni.



NEW CONSTRUCTIVE ‘TRENDS’ FOR RURAL VILLAGES OF SOUTHERN ITALY: THE CASE OF BORGO PIANELLE (MATERA)

NUOVI ‘FERMENTI COSTRUTTIVI’ PER I BORGHI RURALI DEL MEZZOGIORNO ITALIANO: IL CASO DEL BORGO PIANELLE (MATERA)

Antonello Pagliuca¹, Donato Gallo¹, Pier Pasquale Trausi¹

¹University of Basilicata, Italy

antonello.pagliuca@unibas.it, donato.gallo@unibas.it, pierpasquale.trausi@unibas.it

Keywords: Knowledge, built heritage, rural architecture, constructive characterization, materials

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract In the first half of the 20th century, along with the architectural trends of the Modern Movement, in Italy there is growing attention towards the transformation of large estates, often still almost completely unhealthy (especially in Southern Italy), through reclamation processes that led to the development of small local communities. Architects and designers were therefore called to redesign new forms of rural living that could represent the most innovative architectural and construction avant-gardes of the time. Among many examples, the Borgo Pianelle (1954-58), built near the city of Matera (Basilicata), represented a typological and constructive example of how the influence of Italian construction experiments could be applied also in rural areas. The research aims to show the typological, constructive and material richness of those “minor” architectures, that constitute a heritage to be protected and enhanced to transmit to future generations the constructional capacities of ‘Modern’ Italy.

Abstract *Nella prima metà del ‘900, insieme ai fermenti architettonici del Movimento Moderno, in Italia cresce l’attenzione verso la trasformazione di ampi latifondi ancora quasi del tutto insalubri (soprattutto nel Mezzogiorno), attraverso processi di bonifica che portarono allo sviluppo di piccole comunità locali. Architetti e progettisti del tempo furono, dunque, chiamati a ridisegnare nuove forme dell’abitare rurale foriere delle più innovative avanguardie architettoniche e costruttive del tempo. Tra molti esempi, il Borgo Pianelle (1954-58), sorto vicino la città di Matera (Basilicata) rappresentò, difatti, un esempio tipologico e costruttivo di come l’influenza delle sperimentazioni di materiali e soluzioni costruttive italiane potessero trovare applicazione anche in ambiti rurali. La ricerca intende mostrare le ricchezze che contraddistinguono un patrimonio architettonico ritenuto “minore” ma che, difatto, costituiscono un bene da tutelare e valorizzare per trasmettere, alle generazioni future, l’ingegno costruttivo dell’Italia Moderna.*



A VIRTUAL ARCHIVE TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMUNICATE PLACES' COMPLEXITY

Ivana Passamani¹, Stefano Fasolini¹, Nicola Ghidinelli¹, Andrea Pasini¹

¹ University of Brescia, Italy
ivana.passamani@unibs.it, stefano.fasolini@unibs.it,
ghidinelli.nicola@gmail.com, andreapasini2290@gmail.com

Keywords: cultural heritage, stratified places, database, virtual archives, accessibility

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Gavardo, a small town located east of Brescia, is dense of natural and anthropic signs: a stratified place with different historical layers. The research aims to identify procedures to provide a progressively open source implementable database to collect, organize, georeference and communicate comparatively the totality of heterogeneous data. Anyone who needs to find and to interface documents, both each other and with the evolutive dynamics of the territory or with its cultural heritage, can easily access. Due to the digital transformation the data set, gathered through a research of material-immaterial sources and by virtual-direct surveys, can be now simultaneously available in single spaces: virtual archives. The most meaningful consequences of these tools are accessibility, dissemination and development of cultural heritage for all: the encyclopedic character that apparently could be assumed is surely overcome by the several connections and the multiple possible cross-references.



THE FORTIFIED HERITAGE OF IRPINIA: A MODEL FOR THE CULTURAL AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

Flavio Petroccione¹

¹ Superintendence ABAP of Salerno and Avellino, Italy
flaviopetroccione@hotmail.com, flavio.petroccione@beniculturali.it

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Irpinia, Castles, Tourism, Sustainable Development

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The devastating Irpinia earthquake of November 23, 1980 produced enormous damage both material and moral, but over the years it generated a collective conscience that was based on a mature awareness towards the cultural recovery of our small historical centers and of the "things" of historical-artistic-architectural and archaeological interest.

This is how the idea of enhancing the immense castle heritage was born, promoting a catalogue and an exhibition on the subject, in order to develop specific cultural activities for the knowledge not only of the numerous fortifications but also and above all of the natural and enogastronomic characteristics to offer visitors the excellent quality of the products of the earth recognized and appreciated all over the world.

In particular, the aim of the report is to formulate a proposal for an integrated development of cultural tourism in Irpinia which, if well planned and adapted to the peculiarities of the territory, represents a valid alternative to be pursued for many provinces of the Bel Paese.

***Abstract** Il devastante terremoto irpino del 23 novembre 1980 produsse enormi danni sia materiali che morali, ma generò negli anni una coscienza collettiva che si basava su una matura consapevolezza verso il recupero culturale dei nostri piccoli centri storici e delle "cose" di interesse storico-artistico-architettonico e archeologico.*

È così che è nata l'idea di valorizzare l'immenso patrimonio castellare, promuovendo un catalogo e una mostra sul tema, al fine di sviluppare specifiche attività culturali per la conoscenza non solo delle numerose fortificazioni ma anche e soprattutto delle tipicità naturali ed enogastronomiche per offrire ai visitatori l'eccellente qualità dei prodotti della terra riconosciuti ed apprezzati in tutto il mondo.

In particolare, l'obiettivo della relazione è quella di formulare una proposta per uno sviluppo integrato del turismo culturale irpino che, qualora ben programmato ed adattato alle peculiarità del territorio, rappresenti una valida alternativa da perseguire per molte province del Bel Paese.



LOCAL IDENTITY AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE DISTRICTS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

IDENTITÀ LOCALE E SVILUPPO LOCALE: METODI DI CONOSCENZA NEI LUOGHI DANNEGGIATI DAL SISMA

Enrica Petrucci¹

¹University of Camerino, School of Architecture and Design, Italy
enrica.petrucci@unicam.it

Keywords: Inland Areas, Earthquake, Knowledge, Identity, Development

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of Places for the Development of the Territory

Abstract The paper refers a research methodology aimed at the analysis of the identity characters in the areas damaged by the earthquake 2016, referring in particular to the small historical villages in the inland of the central-southern Marche Region. The complexity of this areas, already in a severe crisis before the seismic events, is analyzed, highlighted a series of issues still open. For many of these areas, destroyed or damaged by the earthquake, the Knowledge, from the single building to the landscape, can allow the creation of a significant catalogue.

This catalogue, intended as a tool of knowledge, represents a reference for the recovery of identity values and a prerequisite for the regeneration of the Communities. It is necessary to study all the properties that characterize the small Apennine villages, among which archaeological, landscape, geological-geomorphological and hydrological assets, as well as architectural heritage, characterized by traditional building systems. The research methodology is applied to a case study: the territory of Arquata del Tronto with its ancient medieval villages, damaged by seismic events that began in August 2016.

Abstract Il contributo si riferisce ad una metodologia di ricerca finalizzata all'analisi dei caratteri identitari nei luoghi danneggiati dal sisma del 2016, riferendosi in particolare ai piccoli nuclei storici localizzati nelle aree interne delle Marche centro-meridionali. La complessità delle zone interne, già in forte crisi prima degli eventi sismici, è analizzata, evidenziato una serie di questioni ancora aperte. Per molti dei luoghi distrutti o gravemente danneggiati dal sisma, la conoscenza, dal singolo manufatto al contesto paesaggistico, può consentire di sviluppare un repertorio di elementi significativi. Questo repertorio, inteso come strumento di conoscenza, rappresenta un riferimento per il recupero dei valori di identità e un prerequisito per la rigenerazione delle Comunità. Occorre valorizzare l'insieme dei beni che connotano i piccoli nuclei appenninici, fra cui beni archeologici, paesaggistici, geologico-geomorfologici e idrologici, oltre ai beni architettonici, caratterizzati da sistemi costruttivi tradizionali che si sono stratificati nel tempo. Per illustrare pienamente la metodologia di ricerca si è assunto come caso studio il territorio del comune di Arquata del Tronto, duramente colpito dagli eventi sismici che hanno preso avvio nell'agosto del 2016.



SPECIFICITY OF HISTORICAL AREAS IN THE DEFINITION OF URBAN PLANNING. THE CASE STUDY OF FORENZA (PZ)

Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi¹, Antonello Azzato²

¹ DICEM - Department of European Cultures and the Mediterranean, University of Basilicata, Italy

piergiuseppe.pontrandolfi@unibas.it

² Spatial Planner, Italy

azzato.antonello@tiscali.it

Keywords: knowledge, SDI, urban plans

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract In 1999 the Basilicata Region approved its urban planning law on the use and government of the territory, which included, among other things, the use of Territorial Information Systems (SIT) as “a fundamental cognitive reference in the definition of the Territorial planning tools and Urban Planning”. The contribution illustrates the experience conducted in the Municipality of Forenza (PZ) during the drafting of the municipal urban plan. In particular way, the work highlights the methodological approach adopted in the Town Planning Regulations, which saw the use of the SIT as an important component for the definition of an adequate discipline of the historical building heritage.

The aim of the work was to identify and evaluate the peculiarities of the existing building heritage, which make this historic center one of the most interesting in the entire region, in order to favor concrete actions of conservation and enhancement of architectural features. The GIS was intended as a tool both for the construction of cognitive apparatuses, and for the implementation of the evaluation procedures on which the design choices related to the historic center were based.



INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES FOR DOCUMENTATION, DIAGNOSIS, REPRESENTATION AND REHABILITATION OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA CULTURAL HERITAGE DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

TECNOLGIE INTEGRATE PER LA DOCUMENTAZIONE, LA DIAGNOSI, LA RAPPRESENTAZIONE E LA RIGENERAZIONE DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE DELL'EMILIA-ROMAGNA DANNEGGIATO DAL SISMA

Marcello Balzani¹, Fabiana Raco¹, Martina Suppa¹

¹ University of Ferrara, Department of Architecture, Italy
marcello.balzani@unife.it, fabiana.raco@unife.it, martina.suppa@unife.it

Keywords: survey, representation, earthquake, cultural heritage

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The increasing development of digital and key enabling technologies (KETs) for the survey and diagnostic phases allows acquiring, archiving, analysing, sharing and implementing an increased quantity of data in order to support knowledge of cultural heritage risk management, with reference to “minor” [Salerno, 2019] cultural heritage as well. The research is developed by DIAPReM and the industrial research laboratory TekneHub, Ferrara University, in collaboration with Regional Agency for Reconstruction – Earthquake 2012, the Regional Secretariat for Cultural Heritage. MiBACT ER, and Clust-ER BUILD, Emilia-Romagna high technology network. The project aims at supporting the development of an integrated digital information system of the “minor” Emilia-Romagna cultural heritage damaged by the earthquake in 2012.

Abstract Il crescente sviluppo di tecnologie digitali e abilitanti integrate a supporto delle fasi di rilievo e diagnostica consente oggi di acquisire, archiviare, analizzare, condividere e implementare un numero crescente di dati e di renderli disponibili per consolidare ed accrescere la conoscenza intorno alla gestione del rischio del patrimonio culturale, anche “minore” [Salerno, 2019]. La presente ricerca è svolta dal centro di ricerca DIAPReM e dal laboratorio di ricerca industriale TekneHub dell'Università degli Studi di Ferrara in collaborazione con l'Agenzia regionale per la Ricostruzione – Sisma 2012, la Direzione Regionale per i beni architettonici e paesaggistici dell'Emilia-Romagna e il Clast-ER BUILD della Rete Alta Tecnologia dell'Emilia-Romagna. Obiettivo dello studio è supportare la costruzione di un sistema informativo digitale integrato degli oltre mille beni culturali appartenenti ai centri storici minori dell'Emilia-Romagna danneggiati dagli eventi sismici del maggio 2012.



THE WAY OF VOLTO SANTO: A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

LA VIA DEL VOLTO SANTO: UNA STRATEGIA SOSTENIBILE DI SVILUPPO DEL TERRITORIO

Stefano Bertocci¹, Silvia La Placa¹, Marco Ricciarini¹

¹Department of Architecture–University of Florence, Italy
stefano.bertocci@unifi.it, silvia.laplaca@stud.unifi.it,
marco.ricciarini@unifi.it

Keywords: medieval Tuscan heritage, ancient itineraries and bridges, traditional architecture, digital survey.

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract To promote and recover the medieval Tuscan heritage, starting from the ancient itineraries and bridges that characterize a large part of the Lucca landscape, a project of analysis and survey was started in the Municipalities of Fabbriche di Vergemoli, Galliciano, Molazzana and Castelnuovo di Garfagnana. It is a homogeneous system of internal areas characterized by a weak and rural economy, but which is located in an environmental, landscaping and historical-archaeological context of great value. The work took advantage of the Laser Scanner 3D technology from which emerged a widespread precariousness of the conditions of the bridges analyzed. The aim is to set valid premises for the territory and its monumental heritage to obtain renewed visibility: for this reason the University of Florence, in collaboration with Federiciismo and Tuscany Region, is active in the project of a cycling tourism that connects these places in a slow and sustainable way and makes them known and usable in the most suitable way.

Abstract *Per promuovere e recuperare il patrimonio medievale toscano, a partire dagli antichi itinerari e dai ponti che caratterizzano ampia parte del paesaggio lucchese, è stato avviato un progetto di analisi e rilievo nei Comuni di Fabbriche di Vergemoli, Galliciano, Molazzana e Castelnuovo di Garfagnana. Si tratta di un sistema omogeneo di aree interne ad economia debole di carattere rurale, ma che insiste su un contesto ambientale, paesaggistico e storico-archeologico di grande pregio. Il lavoro si è avvalso della tecnologia Laser Scanner 3D da cui è emersa una diffusa precarietà delle condizioni dei ponti analizzati. Obiettivo è porre valide premesse perché il territorio e il suo patrimonio monumentale possano ottenere rinnovata visibilità: per questo l'Università di Firenze, in collaborazione con Federiciismo e Regione Toscana, è attiva nel progetto di un percorso cicloturistico che connetta in modo lento e sostenibile tali luoghi e li renda noti e fruibili nel modo più idoneo.*



THE “RURAL HOUSES” IN TORVISCOSA (UDINE; ITALY): FROM CONSTRUCTION TO ABANDONMENT

LE “CASE AGRICOLE” DI TORVISCOSA (UDINE; ITALIA): DALLA COSTRUZIONE ALL’ABBANDONO

Maria Vittoria Santi¹, Anna Frangipane¹, Giovanna Saveria Laiola¹

¹ University of Udine, Italy

mariavittoria.santi@uniud.it, anna.frangipane@uniud.it, giovannasaveria.laiola@phd.units.it

Keywords: rural houses, Torviscosa, company town, depopulation, construction history

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract In the late 30s, the important industrial group SNIA Viscosa invested huge resources in the construction of the agricultural-industrial complex of Torviscosa, addressed to the production of autarchic textile fibres, starting from the cultivation of giant cane. The complex gave work to several thousands of agricultural and factory workers, the first settled in 7 centres, scattered in the territory recently reclaimed (the agricultural Agencies), the latter in the residential settlement next to the industry, a significant example of Modern factory-town. The rural houses were built between 1937 and 1950, according to original typologies which reinterpret the stylistic features of rural Italian architecture, combining production efficiency and domesticity, ‘modern’ and traditional techniques and materials. They are now in state of degradation and partial abandonment. The paper provides, through a detailed study of the buildings, a tool for possible processes of valorisation, restoration and retrofit.

Abstract Alla fine degli anni '30, l'importante gruppo industriale SNIA Viscosa investe ingenti capitali nella realizzazione del complesso agricolo-industriale di Torviscosa, indirizzato per la produzione di fibre tessili autarchiche, a partire dalla coltivazione della canna gentile. Il complesso darà lavoro a diverse migliaia di salariati agricoli e operai, i primi insediati in 7 nuclei sparsi nel territorio oggetto recente di bonifica (le Agenzie agricole), i secondi nell'abitato prossimo all'industria, esempio significativo di città-fabbrica del Moderno. Le case agricole, realizzate tra il 1937 e il 1950, secondo tipologie originali che reinterpretano gli stilemi delle architetture rurali italiane, coniugando efficienza produttiva e domesticità, tecniche e materiali 'moderni' e tradizionali. Essi sono oggi in stato di degrado e parziale abbandono. Il contributo vuole fornire, attraverso lo studio dettagliato dei manufatti, uno strumento per possibili processi di valorizzazione, recupero e riqualificazione.



THE TUTELAGE OF MONUMENTAL EVIDENCE IN THE DRAFTING OF THE TOWN URBANISTIC PLANS FOR THE SMALL TOWNS: THE CASE OF PIETRELCINA (BN)

LA TUTELA DELLE EVIDENZE MONUMENTALI NELLA REDAZIONE DEI PIANI URBANISTICI COMUNALI PER LE PICCOLE CITTÀ: IL CASO DI PIETRELCINA (BN)

Salvatore Scognamillo¹, Claudio Scognamillo²

¹ Freelance, Italy
salvioscognamillo@hotmail.it

² University of Naples Federico II, Italy
claudio.scognamillo@unina.it

Keywords: territory, monumental evidence, urbanistic plan

Topic: 2.The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The drafting of the Town Urbanistic Plans represents a precious moment of reflection on the peculiarities of a territory, with a view to a development compatible with the historical heritage.

The study is inspired by the recent drafting of the T.U.P. of the town of Pietrelcina (BN), a reality linked primarily to the events of St. Pius, but which, alongside spiritual attractions, includes numerous and varied cultural resources.

In line with the strategic-planning action dictated by the Plan, the study deepens the fundamental phases of the analysis of the c.d. "Historical-landscape-monumental system". Starting from the study, the survey and the cartographic census of the area, the monumental evidences and the historical rural assets of the territory are examined, highlighting the relationships between the latter and the strategies of redevelopment of the urban fabric, aiming at the same time to their valorisation, protection and better usability.

***Abstract** La redazione dei Piani Urbanistici Comunali rappresenta un momento prezioso di riflessione sulle peculiarità di un territorio, nell'ottica di uno sviluppo compatibile con il patrimonio storico.*

Lo studio trae spunto dalla recente redazione del P.U.C. della cittadina di Pietrelcina (BN), realtà legata anzitutto alle vicende di S.Pio, ma che, accanto alle attrattive spirituali, annovera numerose e varieghe risorse culturali.

In linea con l'azione strategico-progettuale dettata dal Piano, lo studio approfondisce le fasi fondamentali dell'analisi del c.d. "Sistema storico-paesistico-monumentale". Partendo dallo studio, dal rilievo e dal censimento cartografico dell'area, vengono esaminate le evidenze monumentali ed i beni storico rurali del territorio evidenziando i rapporti fra questi ultimi e le strategie di riqualificazione del tessuto urbano, puntando al contempo alla loro valorizzazione, tutela e migliore fruibilità.



THE VALDICHIANA ESTATES BETWEEN OBLIVION AND ABANDONMENT

LE TENUTE DELLA VALDICHIANA TRA OBLIO E ABBANDONO

Simona Talenti¹, Annarita Teodosio¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
stalenti@unisa.it, atedosio@unisa.it

Keywords: Valdichiana, Tuscany, Stately homes, estate

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract Since the end of the 1700s, due to the changed economic conjunctures and the progressive overcoming of the sharecropping system, many stately homes in the Tuscan countryside have been transformed from hunting and leisure places to centers of agricultural production. These farmhouses are the result of a rational planning and present complex installations. They are generally articulated around a building, equipped with services and residences for the workers, facilities for the production and harvest processing. Today, if not already turned into farmhouses or prestigious relais, most of these estates are in a state of abandonment and oblivion which will progressively compromise the buildings themselves and the related landscape contexts. This paper, through the analysis of some famous cases of Valdichiana (such as La Fratta, Real Fattoria di Bettolle, Font'a Ronco, L' Amorosa), proposes a reflection on the need for a wide-ranging requalification program, able to act on the single organisms but also on the system, restoring utility and dignity to these structures, memory of a particular moment in the economic and social, as well as architectural, Valdichiana history.

Abstract Dalla fine del '700, per le mutate congiunture economiche e il progressivo superamento del sistema mezzadrile, molte dimore signorili della campagna toscana si trasformano da luoghi di caccia e ozio a centri di produzione agricola. Queste aziende appoderate sono frutto di progettazioni razionali e presentano impianti complessi, generalmente articolati attorno ad un palazzo, muniti di servizi e residenze per il personale, strutture per la produzione e la lavorazione del raccolto. Oggi, se non già trasformate in agriturismi o prestigiosi relais, la maggior parte delle tenute versa in uno stato di abbandono e oblio che compromette progressivamente i manufatti e i loro contesti paesaggistici di riferimento. Il paper, attraverso l'analisi di alcuni casi celebri della Valdichiana (La Fratta, Real Fattoria di Bettolle, Font'a Ronco, l'Amorosa), propone una riflessione sulla necessità di un programma di riqualificazione di ampio respiro, in grado di agire sui singoli organismi ma anche sul sistema, restituendo utilità e dignità a queste strutture, memoria di un particolare momento della storia economica e sociale, oltre che architettonica, della Valdichiana.



BETWEEN TRADITION AND HISTORY: THE VALORISATION OF PICCIANO, A SMALL TOWN IN THE PROVINCE OF PESCARA

Pasquale Tunzi¹

¹University “G. d’Annunzio” of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
pasquale.tunzi@unich.it

Keywords: Valorisation, Picciano, Abruzzo, Small Town

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of Places for the Development of the Territory

Abstract Coastal and mountainous settlements in the Adriatic region of Abruzzo vaunt a specific and highly recognisable cultural identity. At the same time, the intermediate landscape of hillside settlements, between the sea and the Apennines, is less defined and partially ignored. Despite the beauty of this area, its different sites and towns remain largely unknown. This territory of vineyards, olive groves and fruit orchards is populated by medieval towns that have not maintained a specific character over the years. This text looks at the small town of Picciano, situated in the province of Pescara, approximately 20 km from the coast. The town’s urban character reflects the physiognomy of activities linked to farming and animal breeding. It has been assumed as a paradigm of the many agricultural towns disseminated across the region of Abruzzo’s vast pre-Apennine territory, founded and expanded in response to the economics of land management.



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL SEISMIC CULTURES IN TUSCANY

Denise Ulivieri¹, Stefania Landi²

¹Department of Civilizations and Forms of Knowledge, University of Pisa, Italy
denise.ulivieri@unipi.it

²Department of Energy, Systems, Territory and Construction Engineering, University of Pisa, Italy
stefania.landi@ing.unipi.it

Keywords: vernacular architecture, local seismic culture, Tuscany

Topic: 2. The Knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The concept of local seismic cultures is based on a widely verified principle: among sedentary populations living in areas with a long seismic tradition, buildings are realized with special anti-seismic precautions, differing from culture to culture but all having the same objective in common: to prevent the immediate and total collapse in case of earthquake. Studies of local seismic cultures in Tuscany, a region with significant seismic activity, especially in the north-eastern Apennines (Garfagnana, Lunigiana, Mugello, Valtiberina), the central coastal area (Livorno Hills, Colline Metallifere) and to south of Mount Amiata, get to identify vernacular building techniques and materials with a function of defense against earthquakes. The resident populations are authors of their specific seismic culture which has given rise to constructive rules, which - while uncodified and unwritten - are still legible in the morphology and structural features of buildings.



THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF CASSINO: FROM THE URBAN PLANNING TO THE SETTING OF INDIVIDUAL WORKS

LA RICOSTRUZIONE POSTBELLICA DI CASSINO: DALLA PIANIFICAZIONE URBANISTICA ALLA DEFINIZIONE DI OPERE SINGOLARI

Marcello Zordan¹, Franco Fragnoli¹

¹ University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
m.zordan@unicas.it, f.fragnoli@unicas.it

Keywords: Giuseppe Nicolosi, Cassino, Italian engineering, history of construction

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract As part of the very complex event linked to the Second World War, the city of Cassino, as well as the neighboring smaller towns, has been completely destroyed either in the building stock than the infrastructures apparatus. Starting from this dramatic event, a stimulating and controversial debate arises around the themes of reconstruction in the immediately after the end of the war through the early 1960s. The reconstruction of the destroyed city and of the smaller contexts was set up on multi-levels: This includes the full restoration of the pre-existing buildings to a developing of a new stratum of infrastructures and unique works. In such work were involved names of established reputation like; Giuseppe Nicolosi, Alberto Gatti, Carlo Cestelli Guidi plus a bunch of others who will work for several years in the Cassino area.

All of this work was intended to enlighten and recall the singular story of Cassino, and at the same time looking further into the matters of innovation related to the experimentation of the Italian architecture of the twentieth century.

Abstract Nell'ambito della complessa vicenda legata alla seconda guerra mondiale, la città di Cassino viene completamente distrutta nel patrimonio edilizio e nell'apparato delle infrastrutture. A partire da questo drammatico evento s'innesca uno stimolante e controverso dibattito intorno ai temi della ricostruzione che, avviatosi immediatamente dopo la fine delle operazioni belliche, si protrarrà fino all'inizio degli anni Sessanta. La ricostruzione della città si realizza a più livelli: dal ripristino integrale, alla costruzione di nuovi tessuti edilizi e opere singolari, nella cui progettazione sono coinvolti progettisti di chiara fama come Giuseppe Nicolosi, Alberto Gatti, Carlo Cestelli Guidi ed altri che lavoreranno per diversi anni a Cassino.

La memoria proposta intende ricostruire la singolare vicenda di Cassino, approfondendo gli aspetti innovativi legati alla sperimentazione dell'architettura italiana del Novecento.



THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF “CASTELLO” IN GRAGNANO (NAPLES) ITALY, A TIMELESS HISTORY

IL BORGO MEDIEVALE DI “CASTELLO” A GRAGNANO (NAPOLI), ITALIA, UNA STORIA FUORI DAL TEMPO

Claudia Sicignano¹

¹ University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
claudia.sicignano@libero.it

Keywords: history, settlement, restoration

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract On an ancient nucleus from the Roman period the Amalfitans, in a far-sighted design and defensive project on the territorial scale that provided for several "frontiers", built the castle “Castello”. Inside it the early Christian Church of the Madonna dell'Assunta was the protagonist surrounded by a dense settlement of houses, stables and agricultural deposits. Distant kilometers from the town center and perched on a hill along the ancient road to Amalfi, which- in the first stretch- is identified with the Valle dei Mulini, today is a timeless place, not served by local public transport, without even a school of infancy and / or primary. It is a sort of settlement, urban and social "enclave" paradoxically isolated within a territory that is highly and densely built and inhabited. Only the urban layout bears witness to medieval origins and Byzantine ancestry. Complex appears to be the work of building and urban restoration of a compromised building fabric while policies are being implemented to insert the Village of “Castello” into the wider circuit of cultural and enogastronomic tourism.

Abstract *Su un antico nucleo di epoca romana gli Amalfitani, in un lungimirante disegno e progetto difensivo alla scala territoriale che prevedeva diverse “frontiere”, costruirono il Castello al cui interno dominava la Chiesa paleocristiana della Madonna dell'Assunta circondata da un fitto insediamento di case, stalle e depositi agricoli. Distanti chilometri dal centro cittadino ed arroccata su una collina lungo l'antica strada per Amalfi, che nel primo tratto si identifica con la Valle dei Mulini, oggi è un luogo fuori dal tempo, non servito dal trasporto pubblico locale, senza nemmeno una scuola dell'infanzia e/o primaria. È una sorta di “enclave” insediativa, urbana e sociale paradossalmente isolata all'interno di un territorio che è invece altamente e densamente costruito ed abitato. Solo l'impianto urbano testimonia l'origine medievale e l'ascendenza bizantina. Complesso appare il lavoro di restauro edilizio ed urbano di un tessuto edilizio compromesso mentre sono in atto politiche di inserimento del Borgo di Castello nel più ampio circuito di turismo culturale ed enogastronomico.*



THE CLAY HILLS OF CENTRAL APENNINES: A FRAGILE TERRITORY

Ottavia Aristone¹, Lucia Serafini¹

¹ University "G. d'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
aristone@unich.it, lserafini@unich.it, serafinilu@gmail.com

Keywords: central Apennines, earth houses, fragile territories, policies, rural landscape

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract As confirmed by the earthquakes of recent years, the Central Apennines is a very fragile area, with a geological and seismic risk that has certainly contributed to the interruption of the agricultural economy and pastoralism that for centuries was his luck, and accelerated consequently the abandonment of the territory.

The condition of progressive "return to nature", especially of the houses of land scattered throughout the territory, has here created a correspondence with the landscape that enhances its clayey nature and is one of its most identifying features. The use of raw earth for the construction of buildings, functional above all to the work of the fields, is so pervasive that it still marks the history and memory of the places, despite the progressive disappearance of most of them.

The present contribution aims to bring new elements of knowledge on this landscape, focusing attention on its residual traces in order to verify the possibilities and opportunities for recovery and development.



COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE LABS: ITINERANT EXPERIMENTS FOR REHABILITATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

LABORATORI DI “COLLABORATIVE KNOWLEDGE”: SPERIMENTAZIONI ITINERANTI PER IL RECUPERO E LA MANUTENZIONE DELL’AMBIENTE COSTRUITO

Maria Rita Pinto¹, Daniela Bosia², Serena Viola¹, Stefania De Medici³, Katia Fabbricatti¹, Lorenzo Savio²

¹ University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
pinto@unina.it, serena.viola@unina.it, katia.fabbricatti@unina.it

² Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy
daniela.bosia@polito.it, lorenzo.savio@polito.it

³ University of Catania, Italy
sdemedi@unict.it

Keywords: collaborative knowledge, urban landscape recovery and maintenance, heritage community, creative production

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The architectural rehabilitation project is traditionally based on a wide involvement of experts in the information-decisional process. Recent studies report the uptake of collaborative knowledge-management tools, involving researchers, businesses, public authorities, non-profit associations and citizens. These tools are the result of a critical reframing of the territorial intervention strategies, in line with the new roles assigned to the local community, according to the objectives of resilience and sustainability. The paper discusses the experience of the Collaborative Knowledge Labs promoted by a research group involving three Italian universities, focusing on the “slow territories”. The Labs are intended as “itinerant” experiments, aimed at re-empowering people and stakeholders, by rebuilding collaboration among local communities and cooperation with public authorities. The goal is to define models for adaptive management of urban areas, according to co-design and co-creation strategies.

Abstract Il progetto di recupero architettonico è tradizionalmente contraddistinto da un ampio coinvolgimento di esperti nel processo informativo-decisionale. Recenti esperienze hanno sperimentato l’adozione di strumenti collaborativi di gestione della conoscenza, basati sul coinvolgimento di ricercatori, imprese, pubbliche amministrazioni, associazioni non governative e cittadini. Questi strumenti nascono da una riformulazione critica delle strategie di intervento territoriale, in linea con i nuovi ruoli attribuiti alla comunità locale rispetto agli obiettivi di resilienza e sostenibilità. L’articolo presenta l’esperienza dei Laboratori di Conoscenza Collaborativa promossa da un gruppo di ricerca che coinvolge tre atenei italiani, con riferimento ai “territori lenti”. I Laboratori sono esperienze “itineranti”, volte al re-empowerment della popolazione e degli stakeholder, ricostituendo forme di collaborazione delle comunità locali e di interazione con le pubbliche amministrazioni. Obiettivo dei Laboratori è l’adozione di modelli di gestione adattiva degli insediamenti, secondo principi di co-progettazione e co-creazione.



THE SOURCES OF THE OFANTO RIVER: A WEALTH OF THE PAST THAT ALLOWED THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL RURAL TOWNS BETWEEN CAMPANIA AND BASILICATA

LE SORGENTI DEL FIUME OFANTO: UNA RICCHEZZA DEL PASTATO CHE HA PERMESSO LO SVILUPPO DEI PICCOLI CENTRI RURALI A CAVALLO TRA CAMPANIA E BASILICATA

Michele Carluccio¹, Antonella Roselli¹

¹ Freelance, Italy

info@michelecarluccio.it, antonella.roselli86@gmail.com

Keywords: Water, Moulins, Oasi, Hydroelectric

Topic: 2. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The use of the waters of the sources in this area has allowed the progress of agriculture. The number of mills increased with the abolition of feudalism in 1806. There were nine mills in the territory of S. Andrea. At present, only three are evident by their ruins. Traces of mills have been completely destroyed in some cases due to the various earthquakes that have hit the area or they exist only as ruins found in the territories of Pescopagano and Lioni. The Oasis of Conza includes an area of about 800 hectares, the largest wetland in the Campania. In Basilicata, the hydroelectric power plant built in 1910 within the municipality of Pescopagano, fed the factories of the neighbouring urban centres of Basilicata and Campania. The hydroelectric plants of the future will not have to employ artificial barriers due to the use of mini-hydroelectric technologies. These seem to have the possibility of spreading on a global scale. Water is the equivalent of life and a wealth to be safeguarded.

Abstract *L'utilizzo delle acque delle sorgenti in quest'area ha permesso lo sviluppo dell'agricoltura. Il numero dei mulini aumentò con l'abolizione della feudalità nel 1806. Nel territorio di S. Andrea vi erano nove mulini ad oggi solo tre sono ancora presenti in forma di rudere. Tracce di mulini in alcuni casi distrutti completamente a seguito dei vari sismi che hanno colpito quest'area o in forma di rudere si trovano anche nei territori di Pescopagano, e Lioni. L'Oasi di Conza comprende un'area di circa 800 ettari, la più estesa area umida della Campania. In Basilicata la centrale idroelettrica costruita nel 1910 nel comune di Pescopagano alimentava gli opifici dei centri urbani vicini di Basilicata e Campania. Gli impianti idroelettrici del futuro potranno fare a meno degli sbarramenti artificiali con la tecnologia del mini-idroelettrico, questa tecnologia a sembra avere una prospettiva di diffusione a scala globale. L'acqua è l'equivalente della vita, una ricchezza da salvaguardare.*



Topic 3

STRATEGIES, METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS AND DESIGNS

Proposals, strategies and designs for the regeneration and valorization of small towns, including innovative and experimental approaches, to achieve the following objectives: reversal of the demographic degrowth trend; consolidation of local identities; recovery and integrated conservation of the existing building heritage; safeguard of landscape and environment; management and mitigation of natural risks; implementation of new spaces/services and new infrastructures; controlled transformation of the socio-economic and work dynamics underway or to settle; promotion of cultural heritage through marketing, management and fruition actions, also with the use of new information technologies.

GREENWAYS AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOW-CARBON TOURISM: THE VIA SILENTE IN THE CILENTO NATIONAL PARK, THE VALLO DI DIANO AND THE ALBURNI MOUNTAINS

Giacomo Di Ruocco¹, Catello Grimaldi², Irina Di Ruocco³, Mario Passannanti⁴

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salerno (Salerno, Italy)
gdiruocco@unisa.it

² Freelance, Italy
ingcatellogrimaldi@gmail.com

³ Member of Commissions in Transport and Urban planning at Naples Order of Engineers (Naples, Italy)
irinadiruocco@gmail.com, idruocco.89@gmail.com

⁴ Freelance, Italy
m.passannanti3@studenti.unisa.it

Keywords: internal areas, sustainable development, greenway, sustainable cycle tourism, territory's protection, conservation of places, low-carbon tourism

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In order to revitalize the internal areas, the study intends to make a contribution to the enhancement of the "Cilento Interno" area, in Campania, through the proposal of a strategy of diversification of the tourism offer, sustainable cycling, which is part of the internal of the broader and more widespread strategic action of the greenways. The "Via Silente" is a ring circuit of about 600 kilometers that circumscribes the Cilento National Park, the Vallo di Di-ano and the Alburni Mountains that crosses most of the internal territories of the Cilento, characterized by naturalistic-environmental, landscape, enogastronomic peculiarities and above all from a mild climate. The objective is to intercept an alternative tourist demand, compared to the traditional one. Among the expected results there is the impact on the conservation and enhancement of places through the recovery of existing minor roads, represented for example by river embankments, sheep tracks, mule tracks, as well as by all the works connected to it such as dry-stone walls, macerines, riparian strips, etc., representative of local building traditions.



MAGNA GRAECIA ITINERARIES. THE "PARMENIDE WALK" THROUGH THE "WAY OF SALT": FROM THE POLIS OF ELEA TO MONTE SACRO "GELBISON"

ITINERARI DELLA MAGNA GRAECIA. LA "PASSEGGIATA DI PARMENIDE" ATTRAVERSO LA "VIA DEL SALE": DALLA POLIS DI ELEA AL MONTE SACRO "GELBISON"

Giacomo Di Ruocco¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Emanuela D'Andria¹, Roberta Melella²

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salerno (Salerno, Italy)
gdiruocco@unisa.it, pfiore@unisa.it, emdandria@unisa.it

² Research collaborator, Italy
roberta.melella7@gmail.com

Keywords: ecotourism, sustainable mobility, enhancement of internal areas, recovery of traditional architectures and infrastructures

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The study focuses on the enhancement of the Inner Area of Cilento, in Campania. One of the main attractions of this area is represented by the archaeological sites of Magna Graecia, Paestum and Elea (Velia), the latter known as the cradle of the Eleatic philosophical school. From the flourishing port of Elea, mentioned several times by Virgilio, the ancient "Via del Sale" runs, for the supply of this precious product to the internal countries of the Vallo di Diano, up to the iron deposits on the slopes of Gelbison Mountain. Along this route, which ran along important waterways used as transport routes, strategic urban centers arose, including Ceraso, a place also known as the destination of the so-called "Passeggiata di Parmenide". Through the valorisation of typical resources of the Cilento civilization, the strategic objective is to intercept the tourist flows coming from the Paestum and Velia sites, projecting them towards the rediscovery of places through the identification of plurithematic itineraries, triggering, in this way, entrepreneurial dynamics sustainable aimed at the re-population of these areas.

Abstract Lo studio si focalizza sulla valorizzazione dell'Area Interna del Cilento, in Campania. Uno dei principali poli attrattivi afferenti a tale area è rappresentato dai siti archeologici della Magna Graecia, Paestum ed Elea (Velia), quest'ultima nota come la culla della scuola filosofica eleatica. Dal fiorento porto di Elea, più volte citato da Virgilio, si snodava l'antica "Via del Sale", per il rifornimento di tale prezioso prodotto ai paesi interni del Vallo di Diano, fino a raggiungere i giacimenti di ferro alle pendici del Monte Gelbison. Lungo tale percorso, che costeggiava importanti corsi d'acqua utilizzati come vie di trasporto, sorsero nuclei urbani strategici, tra cui Ceraso, luogo noto anche come meta di arrivo della cosiddetta "Passeggiata di Parmenide". Attraverso la valorizzazione di risorse tipiche della civiltà cilentana, l'obiettivo strategico è quello di intercettare i flussi turistici provenienti dai siti di Paestum e Velia, proiettandoli verso la riscoperta dei luoghi attraverso la individuazione di percorsi pluritematici, innescando, in tal modo, dinamiche imprenditoriali sostenibili tese al ripopolamento di tali aree.



PLURITEMATIC ITINERARIES: FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF POMPEI AND ERCOLANO TO THE PROTOINDUSTRIAL PRESIDES OF THE AMALFITAN DUCHY

ITINERARI PLURITEMATICI: DAI SITI ARCHEOLOGICI DI POMPEI ED ERCOLANO AI PRESIDI PROTOINDUSTRIALI DEL DUCATO AMALFITANO

Enrico Sicignano¹, Giacomo Di Ruocco¹, Irina Di Ruocco²

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salerno, Salerno, Italy
e.sicignano@unisa.it, gdiruocco@unisa.it

² Member of Commissions in Transport and Urban planning at Naples Order of Engineers, Naples, Italy
irinadiruocco@gmail.com

Keywords: heritage building, strategic re-use, sustainable redevelopment, greenways

Topic: 2. the knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The geographical context of the Sorrento-Amalfi peninsula is a strategic pole in the international tourist network, with an exceptional value for the presence of multiple and heterogeneous attractors: archaeological sites, proto-industrial testimonies, naturalistic-environmental beauties, etc. The appropriate territorial development strategies envisage the necessary strategic actions for the recovery and enhancement of the demotnoantropological peculiarities that characterize marginal urban realities (ie those territorial portions between the internal areas and the coastal and metropolitan areas), mostly transit sites, until now almost excluded by the prevailing touristic itineraries. A strategic connection node, in this territorial context, is represented by the site of the Gagnano's Mills Valley, key element of interconnection between the two main attractors ('Sorrento' area and 'Amalfi' area) characterized by a strong tourist demand and from a consequent territorial and economic development.

Abstract Il contesto geografico della penisola sorrentino-amalfitana costituisce un polo strategico, nella rete turistica internazionale, dalla eccezionale valenza per la presenza di attrattori molteplici ed eterogenei: siti archeologici, testimonianze protoindustriali, bellezze naturalistico-ambientali, ecc. Le opportune strategie di sviluppo territoriale prevedono necessarie azioni strategiche di recupero e valorizzazione delle peculiarità demotnoantropologiche che caratterizzano realtà urbane marginali (ovvero quelle porzioni territoriali comprese tra le aree interne e le aree costiere e metropolitane), luoghi perlopiù di transito, sinora pressoché esclusi dai prevalenti itinerari turistici. Un nodo di collegamento strategico, in tale contesto territoriale, è rappresentato dal sito della Valle dei Mulini di Gagnano, elemento chiave di interconnessione tra i due principali poli attrattori (area 'sorrentina' ed area 'amalfitana') caratterizzati da una forte domanda turistica e da un conseguente sviluppo territoriale ed economico.



THE CULTURE OF THE CITY, A SUMMER SCHOOL IN INLAND AREAS IN THE MARCHE REGION

Antonello Alici¹, Luca Barello², Silvia Gron³, Niccolò Suraci³

¹ Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy

a.alici@staff.univpm.it

² atelier mobile, Italy

info@ateliermobile.org

³ Polytechnic of Turin, Italy

silvia.gron@polito.it, niccolo.suraci@polito.it

Keywords: inland areas, regeneration, heritage, culture, landscape

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Between 25 July and 1 August 2018 took place, in Amandola, an international and interdisciplinary summer school (<https://thecultureofthecity.wixsite.com/cultureofthecity>). The programme was built on the LIVING with EARTHQUAKES conference held in Cambridge in 24-25 October 2017, which discussed the recent earthquakes that affected the Appennine regions, causing widespread destruction and damage to cultural heritage.

This Summer School was therefore part of a wider research initiative, involving a dialogue between the Sciences (Seismic Engineering, Geotechnics, Construction, Material Sciences) and the Humanities (Philosophy, Sociology, Architecture and Urban Studies, History of Art and Architecture, Geography, and Media and Communication).

The disciplines of architecture, engineering and art history each had their own programmes, but they were come together for evening lectures, field trips, the project work, and the resulting exhibition.

The proposal is to show the results of the first edition (2018) but also the ones of the second edition (2019), discussing how didactics and interdisciplinary research on field can be tools to face the condition of inland areas and small towns.



**THE ANATOMY OF RUINS.
REWRITINGS IN THE BELICE VALLEY**

*ANATOMIA DELLE ROVINE.
RISCRITTURE NELLA VALLE DI BELICE*

Manuela Antoniciello¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
mantoniciello@unisa.it

Keywords: ruins, designs, Valle di Belice, rewritings, urban space

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The territory of the Belice valley was hit by a violent earthquake on the night between 14 and 15 January 1968 which caused the destruction of many small towns and villages in western Sicily, including in particular Gibellina and Salemi. Two very similar cities in the urban form, characterized by the presence of the Mother Church and the Castle, with steep climbs and views of the landscape, but which have known different fates after the earthquake. In fact, it is possible to define the first as a city-monument, in which the *cretto*, built by the genius of Alberto Burri,

represents the shape of the city before the destruction caused by the earthquake. On the contrary, Salemi, included in the list of the most beautiful villages in Italy, is a city-ruined, whose bare limbs have regained a new meaning in the two projects by Álvaro Siza and Roberto Collovà and Francesco Venezia. The present contribution intends to analyze the different ways in which both projects have been able to give with great value to ruins, voids, interstitial spaces and the relationship between city and landscape.

Abstract Il territorio della valle del Belice fu colpito da un violento terremoto nella notte tra il 14 e il 15 gennaio del 1968 che provocò la distruzione di molte piccole città e borghi presenti nella Sicilia occidentale, tra i quali in particolare Gibellina e Salemi. Due città molto simili nella forma urbana, caratterizzate dalla presenza della Chiesa Madre e del Castello, da ripide salite e scorci paesaggistici, ma che hanno conosciuto sorti differenti dopo il terremoto. Infatti è possibile definire la prima come una città-monumento, in cui il cretto, realizzato dal genio di Alberto Burri, rappresenta la forma della città prima della distruzione causata dal sisma. Al contrario Salemi, inserita nella lista dei borghi più belli d'Italia, è una città-rovina, le cui nude membra hanno riacquisito un nuovo senso nei due progetti ad opera di Álvaro Siza e Roberto Collovà e di Francesco Venezia. Il presente contributo intende analizzare i differenti modi con i quali entrambi i progetti hanno saputo dare con maestria valore alle rovine, ai vuoti, agli spazi interstiziali e al rapporto tra città e paesaggio.



COBURG IRON MILL HERITAGE IN REGION OF HOREHRONIE IN SLOVAKIA

Veronika Aschenbrierová¹

¹ Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Slovakia
veronika.aschen@gmail.com

Keywords: iron, industry, heritage, rural, Coburg

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The paper deals with the perspective of Horehronie in the middle of Slovakia. The subject of the interest is the former complex of the Coburg's ironworks which boosted region's economy in the 19th century. The iron production ended in the beginning of the 20th century and the valley is ever since experiencing the regression. There are some initiatives aiming to rehabilitate the local identity, to raise the awareness of the preserved values and to increase the attractiveness of the region by spreading information, and thus to reduce the trend of the demographic decline. The study is the proposal for the conservation and the revitalization of the industrial heritage together with its landscape environment. The selection of the proper function and the sensitive approach to the blast furnace ruin is the premise that this currently degraded place might become culturally and socially attractive. This can strengthen the identity of the local residents and increase the tourism in the region.



SMALL TOWNS IN LUNIGIANA BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND REGENERATION

CENTRI MINORI DELLA LUNIGIANA TRA CONOSCENZA E RIGENERAZIONE

Eleonora Chiofalo¹, Enrico Bascherini¹, Olimpia Niglio²

¹ University of Pisa, Engineering School, Destec Department, Italy
eleonorachiofalo@gmail.com, studiobascherini@gmail.com

² AIRC International Research Center, Ministry of Culture, Austria
olimpia.niglio@gmail.com

Keywords: Toscana, Lunigiana, traditions, regeneration, community

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In the last century, changes dictated by nature associated with anthropic causes, have led to the emptying and abandonment of many villages of the Italian Apennines, once flourishing territories for economics and cultural traditions, today examples of new urban archaeology. A phenomenon that has broken cultures and traditions but whose traces are still alive. However, in recent years historical and anthropological studies have been the basis of many proposals for the regeneration of these villages and the Lunigiana (Tuscany) constitutes a constructive example of good practice aimed at valorization, both material and intangible of this extraordinary cultural heritage. The contribution intends to present the research results (alternative methodological strategies for a re-appropriation of social and economic physics) of projects realized in the academic field with interesting effects and feedback on the analyzed territories.

Abstract *Nell'ultimo secolo, cambiamenti dettati dalla natura associati a cause antropiche, hanno determinato lo svuotamento e l'abbandono di tanti borghi dell'Appennino italiano, una volta floridi territori per economia e tradizioni culturali, oggi esempi di nuova archeologia urbana. Un fenomeno che ha infranto culture e tradizioni ma le cui tracce sono ancora vive. Tuttavia negli ultimi anni studi storici e antropologici sono stati alla base di molte proposte di rigenerazione di questi borghi e la Lunigiana (Toscana) costituisce esempio costruttivo di buona pratica finalizzata alla valorizzazione, sia materiale che immateriale, di questo straordinario patrimonio culturale. Il contributo intende presentare i risultati di ricerca (strategie metodologiche alternative per una riappropriazione fisica sociale ed economica) di progetti realizzati in ambito accademico con interessanti ricadute e riscontri sui territori analizzati.*



IRPINIA VILLAGES SYSTEM AS IDENTITY LINKS IN THE FLUVIAL ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

IL SISTEMA DEI BORGHI IRPINI COME NODI IDENTITARI NEI CORRIDOI ECOLOGICI FLUVIALI

Luca Battista¹, Emanuela D'Andria²

¹Freelance, Italy
archbattistaluca@gmail.com

²University of Salerno, Italy
emdandria@unisa.it

Keywords: Ecological network, river corridors, urban systems, territorial aggregations, identity nodes

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The Southern Italian Apennines small towns (including those of Irpinia), should not be considered as isolated elements or characterized by specific aspects (archeology, monuments, tradition), but as links of a territorial network. They are characterized as parts of a system in which naturalistic, landscape, rural, productive, cultural, etc. relationships are detected.

The "connection" between these settlement realities can be defined through the ecological river corridors of the Campania region and the watersheds.

In this way it is possible to combine landscape and naturalistic aspects with economic ones, making system the fruition of the corridors.

According to this approach it will be possible to enhance traditional production realities, such as agriculture, crafts, environmental tourism and, at the same time, to improve the development of the innovative ones, such as landart, sport and health, landscape architecture, in order to consolidate territorial identity and growth.

Abstract I borghi dell'Appennino Meridionale Italiano (tra cui quelli dell'Irpinia), non devono essere considerati elementi isolati o caratterizzati per aspetti specifici (archeologia, monumenti, tradizione), ma nodi di una rete territoriale. Essi si connotano come parti di un sistema nel quale si rilevano relazioni di carattere naturalistico, paesaggistico, rurale, produttivo, culturale, etc.

Il "raccordo" tra queste realtà insediative può essere definito attraverso i Corridoi ecologici fluviali della Regione Campania ed i bacini imbriferi.

In tal modo è possibile coniugare gli aspetti paesaggistici e naturalistici con quelli economici, mettendo a sistema la fruizione dei corridoi suddetti.

Secondo questo approccio si potranno valorizzare le realtà produttive tradizionali, quali l'agricoltura, l'artigianato, il turismo ambientale e, al contempo, favorire lo sviluppo di quelle innovative, quali la landart, lo sport e la salute, l'architettura del paesaggio, al fine di consolidare l'identità e la crescita territoriale.



CHALLENGES OF THE PLANNING OF SMALL TOWNS IN RELATION TO WIND POWER FARMS. STUDY IN MACAU. RN. BRAZIL

Dulce Bentes¹, Ricardo Moretti¹

¹ Rio Grande do Norte Federal University - UFRN, Brazil
dubentes@gmail.com, ufrn.moretti@gmail.com

Keywords: methodology, small towns, large projects, wind power farms, Macau

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The municipality of Macao includes a Sustainable Development Reserve, Ponta do Tubarão RDS, which is an area of environmental interest that shelters traditional communities, located in the coastal region of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, northeastern Brazil. The RDS has implemented wind farms that occupy about 13% of its territory, following a trend that has been repeated in several other municipalities of this state, which is the largest wind energy producer in the country. The article discusses the relation of the territorial management instruments of small municipalities in projects considered strategic, and the challenges of reconciliation between interests of protection of cultural and environmental heritage, face those considered of economic development. In the Brazilian federalist context, which attributes great autonomy to municipalities, an imbalance arises between the institutional and management capacity of local government and the complexity involved in large projects.



ACCESSIBILITY AND ENHANCEMENT OF ANCIENT AND SMALL VILLAGES IN ABRUZZO

Mariangela Bitondi¹

¹ University “G. d’Annunzio” of Pescara, Italy
mariangela.bitondi@gmail.com

Keywords: ancient villages, cultural heritage, network, accessibility, conservation

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Since the 1950s, the issue of historic centres has been one of the fundamental themes of urban planning. In Abruzzo, the marginalisation of the small settlements, similar in terms of urban dynamics and morphological conditions, in addition to a series of catastrophic events, has triggered a process of gradual abandonment turning some centres into open-air museums where traces of the rural-pastoral past and of the traditional way of living are still evident. For the number of villages and for their great testimonial value, this context is the ideal place in which to implement actions aimed at the setting of a network as a strategy for the revitalization of a historical and cultural heritage, making it usable by the community and ensuring its survival through the recognition of its identity. In this sense, the question of accessibility is a tool for re-reading the space, expanding its perception and recognition in a general program of enhancement and promotion of the territory.



UNIVERSALITY IN THE ANALYSIS OF URBAN SYSTEMS, FROM PROBLEM TO RESOURCE. IMPAIRMENTS AND PARITIES

Rui Braz Afonso¹, Jaime Magalhães Júnior¹

¹ Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto, Portugal
rafonso@arq.up.pt, jaimemagalhaesjunior@gmail.com

Keywords: strategies, identification and valorization, methodological proposals, urban studies, sustainability

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract This paper aims to reflect on what can be considered as common fact and what are the advantages of difference, in the city. Highlight the importance of developing a method of protection and shielding in small towns in times of growth and internationalization.

The phenomena in big cities, where, like in Barcelona, it passed from “the big village to the little circus”, the struggle waged by the city planning council against the company “Airbnb” for the limitation of the number of apartments registered on this platform, especially in the intervened neighborhoods for social housing.

Also, the area of Oporto has been the protagonist in recent article of European magazines, claiming that this city has a “toxic love with the tourists who are destroying the city”, by the surcharge they represent and by the specialization of the sailing offer.

Is it possible in a small-town to control this phenomena by the definition of the set of specificities that allow one city to obtain something not considered universal?



A METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR URBAN DESIGN IN SMALL TOWNS. AN EXPERIENCE FOR THE VALORIZATION OF BELMONTE, PORTUGAL

Rui Braz Afonso¹, Rafael Sousa Santos¹

¹ Faculty of Architecture of the University of Porto, Portugal
rafonso@arq.up.pt, rfl.ss.santos@gmail.com

Keywords: urban values, landscape, methodological instrument, urban design and valorization

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract With this paper it is intended to highlight the importance of defining a characterization methodology as an instrument for urban design in small towns, exalting the condition of knowing for the interpretation of urban values. This principle served as a basis for the approach to the Portuguese small town of Belmonte, following four research fronts: knowledge, identification and valorization, restructuring of the urban hierarchy, and rehabilitation of the public space and built environment.

For this purpose, a criterion for recording the elements was developed, allowing the construction of an interactive database - an essential tool to cross information and to interpret the conditions of interaction between the settlement and the landscape. Realizing the experimental nature of this methodological principle, it was possible to organize a proposal for an urban project, seeking to conceive new conditions for the population and the activities establishment in the urban environment of Belmonte.



MIGRANT DISPERSAL AS A STRATEGY TO TACKLE DEPOPULATION: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION

Philip Brown¹

¹ University of Salford, United Kingdom
p.brown@salford.ac.uk

Keywords: Migration, Dispersal, People, Communities, Policy

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The ‘migrant crisis’ in the European Union has had a number of impacts across a broad spectrum from the individual to the political. The movement of people to and across Europe, and indeed the world, will continue as a natural function of human responses to development, climate change, instability and globalisation to name but a few. For those countries which receive migrants, often as asylum seekers and/or as economic migrants, this mobility poses certain challenges. High numbers of migrants have tended to settle in areas of high concentration. This often results in political debates and reactions by the media becoming highly charged, welfare resources seen as under threat, employment and housing become in even greater demand, the wellbeing of individuals threatened and tensions between individuals and groups are reported as increasing. These issues are not new and the response by some countries have been to operate a policy of dispersal away from areas of concentration to other areas, often those which are depopulated in some way. This paper provides a review of the practice of dispersal with a particular focus on the United Kingdom and with specific attention to its known impacts on places which have experienced depopulation.



TOWARDS AN INDEX DEFINITION OF URBAN SEISMIC VULNERABILITY FOR ANCIENT CENTRES: A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

Federica Castiglione¹, Brunella Canonaco¹

¹ University of Calabria, Italy
federica.castiglione@unical.it, bruna.canonaco@unical.it

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Ancient Centres, Seismic Hazard, Urban Vulnerability, Methodological approach

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The paper supports the innovative concept of “urban vulnerability”, as the interrelation between urban fabrics and buildings. This vulnerability depends on many criticalities that may be related to geomorphological and seismic characteristics of settlement; to building materials and techniques; to the sequential stratifications; to the functional and structural changes; to contiguity of the constructions jointed in masonry building aggregate; to the intended use; to the morphology of the paths and open spaces. The last one, to define an “urban vulnerability”, is an important issue: the road networks and the public spaces represent escape routes, accesses for emergency vehicles and safe places for the collection of people. Through the definition of different parameters to quantify an “urban vulnerability”, an innovative index is proposed to calculate an overall vulnerability of historic centres. To do that, an expeditious and semiquantitative methodological approach is defined in this paper.



THE VALUE OF SMALL TOWNS TO THE ECONOMY AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF EUROPE

Valerie Carter¹

¹ECOVAST International - The European Council for the Village and Small Town, Sherborne, Ingleden Park Road, TENTERDEN, England
carter73@btinternet.com

Keywords: influence, evidence, heritage, economy, best-practice

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract This paper presents a picture of the work that the European Council for the Village and Small Town (ECOVAST) has been undertaking in small towns across Europe. Our purpose is to try and use the evidence that we have gathered, together with our experiences over 35 years, to influence European policy and strategy makers who are involved in setting out the parameters to guide future rural development in their own countries or across Europe. We found that there was no specific policies at European level for small towns – only rural and urban policies and in 2005 we set out to gather evidence about small towns, looking at how many there were, what were there assets in terms of both built and natural heritages and their culture. We extended our research to also look at best practice across all the countries of Europe to see what small towns doing to help themselves.



RASIGLIA: THE VALORIZATION OF A SMALL PROTOINDUSTRIAL VILLAGE

RASIGLIA: LA VALORIZZAZIONE DI UN PICCOLO BORGO PROTOINDUSTRIALE

M. Elena Castore¹

¹ Universidade de Évora, CIDEHUS (UID/HIS/00057/2019), Portugal
m.elena.castore@gmail.com

Keywords: Rasiglia, Valle del Menotre, Industrial Archaeology, Industrial Heritage, Adaptive Reuse

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Rasiglia, an ancient production center in the Valle del Menotre near to Foligno (Umbria), has recently become the object of enhancement of its rich proto-industrial and industrial heritage, coming back to a new life. Seat of fulling mills, mills, but, above all woollen mills and dyeing plants, flowered from the early Seventeenth Century, after the abandonment of production activities, from the second post-war period onwards and the earthquake of 1997, the small mountain village, characterized by the presence of a complex system of canalization works, reservoirs, small waterfalls and locks, has now become a small "pearl of industrial archeology". In this article, we propose to discuss the valorization process of Rasiglia, inserted within a broader proto-industrial district and a landscape of great value, which led to the rehabilitation of some of its ancient productive buildings and to the reuse of other abandoned buildings as housing and tourist facilities.

Abstract *Rasiglia, antico centro produttivo della Valle del Menotre nei pressi di Foligno (Umbria), è divenuta, recentemente, oggetto di interventi di valorizzazione del suo ricco patrimonio proto industriale e industriale, che le hanno ridato nuova vita. Sede di gualchiere, mulini, ma, soprattutto, lanifici e tintorie, fioriti a partire dai primi anni del Seicento, dopo l'abbandono delle attività produttive dal secondo dopoguerra in poi ed il terremoto del 1997, il piccolo borgo, caratterizzato dalla presenza di un articolato sistema di opere di canalizzazione, invasi, piccole cascate e chiuse, è divenuto oggi una piccola "perla di archeologia industriale". In questo articolo, si propone discutere il processo di valorizzazione di Rasiglia, inserita all'interno di un distretto proto industriale più ampio e di un contesto paesaggistico di grande valore, che ha portato al riuso di alcuni dei suoi antichi edifici produttivi come strutture abitative e turistiche.*



“URBINO PER BENE”: A PARTICIPATED AND SUSTAINABLE PROJECT FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CENTER

“URBINO PER BENE”: UN PROGETTO PARTECIPATO E SOSTENIBILE PER LA SALVAGUARDIA E CONSERVAZIONE DEL CENTRO STORICO

Alessandra Cattaneo¹, Laura Baratin¹

¹ Conservation and Restoration School, DiSPeA, University of Urbino Carlo Bo, Italy
alessandra.cattaneo@uniurb.it, laura.baratin@uniurb.it

Keywords: Historic centre, Participation, Safeguard, Conservation, Sustainability

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The "*Urbino per Bene*" project was born with the aim to raise awareness among tourists and citizens to have a respectful and attentive attitude towards the historical, artistic and architectural heritage of the historic center of the small city of Marche Region. Based on the principle of doing "maintenance and not restoring", best behavioral practices have been drafted and disseminated to citizens and tourists to increase their awareness of being in a context of exceptional beauty and importance to which conservation they are all called to contribute. The project and its implementation is an example of effective collaboration both between the various public institutions (Municipality, University, Ministry of Cultural Heritage) and between these and private citizens or/and associations. A sustainable model has been developed to rationalize public spending in the field of culture. Next to the training and information activities, on the basis of a conservative project, all the necessary interventions to eliminate the damage caused by acts of vandalism and negligence have been implemented.

Abstract Il progetto "*Urbino per Bene*" nasce con l'obiettivo di sensibilizzare turisti e cittadini ad avere un atteggiamento rispettoso ed attento nei confronti del patrimonio storico, artistico e architettonico del centro storico della piccola città marchigiana. Basandosi sul principio "mantenere per non restaurare" sono state redatte e divulgate ai cittadini e ai turisti delle buone pratiche comportamentali per far accrescere in loro la consapevolezza di trovarsi in un contesto di eccezionale bellezza e importanza alla cui conservazione sono tutti chiamati a contribuire. Il progetto e la sua attuazione è un esempio di collaborazione fattiva sia tra le diverse istituzioni pubbliche (Comune, Università, Ministero dei Beni Culturali) che tra queste e i cittadini privati o/e associazioni. Si è elaborato un modello sostenibile in grado di razionalizzare la spesa pubblica nel campo della cultura. Accanto quindi alle attività formative e informative sono stati messi in atto, sulla base di un progetto conservativo, tutti gli interventi necessari al fine di eliminare i danni provocati da atti di vandalismo e incuria.



LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT IN CILENTO NATIONAL PARK: THE SMALL TOWNS OF MONTE STELLA AREA BETWEEN RU- RAL ECONOMY AND TOURISM

Maria Grazia Cianci¹, Francesca Paola Mondelli¹

¹ University of Roma Tre, Italy
mariagrazia.cianci@uniroma3.it, francesca.paola.mondelli@gmail.com

Keywords: internal areas, landscape, heritage, tourism, rural economy

Topic: 3. The knowledge of places for the development of the territory

Abstract The study focuses on the Cilento national park and the consequences that the abandonment of the rural economy in favor of mass tourism are causing on the landscape. Starting from a critical analysis of the Monte Stella area, the study aims to highlight the different integration that small old towns and new modern expansions have with the landscape of the park, showing risks generated by the abandonment of the traditional rural economy in favor of improper kind of tourism.



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE CITY OF SOMERVILLE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CONTEMPORARY CITY

Silvia Cioci¹

¹ University of Roma "Sapienza", Italy
silvia.cioci@uniroma1.it

Keywords: Green Infrastructure, Resilient Systems, Multifunctional Planning

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Identifying, promoting and preserving a strategically planned Green Infrastructure network (GI) can provide ecological, economic and social benefits.

This document aspires to propose a methodology that can be used to identify and map GI elements at different spatial levels based on the concepts of ecological connectivity, multifunctionality of ecosystems and maximization of benefits both for man and for nature conservation. The research is concentrated on the scale of urban planning because, today, every city is an "experimental laboratory" of innovation of strategies to mitigate climate change. The Proposal details approach to the literature review and design process for the City of Somerville, a metropolitan area of Boston in Massachusetts (MA), USA.

The potentiality of the proposed scientific contribution is to define a methodological approach for planning and designing a GI as a multifunctional integrated planning tool for the territory.



A CONTEXT AWARE APPROACH TO ENHANCE URBAN AREAS

Felice Argenio, Francesco Colace¹, Fabio Clarizia, Marco Lombardi, Francesco Pascale, Domenico Santaniello

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
fcolace@unisa.it

Keywords: Digital Storytelling, Social Networks, Adaptive Systems, Ontologies, Mobile Applications

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs.

Abstract “No city should be too large for a man to walk out of in a morning”. This is what Cyril Connolly wrote in his book *The Unquiet Grave*, nevertheless it seems that the small urban environments are disappearing. We live in a big innovation era, with technological infrastructures characterized by a massive production of information aimed at increasing the pervasiveness of urban environments and services addressed to citizens. One of the typical observations of this scenario is the ability to elaborate and lead this huge amount of information providing services tailored to the user, for instance exploiting this information to provide e-tourism content aimed at rediscovering and enhancing small urban areas.

Within this work, appropriate models and fruition solutions have been defined that make the experience of visiting a tourist to places and attractions that are not considered mainstream more appealing. This document proposes the distinctive functionalities of narratology and storytelling technologies for the dynamic creation of experiential narratives on a semantic basis. It therefore represents a report on scenarios, implementation models and architectural and functional storytelling specifications for the dynamic generation of functional contents for the visit.

Our goal is to indicate an approach for the realization of a dynamic storytelling engine that can allow the dynamic delivery of narrative contents, not necessarily predetermined and adhering to the needs and dynamic behavior of users. In particular, it was decided to adopt an adaptive, social and mobile approach, exploiting an ontological model in order to create a dynamic digital storytelling system that is able to retrieve and process information and social content of users by providing them with a relatively personalized story. to the place they are visiting. A case study and experimental results are presented and discussed.



MONTERUSCIELLO AGRO-CITY LANDSCAPE PROJECT: STRATEGIES FOR A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUILT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

MONTERUSCIELLO AGRO-CITY LANDSCAPE PROJECT: STRATEGIE PER UNA NUOVA RELAZIONE TRA IL COSTRUITO E L'AMBIENTE

Paolo Alfano¹, Alessandra Como¹, Albina Cuomo¹, Domenico Guida¹, Luisa Smeragliuolo Perrotta¹, Lucia Terralavoro¹, Carlo Vece¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy

acom@unisa.it, acuomo@unisa.it, dguida@unisa.it, lsmeragliuolo@unisa.it,
paoloalfa@gmail.com, arch.terralavorolucia@gmail.com, cvece@unisa.it

Keywords: Landscape, Agriculture, Urban Renewal, Process, Urban poverty

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract This paper concerns the presentation of a landscape project for the Monterusciello neighborhood as specific contribution within the European project MAC (Monterusciello Agro-City). The aim is to trigger a process of urban poverty reduction, where poverty is understood both in social and economic sense and within the physical environment. Monterusciello is a neighborhood of the city of Pozzuoli, founded in the late '80s, characterized by a weak relationship with the city center and the rest of the territory. Through the creation of a new agro-urban landscape, transforming the empty and unused areas inside the neighborhood into farmland, the purpose is to bring the strong relationship between the built and typical agricultural landscape of the smaller towns in the contemporary city, finding tracks and the oldest signs of the material and immaterial landscape and, at the same time, fighting poverty in the district of Monterusciello.

Abstract Il presente contributo riguarda la presentazione di un progetto di paesaggio per il quartiere di Monterusciello, come apporto specifico all'interno del progetto europeo MAC (Monterusciello Agro-City), il cui obiettivo è innescare un processo di riduzione della povertà urbana, sia da un punto di vista socioeconomico che dell'ambiente fisico. Monterusciello è un quartiere della città di Pozzuoli, fondato alla fine degli anni '80, caratterizzato da una debole relazione con il centro città e con il resto del territorio. Attraverso la creazione di un nuovo paesaggio agro-urbano, trasformando le aree vuote ed inutilizzate interne al quartiere in terreni agricoli, si intende riportare nella città contemporanea la forte relazione tra costruito e paesaggio agrario tipica dei centri minori, ritrovando tracce e segni più antichi del paesaggio materiale e immateriale e, allo stesso tempo, combattere la povertà nel quartiere di Monterusciello.



SLOW MOBILITY INFRASTRUCTURES AS A POTENTIAL FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE INTERNAL AREAS URBAN CENTERS

Isidoro Fasolino¹, Francesca Coppola¹, Michele Grimaldi¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
i.fasolino@unisa.it, fracoppola@unisa.it, migrimaldi@unisa.it

Keywords: slow mobility, revitalization, internal areas

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Sustainable mobility is one of the central themes of national and international policies as a promoting tool of a social and economic development which respects the environment. It includes slow mobility, namely travel by vehicles and infrastructures with low speed and zero territorial and environmental impacts.

The slow movement allows users to perceive every aspect of landscape, enhancing its peculiar characteristics that escape a quick and distracted look and is becoming a protagonist of the main projectual and urban planning directions. The value is twofold: the transport, linked to workhome commuting, and the tourism, aimed at enhancing and rediscovering landscapes. The latter can be considered as a strategic connection and potential element of a policies and interventions system finalized for revitalization of particular urban centers in the country internal areas which are affected by the marginalization phenomena, depopulation and abandonment.



THE ITALIAN APPLICATION OF THE SMART VILLAGE CONCEPT

Enrico Dassori¹, Clara Vite¹

¹ University of Genova, Italy
clara.vite@arch.unige.it

Keywords: Smart Village, Innovation, Sustainable approach

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In this contribution we want to address the theme of the "Smart Village"; this term is intended as the parallel vision of the "Smart-City", that is, the small-scale implementation of the principles of sustainability, resilience and innovation. This concept is now used with greater insistence in the field of urban design in large cities. The idea of "exploiting" in an innovative way the peculiarities of small homogeneous territories in terms of climate, morphology, natural wealth and the population needs, is the basis of this new interpretation of small conglomerates, made by one or more villages. It is believed that the concept of "Smart Village", already widely applied in other European Countries, can transform the danger of depopulation and abandonment of small territorial realities, in a resource that could attract new inhabitants and users, especially tourists looking for welcoming, comfortable and human-sized places.



FUNCTIONAL ADAPTATION AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT OF PALAZZO DELL'ERARIO IN THE REHABILITATION COMPLETION OF THE OLD TOWN OF GESUALDO (AVELLINO, CAMPANIA, ITALY)

Fabio De Guglielmo¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
fduglielmo@unisa.it

Keywords: restoration, reuse, accessibility, enhancement, Irpinia

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The earthquake of November 23, 1980 caused considerable damage to Irpinia, an internal area of Campania region in Southern Italy. That's why the old town of Gesualdo, which is nowadays recognized as a scientific model of high architecture due to its layout and singular historical stratification, was largely abandoned. By starting from an analysis of this urban context, which has been partly repopulated only in the last decade, the attention is focused on the areas that are not yet rehabilitated, and in particular on one of the still unused buildings. An interesting knowledge-based proposal for the integrated restoration of the 18th-century Palazzo Dell'Erario deepens some strategic and technical aspects. Therefore a new collective use, which favors the enhancement and rediscovery of local places and products, is intended, and interesting intervention solutions, which guarantee both seismic safety and complete usability, are identified in line with the principles of conservation.



THE SECOND REINASSANCE OF URBINO. DE CARLO AND AN ORGANIC MODEL FOR THE RECOVERY OF HISTORICAL CENTERS

Francesco Tosetto¹, Marco De Nobili¹

¹ University Iuav of Venezia, Italy
francescotosetto@gmail.com, marcodn92@gmail.com

Keywords: Urbino, Giancarlo De Carlo, historical centers, model, 1968

Topic: 3. model, recovery, historical centers

Abstract The case represented by Urbino today, which took shape through the first and the second “Piano Regolatore”, designed by Giancarlo De Carlo for Urbino between 1958 and 1994, perfectly embodies the role of a methodological model for the restore of the Italian historical city centers.

De Carlo committed a large part of his life into the realization of this organic project of the City, with the intent of re-establishing a community with a glorious past; making it able to recognize again its identity in the synergistic work of an architect and an enlightened politician.

The First Plan redesigned the urban fabric, returning refounding its lost equilibrium, while the Second redesigned the safeguard limit; actualizing the defensive system, made by a medieval matrix, creating a green belt. These two interventions on a territorial scale were supported by an innovative idea of a widespread University City, designed to guarantee vital life to the new urban structure, in order to realize its new renaissance.

De Carlo’s work in Urbino explicit a process of global recovery of the Historic Center, articulated and stereoscopic, which revolves around the figure of the architect, the only actor able to recognize the disciplinary limits so much to expand them outside their field of traditional action.

The analysis of this experience makes explicit the farsightedness of a flexible *modus operandi*, through which it is possible to implement the recovery of the Italian historical centers, guaranteeing a measured revitalization; made of caesura and strong choices, sometimes authoritarian, but always carefully considered.



THE ARCHITECTURE PROJECT FOR THE SMALL TOWNS. THE STUDY CASE OF CASSANO IRPINO

IL PROGETTO DI ARCHITETTURA PER I CENTRI MINORI. IL CASO STUDIO DI CASSANO IRPINO

Felice De Silva¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
fdesilva@unisa.it

Keywords: Small towns, smart land, architecture, human life, common good

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Cassano Irpino is a small town in the province of Avellino located on a wooded hill overlooking the Alta Valle del Calore, which is the background of the last outgrowths of the Picentini mountains with the peaks of Terminio and Cervialto.

The contribution investigates, also through the narration of a design experience carried out on the theme of regeneration and enhancement of the old town of Cassano Irpino, the possible interpretative and operational use of the notion of “small town” nowadays often conceived as a residual fragment of the processes of urban development, rereading it instead as a living and structuring nucleus of an idea of smart land.

The final hypothesis is to announce a method proposal to rethink the contemporary city starting precisely from the “lesson of the small towns” enhancing, in the evolutionary dynamics underway in our time, the propulsive elements of an urban growth based on the improvement of the quality of environment of human life and the common good.

***Abstract** Cassano Irpino è un piccolo centro abitato della provincia di Avellino situato su una collina boschiva che si affaccia sull'Alta Valle del Calore, cui fanno da sfondo le ultime propaggini dei monti Picentini con le vette del Terminio e del Cervialto.*

Il contributo indaga, anche attraverso il racconto di un'esperienza progettuale svolta sul tema della rigenerazione e valorizzazione del centro storico di Cassano Irpino, il possibile utilizzo interpretativo e operativo della nozione di “centro minore”, oggi sovente concepito come un frammento residuale dei processi di sviluppo urbano, rileggendolo invece come nucleo vivo e strutturante di una possibile smart land.

L'ipotesi conclusiva è di preannunciare una proposta di metodo per ripensare la città contemporanea a partire proprio dalla “lezione dei centri minori” valorizzando, nelle dinamiche evolutive in atto nel nostro tempo, gli elementi propulsori di una crescita urbana fondata sul miglioramento della qualità dell'ambiente di vita umano e sul bene comune.



DEVELOPING FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTS WITH AGING PEOPLE TO OFFSET DEPOPULATION IN RURAL AREAS

M. Rosario del Caz Enjuto¹

¹University of Valladolid, Spain
charo@arq.uva.es

Keywords: Age Friendly Environments, Aging, Depopulation

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Population aging is one of the worrying realities facing most developed countries. It is a problem that affects both urban and rural areas alike but which proves more disturbing in the latter, given that the issue of aging is compounded by the problem of depopulation. It is a problem which public authorities and indeed society as a whole must face up to. One possibility is to develop friendly environments for the elderly. Dwellings or public buildings, streets, parks or other buildings as well as heritage spaces can all be designed, refurbished or planned with the idea of being elderly people friendly.

This work explores the possibilities and strategies to make these environments friendly in small towns in order to stabilise the existing population and attract new residents, offering attractive conditions for not only for the elderly but indeed for people of any age, given that a space which is friendly for the elderly is one that is friendly for everyone.



FROM CALABRIA TO UNICEF

Anna Di Giusto¹

¹ University of Florence, Italy
anna.digiusto@katamail.com

Keywords: Intelligation, Riace model, education, street art, empowerment

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Camini, a small town in Calabria, has become a laboratory of "intelligation": following the Riace model, migration has become an opportunity for the rebirth of this abandoned village (Sedda 2003). The basic strategy uses the assignment of housing, jobs, education, and healthcare to focus on the creation of a new community (Bennis 2009; Li Destri 2016). Thanks to Project Abroad and Eurocoop Jungi Mundu, volunteers from the all around the world contribute to realizing this project. In addition to this approach, in 2016, a new laboratory took hold in Riace: the association Casa della Poetessa was born with the aim to host many artists working with Calabrian people and refugees through workshops and performances. As the laboratory of the street artist Guerrilla Spam testified, art is a universal tool to realize an international language. One of the best results of this complex experience is the story of Kader Diabate, an unaccompanied minor who has become, after three years, a UNICEF ambassador. His story is a demonstration of the relevant process of integration promoted by the SPRAR system (Schibotto, 2012).



SMART INNER AREAS AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

AREE INTERNE SMART E STRATEGIE DI SVILUPPO TERRITORIALE

Donato Di Ludovico¹, Luana Di Lodovico¹, Federico Eugeni¹

¹ University of L'Aquila, Department of Civil, Construction-Architectural and Environmental Engineering, Italy
donato.diludovico@univaq.it, luanadilodovico@hotmail.it, federico.eugeni@graduate.univaq.it

Keywords: inner areas, strategy, smart land

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Inner Areas represent almost 60% of the Italian territory, in particular in Abruzzo there are 103 Commons included into SNAI. When the areas were established there were about 116.000 inhabitants. University of L'Aquila is working on a research about "Smart Land": a new type of territorial environment in which competitiveness and attractiveness are enhanced using public and shared politics. More specifically the study focuses on new technologies, social cohesion, spread of knowledge, creative growth, accessibility and freedom of movement, environmental viability (with particular attention on nature, history, heritage architecture and small villages), landscape quality and quality of citizen's life. The main aim of the research is studying an innovative strategy for sustainable development of inner areas, looking at the resource-based theory and trying to enhance place and time specific resources. This article will expose first results of this study with a first application on a local case study.

Abstract Le aree interne rappresentano circa il 60% del territorio nazionale, in particolare in Abruzzo ci sono 103 Comuni ricompresi nella SNAI, con una popolazione totale, al momento dell'istituzione delle aree, di circa 116.000 abitanti. L'Università dell'Aquila sta portando avanti una ricerca sulla "Smart Land", ovvero uno studio su un ambito territoriale nel quale attraverso politiche diffuse e condivise si aumenta la competitività e l'attrattività del territorio, con una attenzione particolare alle nuove tecnologie, alla coesione sociale, alla diffusione della conoscenza, alla crescita creativa, all'accessibilità e alla libertà di movimento, alla fruibilità dell'ambiente (naturale, storico-architettonico, urbano e diffuso) e alla qualità del paesaggio e della vita dei cittadini. L'obiettivo principale della ricerca è studiare un'innovativa strategia di sviluppo sostenibile per le aree interne incardinata sulla valorizzazione delle risorse place e time specific, nell'ottica della resource-based theory. L'articolo presenterà i primi risultati delle fasi di studio, con una prima applicazione ad un caso locale.



AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION OF INTERVENTIONS ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE CONSORTIUM BETWEEN SMALL TOWNS

Giuseppe Donnarumma¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Carmelo Falce²

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
gidonnarumma@unisa.it, pfiore@unisa.it

² Freelance, Italy
carmelofalce@gmail.com

Keywords: integrated approach, methodology, multicriteria, adaptation, school buildings

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In order to pursue economies of scale and ensure quality and sustainability of services, the use of associated management forms plays a central role for small towns in inland areas. The implementation of associated school services requires, in a first phase, the analysis of the school building heritage in order to verify if there is a suitable building or adaptable to accommodate users in relation to a new catchment area. In a second phase it is instead necessary to choose the most appropriate intervention strategy to adapt the selected building to the regulations in force. This choice is related to the evaluation of various aspects including the achievable seismic safety level, energy efficiency, environmental impact, initial and management costs, interference with educational activities, etc. In order to investigate the issues highlighted, in this paper a decision support methodology is proposed to compare different intervention alternatives on existing school buildings according to an integrated and multi-criteria approach. The aim is to provide a tool for Public Administrations to make conscious programmatic choices and activate processes for the associated management of services.



ACTION-RESEARCH FOR COLLABORATIVE AND EQUITABLE REGENERATION PROCESSES IN MARGINALISED AREAS

Katia Fabbiccatti¹, Stefania Oppido², Stefania Ragozino²

¹University of Naples Federico II, Italy
katia.fabbiccatti@unina.it

²CNR IRISS, Italy
s.oppido@iriss.cnr.it, s.ragozino@iriss.cnr.it

Keywords: marginalised areas, action-research, community resilience

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract This paper deals with the Action-Research as an approach to build shared strategies of regeneration in marginalised areas through the case study of Irpinia in Southern Italy. The approach has been selected to activate an effective governance aimed at community resilience able to trigger collaborative and equitable regeneration processes. The goal is to support self-recognition and self-organization of development dynamics by a collective commitment to co-planning and co-design actions. Irpinia could be an adequate case. Here, key actors have demonstrated leadership skills in civic activism in successful bottom-up initiatives focusing on local tangible and intangible heritage. Limits of these experiences are the high level of isolation of individual initiatives and the incapacity of building alliances and networks for a wider strategy to contrast marginalisation processes.

In order to solve this gap, an action arena, coherent with the selected approach, is an opportunity to settle a permanent territorial laboratory to share knowledge system and decisions for local development, and thus responsibilities for the future of the marginalised area.



RE-FUNCTIONALIZATION STRATEGIES FOR HINTERLAND HISTORIC CENTERS.

THE CASE OF THE VALLE DELL'IRNO

Isidoro Fasolino¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Maddalena Palumbo¹, Francesca Coppola¹

¹University of Salerno, Italy

i.fasolino@unisa.it, p.fiore@unisa.it, naike88@hotmail.it, fracoppola@unisa.it

Keywords: historical centers, re-functionalization, enhancement

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The aim of this research is to formulate a methodological proposal in order to define guidelines for territorial and urban planning which are aimed at the re-functionalization of the historical centers in hinterland areas.

The methodology classifies historical centers through criteria based on intrinsic characteristics (historical dating, regularity of the road network, planimetric density, presence of monumental or valuable buildings) and extrinsic characteristics (proximity to accessibility nodes, tourist and cultural attractions, natural areas of interest).

The constructed model is applied to the historical centers of the Valle dell'Irno through the analysis of previous urban planning instruments which are in force or underway. The analysis and classification of the centers have made it possible to differentiate the most suitable strategies for their valorisation.



ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS FOR THE RECOVERY AND VALORIZATION OF ABANDONED HISTORICAL SMALL TOWNS. THE CASE STUDY OF CRACO (BASILICATA REGION, SOUTHERN ITALY)

Settimio Ferlisi¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Mariangela Viceconte²

¹ DiCiv, University of Salerno
sferlisi@unisa.it, pfiore@unisa.it

² Freelance, Italy
mariangela.viceconte@gmail.com

Keywords: landslides, monitoring, recovery, valorization, small towns, Craco, Basilicata region

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The Italian territory is studded with numerous small towns of significant historical and architectural interest, some of which are affected by a state of total or partial abandonment due to different reasons. With reference to the abandonment caused by landslides, this paper focuses on the case study of Craco (Basilicata region, southern Italy) whose households were relocated as a consequence of the landslides occurred between 1959 and 1972. The main scope is to propose a method (which takes into account the continuous monitoring of superficial and deep displacements) and interventions (according to the principles of integrated conservation and considering the “*genius loci*”) which can be applied also to other contexts analogous to the case study at hand and which, therefore, can represent useful tools for policy makers involved in the processes of use and enhancement of the territory in a perspective of sustainable and resilient regeneration.

*Abstract Il territorio italiano è costellato di numerosi borghi di notevole interesse storico e architettonico, alcune dei quali sono interessati da uno stato di abbandono totale o parziale dovuto a motivi diversi. Con riferimento all’abbandono causato dalle frane, il presente lavoro si focalizza sul caso studio di Craco (Basilicata, Italia meridionale) il cui abitato è stato delocalizzato a seguito di frane occorse tra il 1959 e il 1972. L’obiettivo principale è proporre un metodo (che tiene conto del monitoraggio di spostamenti superficiali e profondi) e degli interventi (secondo i principi di conservazione integrata e considerando il “*genius loci*”) che possano essere applicati anche ad altri contesti analoghi al caso studio in esame e che, pertanto, possano rappresentare strumenti utili alle autorità e ai decisori coinvolti nei processi di uso e valorizzazione del territorio in un’ottica di rigenerazione sostenibile e resiliente.*



LA TRASFORMAZIONE DEL PAESAGGIO URBANO NEL RISPETTO DEL “CARATTERE ESSENZIALE”: STRATEGIE COMPOSITIVE PER IL RECUPERO DI SAVOCA (ME)

Emanuele Fidone¹, Fabio Guarrera¹

¹ Struttura Didattica Speciale di Architettura di Siracusa, University of Catania, Italy
efidone@unict.it, arch.fabioguarrera@gmail.com

Keywords: ruin, environmental character, morphology, urban design

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and projects

Abstract With this contribution we intend to present the projects of an educational exercise, developed in the course of Architectural and Urban Composition (Prof. Emanuele Fidone, architect Fabio Guarrera), whose object was the redevelopment of some areas of the historical center of Savoca. Starting from a preliminary assessment of the character and identity of the place, the students of the 3rd year of the Master's Degree in Architecture analyzed some ruined spaces and identified architectural and urban redevelopment projects.

The exercise, focused in the five ancient districts of Savoca, consisted in rewriting small buildings and urban areas, respecting the morphological dimensional and landscape features of the site.

The work on the ruins, sometimes completely regenerated, and other times respected and preserved in their "memory" condition, was an opportunity to study the morphology of building types in urban contexts of ancient centers.

***Abstract** Con questo contributo intendiamo presentare gli esiti progettuali di un esercizio didattico, sviluppato all'interno del Corso di Composizione Architettonica e Urbana (prof. arch. Emanuele Fidone, coll. arch. Fabio Guarrera), che ha avuto per oggetto la riqualificazione di alcuni ambiti del centro storico di Savoca (Me).*

Partendo da una preventiva valutazione del carattere e dell'identità del luogo, gli studenti del corso del 3° anno della laurea magistrale in Architettura hanno analizzato alcuni spazi in rovina e individuato temi progettuali di riqualificazione architettonica e urbana.

Lo scopo dell'esercizio, focalizzato nei cinque antichi quartieri della cittadina peloritana, è stato quello della riscrittura di piccoli edifici e ambiti urbani limitrofi, nel rispetto del mantenimento dei caratteri morfologici, dimensionali e paesaggistici del sito.

Il lavoro sulla rovina, a volte completamente rigenerata, altre volte rispettata e conservata nella propria condizione di "memoria", si è rivelata l'occasione per ampliare l'orizzonte didattico sullo studio della morfologia dei tipi edilizi nei contesti urbani dei centri antichi.



AN INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR THE VALORIZATION OF BUILDING, LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SMALL TOWNS IN INLAND AREAS

Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Emanuela D'Andria¹, Giuseppe Donnarumma¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy

pfiore@unisa.it, emdandria@unisa.it, giusdonnarumma@gmail.com

Keywords: Small towns, International charter, valorization, landscape heritage, cultural heritage

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The building, landscape and cultural heritage in the small towns of inland areas, in all the Countries of the world, represents a resource of significant interest and has an equal dignity with the assets present in the big cities. Unfortunately, the phenomenon of depopulation, due to social, economic and cultural dynamics of contemporary society, is causing an impoverishment of the tangible and intangible goods of these settlements. Therefore, the goal of this work is to propose a charter of intent that can define some guidelines with the aim of mitigating the aforementioned phenomenon and avoiding the risk of deleting entire geographical areas from the active presence of the inhabitants, real guardians of the territory. A document to be shared and then subjected to the ratification of Unesco, considering that the building, landscape and cultural heritage of the internal areas represents a resource that belongs to all individuals and is the expression of the diversity of societies through history.

The paper will outline the principles, goals, methods and tools to valorize the authentic features of the past civilization that connote an identity of the places, promoting the permanence of the inhabitants, who are the main actors in the conservation of knowledge and in the actions of growth and development.



SURVEY AND VALORIZATION OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRES GAMIFICATION AND STRUCTURE FROM MOTION

Michela Cigola¹, Teresa Della Corte², Francesco Fontanella¹, Arturo Gallozzi¹, Silvia Gargaro¹, Mario Molinara¹, Ramona Quattrini³, Luca J. Senatore⁴, Rodolfo Maria Strollo⁵

¹ University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy
cigola@unicas.it, fontanella@unicas.it, gallozzi@unicas.it, silvia.gargaro@unicas.it,
molinara@unicas.it

² University "Federico II" of Naples, Italy
teresa.dellacorte@unina.it

³ Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy
r.quattrini@univpm.it

⁴ Sapienza University of Roma, Italy
luca.senatore@uniroma1.it

⁵ Tor Vergata University of Roma, Italy
strollo@uniroma2.it

Keywords: gamification, structure from motion, HeGo, survey, historical centres

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The study presents a project aimed at the knowledge and enhancement of minor historical centers, based on a scientific survey integrated system, developed with typical gamification procedures. The implemented methodology, experimented in the small and ancient historical center of the Municipality of Atina in Lower Lazio, exploits the potential of acquisition structure from motion. Basic elements of the system, developed by the research group, are the HeGo App, the user/player interface, and the "Totem/Target" (national patent object) strategically placed in fixed positions within the urban fabric, which will allow a restitution of the scientifically validated context. Therefore the expected direct involvement of tourists/users in the image acquisition process, with a view to gamification, proposes an innovative and user-friendly procedure in the articulated use of new information technologies, stimulating knowledge and enhancement of sites.



SEWING A SMALL TOWN: AN INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE SUMMER SCHOOL TO REFLECT ON NEW STRATEGIES OF CONSCIOUS INTERVENTION OF RECOVERY AND VALORIZATION

SEWING A SMALL TOWN: UNA SCUOLA ESTIVA DI ARCHITETTURA PER NUOVE STRATEGIE DI RIUSO E VALORIZZAZIONE

Cinzia Gavello¹

¹ Polytechnic of Turin, Italy

cinzia.gavello@polito.it

Keywords: Sewing a small town, Historical center, architecture summer school, Gassino Torinese, Hilltowns

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The study presents a project aimed at the knowledge and enhancement of minor historical centers, based on a scientific survey integrated system, developed with typical gamification procedures. The implemented methodology, experimented in the small and ancient historical center of the Municipality of Atina in Lower Lazio, exploits the potential of acquisition structure from motion. Basic elements of the system, developed by the research group, are the HeGo App, the user/player interface, and the "Totem/Target" (national patent object) strategically placed in fixed positions within the urban fabric, which will allow a restitution of the scientifically validated context. Therefore the expected direct involvement of tourists/users in the image acquisition process, with a view to gamification, proposes an innovative and user-friendly procedure in the articulated use of new information technologies, stimulating knowledge and enhancement of sites.

Abstract *La summer school internazionale di architettura Sewing a small town, svoltasi a Gassino Torinese a partire dalla sua prima edizione nel luglio del 2015, ha avuto l'obiettivo di esplorare le dinamiche legate ad un piccolo centro storico in graduale spopolamento, al fine di elaborare strategie innovative per un progetto di riqualificazione consapevole dell'intero territorio. In particolare l'obiettivo posto dalla terza edizione della scuola estiva, Hilltowns and culture of landscape, è stato comprendere e analizzare le problematiche legate alla riqualificazione e alla valorizzazione delle due frazioni del Comune di Gassino Torinese, ovvero Bussolino e Bardassano. L'obiettivo di questo saggio è mettere in luce gli esiti di Sewing a small town, una scuola estiva intesa come un vero e proprio laboratorio di produzione di idee e scenari, utile per ripensare i temi della riprogettazione dei piccoli centri urbani collinari, con l'obiettivo di stimolare una serie di riflessioni relative alle modalità di gestione e di riutilizzo di un patrimonio edilizio, per risolvere le problematiche legate al progressivo abbandono dei centri storici.*



MULTISCALE ANALYSIS OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES AND PLANNING OF URBAN REGENERATION INTERVENTIONS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF HERITAGE BIM AND GIS TOOLS AND PLATFORMS

Elena Gigliarelli¹, Raffaele Pontrandolfi², Filippo Calcerano¹

¹ ITABC Institute for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage
of CNR National Research Council of Italy
elena.gigliarelli@cnr.it, filippo.calcerano@cnr.it

² Roma Tre University, Italy
raffaele.pontrandolfi@uniroma3.it

Keywords: Digital Technologies, Historic Urban Regeneration, Traditional Building Heritage, Accessibility, SMART Village

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The paper deals with the topic of the regeneration of minor building stock in the context of small Italian historical centres, through the use of ICT (Information and Communications Technology) methodologies and tools for the management and development of sustainable intervention strategies. The problems of accessibility and urban decay were at the core of the following project proposals, aimed at recovering public spaces and implementing new logistic services and infrastructures in Ardena, a medieval village in the south of Rome. A methodological approach based on multiscalarity, has allowed the development of a holistic and integrated information model through the interoperability of BIM and GIS tools, aimed at defining strategies for sustainable recovery of the city by reinforcing its resilience and improving its accessibility.



MUSIC AND MEMORY FOR THE FUTURE OF MONTAGANO

Paolo Girardelli¹

¹ Boğaziçi (Bosphorus) University, Turkey
girardel@boun.edu.tr

Keywords: Molise, urban history, urban revitalization, Montagano, heritage and future, Antonio Janigro (1918-1989)

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Montagano is a hilltop town of 1100 inhabitants near Campobasso, the administrative capital of Molise. Though lacking famous landmarks, it is well preserved in its medieval core and the later expansion along a watershed spine (the Corso). The town also has an implicit memory value linked to the Janigro family, based here since the 16th century, and engaged in the modernization of agricultural production and infrastructures since the early 19th. One branch of the family especially engaged in music, with world famous cellist and conductor Antonio Janigro (1918-1989) as its foremost representative. Drawing on connections with his descendants, and on the interest expressed by internationally renown musicians, a revitalization project for Montagano starts with the idea of adapting a late 18th century mansion in the Corso, and the adjacent chapel of Santa Filomena, as premises for a yearly music masterclass and festival, dedicated to the memory of Antonio Janigro.



COUNTRIES, RURALITY, NATURE: A STRATEGY FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE MATESE INNER AREA

Antonella Golino¹, Rossano Pazzagli²

¹ Centro di Ricerca per le Aree Interne e gli Appennini of the University of Molise, Italy
antonella.golino@unimol.it, rossano.pazzagli@unimol.it

Keywords: inner areas, territorial rebirth, countries, Matese

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Inner areas pose a great national question, territories with demographic problems but strongly polycentric and with a widespread historical-territorial heritage, which in some cases show perspectives of recovery/revamping such as to be encouraged and be taken as a model to follow (Marchetti, Panunzi, Pazzagli, 2017).

The aim of the work is to illustrate a project of territorial rebirth by some small municipalities of Matese in Molise, which from below and thanks to their administrative role, have worked in synergy and with a view to local regeneration (of both the economy and the communities) overcoming the differences and developing a strategy for the development of its area within the SNAI (National Strategy for Inner Areas).

To combat depopulation and start concrete actions of territorial rebirth, the strategy focuses on essential services (health, education, mobility). On the methodological level, the basic idea is to start from the bottom, heeding the voices of the territory and closing the drawers: not projects but people!



QUARRIES AND VILLAGES: STRATEGIES FOR RECOVERY

Catello Grimaldi¹, Carmelo Falce²

¹Freelance, Castel San Giorgio, Italy
ingcatellogrimaldi@gmail.com

²Freelance, Italy
carmelofalce@gmail.com

Keywords: Cave archipelago, Naturalistic engineering, recreational spaces, solar capture, soil reconstitution

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The removal of material from quarries causes a significant visual impact and constitutes 'wounds' in the territory, like an 'archipelago' seen by satellite, which must be eliminated with appropriate environmental recovery measures studied on a case-by-case basis. The objectives of the study concern the identification of the degradation of the quarries; identify an intervention methodology for each individual quarry, with the aid of naturalistic engineering techniques that mitigate impacts. The types of environmental recovery interventions have as their purpose the bringing back the 'upset' environment to a state that refers to the one prior to the extractive activity, or the improvement of the overall environmental context involving also the surrounding territories, also characterized by the presence of villages to be upgraded. The types of recovery can have as a result: forestation including the creation of protected naturalistic areas with the 'reconstitution' of the soil; Enhancement for rational agricultural purposes; the destination for social, recreational and sporting purposes of the 'upset' places, interconnecting them with the neighboring villages; accommodation for solar collection.

***Abstract** La sottrazione di materiale dalle cave provoca un notevole impatto visivo e costituisce 'ferite' nel territorio, come un 'arcipelago' visto da satellite, che devono essere eliminate con appropriati interventi di recupero ambientale studiati caso per caso. Gli obiettivi dello studio riguardano l'individuazione del degrado delle cave; individuare una metodologia di intervento per ogni singola cava, con l'ausilio di tecniche di ingegneria naturalistica che mitigano gli impatti. Le tipologie di intervento di recupero ambientale hanno per finalità il riportare l'ambiente 'sconvolto' ad uno stato che si richiama a quello precedente all'attività estrattiva, oppure il miglioramento del contesto ambientale complessivo coinvolgendo anche i territori circostanti, caratterizzati anche dalla presenza di borghi da rivalorizzare. I tipi di recupero possono avere per risultato: la forestazione inclusa la realizzazione di aree naturalistiche protette con la 'ricostituzione' del suolo; la valorizzazione per scopi agricoli razionali; la destinazione a scopi sociali, ricreativi e sportivi dei luoghi 'sconvolti', interconnettendoli con i borghi limitrofi; la sistemazione per la captazione solare.*



A SPATIAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE KNOWLEDGE AND VALORIZATION OF THE RELIGIOUS ITINERARY OF THE VERGINIAN FATHERS

UNO SPATIAL DECISION SUPPPORT SYSTEM PER LA CONOSCENZA E VALORIZZAZIONE DELL'ITINERARIO RELIGIOSO DEI PADRI VERGINIANI

Michele Grimaldi¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹, Emanuela D'Andria¹, Anna Landi¹

¹University of Salerno, Italy

migrimaldi@unisa.it, pfiore@unisa.it, emdandria@unisa.it, unda@hotmail.it

Keywords: GIS, valorization, religious itinerary, Verginian Fathers

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In Italia gli edifici di culto hanno avuto ed hanno un ruolo distintivo nell'identità dei luoghi, orientando l'organizzazione territoriale in maniera incisiva. I complessi religiosi sono custodi di gran parte del patrimonio storico-artistico e rappresentano un tassello di primissimo piano nel mosaico dei beni culturali.

L'itinerario religioso del cammino dei Padri Verginiani ricostruisce la millenaria storia della Congregazione nata nel XII secolo secondo i dettami di San Guglielmo da Vercelli.

Partendo dallo studio dell'abbazia benedettina di Montevergine è stato creato un itinerario storico religioso, elaborando il materiale rinvenuto attraverso un accurato studio archivistico-bibliografico, sitografico e di atti presenti presso gli uffici tecnici comunali. Dalla disseminazione sopra cennata è emersa l'esistenza di 163 insediamenti verginiani, tre dei quali non individuabili geograficamente.

A partire dallo studio svolto, al fine di mettere a valore i dati conoscitivi acquisiti, è stato costruito uno Spatial decision Support System in ambiente GIS open source con il seguente duplice l'obiettivo:

Analizzare le relazioni spaziali e funzionali degli edifici censiti con il contesto in cui sono inseriti, al fine di ricostruire un itinerario che li metta in connessione, utilizzando la metafora del grafo;

Costruire un webgis in grado di veicolare la conoscenza del patrimonio edilizio al fine di estendere il campione di indagine e supportare politiche di valorizzazione delle aree interne in cui gli itinerari si materializzano.

L'applicazione ha messo in luce che coniugare analisi conoscitive del patrimonio storico artistico con tecniche di analisi spaziale, attraverso l'ausilio di software gis, sia una idonea pratica per produrre conoscenza e supportare decisioni in chiave turistica.



THE REUSE OF OLD TEXTILE MILL FOR A LIBRARY

IL RIUSO DELLA VECCHIA FILANDA PER UNO SPAZIO-BIBLIOTECA

Valentina Guagliardi¹

¹ University of Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende (CS), Italy
valentina.guagliardi@virgilio.it

Keywords: library, textile mill, Colle Triglio, Cosenza, building heritage and technique

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Towards the end of the 16th century Cosenza expands to the right of the Crati; the first settlement rises close to the river at the slopes of Colle Triglio, connoting itself over time with the typical characteristics of the basic building of the local tradition. Different is the situation upstream where palatial buildings are located along the roads. Dominate the Hill, among others, Palazzo Arnone and Villa Rendano, with an adjoining factory, known locally as "la filanda".

The possible reuse of the Filanda, now inadequate residence, as a neighborhood library, would remain in continuity with the interventions already carried out on the organisms that qualify the hill, Palazzo Arnone, home of the National Gallery, and Villa Rendano, home of the Giuliani Foundation, within the framework the enhancement of a significant urban area of the historic city.

The analysis of the environmental system of the building organism reveals the possibility of a functional adaptation aimed at creating a library space respecting its architectural and constructive characteristics and its historical value.

Abstract Verso la fine del XVI sec Cosenza si espande in destra del Crati; il primo insediamento sorge a ridosso del fiume alle pendici di Colle Triglio connotandosi nel tempo con i caratteri tipici dell'edilizia di base propria della tradizione locale. Differente è la situazione a monte dove si attestano edifici a carattere palaziale localizzati lungo le direttrici stradali. Dominano il colle, tra gli altri, Palazzo Arnone e Villa Rendano, con annesso opificio, noto in città come "la filanda".

Il possibile riuso della Filanda, oggi inadeguata residenza, come biblioteca di quartiere, si porrebbe in continuità con gli interventi già realizzati sugli organismi che qualificano il colle, Palazzo Arnone, sede della Pinacoteca Nazionale, e Villa Rendano, sede della Fondazione Giuliani, nel quadro della valorizzazione di un significativo comparto urbano della città storica.

Dall'analisi del sistema ambientale dell'organismo edilizio emerge la possibilità di un adeguamento funzionale finalizzato alla realizzazione di uno spazio-sistema biblioteca nel rispetto dei suoi caratteri architettonici e costruttivi e della sua valenza storica.



NETWORK OF SMALL TOWNS. THEMES AND PROJECTS IN THE TERRITORY OF TINDARI

Renzo Lecardane¹, Paola La Scala²

¹ Department of Architecture, University of Palermo, Italy
renzo.lecardane@unipa.it, renzo.lecardane@gmail.com

² LabCity Architecture Research Group, Department of Architecture, University of Palermo, Italy
paola.lascalas@unipa.it

Keywords: action research, architectural design, territory enhancement, natural resource, network

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The protection of natural and cultural resources in small towns is a topic of growing interest within the European context and aims to enhance the local heritage toward an interaction consciously balanced between human activities.

The project *Tindari 2030: Natural emotion* led by the research group *LabCity Architecture* aims to indicate and enhance the territory of Tindari with regard to its natural, cultural and religious resources, such as the Sanctuary of the Black Madonna, an archaeological site (396 BC), the sandy naturalistic system of the 'Laghetti di Marinello', the 'Coda di Volpe' trail, which is the remaining part of the 'Via Francigena Palermo-Messina per la marina'.

This project introduces a few considerations of action research carried out in scientific support of the 'project of excellence' *I.ti.n.da.ri*, funded over the two-year period 2015-2017 by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage MiBAC, for the design and creation of itineraries geared towards the enhancement of naturalistic tourism.

Abstract La tutela delle risorse naturali e culturali dei centri minori è un tema di interesse crescente nel contesto europeo e mira alla valorizzazione del patrimonio territoriale nell'ottica di un equilibrio consapevole di interazione esistente tra le attività umane.

Il lavoro Tindari 2030: Natural emotion, svolto dal gruppo di ricerca LabCity Architecture, mira ad evidenziare e valorizzare le risorse naturali, culturali e religiose del territorio di Tindari facendo leva sulle risorse esistenti: il Santuario della Madonna Nera, il sito archeologico (396 a.C.), la Riserva Naturale Orientata Laghetti di Marinello, il sentiero Coda di Volpe, stralcio residuo della Via Francigena "Palermo-Messina per la marina".

Tale progetto presenta alcune riflessioni di ricerca-azione condotta a sostegno scientifico del "progetto di eccellenza" I.ti.n.da.ri, finanziato nel biennio 2015-2017 dal Ministero dei beni Culturali MiBAC, per la progettazione e la realizzazione di itinerari per la valorizzazione del turismo naturalistico.



A VILLAGES NETWORK ALONG THE VIA FRANCIGENA NEL SUD FOR THE VALORIZATION OF THE TERRITORY: THE CASE OF RIARDO IN THE “ALTO CASERTANO”

Enrica Leccisi¹, Laura Ponzo²

¹ Università telematica Pegaso, Italy
enrica.leccisi@unipegaso.it

² University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
lauraponzo89@gmail.com

Keywords: Slow Tourism, Local Identity, Network of Small Villages, Territorial Strategy, Via Francigena Nel Sud

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In Italy there are about 5,500 municipalities with less than 5,000 inhabitants, which are becoming depopulated due to lack of job opportunities. One of the solutions to the abandonment and impoverishment of the territory can be slow tourism, promoting human capital and cultural heritage. This study proposes the creation of a network of small villages, where territory and local identity represent a competitive value difficult to reproduce, developing a territorial strategy that encourages public action to safeguard sites and prepare necessary infrastructures and interconnections as well as private action for economic investments and reviving traditions. A network is proposed in the area among the castles of the Alto Casertano along the road Via Francigena del Sud: a route of about 50 km, which can be travelled by car, public transport, bicycle, or on foot, which connects 12 municipalities that can accommodate, serve and entertain at least 150 tourists, for weekend or weekly stays.



ITALIAN SMALL VILLAGES: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF ON-GOING STRATEGIES FOR REVITALIZING A FRAGILE HERITAGE

Adriana Galderisi¹, Giada Limongi¹

¹ University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Italy
adriana.galderisi@unicampania.it, Giada.limongi@unicampania.it

Keywords: inner areas, depopulation, vulnerability, development policies, risk management

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The depopulation of small villages in Italy is often due not only to socio-economic factors but also to the occurring of hazardous events that, very often, contributed to accelerate the depopulation process, leading sometimes to the total abandonment of inner areas. In Italy, a process addressed to guide and sustain communities living in inner areas in setting up new development perspectives aimed to increase the well-being of citizens and the employment opportunities and to consequently slow down causes and dynamics of abandonment, has been started in 2012. A key step along this process was the approval of the National Strategy for Inner Areas (SNAI) in 2014. This paper, grounding on the analysis of two case studies selected among the pilot areas singled out by the SNAI, explores the role of socio-economic causes as well as of geomorphological and environmental factors in the abandonment of Italian small villages, shedding light on the persisting lack of multidimensional approaches to development policies. Such a lack might lead, once again, to marginalize the issue of risk prevention and mitigation, which represents, on the opposite, a precondition for the sustainable development of fragile territories.



HISTORICAL BUILDING: SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK OF CAUSES, EFFECTS, CORRECTIVE MEASURES

IL COSTRUITO STORICO: QUADRO SINOTTICO DI CAUSE, EFFETTI, MISURE CORRETTIVE

Raffaella Lione¹, Fabio Minutoli¹, Luigi Mollo², Rosa Agliata²

¹ University of Messina, Italy
raffaella.lione@unime.it, fabminutoli@unime.it

² Università della Campania “L. Vanvitelli”, Italy
luigi.mollo@unicampania.it, rosa.agliata@unicampania.it

Keywords: historical centres, design process, conservation

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The situation of small Italian historical centres is notoriously critical, except for some rare virtuous cases; in fact, most of these "jewels" are in deplorable conditions, with no future prospects. Although it is a subject debated and present in the specialized press but also in the media, it isn't easy for short-term solutions to be implemented. Probably the reason for this gap between so much speaking and doing little lies in the fact that the causes of the deterioration of historical centres are multiple and interrelated. Public actors with decision-making powers, equally numerous and suffocated by a web of responsibilities and competences, do not produce credible corrective and intervention measures. The contribution wants to outline a picture of the main causes, of the bodies, service and supply managers, of the government bodies involved, and to present as an example some measures hypothesized in the Messina area.

Abstract *La situazione attuale dei piccoli centri storici italiani è notoriamente critica, tranne alcuni rari casi virtuosi; infatti, la maggior parte di questi "gioielli" versa in condizioni deprecabili, senza prospettive future. Pur essendo un argomento dibattuto e presente nella stampa specializzata ma anche sui mass media, non è facile che vengano attuate soluzioni a breve termine. Probabilmente il motivo di questo iato tra il tanto parlare e il poco fare sta nel fatto che le cause del deperimento dei centri storici sono molteplici e strettamente interrelate tra loro. Gli attori pubblici con potere decisionale, altrettanto numerosi e soffocati da un intreccio di responsabilità e competenze, non producono correttivi e misure d'intervento credibili. Il contributo vuole tracciare un quadro delle principali cause, degli enti, gestori di servizi e forniture, degli organi di governo coinvolti, e presentare a titolo di esempio alcune misure ipotizzate nel messinese.*



NEW SMARTNESS FOR SMALL HISTORIC TOWNS

Antonella Mami¹

¹ University of Palermo, Italy
antonella.mami@unipa.it

Keywords: historic towns, sustainability, urban revitalization, Sicilian outback, digital technologies

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The depopulation of small towns has given rise to a conservative paradox. In this way a lot of these have retained their physical characteristics inspired by intrinsic principles of environmental sustainability.

Certainly these places can be laboratories of sustainable residence with greater effectiveness than suburbs and chaotic urban centers. Urban regeneration can also trigger chain mechanisms of economic revival and urban revitalization. Above all through new and digital technologies, the marginality can represent a new centrality that can defeat marginalization to which geomorphological conditions, infrastructural deficiencies and political choices had condemned these towns.

For some years we have conducted studies about some centers with a historical connotation in the Sicilian outback, formulating hypotheses of new services and urban infrastructures. Telemedicine, water resources management, infrastructures and services for urban safety and security, from emergency planning to structural rehabilitation, building recovery for use by the disabled people, sustainable waste management and sustainable urban mobility.



STRATEGIES FOR THE VALORIZATION OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN THE INLAND AREAS OF SICILY

STRATEGIE PER LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLE CITTÀ-PAESE NELLE AREE INTERNE DELLA SICILIA

Antonino Margagliotta¹

¹University of Palermo - Engineering Department, Italy
antonino.margagliotta@unipa.it

Keywords: small towns, inland area, system, development, Sicily

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The crisis of small settlements (especially in inland areas that are very fragile) requires a large-scale reasoning to be able to develop new visions and build a new citizenship. The possibility of operating on a wide territory becomes the premise for the method and operability of the project, recognizing that the fragmented territories and the specific resources (even of great historical and cultural value) are no longer able to generate processes. Only the hypothesis of a large-scale spatial redevelopment, the determination of a network or series of real nodes (which are places and spaces that then lead to work on micro-landscapes) can prefigure a new spatiality and support economic regeneration, cultural growth, the assumption of a new social awareness. The vision leads to a new city, which is not a physical space but a new form of organization in the modern territory of mobility. The contribution makes use of a research experience in the inland areas of Sicily.

Abstract La crisi degli insediamenti minori (specie nelle aree interne che presentano maggiore fragilità) impone che si debba ragionare su aree vaste per poter elaborare nuove visioni e costruire una nuova cittadinanza. La possibilità di operare sul territorio esteso diventa premessa di metodo e di operabilità del progetto, riconoscendo che i territori frammentati, le risorse puntuali (anche di grande valore storico e culturale) non sono più in grado di generare processi. Solo l'ipotesi di una riqualificazione spaziale a grande scala, la determinazione di una rete o filiera con nodi reali (che sono luoghi e spazi che riconducono poi a operare sui micro-paesaggi) può prefigurare una nuova spazialità e favorire la rigenerazione economica, la crescita culturale, l'assunzione di una nuova consapevolezza sociale. La visione conduce verso una nuova città, che non è uno spazio fisico ma una nuova forma di organizzazione nel territorio moderno della mobilità. Il contributo si avvale di una esperienza di ricerca nelle aree interne della Sicilia.



REGENERATION STRATEGIES FOR THE VALLO DI DIANO INNER AREA: THE CASE STUDY OF S. ARSENIO

Rossella Marmo¹, Adriana Luciano¹, Francesco Polverino¹

¹ University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy
rossella.marmo@unina.it, adriana.luciano@unina.it, polverin@unina.it

Keywords: Inner Areas, Vallo di Diano, Regeneration, Co-Housing

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Inner Areas represent the large part of the Italian territory, including minor centers characterized by limited accessibility of basic public facilities and services, depopulation and abandonment phenomena. These areas could mean an important value for the society according to their relevant natural and cultural resources, such as parks, protected zones, local traditions and architectures that must be preserved. This paper aims to point out a possible approach to restore and enhance minor historical centers, with particular regard to the Vallo di Diano area, through social inclusion. An overview of the related European, national and local strategies will be analysed and relevant examples of social inclusion pilot cases will be presented. According to these studies, a survey has been held in order to identify a regeneration strategy for S. Arsenio and similar small towns, which are located in the Vallo di Diano area.



URBAN PLANNING IN ITALIAN INLAND AREAS: SOME CASE STUDIES IN CAMPANIA REGION

Roberto Gerundo¹, Alessandra Marra¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
r.gerundo@unisa.it, almarra@unisa.it

Keywords: inner areas, local development, urban planning

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In Italy as elsewhere inland areas are recognized as territorial peripheries, affected by a strong demographic decline, mainly due to a lack of employment and accessibility to essential services. However, these areas preserve an artistic, cultural and landscape heritage, representing a potential for the Italian national development. The Italian Strategy for Inner Areas follows a double track approach to reduce this peripheralization process: it entails both the reorganisation of essential service provision and the promotion of development local projects focused on prioritized fields of intervention. Urban planning of inner municipalities may be recognised as playing a strategic role to achieve this goal, especially in the identification of future priority areas, on the basis of the knowledge system of the planning tool. Supporting this thesis, the article reports the project experience of the municipal urban plan of some italian inner municipalities in Campania region.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROCESS TO SMALL TOWNS

INFRASTRUTTURE E PROCESSO PER I CENTRI MINORI

Calogero Marzullo¹

¹ University of Enna “Kore”, Italy
calogero.marzullo@unikore.it

Keywords: infrastructures, process, urban design, public space, reuse

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs.

Abstract It seems that today, among the reduced economic resources and the need to formulate concrete project questions, the problem raised by the protection and enhancement of small towns is a viable topic, above all, through the production of software suitable for generating models of sustainable development exportable. However, compared to what is required by this call and inspired by some light infrastructure projects carried out in recent years in some medieval villages, the aim of our intervention is to bring the reflection on the functionality that can still express the architectural project in a procedural and multidisciplinary logic. In particular, we want to focus critically on those approaches that, in realizing the local technological modernization, have also proved to be a valid connective between the needs expressed by the citizens, the opportunity to correspond to the requests coming from tourism and new lifestyles and, last but not least, the enhancement of local identity.

Abstract Sembra che oggi, tra le ridotte risorse economiche e la necessità di formulare concrete domande di progetto, il problema sollevato dalla tutela e dalla valorizzazione dei centri minori sia un argomento dirimibile, soprattutto, attraverso la produzione di software idonei a generare modelli di sviluppo sostenibile esportabili. Tuttavia, a fronte di quanto richiesto da questa call e prendendo spunto da alcuni progetti di infrastrutture leggere realizzati negli ultimi anni in alcuni borghi medievali, l'obiettivo del nostro intervento è quello di riportare la riflessione sulla funzionalità che può ancora esprimere il progetto di architettura in una logica processuale e pluridisciplinare. In particolare, si vuole porre l'attenzione critica attorno a quegli approcci che, nel realizzare l'ammodernamento tecnologico locale, si sono rivelati anche un valido connettivo tra i bisogni espressi dei cittadini, l'opportunità di corrispondere alle istanze provenienti dal turismo e dai nuovi stili di vita e, non ultimo, la valorizzazione dell'identità locale.



TO LIVE ABOVE: THE VALUE OF SOIL IN THE TERRITORY OF ALTO VALLO DI DIANO

Giuseppe Mastrangelo¹, Niccolò Suraci²

¹ Freelance, BTT, Studio Nardis Architetti, L'Aquila, Italy
mastrangelogiuseppe82@gmail.com

² Polytechnic of Turin, BTT, Italy
niccolo.suraci@polito.it

Keywords: inland areas, waterscape, small town, landscape, heritage

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In the highest part of the Vallo di Diano, on the border between the provinces of Salerno and Potenza, stood among the oldest prehistoric settlements of the Italian peninsula. Among the municipalities (small villages) of Pertosa and Auletta are in particular the natural caves that take their name from the same cities. Traces of a Bronze Age settlement have been found within these caves.

The peculiarity of this territory over time manifests itself through the material practices that have adapted to an environment particularly rich in resources, but difficult to tame.

Through the description of three projects (the scenic lighting of the caves, the Museo del Suolo and the Speleo-Archaeological Museum) some good practices and virtuous processes that have characterized this territory will be reconstructed. The central role of local actors as a driver of development will be highlighted, considering the crucial role of MIDA (Integrated Environmental Museums) in promoting sustainable development dynamics.



LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVATION BY TRADITIONAL BUILDING SCHOOL ON SITE IN RURAL CONTEXT

Gianfranca Mastroianni¹, Marina Fumo², Gabriella Saudella³, Amelia Maris¹

¹Pontinpietra, Italy
info.pontinpietra@gmail.com

²University of Naples Federico II, Italy
mfumo@unina.it

³Technical Office Ruviano Municipality, Italy
comuneruvianout@libero.it

Keywords: education, construction site school, community activation, urban regeneration process

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract How traditional techniques can become the trigger for the community activation in the rural contest where shrinking phenomenon is present, and how construction sites schools represent an innovative teaching method: the Pontinpietra School Association, with an alternative approach to a traditional school, tries to answer. The case study is in the rural contest of a small town Ruviano (CE) south of Italy, where the students of Technical Architecture at the Polytechnic School of the University of Naples “Federico II” worked together in workshops on traditional techniques of construction with the community using a participatory approach. This kind of cultural activities links the traditional knowledge to the present getting off the generational gap existent between the standard formation and ancient knowledge; the students experimented and touched in their hands the traditional techniques in a dual exchange with knowledge of local artisans thus improving the sustainable life of a little rural town.



ABOUT LOCAL MUSEUM: THE CULTURAL FUNCTION IN SMALL TOWNS REGENERATION PROJECTS

IL CASO DEI MUSEI DEL TERRITORIO: LA FUNZIONE CULTU- RALE NEI PROCESSI DI RIGENERAZIONE DEI CENTRI MINORI

Elisabetta Matarazzo¹

¹ University of Firenze, Italy
elisabetta.mat@gmail.com

Keywords: Local development, Eco-museum, active protection, intangible heritage

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In a completely built environment, the design vision develops between urban regeneration strategies and specific measures in the consolidated fabric. The creation of museum networks of open-air museums and ecomuseums, that are very often the result of the reuse of abandoned urban and periurban complexes, is part of these local development: the current model of reference is that of the eco-museum 'of the territory and in the territory', whose main instrument is a center of interpretation (and communication) of the tangible and intangible heritage of the places, which creates local presence of active protection. We analyze several case studies that reveal two different dynamics: on the one hand the revitalization of small towns and rural territories starting from their resources and their inhabitants, and on the other the upgrading of tourism, which also enhances the cultural and environmental resources of these territories.

Abstract In un mondo completamente costruito, l'orizzonte progettuale si sviluppa tra strategie di rigenerazione urbana e interventi puntuali nel tessuto consolidato. La realizzazione di reti museali di musei diffusi ed ecomusei, molto spesso frutto di un riuso di complessi urbani e periurbani abbandonati, si inserisce in tali dinamiche di sviluppo locale: il modello attuale di riferimento è quello del museo diffuso 'del e nel territorio' il cui principale strumento è un centro di interpretazione (e comunicazione) del patrimonio materiale e immateriale dei luoghi, che va a costituire presidi territoriali di tutela attiva. Si analizzeranno alcuni casi studio che rivelano due dinamiche differenti: da una parte la rivitalizzazione dei centri minori e dei territori rurali a partire dalle loro risorse e dai loro abitanti, e dall'altra la riqualificazione del turismo, che possa valorizzare anche le risorse culturali e ambientali di tali territori.



URBAN PLANNING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF AL-QUDS

Amira Mersal¹

¹ Alex University, Alexandria, Egypt
am.mersal@hotmail.com

Keywords: Urban planning, architectural heritage, Al-Quds

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The Research aims to study Urban Planning and their impact on its historical and architectural features and the natural structure of the historic city.

The study focus on organization charts of Al-Quds and how these charts have affected the Urban fabric and historical style. This Research aims to setting perspectives to mitigate negative effects arising. From new Urban Planning of Al-Quds, studying the social and economic impact which those planning have left on the social fabric of people and finally setting the vision to support the architectural structure and architectural identity of the city. The Study of these Urban Planning have been done through analytical and historical investigation, which describes the challenges facing Al-Quds.



“ETERNAL REBIRTH”. THE DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN IDENTITY BETWEEN DESTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND NEW FORMAL LAYOUTS. THE CASE OF ARGENTA (FERRARA, ITALY)

Andreina Milan¹, Enrico Pietrogrande²

¹ University of Bologna, Italy
andreina.milan@unibo.it

² University of Padua, Italy
enrico.pietrogrande@unipd.it

Keywords: Argenta Province of Ferrara, Urban identity, Post war reconstruction, Urban regeneration, Urban development.

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The purpose of the paper is to draw critical assessments on regeneration and urban development phenomena that have addressed post-war reconstruction in agro-industrial contexts, of a community that boasts settlement continuity dating back millennia. The case study refers to the city of Argenta just a short distance from the city of Ravenna. The particular settlement conditions - alongside the ancient branch of the Po River - define what was once an essential inland navigation node. Argenta was destroyed and rebuilt several times throughout its very long history, thanks to the wilful roots of the population: after the destruction from the war in April 1945 the city was rebuilt in a very short time. A turbulent rebirth only allowed for the re-composition of fragments of the settlement and monumental heritage of great value: rethinking and reviewing the links, the fragments, the traces of a broken history reveals a possible path for a new vitality in the Third Millennium.



AGAINST URBAN DISLOCATION: TOWARDS A COMMUNITY SHARED CULTURE AND A HYPER-CONNECTED TERRITORY

Mickeal Milocco Borlini¹

¹University of Udine, Italy
mickeal.milocco@uniud.it, mickeal.milocco@gmail.com

Keywords: Dislocation, localization, hyper-connected territory, Community Shared Culture, villages

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract *Dislocation is not an event that happens in space, or even in space. The space itself is dislocation. It is what we can define as "disjunction" of places or even the original partition that does not cease to take place. Dislocation lives thanks to its opposite. In fact it is the condition of every localization. (Goetz B., 1997).*

Dislocation in settlement systems appears as an interval between two margins, two regions. Dislocation is necessary to mediate the passage between closed and open systems (Crotti S., 2000), as villages / countrysides and cities. It is shown as an interval, a sequence following a spatial dynamism; the designer should work on this, overcoming the disjunctions (Confront Milocco Borlini M., 2019). So we do not have to act exclusively locally but through system strategies as the "Continent City" by Yona Friedman, or through linear strategies as the recent interventions on the Parisian périphérique for the Grand Paris projects. In this way the dislocated, peripheral areas are reconnected among them, distributing services, helping the movement of citizens and re-activating their attention towards "new localizations". This overturns the concepts of demographic degrowth, it consolidates, integrates and hybridizes local identities generating a "Community Shared Culture" while disseminating services and infrastructures on a hyper-connected territory.



GENERATIVE PROGRAMS FOR URBAN REGENERATION IN HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS. DERIVING LESSONS FROM THE TRADITIONAL BUILDING SYSTEM IN CALABRIA, ITALY

Guglielmo Minervino¹

¹ Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
gugliee@gmail.com

Keywords: urban regeneration, generative programs, Mediterranean urbanism, historical centres, Calabria

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The paper is a synthesis of the author's PhD thesis, and moves from the studies of Besim Hakim who unveiled how the growth and shape of the historical cities of the Mediterranean and the Near East occurred through a process of morphogenesis based on generative aspects that are also common to those of living organisms. Generative aspects led to building programs based on a simple step-by-step procedure, guided and coded as an algorithm, similar to the one that drives the growth and change of a human embryo. The article presents a method supporting the adoption of generative programs in urban regeneration processes for historical centres and heritage districts; thus, a new approach to urban regeneration based on generative programs. To this end, the research was conducted for the first time in Italy through the case study of the Calabria region. The article concludes by providing information on how to promote today a generative program for urban regeneration initiatives.



THE ANCIENT TOWN OF PRUSAC – BY VALORISATION TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

Adnan Miralem¹

¹ Donji Vakuf Municipality, Bosnia and Herzegovina
adnanmiralem@hotmail.com, adnanmiralem@gmail.com

Keywords: history, turbulences, tradition, valorisation, sustainability

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The ancient town of *Prusac*, in the administrative frame of *Donji Vakuf* municipality, is a picturesque settlement with its rich and turbulent history, witnessed by numerous archaeological traces and monuments. *Prusac* is situated in a beautiful landscape of the hills and mountains with a plenitude of the clean water and forests. The settlement developed from the military fortress in an „organic growth“, following the morphology of the landscape, showing us a very long continuity of the traces, from the age of the Roman empire till today. The Otoman empire left the most important traces in *Prusac*, giving it the name *Akhisar* and the status of a local center of a material and a spiritual culture. Nearly 6 centuries from that age, the very strong tradition was created here: the cultural and religious ceremony „*Ajvatovica*“ which is actually „Genius Loci“ here. The valorisation of the cultural and natural heritage can strengthen the obvious resource for a future sustainable development of this place aiming to reduce the trends of depopulation and migrations of the local inhabitants.



KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVATION OF A DISPERSED HERITAGE: THE DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MOORISH STRIP IN SOUTHERN SPAIN

Juan Francisco Molina Rozalem¹

¹Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
jfmolina@us.es

Keywords: Defensive architecture, socialization, economic reactivation, geographic information systems, cultural heritage.

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract This project's aim is the knowledge, socio-cultural activation and insertion of a historic heritage of great value, dispersed and abandoned all over Andalusia, normally in rural areas, with the aim of its sustainable conservation. This heritage is fortifications, bridges, hermitages, shrines and elements associated with them, such as paths and quarries. These are part of the frontier that existed between two worlds and cultures during a long period of time, and which contributed to the current structuring of the Andalusian territory. Their lack of use from a certain period and historiographic abandonment have left little or nothing on record in the cultural and documental area, their remains being uniquely local memory. Most of them are part of the same historic moment (XIII-XV c.) and a broad geographic framework that accompanies the Guadalquivir valley.

We will respond to this situation of desestructuración and abandonment by creating a dynamic methodological structure that will allow the involvement of the different agents of society for its value. We will cover three areas of development: knowledge, social area and economic area.



FROM ABANDONED PLACES TO SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS: REUSE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS INVOLVING INHABITANTS IN A SMALL VILLAGE IN SARDINIA

Antonello Monsù Scolaro¹, Manuela Demurtas¹

¹ University of Sassari, Department of Architecture, Design and Urban Planning, Alghero, Italy
amscolaro@uniss.it, manu-demu@hotmail.com

Keywords: inner city, depopulation, abandon, reuse of historical building, environmental impacts

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Small towns and its inner cities, increasingly depopulated and abandoned because of lack of job and infrastructures, actually are requiring both new policies and design recovery strategies. In this perspective, a new design approach should be able to take into account social, economical and environmental aspect also involving inhabitants.

Urban regeneration of small town and reuse existing buildings have to get through a design process of adaptation to new functions without erasing the traces of collective memory, not to mention the territory in which retracing the environmental values of settlements.

This paper presents the first results of an experimentation carried out in small villages in Sardinia. The requalification design of existing buildings was developed together with inhabitants according with a circular economy perspective to reduce construction and demolition waste, by both reusing existing materials and discovering environmental value of these ancient settlements.



STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABANDONED VILLAGES: THE NAVELLI CASE

STRATEGIE PER LO SVILUPPO D BORGHI DIMENTICATI: IL CASO NAVELLI

Francesco Gravina¹, Onofrio Lofù¹, Daniela Mastrogiacomo²,
Calogero Montalbano³

¹ Freelance, Italy
fgravina@puntodivista.cc, olofu@puntodivista.cc

² Freelance, Portugal
danielamastrogiacomo94@gmail.com

³ Polytechnic of Bari, Italy
colangero.montalbano@poliba.it

Keywords: identity, resilience, plan, resettlement, conscious growth

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The phenomenon of the depopulation of small municipalities overwhelmed by the changes in the labour market after the Second World War finds its illustrious victim in the small village of Navelli. The silence, the beauty of the landscape, the charm of ancient places of memory, although in a state of deep disruption, are an important part of the rural identity of this extraordinary place, included in the circuit of "The most beautiful villages in Italy". The village of Navelli and its plain, which contains important historically strongly interconnected settlements, have therefore become a pilot case through which to reflect on new ways of living in rural peripheral areas. The analyses, carried out at various scales, have here highlighted the existence of specific landscape units on which to orient sectorial project actions. The result obtained has become a vademecum proposed to the municipal administration and to the Plain as a useful tool for the socio-economic revival of the territory.

Abstract Il fenomeno dello spopolamento dei piccoli comuni travolti dai cambiamenti del mercato del lavoro del secondo dopoguerra trova una sua illustre vittima nel piccolo borgo di Navelli. Il silenzio, la bellezza del paesaggio, il fascino di antichi luoghi della memoria, sebbene in stato di profondo dissesto, costituiscono una parte rilevante dell'identità rurale di questo straordinario luogo, incluso nel circuito de "I borghi più belli d'Italia". Il borgo di Navelli e la sua Piana, che racchiude importanti insediamenti storicamente fortemente interconnessi, sono divenuti pertanto caso pilota attraverso cui riflettere sui nuovi modi di abitare i territori rurali periferici. Le analisi, condotte a varie scale, hanno qui evidenziato l'esistenza di specifiche unità di paesaggio su cui orientare azioni progettuali settoriali. Il risultato ottenuto è divenuto un vademecum proposto all'amministrazione comunale e alla Piana come strumento utile al rilancio socioeconomico del territorio.



THE INNOVATIVE REGENERATION PROJECT OF THE “GOLFO DELL’ISOLA” IN LIGURIA

Enrico Dassori¹, Renata Morbiducci¹, Clara Vite¹

¹ University of Genova, Italy
renata.morbiducci@unige.it

Keywords: Smart Village, Innovation, Sustainable Approach, Coastal Land

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Small municipalities, if taken individually, have difficulty in implementing energy policy and sustainability measures (economic, environmental and social), because they do not have sufficient financial and human resources to implement appropriate solutions. For this reason, it is decided to verify the applicability of the concept of Smart Village on an entire “small” territory with homogenous characteristics (similar morphology, coastal village or bordering the coast, tourism as the main business, ect.) and with several villages with less of 3000 habitants; this is the “Golfo dell’Isola” in Liguria. The idea is to regenerate a territorial area following the principles of innovation and sustainable development, in particular it is possible to achieve high energy efficiency at the territorial level, which can sometimes reach autonomy, while at the same time reducing environmental impact. This hypothesis has been verified only in the case in which it considers the contribution of the requalification of part of the built heritage (public and private) and of the public infrastructures.



ACTORS' INFLUENCES ON LAND USE PLANNING DECISIONS IN SMALL TOWNS. THE CASE OF GEITA, GAIRO AND KIBITI TOWNS IN TANZANIA

Ally H. Namangaya¹, Dawah M. Mushi¹

¹ School of Spatial Planning and Social Sciences, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
namangaya@yahoo.com, dimushi2000@yahoo.com

Keywords: urban planning, land use planning, small towns, Tanzania

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Towards the turn of the century, Tanzania, like many countries in Africa adopted urban planning approaches that targeted a wider stakeholders' engagement through the use of communicative platforms and inclusive structures for decision making in the planning processes. These embraced approaches are being practised in large and small urban centres, although most of piloting for the efficacy of such approaches were done in large urban centres. However, after over twenty years of these practices, the achievements have been much less than optimal with many plans not being implemented, the proliferation of informality and poorly managed small urban centres continue to emerge and grow unabated. This paper examines the planning process in three small urban centres to uncover the level of conformity between applications of the participatory and commutative approaches, and the interests and actions of stakeholders in the planning process. It comes out that although normatively the procedures and institutional structure have adopted the requirements of participatory and communicative planning, the practice has managed to resist the openness and comprehensive inclusions of all stakes in the process. As a result, there is continued discord between the envisaged nature and content of the plans and the motives and demands of those with a stake in the small towns' development endeavours, which contributed to the unwillingness of the developers to heed to the proposals of the plans. It is important therefore not to concentrate on the procedural requirements in the planning process but to improve inclusion of stakes and to focus on honest mediation of self-interests in the planning processes.



AGRO-TOURISM AS AN OPPURTUNITY TO REVIVE THE ECONOMY OF SMALL TOWN

Rahul Nawle¹, Shwethashree A¹, Kedar S Deshpande¹

¹ Srujan Research and Planning Foundation, India
srujan.planning@gmail.com

Keywords: Agro-Tourism, Equitable and Sustainable development, Conservation, Small town development

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract India is a land of rich cultural heritage. Mahatma Gandhi had said that if India has to progress the focus has to be on the villages, but ironically in the name of progress the focus on urbanization has overlooked the progress of the small towns. Small towns and villages are places that have conserved the rich heritage, culture and lifestyle that has been gone unnoticed in the process. For equitable and sustainable growth of small towns the conservation of traditional values and natural resources is a necessity.

The study will help to deal with contextualization of Agro-tourism as a concept at town level. It will also help to set out guidelines for the government to formulate clear policies in this sector. The study does not restrict its scope in one specific region of India, but will come up with design and planning guidelines for Pan India application. The study will not carry out any direct economic benefits, but will restrict to opportunity based model for small towns.



PUBLIC ART IN THE SMALL TOWNS

ARTE PUBBLICA NELLE PICCOLE CITTÀ

Maurizio Pagotto¹

¹ ENSAS - Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de l'université de Strasbourg, France
pagotto3@gmail.com, maurizio.pagotto@strasbourg.archi.fr

Keywords: Public art in the small towns

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposal and design

Abstract For the effects of globalization, small cities no longer represent a significant part of the total population. However, since the effects of technological changes allow today a worldwide dissemination of the activities carried out in small cities, transnational basic movements have emerged in recent years to respond to the aspirations of small communities. Many of these movements are now internationally recognized. Among these, art, in all its forms, helps to give an identity to a community and become a symbol of that place. Just think of the highly successful thematic festivals or the enhancement of local cultures and crafts. Or public works of art that have the potential, for their perennial life, to attract artists and tourists and directly contribute to a stable local economy. My proposition is an analysis of the experiences and public artistic practices taking place in the small cities of some European countries.

Abstract Per gli effetti della globalizzazione le piccole città non rappresentano più una parte significativa della popolazione totale. Tuttavia, poiché gli effetti dei cambiamenti tecnologici permettono oggi una divulgazione mondiale delle attività svolte nelle piccole città, sono emersi da qualche anno movimenti di base transnazionali per rispondere alle aspirazioni delle piccole comunità. Molti di questi movimenti sono ormai riconosciuti a livello internazionale. Tra questi l'arte, su tutte le sue forme, aiuta a dare un'identità a una comunità e diventare un simbolo di quel luogo. Basti pensare ai riuscitissimi festival tematici o alla valorizzazione di culture et artigianati locali. O alle opere d'arte pubbliche che hanno il potenziale, per la loro perennità, ad attirare artisti et turisti e direttamente contribuiscono ad una stabile economia locale. La mia proposizione è un'analisi delle esperienze et pratiche artistiche pubbliche in atto nelle piccole città di alcuni paesi d'Europa.



EL PALMAR: THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN OLD FISHING VILLAGE INTO A RENOWNED GASTRONOMIC TOURIST RESORT ON THE VALENCIA COAST (SPAIN)

Luis Manuel Palmero Iglesias¹, Graziella Bernardo²

¹Polytechnic University of València, Spain
lpalmero@csa.upv.es

²University of Basilicata, Italy
graziella.bernardo@unibas.it

Keywords: landscape, food, barracas, heritage, urban development

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract El Palmar is a small village in the Municipality of Valencia, about 15 km from the city centre. It belongs to the Natural Park of Albufera, which is one of the most representative and valuable coastal wetlands of the Mediterranean area. The Park is linked to the sea by the Albufera lagoon that makes it a unique place, having great ecological value due to the presence of more than 350 species of birds and plant and animal wildlife as well. The Albufera landscape is also characterised by the cultivation of rice, the most widely used food in the gastronomic tradition of the Community of Valencia. In the past, El Palmar was a fishing village made up of huts, *barracas*, built with the raw materials of the geographical area: wood, raw earth, straw and reeds. Today, the village is one of the most popular tourist destinations for the natural beauty of the environment that surrounds it and for the high quality of gastronomic offer. Even for Valencians, it is become a reference place to eat a good *paella*, the star dish of Valencian gastronomy during the weekend. The urban fabric of El Palmar has undergone a radical transformation in recent years. New buildings serving as restaurants and houses have replaced the old fishing *barracas*. The paper describes the transformations of the village highlighting its fragilities and anti-fragilities according to a holistic vision of landscape that includes natural, cultural and built heritage.



THE HIDDEN HERITAGE IN THE INTERNAL AREAS OF THE CAMPANIA REGION

IL PATRIMONIO NASCOSTO NELLE ARRE INTERNE DELLA CAMPANIA

Maria Ines Pascariello¹

¹ University Federico II of Naples, Italy
mipasscar@unina.it

Keywords: Heritage protection, communication and promotion

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract A multidisciplinary research experience, developed in recent years with the aim of contributing to the implementation of strategies for the preventive conservation and management of cultural resources, has concerned the study of minor historical centres in the internal areas of the Campania region, which today represent the cultural continuity of a complex territorial system, explored with the aim of promoting the knowledge of cultural resources and highlighting both the peculiarities of inhabited centres and the characteristics of the territory belonging to them. Starting from the examination of processes that have changed the natural and man-made environment, we moved to the "survey of information" with the aim of understanding how to intervene not only to improve the places of living and living but to promote knowledge and protection. The communication of heritage, on the other hand, has been experimented with through the creation of a GIS tool that is effective both in terms of dissemination and awareness.

Abstract Un'esperienza di ricerca multidisciplinare, condotta negli ultimi anni con l'intento di concorrere a sviluppare strategie di conservazione preventiva e di gestione delle risorse culturali, ha riguardato lo studio dei centri storici minori delle aree interne della regione Campania che oggi rappresentano la continuità culturale di un sistema territoriale complesso, esplorato con l'obiettivo di promuovere la conoscenza delle risorse culturali e di mettere in evidenza tanto le peculiarità dei centri abitati tanto le caratteristiche del territorio ad essi afferenti. In particolare partendo dall'esame dei processi che hanno modificato l'ambiente naturale ed antropizzato si è passati al "rilievo delle informazioni" con l'obiettivo di capire come intervenire non solo per migliorare i luoghi dell'abitare e del vivere ma per promuoverne la conoscenza e la tutela. La comunicazione del patrimonio invece è stata sperimentata attraverso la creazione di uno strumento GIS efficace tanto alla divulgazione che alla sensibilizzazione.



LANDSCAPE AS EDUCATIONAL-EXPERIENTIAL THEME TO RE-DWELLING THE SMALL CENTERS OF THE CILENTO NATIONAL PARK. A PROPOSAL FOR SANT'ARSENIO

IL PAESAGGIO COME TEMA DIDATTICO-ESPERIENZIALE PER RI-ABITARE I PICCOLI CENTRI DEL PARCO NAZIONALE DEL CILENTO. UNA PROPOSTA PER SANT'ARSENIO

Pasquale Persico¹, Roberto Vanacore¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
ppersico@unisa.it, rvanacore@unisa.it

Keywords: landscape, education, dwelling, regeneration

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The network of the small cities of the internal areas of our Region has recurrent characteristics, concerning both the urban form and the social structure, and - similarly - suffers from similar dysfunctions. The main problems are marginalization, depopulation, demographic aging, and a consequent phenomenon of de-anthropization. How to reverse this route? How to trigger processes which can be able to restore vitality and meaning to these areas? The existence of several empty public buildings - as in Sant'Arsenio, a small city in the Cilento National Park in the Mountain Community District "Vallo di Diano" - stimulates the idea of an unconventional Landscape school to be hosted in these abandoned houses. In synergistic relationship with schools, universities and local associations, students as "temporary inhabitants" interact with the local populations and, gradually, promote a virtuous metamorphosis of the internal areas.

Abstract *La rete dei piccoli centri delle aree interne della nostra Regione presenta caratteri ricorrenti, sia dal punto di vista della forma urbana che della struttura sociale, e - analogamente - soffre di disfunzioni simili. I problemi principali sono la marginalizzazione, lo spopolamento, l'invecchiamento demografico, e la de-anthropizzazione. Come invertire la rotta e innescare processi in grado di restituire vitalità e senso ad aree, il cui impoverimento rappresenta un problema non solo per la nostra Regione ma per il nostro intero Paese? La presenza di edifici vuoti di proprietà pubblica - come a Sant'Arsenio, comune del Parco Nazionale del Cilento appartenente alla comunità montana Vallo di Diano - stimola l'idea di immaginare un nuovo modo di abitare questi "vuoti": una scuola anticonvenzionale sul Paesaggio, da strutturare in queste abitazioni abbandonate, in forte relazione sinergica con Istituti scolastici, Università ed Associazioni del territorio, nella quale "abitanti temporanei" - impegnati collettivamente in temi di rilevanza economica e sociale - interagiscono con le popolazioni locali e, gradualmente, promuovono una metamorfosi virtuosa delle aree interne.*



EDUCATIONAL-EXPERIENTIAL PRODUCING THEME TO RE-DWELLING THE SMALL CENTERS IN CAIRANO

Pasquale Persico¹, Bruno Deconciliis²

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
ppersico@unisa.it

² University nomadic wine
brunodeconciliis@gmail.com

Keywords: education, production, regeneration

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and vision designs

Abstract The small village of Cairano (AV) dominates a landscape mostly characterized by wheat cultivation, a succession of round hills with the monotony seasonal color, brown in the fall, green in the winter, green-yellow in the spring and deep yellow in summer with few rade niches of wood and more rarely vineyard. The monotony of the landscape coincides with the monotony of the work in the field, for this reason it was important to produce, in different ways, big quantity of wine.

In the village was build a wine district, a big area looking to the north mountains, close to the residential building, hosts 77 hypogean cellars on three overlapping rows. This area was totally dedicated to wine making, all the entrances were build to not allow anytime in the year the sun inside the building and with a big sense of temperature management the second floor of the entrance room in most of the hypogean cellars was filled with straw to provide downstairs a constant temperature.

The culture of wine was in the past a culture of sharing and a pagan rite connect with the season and the rhythm of the earth, it was clearly connected with the Dioniso rites.

On these basis the project of Fabrica del Vino in Cairano intend to re-use the hypogean cellars as a permanent workshop of creativity that involves everything around the wine. We have already involved ceramists and artists to create the jar where making and aging the wine, mechanics to create machinery using manpower instead electricity, artists to create new bottles and labels and boxes with innovative shapes. The wine district in Cairano is emerging to a new life, the wine will be made here without electrical power to avoid the unnatural electromagnetic influence in the fermentation and storage, will be made in a living cellar with breathing walls carrying all the benefit of global life into the process and into the wines. But wine here will be overall a good sharing of talents and energy from all over, young and mature, artists, poets, enologist and wine lovers, mental distress people, housewives, a joyful babylon gives life to every step re-designing the wine as a good sharing.



HISTORIC VILLAGES IN CAMPANIA, BETWEEN ABANDONMENT, RESTORATION AND NEW SIGNIFICANCE

BORCHI STORICI IN CAMPANIA, TRA ABBANDONO, RESTAURO E OPPORTUNITÀ DI RISIGNIFICAZIONE

Renata Picone¹

¹University of Naples Federico II – Department of Architecture, Italy
renata.picone@unina.it

Keywords: Small centres, Restoration, Enhancement, Reuse, Laureana Cilento, Terracorpo

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Italian minor historic centres, which constitute a significant part of our built heritage, have often undergone a gradual process of emigration and abandonment. Numerous causes have led to several migration phases: isolation, difficult accessibility, but also economic changes, a general lack of responsiveness to requirements for modern standards of living comfort, and also natural disaster, including earthquakes. This has triggered processes of degradation and depletion of the ‘immaterial’ role of these centres, of their identity role for the population, and also of their function as physical symbols of traditional construction heritage.

The proposed paper aims to deepen the specificity of two centres in Campania: Terracorpo and Laureana Cilento, where recent didactic experimentation have led to deepen the knowledge through innovative diagnostic surveys and deepen the effects of absence of use, care, and maintenance on the built heritage due to depopulation. All this with the aim of identifying the best strategies for the recovery of the existing and for triggering ‘good practise’ to bring the population back to reuse this heritage and to allow its transmission to the future.

Abstract I centri storici minori italiani, che costituiscono una parte significativa del nostro patrimonio costruito, hanno spesso subito un graduale processo di emigrazione e abbandono. Numerose cause hanno determinato le diverse fasi migratorie: isolamento, difficile accessibilità, ma anche cambiamenti economici, una generale assenza dei moderni standards per il comfort abitativo e anche disastri naturali, inclusi i terremoti. Ciò ha innescato processi di degrado ed esaurimento del ruolo "immateriale" di questi centri, del loro ruolo identitario per la popolazione, e anche della loro funzione di simboli fisici del patrimonio edilizio tradizionale.

Il lavoro proposto intende approfondire la specificità di due centri campani: Terracorpo (CE) e Laureana Cilento (SA), dove recenti sperimentazioni didattiche hanno portato ad approfondire le conoscenze attraverso strumentazioni diagnostiche innovative e ad approfondire gli effetti dell'assenza di uso, cura e manutenzione sul patrimonio costruito, dovuto allo spopolamento. Tutto questo con l'obiettivo di individuare le migliori strategie per il restauro del patrimonio esistente e per innescare 'buone pratiche' per riportare la popolazione a riutilizzare i luoghi di appartenenza e consentirne la trasmissione al futuro.



COMMUNITY SUPPORTED HISTORICAL CENTERS. TOOLS AND TRIGGERS FOR A POSSIBLE RETURN

Sonia Pistidda¹

¹ Polytechnic of Milan, Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Italy
sonia.pistidda@polimi.it

Keywords: Small historic centers, community, built heritage, social innovation for cultural heritage, preservation

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The contribution presents some points of reflection from a research developed at Politecnico di Milano by a multidisciplinary research group, focused on the inland areas of Lombardia and in particular on the pre-Alpine area in the province of Lecco. The research analyses the depopulation dynamics from 1951 to today and the impact on the built heritage. Starting from the construction of reference tools (best practices of regeneration processes, regulatory framework, depopulation reference data), the second part wants to propose some operational tools, analysing the possibility and the potential of a “return process” in these small historic centers. One of the threads of the research is the belief that to reverse the ongoing phenomena is necessary to think both in terms of heritage preservation and in terms of construction of new community profiles, favoring the process of re-appropriation and building “welcoming places” for the new and old inhabitants.



WELCOMING OF MIGRANTS, DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION OF SMALL TOWNS. PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERNAL AREA OF MERCURE-ALTO SINNI-VAL SARMENTO IN THE BASILICATA REGION

Piergiuseppe Pontrandolfi¹, Angela Anna Petrigliano²

¹ University of Basilicata, Italy
piergiuseppe.pontrandolfi@gmail.com

² Engineer, Italy
angela.anna@hotmail.it

Keywords: Small towns, hospitality and inclusion, polycentric reality, essential public service, local development

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract In Italy over 16% of the population lives in small municipalities, often characterized by neglect and degradation. Depopulation, the economic crisis and the abandonment of minor centers are the sign of territorial and social inequalities between the large urban centers and the inland areas of the country. In inland areas it is necessary to counteract the demographic decline and relaunch local development ensuring essential citizenship services. Some interventions, already put in place to revitalize inland areas, tend to combine local development and human capital with actions to welcome and integrate migrants. Such a project has been configured for the inland area of the Mercure Alto Sinni Val Sarmento in Basilicata Region. An Integrated Project at the supra-municipal scale that envisages the creation of a widespread reception network for immigrants to imagine an overall reorganization of basic services on the inter-municipal scale together with local development projects. A project that tries to combine the recovery and reuse of abandoned housing heritage of minor historical centers with social inclusion policies that can counteract the phenomena of depopulation and abandonment of the territory.



SMALL TOWN REVIVAL: CAN COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES HELP PLACES ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL?

Neil A. Powe¹

¹ School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, Newcastle University, UK
n.a.powe@ncl.ac.uk

Keywords: Revival, Regeneration, Governance, Community leadership

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Revival of small towns has often been slow. To counteract previous ineffective responses, some form of bridging organisation is often required at the small town level. This paper considers one type of organisation: community enterprise (CE). Through analysing interviews from a range of towns and contexts, this paper has found CEs to be potentially salient to small town revival. CEs can provide a means of sustaining long-term revival efforts, adding to positive activity within deprived towns and bringing together local and external actors around shared revival narratives. Given time, they can also become legitimate and credible delivery agents. Although not a panacea, they demonstrate much potential. However, success in deprived contexts will require public subsidy and an acceptance that success, if it occurs, is likely to take many years. Through exploring CE innovations, this paper adds to wider international debates on the role of community leadership within place-based revival.



RECONSTRUCTION AND REQUALIFICATION OF HISTORICAL CENTERS: THE CASE OF ARISCHIA

RICOSTRUZIONE E RIQUALIFICAZIONE DEI CENTRI STORICI: IL CASO DI ARISCHIA

Francesca Primicerio¹, Emanuela D'Andria¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
fprimicerio@unisa.it, emdandria@unisa.it

Keywords: Retraining, Reconstruction, Valorization, Tradition, Strategies

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Minor historical centres, as a witness of civilizations and construction techniques of bygone eras, represent a historical-architectural and urban heritage to be preserved, not only by the simple material deterioration but also by the devastating action of natural disasters. In response to these phenomena, recovery and revitalization actions are being taken in order to stem the problem of depopulation and abandonment of these places. As a consequence of what has been set forth before, the fraction of Arischia, a minor centre in L'Aquila, which was hit by the 2009 earthquake and characterized by historical, aesthetic, traditional, documental, architectural, constructional and landscape values has been taken into consideration. In order to reconstruct and enhance the small centre, this work aims at the reading of the typological constructive characters, the identification of the causes and the effects that the earthquake has caused within the historical centre, developing "Guidelines" and project proposals aimed at the functional and social revitalization and redevelopment.

Abstract I centri storici minori, in quanto testimonianza di civiltà e tecniche costruttive di epoche passate, rappresentano un patrimonio storico-architettonico ed urbanistico da preservare, non solo dal semplice deterioramento materico ma anche dall'azione devastante delle calamità naturali. In risposta a tali fenomeni si sta intervenendo con azioni di recupero e rivitalizzazione, al fine di arginare il problema dello spopolamento e dell'abbandono di questi luoghi. Alla luce di quanto esposto, è stata presa in esame la frazione di Arischia, centro minore de L'Aquila, colpita dal sisma del 2009 e caratterizzata da valori storici, estetici, tradizionali, documentali, architettonici, costruttivi e paesaggistici. Al fine di ricostruire e valorizzare il piccolo centro, in questo lavoro si propongono la lettura dei caratteri tipologici e costruttivi, l'individuazione delle cause e degli effetti che il terremoto ha provocato all'interno del centro storico, mettendo a punto "Linee guida" e proposte progettuali mirate alla rivitalizzazione e riqualificazione funzionale e sociale.



MINOR CENTRES AT THE “CENTRE”? POLICIES, VALORISATION STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS

Gabriella Pultrone¹

¹ Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
gabriella.pultrone@unirc.it

Keywords: minor historic centres, Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs, cultural tourism, integrated planning

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The centrality of the urban phenomenon at the international level, while placing the accent on common global issues and the 17 SDGs of the *UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*, on the other imposes the need and urgency to consider the highly diversified profiles of settlements with the aim of identifying priorities, adapting solutions to different territorial contexts, improving both urban leavability and creating new forms of liveability in harmony with our “common home”.

In this context, the minor centers of inland areas are a fundamental resource as: territorial presidia, on which not only the destiny of the surrounding wooded and rural areas depends, but also of the coastal areas, in line with an ecosystem approach, which allows to achieve positive effects also in economic, social terms; tourist-cultural attractors to be enhanced in connection with the growing attention to the authentic, traditional and identity dimension of places.

The paper addresses the aforementioned aspects with reference to some significant case studies, strategies, tools, opportunities.



AN INNOVATIVE TEACHING MODULE INSIDE VVITA PROJECT - SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATE- GIES TO VITALIZE VILLAGES THROUGH INNOVATIVE ARCHI- TECTURE TECHNOLOGIES

Vincenzo Sapienza¹, Chiara Bertolin², Ivo Caliò¹, Simona Calvagna¹, Luca Finoc-
chiaro², Antonio Gagliano¹, Mihaela Hărmănescu³, Elena Cristina Mândrescu³,
Giuseppe Margani¹, Marina Mihăilă³, Adrian Moleavin³, Andra Panait³, Gianluca
Rodonò¹, Markus Schwai², Marius Voica³

¹ University of Catania, Italy

gianluca.rodono@unict.it, vsapienza@unict.it, simona.calvagna@unict.it

² Norwegian University of Science and Technology of Trondheim, Norway

luca.finocchiaro@ntnu.no

³ “Ion Mincu” University of Architecture and Urbanism of Bucharest, Romania

mvoika@yahoo.com

Keywords: teaching module, sustainable development, villages vitalization

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract VVITA project (Modernizing Learning and Teaching for Architecture through Smart and Longlasting Partnerships leading to sustainable and inclusive development strategies to Vitalize heritage Villages through Innovative Technologies) is inserted in the Erasmus+ program. It involves professors and students of the Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urbanism of Bucharest (UAUIM), which is the leader, the University of Catania (UNICT) and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology of Trondheim (NTNU).

The core of the project consists in three Intensive Periods that are addressed to develop innovative methodologies in the teaching of refurbishing and revitalizing local, vernacular architecture. Such courses are called Innovative Teaching Module (ITM). They were in Lofoten (NO) in Aeolian Islands (IT) and in Danube Delta (RO). These region villages' peculiarity is the strong relation between architecture and coastal landscape with unexploited marginal areas.

In the following paper, the authors will show the design of the ITM, which is the target of VVITA assigned to UNICT.



FROM KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION: METHOD AND MODEL FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF SMALL TOWNS

DALLA CONOSCENZA ALL'AZIONE: METODO E MODELLO PER LA RIVITALIZZAZIONE DI CENTRI URBANI MINORI

Barbara Barboni¹, Elisa Roncaccia²

¹ University of Rome-Tor Vergata, Italy
barboni@ing.uniroma2.it

² University of Camerino, Italy
elisa.roncaccia@unicam.it

Keywords: program, recovery, integrated strategy, multi-level knowledge

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The definition of new models of use for small towns is built on the improvement of the socio-economic conditions and the strengthening of the sense of identity that links the population to the physical scenario. The integrated strategy of revitalization of the historical centers is based on the construction of a cognitive framework, preliminary to the planning of the interventions. The knowledge of the territory, gained by associating analytical data to a simplified geometric model that represents the complex urban fabric, is structured in articulated spatial areas - buildings, road axes, blocks-. By identifying critical points and opportunities of transformation within the territory it's possible to recognize the priority areas for action so as to activate the processes of restoration and re-balancing of local functions. Actions and interventions are structured on multi-thematic objectives and sub-objectives and this allows the implementation and the monitoring over time and within different areas, in relation to the variable availability of public/private financing sources.

Abstract *La determinazione di nuovi modelli di fruizione per i centri urbani minori passa per il miglioramento delle condizioni socio-economiche ed il rafforzamento della coscienza identitaria che lega la popolazione allo scenario fisico. La strategia integrata di rivitalizzazione dei centri storici si fonda sulla costruzione di un quadro conoscitivo in prospettiva storica propedeutico alla pianificazione degli interventi. La conoscenza del territorio, ottenuta attraverso l'associazione di dati analitici a un modello geometrico semplificato rappresentativo del tessuto urbano complesso, è strutturata secondo ambiti spaziali articolati -edifici, assi stradali, isolati-. La valutazione delle criticità e delle trasformabilità del territorio permette di individuare le aree a priorità d'azione per attivare i processi di ripristino e riequilibrio delle funzioni locali. Le azioni e gli interventi sono strutturati in relazione ad obiettivi e sotto-obiettivi multitematici (funzionali, morfologici, socio-economici) per consentire l'attuazione e il monitoraggio nel tempo e nei diversi ambiti di trasformazione, in relazione alla disponibilità variabile di fonti di finanziamento pubbliche e private.*



HIDDEN HERITAGES: NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE NARRATION OF PLACES DIFFICULT TO REACH

Maria Elisabetta Ruggiero¹, Ruggero Torti¹

¹ University of Genoa, Department Architecture and Design, Italy
ruggiero@arch.unige.it, mr.torti@arch.unige.it, due77@icloud.com

Keywords: image, heritage, communication, new technology, story telling

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The Ligurian territory has been transformed over the centuries by actions of anthropization that have defined the identity of the landscape. Villages set in coves on the sea or perched on slopes of the hinterland, have been characterized by extraordinary works to make habitable and productive a complex reality, defining the local culture of living and inhabiting. Today many of these villages, after a phase of depopulation, live a period of renewed tourist interest, which, however, is difficult to cope with because of the depletion of human resources and degradation.

The new technologies can be a valid approach through which to exploit some sites triggering new forms of anthropization.

The case studies presented refer to the 5 Terre, whose degradation is making more and more difficult access to areas of great interest, and the Val Fontanabuona where important architectural structures are difficult to visit in a tourist context.



BAMBOO AS REINFORCEMENT FOR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS: A 35-YEAR-OLD CASE STUDY

Andrés Salas Montoya¹, Jorge Andres Robledo Posada¹, Fernando Torres Corrales¹

¹ Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia
asalasmo@unal.edu.co, jarobledop@unal.edu, fetorresco@unal.edu.co

Keywords: Bamboo Angustifolia, Reinforced Concrete, Earthquake Resistance, Building Heritage, Sustainable Materials

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Bamboo has been widely used over the centuries as housing material. In Colombia, this material has been used in the construction of rural and urban houses including small towns. The architecture of some regions has special characteristics forming part of the historic legacy of the country. Those characteristics include the use bamboo as the main construction material. It has a high tensile strength, lightweight structure, is easy to harvest and transport and is extremely cheap. Despite its formidable environmental and mechanical credentials, the use of bamboo is still limited. In order to address these limitations and facilitate the use of bamboo in the new built environment or in the existing building heritage, this case of study suggests that bamboo with adequate treatment has the potential to replace steel as reinforcement in structural members, which may contribute to sustainable development without damaging our planet in a search to ensure sustainability for our future generations.



LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING IN THE RURAL AREAS

Alfonso Santoriello¹

¹University of Salerno, Italy
asantori@unisa.it

Keywords: Archaeology, landscape planning, sustainable development

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Benevento and east of the city are the subject of a research programme carried out by University of Salerno as part of Ancient Appia Landscapes project, in order to recognise environmental phenomena, socio-economic and production activities which have helped to settlement dynamics and population along the Appia in the Samnite territory.

The “global” approach of the study about landscapes has allowed to formulate hypothesis of development of the route in this area (from Benevento to the so-called Ponte Rotto, near Apice) and to highlight also the remains of structures related to a productive area.

In addition to the scientific application, a further strand of work has focused on provision and communication of the results of the research and on the enhancement of the territory under investigation, according with the rules of Faro Convention: “... the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use have human development and quality of life as their goal”.

In this direction, the project aims to support and enrich the knowledge of the context in all aspects and forms, to bring out not only the relationship between environment and community, but also cultural essences as resources functional to development and self-preservation, through project proposal of landscape planning and valorisation and through memoranda of understanding aimed at promotion, enhancement and enjoyment of touring in rural fabric.



THE RE-GENERATION OF THE URBAN BIOREGION

LA RI-GENERAZIONE DELLA BIOREGIONE URBANA

Claudio Saragosa¹, Michela Chiti¹

¹ University of Florence, Italy
claudio.saragosa@unifi.it, michela.chiti@unifi.it

Keywords: morphology, ecology, pattern, planning, bio-regional

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The disturbance of equilibrium seems to have been initiated by the developed global dynamics; the city, as a product of cycles of relations between man and earth based on the use of fossil energy, is transposed into the city produced by the capitalist production cycle. The introduction of the new functions of living, working, having fun, moving, organizes spaces, denying the primary needs related to the well-being of living such as air, climate protection, water, food.

The contribution, presenting a planning experience in Tuscany, has the general objective of decoding those configurations that support the identity of the place (Alexander C. 1979, Lynch K., 1985); it tries to understand the long-lasting rules that support the composition of the local space by managing the flows of matter-energy (Lyle J.T. 1994, Barton H., Grant M., Guise R. 2010) that are invariant in the process of generating a local world.

Abstract Il turbamento dell'equilibrio sembrerebbe avviato dalle dinamiche globali sviluppate; la città, prodotto di cicli di rapporti tra uomo e terra fondati sull'utilizzo dell'energia fossile, si traspone nella città prodotto del ciclo di produzione capitalistica. L'introduzione delle nuove funzioni dell'abitare, lavorare, divertirsi, spostarsi, organizza gli spazi, negando i bisogni primari primigeni afferenti al benessere dell'abitare come aria, protezione climatica, acqua, cibo.

Il contributo, presentando un'esperienza di pianificazione in Toscana, si pone l'obiettivo generale di decodificare quelle configurazioni, che sostengono l'identità del luogo (Alexander C. 1979, Lynch K. 1985); cerca di comprendere le regole di lunga durata che sostengono la composizione dello spazio locale gestendo i flussi di materia-energia (Lyle J.T. 1994, Barton H., Grant M., Guise R. 2010) che sono invarianti nel processo di generazione di un mondo locale.



RESTORATION AND VALORIZATION OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ELEMENTS TO CREATE SOCIAL RELATIONS

Adriana Scarponi¹

¹ University of Trento, Italy
adrianascarponi@tiscali.it

Keywords: Industrial Archeology, Dune Ecosystem, Mitigation of Risk

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The ex-Montedison coastal area is located between two small towns, near the Monte Conero natural park. In the area, an element of industrial archeology and a dune ecosystem are in a state of abandonment, also due to the storms. The restoration of these elements, together with the mitigation of natural risk through some reefs, can create social relations. Thanks to the restoration of the dunes, people can know the identity of the place and, for a period, the building is supposed to contain the plants to be planted, becoming a sort of coastal-dunes-museum. Near the dunes, small pavilions are designed to make activities related to the fragile ecosystem. Temporary pavilions in the building make people rediscover their historical heritage and provide to develop the touristic vocation of the place. Similar strategies could be applied to the case of inland small towns, where the fragility of landscape and the risk factors can become an instrument of knowledge and create social activities.



DRY CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE REUSE

TECNICHE DI COSTRUZIONE A SECCO PER IL RIUSO SOSTENIBILE

Lorenzo Secchiari¹

¹ University of Pisa, Italy
lorenzo.secchiari@unipi.it

Keywords: dry construction, reuse, sustainability

Topic: 3. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Sustainability is one of the requirements of the project in general and of reuse in particular, understood in its various meaningful meanings: energetic, economic and social. The reuse project can comprise different stages, from the use of urban voids, to the construction of small completion volumes, passing through the recovery of the existing building heritage.

The dry construction techniques allow to modulate design choices to achieve efficient and quality results, ensuring compliance with the performance characteristics of contemporary buildings and introducing interesting possibilities such as lightness of intervention and the reversibility of the construction process with the possibility of reuse of the elements. Added to these characteristics are the simple integration with existing buildings and the reduced construction schedule.

Abstract La sostenibilità è uno dei requisiti del progetto in generale e di quello di riuso in particolare, intesa nelle sue diverse accezioni significative: energetica, economica e sociale. Il progetto di riuso può articolarsi in diversi stadi, dall'uso dei vuoti urbani, alla costruzione di contenuti volumi di completamento, passando per il recupero del patrimonio edilizio esistente.

Le tecniche di costruzione a secco consentono di modulare scelte progettuali per ottenere risultati efficienti e di qualità, garantendo il rispetto delle caratteristiche prestazionali degli edifici contemporanei e introducendo interessanti possibilità come la leggerezza di intervento e la reversibilità del processo costruttivo con la possibilità di riutilizzo degli elementi utilizzati. A queste caratteristiche si aggiungono la semplice integrazione con gli edifici esistenti e i ridotti tempi di costruzione.



ATTEMPTS FOR THE REPOPULATION AND THE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE. CRITICAL READING OF SOME EXPERIENCES

Benedetta Silva¹

¹ Polytechnic of Milan, Italy
benedetta.silva@polimi.it

Keywords: Inner Areas, depopulation, historical settlements, strategy of repopulation

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Within a wider research that investigates the impact of socio-demographic and economic phenomena on the historical settlements of the Inner Areas of Lombardy, this contribution intends to take stock of the effectiveness of some projects developed to promote the repopulation of marginal territories and the conservation of built heritage, as well as the reactivation of some local production. These territories are now deeply in crisis: depopulation has often made the unity of identity perception lost and environmental protection vanish. The participatory management of the building heritage, often underutilized, the offering of new services, tax breaks and economic incentives, represent some of the actions proposed to reverse current trends. Through the critical reading of some experiences in the literature, the paper develops some reflections on the repercussions that these interventions have on the settlements, highlighting the peculiarities and critical aspects of these strategies.



ARCHITECTURE AS TOOL FOR UNVEILING, INTERPRETING AND ENHANCING IDENTITY OF THE SMALL CENTERS

L'ARCHITETTURA COME STRUMENTO DI "SVELAMENTO", INTERPRETAZIONE E VALORIZZAZIONE DELL'IDENTITÀ DEI PICCOLI CENTRI

Roberto Vanacore¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
rvanacore@unisa.it

Keywords: architecture, design, unveiling, place, identity

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract We are in a historical phase in which globalization – that in architecture often means massification and homogenisation of design ideas determined by the pervasiveness of the media - also causes repercussions on the shape and structure of our main cities. In fact, we see many recent buildings that do not find in the place (from both physical and cultural point of view) any sense of their form and their substance. This generates an overall impoverishment of the quality of the city's space. On the contrary, the small centres can represent a laboratory-place where it is possible to re-define and re-build a method for the architectural project that is based on a strong relation between site and architecture and on possibility to consider architecture as a tool for re-writing the site itself; this can lead to a new power of architecture as tool for enhancing the identity of places.

This contribution proposes, also by means of examples of meaningful buildings realized in small towns, both of the present time and of the past, a reflection on the power of architecture as a tool for "unveiling", interpreting and enhancing local identities.

Abstract Ci troviamo in una fase storica in cui la globalizzazione – che in architettura significa anche massificazione e omologazione di idee progettuali determinate dalla pervasività dei media – provoca ricadute anche sulla forma e la struttura delle nostre grandi città, con la diffusione di edifici che non trovano nel radicamento (fisico e culturale) al luogo il senso della propria forma e della propria sostanza. Questo genera un impoverimento complessivo della qualità dello spazio della città. Al contrario, i piccoli centri possono testimoniare talvolta di essere il luogo-laboratorio dove ri-definire e ri-costruire un metodo per il progetto di architettura fondato sul radicamento al luogo e sulla ri-scrittura del sito, traendo nuova forza per l'architettura come strumento di valorizzazione delle identità dei luoghi.

Il contributo propone, anche attraverso il ricorso ad esempi di opere significative di oggi e del passato realizzate in piccoli centri, una riflessione sul potere dell'architettura come strumento di "svelamento", interpretazione e valorizzazione delle identità locali.



ARCIPELAGO ITALIA TO BE CONTINUED: CAIRANO ORGANIC HAMLET

Angelo Verderosa¹

¹ Bioarchitettura Foundation, Italy
studio@verderosa.it

Keywords: design, recovery, reuse, inland areas, landscape

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract “Arcipelago Italia. Projects for the future of the country’s interior territories” was the title of the Italian Pavilion at the Biennale 2018.

All the attention has been focused on the theme of the small towns and the hamlets of interior territories; there has been talk of resilient communities in connection with the challenge of the valorisation of Italian mountainous territories.

These places are geographically distant from the major cities, but they offer valuable cultural heritage and could make a contribution to the country’s development.

Cairano Organic Hamlet, design and supervision of works by Verderosa Studio, was one of the selected and exposed projects at Biennale.

It’s an emblematic case of study: one of the smallest towns in the Campanian Appennines, with a population of 300, the ancient hamlet of Cairano is perched on a cliff, in a highly seismic area.

A series of integrated regenerations has been made in the last three years, with a relation with the landscape: houses, odeon, museum, ecc.

The methodology for action was aimed at achieving a balance between conservation and innovation, that the particular orography and the constrains for conservation have made it more difficult. The building process was completed in March 2019.



THE CHALLENGE FOR INLAND AREAS AND THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE

LA SFIDA DELLE AREE INTERNE E IL RUOLO DELL'ARCHITETTURA

Benedetta Verderosa¹

¹ PhD Student, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
benedetta.verderosa@uniroma1.it

Keywords: landscape, heritage, transformation, architecture, network

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Inland areas are valuable records of the Italian heritage, objected to the post-war reckless expansion building, they have currently preserved their most authentic architectural features and an unpolluted landscape. Since these areas are distant from major urban centres, they compose a fragile territory, affected by conditions such as: depopulation, ageing population, reduction of essential services. Over the last few years we are witnessing a “paradigm shift”: some new projects are being developed in order to revitalise these areas, by introducing new uses for the soils and for the ancient buildings, in line with the needs of contemporary society.

Re-thinking construction is a key action to transform an abandoned place into a new element, able to generate social aggregation, through the recovery, the promotion of heritage, the project of public space and the upgrading of essential services.

Architecture is not enough to resolve the difficulties of the inland areas but it can be a lever for territory's development, by allowing to introduce, to ransom and to connect to principal urban centres these extraordinary places.

***Abstract** Le Aree Interne sono preziose testimonianze del patrimonio italiano, refrattarie alle logiche di espansione sregolata del costruito del dopoguerra, hanno preservato i caratteri architettonici più autentici e un paesaggio incontaminato. Lontane dai centri metropolitani, costituiscono un territorio fragile, colpito da fenomeni di abbandono, invecchiamento della popolazione, depotenziamento dei servizi base. Negli ultimi anni assistiamo però a un cambio di paradigma: nascono progetti finalizzati a rivitalizzare queste aree, introducendo nuovi usi dei manufatti e dei suoli, in sintonia con le esigenze della società contemporanea. Azione chiave è quella di ripensare il costruito, trasformando un luogo abbandonato in un elemento generatore di una nuova aggregazione sociale, attraverso il recupero, la valorizzazione del patrimonio, il progetto dello spazio pubblico e il potenziamento dei servizi di base. L'architettura non sarà certamente sufficiente a risolvere i problemi che affliggono le aree interne ma può essere un volano dello sviluppo del territorio, permettendo di far conoscere, riscattare e connettere ai principali centri urbani questi luoghi straordinari.*



CONCEPTUAL PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK AS A RESULT OF INTERAC- TIVE LEARNING

Nadia Yeksarova¹, Vladimir Yeksarov¹, Anatoly Yeksarev²

¹ Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering & Architecture, Ukraine
eksareva@gmail.com, va.eksarev@gmail.com

² Dekart Studio, Ukraine
a.yeksarev@gmail.com

Keywords: Cinque Terre, replicable model, international integration

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The unique atmosphere of Cinque Terre National Park became not only an object of scientific work, it has united creative teams of 6 countries (Belgium, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Serbia, Ukraine), also providing integration of professionals from different fields of knowledge. Methodological base for our research were: preliminary materials; local acknowledgement, communication with experts, authorities; open air analysis on site; workshop materials. The project Smart History aims at developing the replicable model for preserving the small towns of parks suffering from overload of tourism which causes running down of original objects, production, landscape and ambience. Apart from providing solutions for preserving nature and cultural heritage the Smart History model is targeted to provide both tourist and educational information.



INLAND. ART ARCHITECTURE ANTIFRAGILE

L'ENTROTERRA. ARTE ARCHITETTURA ANTIFRAGILE

Luca Zecchin¹

¹University of Trento, Italy
luca.zecchin@unitn.it

Keywords: architecture, inland, legacy, reuse, antifragile

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract The issue of the qualification of historical settlement context, with all its stratifications, even the most recent and scarce, requires to combine the individual interventions within frames of coherent whole. The logic of system - a recover of the built landscape that start from the revitalization of widespread “nodes” - is at the base of recent initiatives aimed at the care and valorization of fragile places affected by problems of compromise, underuse and extended abandonment. This topic is investigated through a case study and project in the territory of the Barbagia Nuorese in Sardinia. The relational logic is that of the integration and strengthening of the “sustainable tourism development network in internal areas” through the creation of “new attractors” and the activation of “nodes” in the residual marginal legacy. Here, where the project requires the maximum attention for the pre-existing - from the object to the context - the necessary consistency of the choices is particularly evident and the integrated reuse project of the existing building heritage appears central element of the contemporary mestizo architectural construction.

Abstract Il tema della qualificazione del contesto insediativo storico marginale, con tutte le sue stratificazioni, anche quelle più recenti e scarse, richiede di coniugare gli interventi puntuali entro cornici di insieme coerenti. La logica di sistema - un recupero del paesaggio costruito che parte dalla rivitalizzazione di “nodi” diffusi - è alla base di recenti iniziative volte alla cura e valorizzazione di luoghi fragili affetti da problematiche di compromissione, sottoutilizzo e abbandono esteso. Il tema è approfondito in un caso studio e di progetto nel territorio della Barbagia Nuorese in Sardegna. La logica relazionale è quella dell'integrazione e del potenziamento della “rete di sviluppo turistico sostenibile nelle aree interne” attraverso la creazione di “nuovi attrattori” e l'attivazione di “nodi” nel patrimonio marginale residuo. Qui dove il progetto richiede la massima attenzione per il preesistente - dal manufatto al contesto - la necessaria coerenza delle scelte risulta particolarmente evidente e il progetto di riuso integrato del patrimonio edilizio esistente appare elemento centrale della costruzione architettonica meticcia contemporanea.



TRIVERO. WHEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY BECOMES A LEGACY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

TRIVERO. QUANDO LA VALORIZZAZIONE DEL TERRITORIO DI- VIENE UN'EREDITÀ PER LE FUTURE GENERAZIONI

Luca Zilio¹

¹University Iuav of Venice, Italy
lzilio@iuav.it

Keywords: enhancement, landscape architecture, pleasure, entrepreneurship, Trivero

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Trivero, a small village in the Biella area, an illuminated clientele and a series of designers able to restore dignity and beauty to a production site, are the protagonists of this Italian event well known as the Ermenegildo Zegna Company. A landscape and social rehabilitation project, is able to enhance the identity characters and the sense of belonging to the place, finding a synthesis between respect, the enhancement of nature and the reasons for production. An Italian entrepreneurial case, with the creation of a widespread settlement with a territorial character, in which the landscape sensitivity becomes the direct expression of new ethical and aesthetic values. In Trivero's laboratory the same sensibility has been extended to architecture, that become another instrument for bringing man closer to nature, to art, to the fabrics themselves, finding in the plots of their yarns, the design, the sign of a territory and its roots.

Abstract Trivero, piccolo paesino nel biellese, una committenza illuminata e una serie di progettisti in grado di restituire dignità e bellezza ad un luogo di produzione, sono i protagonisti di questa vicenda italiana conosciuta come Azienda Ermenegildo Zegna. Un progetto di ricucitura paesaggistica e sociale, capace di esaltare i caratteri identitari e il senso di appartenenza al luogo, trovando una sintesi tra il rispetto, la valorizzazione della natura e le ragioni della produzione. Un caso imprenditoriale italiano, con la creazione di un insediamento diffuso a carattere territoriale, nel quale la sensibilità paesaggistica diviene espressione diretta di nuovi valori etici ed estetici. Nel laboratorio di Trivero la stessa sensibilità verrà poi estesa all'architettura, divenendo strumento altro di avvicinamento dell'uomo alla natura, all'arte, ai tessuti stessi, trovando nelle trame dei loro filati, il disegno, il segno di un territorio e delle sue radici.



METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TWO HISTORICAL CENTERS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE: CONCORDIA SULLA SECCHIA (MO – ITALY) E CAMPI DI NORCIA (PG – ITALY)

Andrea Giannantoni¹, Marco Zuppiroli²

¹ Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy
andrea.giannantoni@gmail.com

² University of Ferrara, Italy
marco.zuppiroli@unife.it

Keywords: urban restoration, typological process, structural damage, reconstruction, reintegration

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs.

Abstract For a long time, the Restoration Laboratory of the Architecture Department at Ferrara University has faced the reconstruction of aggregated historical buildings damaged by earthquakes, mild or strong. Keeping some conservation criteria firm, the research has had as its aim on the one hand consolidation of historical buildings heavily damaged by seismic activity, on the other hand the reconstruction criteria of ruined urban aggregate. The study of historic urban cadastre, the typological process interpretation, and the analysis of constructive and structural characters are essential in these two operational proposals.

In theory the principles of Ferrara restoration school, in this case referred on the urban organism scale, allow to critically face the issue of reintegration of urban lack. In practical terms, the survey system using laser scanner technology permits to obtain an exhaustive morphological characterization of historic buildings, before the construction, with particular reference to the understanding of structural damages that cannot be seen directly on the architectural surface.



RE-INHABITING ALICIA

RIABITARE ALICIA

Roberto Dini¹, Valerio Della Scala¹, Silvia Lanteri¹

¹Polytechnic of Turin, Italy

roberto.dini@polito.it, valerio.dellascala@polito.it, silvia.lanteri@polito.it

Keywords: Salemi, property system, inclusive processes, project's role

Topic: 3. Strategies, methodological proposals and designs

Abstract Fifty years after the Belice earthquake, Salemi is going through a series of actions that aim to reevaluate the historic city centre, which is still in a state of neglect and depopulation. The property system represents a significant feature here: most of the fabric damaged by the earthquake is own by the municipality, a condition that in the past limited any possible bottom-up regeneration processes, but nowadays it makes new transformation scenarios easier to achieve. Moving through several layers – from a critical reading of the urban settlement and its territorial system through continuous didactical activities, to the definition of “research by design” actions – our team wants to open questions able to trigger an inclusive dialogue on the future of similar realities. One of the main goals is to recalibrate our strategies by questioning the contribution of the design disciplines concerning not only physical and morphological issues, but the action construction in the elaboration of multi-scale and multi-temporal visions too. Moreover, how to intersect bottomup instances weaving large networks of heterogeneous actors, towards the redefinition of regulatory frameworks and physical and cultural infrastructures?

***Abstract** A cinquant'anni dal terremoto del Belice, la città di Salemi ha intrapreso una serie di azioni volte alla rivalorizzazione del centro storico, che versa tutt'oggi in condizioni di abbandono e spopolamento. Il sistema di proprietà rappresenta qui una specificità rilevante: gran parte del patrimonio edilizio danneggiato dal sisma è comunale, condizione che in passato ha limitato l'insorgere di processi di riattivazione dal basso, ma che oggi rende possibili nuovi scenari di trasformazione. Muovendo su più livelli – dalla rilettura critica del tessuto urbano e dei sistemi territoriali attraverso la didattica, alla definizione di azioni di “research by design” – il gruppo di lavoro intende aprire questioni in grado di innescare un dialogo inclusivo sul futuro di realtà come questa. Uno degli obiettivi è ricalibrare le strategie mettendo in discussione l'apporto delle discipline afferenti al design in termini non solo fisici e morfologici, ma della forma dell'azione nella costruzione di visioni multiscale e multitemporali. Come intersecare dunque istanze dal basso intessendo ampie reti di attori eterogenei, verso una ridefinizione del framework normativo e delle infrastrutture fisiche e culturali?*



Topic 4

SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY AND REUSE OF BUILT HERITAGE

The goal of adjusting the application of the recent technologies, in terms of comfort and quality, with the respect of the preservation criteria and according to the principles of sustainability, requires a detailed study of all the operating methods and practices, in order to reach a performance target compatible with the safeguard of the typological-formal characteristics of historical buildings. The recovery and reuse fully meet the need to reduce the land and materials use, valorizing the existing degraded, underused or decommissioned buildings. In particular, the reuse assigns a new function to buildings, representing a virtuous tool in order to its conservation and to create profitability. At the same time, structural rehabilitation, in order to get possible transformations/extensions of the buildings, will allow the feasibility of the interventions for the seismic risk prevention.

SUSTAINABLE MODEL TOWARDS RECOVERY AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF ABANDONED HERITAGE VILLAGES: A PROJECT CASE FROM JORDAN

Nizar Al Adarbeh¹, Mohammed El Khalili²

¹ Tarmeem Center for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Jordan
nizar.aladarbeh@gmail.com

² Tarmeem Center for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage,
University of Petra, Hashemite University, Jordan
mohd_elkhalili@yahoo.com

Keywords: sustainable recovery, rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, abandoned village, restoration

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract This case study represents a model of sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage through an applied project. Under the title “*Heritage Value as a Driver for Economic Growth through Participatory Community-Based Tourism*” the main aim of the project is to transform an abandoned village through rehabilitation of a cluster of houses and to create a living museum with accommodation, interactive tourism facilities and other services envisioned from the memoir of local communities and infused from their values. The project applies best practices in cultural heritage rehabilitation and green building principles. This innovative project in the Matan historic village in Jordan represents a model for hundreds of other abandoned villages and how they can be recovered through utilizing their high contemporary value. This project is funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jordan. The project is implemented during the period from November 2017 to November 2019.



TECHNOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND SOCIAL REDEVELOPMENT OF SMALL HISTORICAL CENTRES OF ABRUZZO

Antonio Basti¹

¹ Department of Architecture, University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
antonio.basti@unich.it

Keywords: historical centres, environmental sustainability, technological solutions, social revitalization

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The work presented concerns the reuse and redevelopment of historic buildings within a framework of environmental sustainability and social revitalization. To this end, some small historical centres of Abruzzo have been taken as a reference, as regards the analysis of cultural, economic and environmental factors, and to propose a series of reuse scenarios aimed at their revitalization, in terms of energy redevelopment of buildings and of new functional uses.

The design activity has been developed trying to identify the potentiality and the limits of a possible conservation or restoration. On this basis, the most appropriate technological solutions have been identified, in terms of compatibility with new functional destinations, with existing materials and building systems and with local climatic conditions.

Particular attention was given to the architectural configuration of the buildings and to the cultural and natural resources present in the study context, with the aim of identifying the most appropriate technological solutions able to reverse depopulation processes and economic decrease.



RECOVERING OF ABANDONED TOWNS. A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT

Begoña Blandón González¹, Reyes Rodríguez García²

¹Departament of Architectonic Constructions 1, Escuela Técnica Superior de Architecture, University of Seville, Spain
bblandon@us.es

²Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura. University of Sevilla, Spain
rgarcia@us.es

Keywords: CDW, Recycling, Rehabilitation, Architecture, Small Towns

Topic: 4. Sustainable Redevelopment, Recovery and Reuse of Built Heritage

Abstract The search for sustainable strategies for the valorization of construction, landscape and cultural heritage in the interior areas that are described here, prompts actions that defend the visual beauty of these environments as well as their protection. To do so, the rehabilitation of existing properties should be committed to interventions that respond to the needs of the population, but at the same time always support projects that include waste management as part of their proposal. In this area, the lack of knowledge about construction and demolition waste (CDW), that might be generated in the scheduled improvement works, could hamper the sustainability of the interventions, thus canceling out the possibility of reuse and recycling in accordance with the "Directive (EU) 2018/851".

This article sets out the nature of the materials and products that are part of the original construction systems in different locations in Andalusia (Spain) as well as the geometrical, physical, mechanical and chemical characteristics that the expected CDW can offer and the possibilities to make use of this.



RESTORATION OF AN HISTORIC WATERMILL IN NOCERA UMBRA

RESTAURO DI UN ANTICO MULINO IN NOCERA UMBRA

Francesco Broglia¹

¹ University Ecampus, Italy
architettofrancescobrogli@gmail.com

Keywords: relief, restoration, recuperation and urban project

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract This study analyses the features of an historic watermill near the rural medieval borough of Nocera Umbra on the banks of the River Topino. Conceived as a building for the milling of wheat, the mill was converted into a pasta factory, by the Felice Bisleri Company at the beginning of the last century. The edifice was subsequently transformed according to nineteenth century techniques and styles. By means of direct relief and observation, the building in question is meant to be restored in such way as to make its future use compatible with its conservation. Rooms and external spaces have been planned in order to foster tourism and scientific control of the surrounding ecosystem in place of following tried and tested formula of agritourism, the new millennium should persevere with the bio-park, aiming at social-recreational leisure activities.

Abstract *Lo studio in oggetto analizza le caratteristiche di un antico mulino, prossimo alla città di Nocera Umbra, di origine Medievale, sulle rive del Fiume Topino. Concepito come fabbricato per la macinazione del grano, il mulino è stato ai primi del secolo scorso trasformato in pastificio ed in piccolo opificio industriale, dalla Società Felice Bisleri. L'abitato ha quindi subito delle trasformazioni, secondo tecniche e stili dell'Architettura Novecentesca. Attraverso rilievi diretti ed osservazioni, ci si propone di restaurare le costruzioni in esame, predisponendole a potenziali destinazioni d'uso compatibili con la loro conservazione. Sono state previsti ambienti e spazi destinati allo sviluppo turistico ed al controllo scientifico del circostante ecosistema. In luogo della sperimentata formula dell'agriturismo, si stima che nel nuovo millennio sia necessario proseguire con convinzione con quella del bioparco, votato anche alle attività socio-ricreative.*



SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION OF THE “PALAZZO RINALDI” IN PONTELANDOLFO (BN): A CASE OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY

MIGLIORAMENTO SISMICO E RESTAURO DEL PALAZZO RI- NALDI A PONTELANDOLFO (BN): UN CASO DI RECUPERO SO- STENIBILE

Vincenzo Calvanese¹

¹ Vitruvius Engineering s.a.s., Italy
vincenzo.calvanese@gmail.com

Keywords: restoration, consolidation, recovery, cultural heritage, Pontelandolfo

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The paper presents a case of sustainable recovery related to a property bound in the historic center in the ancient city of Pontelandolfo, sadly famous for the episode of 1861 (massacre of civilians in retaliation by the Italian Royal Army on August 14, 1861, for revenge of the massacre of 45 soldiers by some local brigands and peasants).

Palazzo Rinaldi, located in the historical center and formerly the "Ugo Gregoretti" Study Center and its rich archive, recognized as being of historical interest by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, has been financed by the Campania Region, as identified as strategic municipal headquarters for Civil Protection purposes.

The restoration design of the building, object of the present paper, is aimed at the restoration and refurbishment of the building, adopting consolidation measures to improve the overall seismic resistance. In particular, the paper intends to deepen the relationship between conservative aspects in a historic building and its architectural, structural and technological systems characteristics, with respect to the needs of structural consolidation that must respond to stringent anti-seismic laws.

Abstract Il contributo intende presentare il caso di recupero sostenibile relativo ad un immobile vincolato del centro storico nell'antico paese di Pontelandolfo, tristemente noto per l'episodio del 1861 (eccidio di civili in rappresaglia compiuta dal Regio Esercito italiano il 14 agosto 1861, per vendetta del massacro di 45 militari per mano di briganti e contadini locali). Il Palazzo Rinaldi, sito nel pieno centro storico e già sede del Centro Studi "Ugo Gregoretti" e del suo ricco archivio, riconosciuto di interesse storico e artistico dal Ministero dei Beni Culturali, è stato oggetto di finanziamento da parte della Regione Campania, in quanto identificato come sede comunale strategica per la Protezione Civile.

Il progetto di recupero del palazzo, oggetto del presente contributo, è finalizzato al restauro ed alla rifunzionalizzazione dell'edificio adottando al contempo interventi di consolidamento per il miglioramento della resistenza antisismica complessiva. In particolare la nota intende approfondire il rapporto tra gli aspetti conservativi in un palazzo storico e delle sue caratteristiche architettoniche, strutturali ed impiantistiche, rispetto alle esigenze del consolidamento strutturale che deve rispondere a stringenti norme antisismiche.



“STONE ROOTS”. ARCHITECTURE AND TRADITION IN A NORTHEASTERN VALLEY

Angelo Bertolazzi¹, Francesco Chinellato², Giorgio Croatto¹,
Livio Petriccione², Giovanni Santi³, Umberto Turrini¹

¹ University of Padova, Italy
angelo.bertolazzi@unipd.it, giorgio.croatto@unipd.it, umberto.turrini@unipd.it

² University of Udine, Italy
francesco.chinellato@uniud.it, livio.petriccione@uniud.it

³ University of Pisa, Italy
giovanni.santi@ing.unipi.it

Keywords: Building type, Valcellina, Vernacular, Fabrication, Stone

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract It is the result of a long research work developed on traditional vernacular architectures characterizing minor contexts. The focus of the contribution concerns in particular the territorial area of Valcellina (Pn), characterized by specific historical-environmental features. From a common elementary typological matrix that can be traced back to the paradigm of the pre-alpine house, the building stock has evolved into a series of variants that have determined its progressive adaptation to economic and environmental conditions. In the smaller towns scattered along the valley it is possible to read the processes of aggregation of the primitive bicellular units with redefinition of the vertical connection routes, of subdivision into monocellular units (columnar houses in Andreis), of progressive closure of the balconies with the generation of a later type (loggia house) more present, especially for climatic reasons in the upper part of the valley, but with different connotations compared to similar constructions in nearby Carnia.

The study clearly shows how the spontaneous awareness of the settled population is reflected in the constructive culture and how, as a result, it remains with the changing environmental contexts.

Abstract Si propone il risultato di un prolungato lavoro di ricerca sviluppato, relativo alle architetture tradizionali vernacolari caratterizzanti contesti minori. Il focus del contributo riguarda in particolare l'ambito territoriale della Valcellina (Pn) caratterizzato da specificità storico-ambientali. Da una comune matrice tipologica elementare riconducibile al paradigma della casa prealpina, il patrimonio edilizio si è evoluto in una serie di varianti che ne hanno determinato il progressivo adattamento alle condizioni economico-ambientali. Nei centri minori disseminati lungo la vallata sono leggibili i processi di aggregazione delle primitive unità bicellulari, con ridefinizione dei percorsi di collegamento verticali, di suddivisione in unità monocellulari (case colonnari ad Andreis), di progressiva chiusura dei ballatoi con la generazione di un tipo successivo (casa a loggia) maggiormente presente, soprattutto per motivi climatici nella parte alta della vallata, ma con connotazioni diverse rispetto alle simili costruzioni della vicina Carnia. Dallo studio emerge chiaramente come la coscienza spontanea della popolazione insediata si rispecchi nella cultura costruttiva e come di conseguenza questa per-manga al mutare dei contesti ambientali.



VENZONE, A SMALL WALLED CITY, DESTROYED AND REBUILT

VENZONE, PICCOLA CITTÀ MURATA, DISTRUTTA E RICOSTRUITA

Aldo de Marco¹

¹ Former Professor at the University of Salerno, Italy
aldodemarco2000@gmail.com

Keywords: Venzone, small towns, small walled city

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The number of inhabitants can make a city small, but also the way they behave! In Italy many regions are often hit by earthquakes and other calamities such as floods and landslides, but only in some the municipalities rise again from the ruin and in more or less long times. Some live more than before even without recourse to new laws of the state. In Friuli in 2017, the Municipality of Venzone was the winner among the most beautiful villages in Italy. Other larger municipalities, even if not affected by natural or man-made sudden disasters, with at least 5,000 inhabitants or the unions of several municipalities to reach 5,000 inhabitants, rely, to continue living, on state funding which, as Ermete Realacci said in signing the so-called "salva borghi" law n. 158 of 6/10/2017, are an extraordinary opportunity "to defend our identity, our qualities and project them into the future". For some time now, in Friuli, I have been studying Municipalities and villages and I will express my thoughts on this work on some of them. For these, the law mentioned acquires great importance as shown by photographs taken in the past and today, photographs that point out how the recovery and reuse respond to the need to reduce the consumption of soil and materials, giving new lives to the existing degraded volumes, underused or even abandoned.

Abstract *Il numero di abitanti può fare piccola una città, ma anche il loro modo di comportarsi!*

In Italia molte regioni vengono spesso colpite da terremoti e altre calamità come alluvioni e frane, ma solo in alcune i Comuni risorgono dalla rovina e in tempi più o meno lunghi. Alcune vivono più di prima anche senza il ricorso a nuove leggi dello Stato. In Friuli nel 2017 il Comune di Venzone risultò vincitore tra i borghi più belli d'Italia. Altri Comuni più grandi, pur se non colpiti da disastri improvvisi naturali o prodotti dall'uomo, con almeno 5.000 abitanti o le unioni di più Comuni fino a raggiungere i 5.000 abitanti, si affidano, per continuare a vivere, ai finanziamenti statali i quali, come disse Ermete Realacci nel firmare la cosiddetta legge "salva borghi" n. 158 del 6/10/2017, sono una straordinaria occasione per "difendere la nostra identità, le nostre qualità e proiettarle nel futuro". Da tempo, in Friuli, sto studiando Comuni e borghi ed esprimerò il mio pensiero in questo intervento su alcuni di essi. Per questi la legge citata acquista grande importanza come mostreranno le fotografie fatte in passato e oggi, fotografie che fanno notare come il recupero e il riuso rispondono alla necessità di ridurre il consumo di suolo e di materiali, ridando anche nuove vite ai volumi esistenti degradati, sottoutilizzati o addirittura dismessi.



THE RECOVERY OF HERITAGE AS A CONTRIBUTION TO CONTEMPORARY CULTURE

Ubaldo García Torrente¹, Marisol García Torrente¹

¹ Universidad de Granada, Spain
ubaldo@ugr.es, marisolgt@ugr.es

Keywords: Refurbishment, heritage, architecture, Project

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The territory is a scarce resource. To be convinced of it is fundamental to accept its violent and irreversible destruction. Faced with the convulsive and indiscriminate exploitation of land, one must extend the life cycle of existing buildings. A primary objective of all the actors who intervene in its preservation should aim towards an integral rehabilitation of buildings and spaces it deals with, correct their deficiencies and physical obsolescence, and recover their heritage values.

Historic and artistic values, also archaeological, cultural, environmental, landscape, ethnological, material or immaterial values imply, beyond the object, the recognition of a concrete way of life and a series of relationships still appreciated by the community. The arrangement between the needs of the future and the preservation of those values, which the architecture project must protect and conserve, will be made from the perspective of contemporary culture and according to the future's ideals of a society.



FROM URBAN WRECKAGE TO SOCIAL RESOURCE. SUSTAINABLE RESTORATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE IN NAVELLI (AQ)

Eva Coisson¹, Barbara Gherri¹, Angela Desideri²

¹ University of Parma, Italy
eva.coisson@unipr.it, barbara.gherri@unipr.it

² Angela Desideri architetto, Italy
angela.desideriarch@gmail.com

Keywords: integrated conservation, historical centre, seismic retrofit, sustainable restoration

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The village of Navelli suffered localized damages in the 2009 L'Aquila earthquake, but some of its valuable historical assets were already abandoned and ruined due to previous earthquakes and for social causes, depriving the location of part of its identity. In particular, the area inside the ramparts facing the main stairway can be considered as an urban wreckage, that needs to be recovered for two main reasons: to preserve the original architectural matter with the historical identity they represent and to reinstate a function in the built heritage, looking for an equilibrium between conservation and transformation. The proposed approach to the restoration of the buildings and of the stairway consists in the preservation of the traditional building knowledge as a material evidence of the site, in order to transfer its memory to the future generations. To this purpose, a path of knowledge, strengthening and integration proposals, also adopting new and sustainable materials and techniques, was chosen. The aim is to give back to the buildings their role of material and social resource and to trigger the revitalization of the urban environment.



RISKS AND BENEFITS OF INTERNAL INSULATION AS A MEASURE FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS ENERGY RENOVATION

Andrea Gianangeli¹, Gianluca Maracchini¹, Elisa Di Giuseppe¹, Marco D’Orazio¹

¹ Polytechnic University of Marche, Italy

a.gianangeli@pm.univpm.it, g.maracchini@univpm.it, e.digiuseppe@staff.univpm.it, m.dorazio@staff.univpm.it

Keywords: historic building, building retrofit, interior thermal insulation, hygrothermal behaviour, thermal transmittance

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract European historic buildings account for more than a third of the total energy consumption of buildings. Therefore, it is vital to reduce their energy demand, while maintaining their architectural and cultural heritage. Installing internal insulation is an effective measure, however it entails a certain risk of failure due to possible hygrothermal damages. Furthermore, several insulation systems are available in the market, thus building owners and practitioners need knowledge on how to handle internal insulation in an effective way. This paper reports the outcomes of an extended monitoring of the hygrothermal performance of two insulation systems (on “capillary active”, the other “vapour tight”) installed in a real historic building. Results highlights how the hygrothermal behaviour and the built-in moisture due to the installation operations can critically affect the energy performance of the wall, thus providing suggestions for the planning phase of a historic building renovation.



SANTA MARIA LA NOVA IN CONVERSANO: RESTORATION AND REUSE OF A LOST CHURCH

Piernicola Cosimo Intini¹, Pietro Intini¹

¹ Freelance, intiniarchitetti studio, Italy
intiniarchitetti@gmail.com

Keywords: religious heritage, under-utilisation, decommissioning, reuse

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The theme of decommissioned churches is increasingly current. Many sacred buildings no longer in use are abandoned and destined to an inexorable decadence. Some of them find new uses, often not compatible, others are fortunately recovered for cultural activities. The church of Santa Maria La Nova, in the historic center of Conversano, in Puglia, is an example of that. Its origins are still unknown (probably 14th century a.C.). An inexplicable adaptation to theatrical functions struck the building in the mid-twentieth century. The sacred space was stripped of the altars and furnishings. Its spatiality was canceled since some walls were demolished and others built. Afterwards, the church remained closed for decades, or granted occasionally to local associations, but this did not stop the growing general degradation. An ongoing intervention is trying to bring the church to new fruition as local “Caritas” offices, to carry out a service for the community and the entire historical center, now invaded only by commercial and hotel facilities.



FROM HEALTHY PERSPECTIVE IN THE REHABILITATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Emanuele Leporelli¹, Andrea Mannocci², Giovanni Santi¹

¹ Department of Energy, Systems, Territory, and Constructions Engineering (D.E.S.T.e C.),
University of Pisa, Italy
emanuele.leporelli@ing.unipi.it, giovanni.santi@unipi.it

² Ecole Nationale d'Architecture Marrakech, Maroc
a.mannocci@and-studio.it

Keywords: architectural heritage, building rehabilitation, healthy perspective, sustainable development

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Psychology of Sustainability and Sustainable Development represents a new research area in the field of Sustainability Science, that enlarges the concept of sustainability by overcoming a perspective exclusively based on classical aspects, and seeks to improve the quality of life of each human being. In this context Architecture, with its buildings and its spaces, is one of the main actors that conditions the well-being of human life. A possible model of sustainable development can be the rehabilitation of architectural heritage to preserve the identity of a collective memory and identity. The paper's aim is the study of new models of reference for a sustainable architecture, where the reuse of the urban spaces and buildings heritage is of fundamental importance. The results of the research, in this first phase, are to identify the guidelines for the analysis of the specialized heritage spaces at the territorial level and of the scale of single building, for a material and social recovery.



FROM PALEOLITHIC TO ANTHROPOCENE. A NEW LIFE FOR MONTEPOGGIOLO

Alessandro Marata¹

¹ Department of Architecture, University of Bologna, Italy
Department of Environment and Sustainability, National Council of Architects ales-
sandro.marata@unibo.it

Keywords: reuse, temporary architectures, sustainability, Anthropocene, reversible technologies

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract It can be reached by walking. From below. Trees hide the sight of the stones. Then, arrived at the top of the hill, the landscape opens up and you understand the magic of this site, chosen by hominids in the Pleistocene, eight hundred thousand years ago. The current configuration, the first stones of the Rocca date back to the 10th century, is due to Giuliano da Maiano and dates back to the end of the fifteenth century.

Towards the end of 1700 the property passed from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany to private individuals. The project for the new life of the site includes temporary architectures, innovative technologies, activities for the community, guest houses to accommodate travelers, spaces for entertainment and culture.

The theme of sustainable development is declined in various aspects: environmental and energy sustainability, reversibility of the intervention, sensitivity towards “design for all”, tourist itineraries, compatibility with the historical and artistic value of the building.



SKILLED INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RURAL LANDSCAPE AFTER THE 2012 EMILIA-ROMAGNA EARTHQUAKE

STRUMENTI CONOSCITIVI PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE DEL PAESAGGIO RURALE DOPO IL SISMA EMILIANO DEL 2012

Manlio Montuori¹

¹ Labo.R.A. Laboratory of Architectural Conservation, Department of Architecture, University of Ferrara, Italy
manlio.montuori@unife.it

Keywords: Vernacular architecture, Traditional construction techniques, brick masonry, built spontaneous heritage

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The paper aims to illustrate the approach underlying the conservation of the identity values of the rural landscape in the Emilia lowland through aware actions for recovering the spontaneous evidence resulting from the constructive wisdom of the rural culture. Addressed by the historic construction techniques analysis, it is possible to comprehend the spontaneous architectures identifying its variation by deepening the topic of the brick masonry constructions. The objective is to demonstrate that spontaneous rural buildings, far from being an endangered type due to the seismic sequence, despite its intrinsic vulnerability backed by the lack of materials and the modest construction techniques used, helps to define the distinctive character of the rural landscape and that preserving their spontaneity ensures the persistence not only of the collective memory, but the image of the landscape itself.

Abstract La presente proposta intende illustrare l'approccio sotteso alla conservazione dei valori identitari del paesaggio rurale della pianura Emiliana attraverso azioni consapevoli di recupero delle testimonianze spontanee frutto della sapienza costruttiva del cultura contadina. Verranno analizzate le architetture spontanee secondo il linguaggio delle tecniche costruttive storiche, per comprenderne la varianti ed approfondire il tema delle costruzioni in muratura in laterizio. L'obiettivo è dimostrare che l'edilizia spontanea, ben lungi da essere un tipo in via di estinzione a causa della sequenza sismica, nonostante la sua intrinseca vulnerabilità dettata dalla povertà dei materiali e delle tecniche costruttive impiegate, concorre a definire il carattere distintivo del paesaggio rurale e che preservandone la spontaneità si assicura la sopravvivenza non solo della memoria collettiva, ma dell'immagine del paesaggio stesso.



**RURAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE VILLAGES, SOLUTIONS FOR
THE ENHANCEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY.
BORGO TACCONE**

**ARCHITETTURA RURALE DEI BORGHI, SOLUZIONI PER LA VA-
LORIZZAZIONE E IL RECUPERO FUNZIONALE.
BORGO TACCONE**

Antonella Guida¹, Vito Domenico Porcari¹, Giulio Pacente¹

¹ University of Basilicata, DiCEM, Italy
antonella.guida@unibas.it, vito.porcari@unibas.it, giulio.pacente@unibas.it

Keywords: knowledge, conservation, recovery, building technologies, minor widespread architecture

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The study deals with the analysis of existing buildings, the recovery and conservation of building technologies characterizing the towns of 1900, the south and Lucania, with attention to the construction technologies of the villages founded after the Second World War, glimmer of innovation in the sea of backwardness construction. The research deals with the sustainable and functional recovery of the existing building heritage with the aim of preserving the original identity of the places and keep intact the collective imagination, fundamental for the historical memory. The case study that best offers food for thought is the village "Taccone", a rural village in the hinterland of Lucania. It presents all the types of construction typical of an urban aggregate developed on an agro-pastoral economy, such as silos, barns, stables, fountains, canopies, tanks, etc. The primary objective is the enhancement and reuse of this historical and cultural heritage, recovering it to the present.

Abstract Lo studio affronta l'analisi di edifici esistenti, il recupero e la conservazione delle tecnologie edilizie caratterizzanti i centri abitati del 1900, del meridione e della Lucania, con attenzione alle tecnologie costruttive dei borghi di fondazione del secondo dopoguerra, barlume di innovazione nel mare d'arretratezza costruttiva. La ricerca tratta di recupero sostenibile e funzionale del patrimonio edilizio esistente con l'obiettivo di preservare l'identità originaria dei luoghi e mantenere intatto l'immaginario collettivo, fondamentale per la memoria storica. Il caso studio che meglio offre spunti di riflessione è la borgata "Taccone", villaggio rurale nell'entroterra Lucano che presenta tutte le tipologie costruttive tipiche di un aggregato urbano sviluppatosi su un'economia agro-pastorale, come silos, granai, stalle, fontane, tettoie, serbatoi, ecc. L'obiettivo primario è la valorizzazione e riuso di questo patrimonio storico culturale recuperandolo al presente.



HERITAGE PRESERVATION: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVE

Alessandro Baratta¹, Ileana Corbi², Ottavia Corbi², Livia De Andreis³,
Luciano Marchetti⁴, Domenico Greco⁵, Luigi Petti⁵

¹ University of Napoli Federico II – ISCARSAH/ICOMOS, Italy
alebarat@unina.it

² University of Napoli Federico II – ICORP/ICOMOS, Italy
ileanacorbi@unina.it, ottavia.corbi@unina.it

³ ICORP/ICOMOS, Italy
arch.liviadeandreis@gmail.com

⁴ Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities – ICORP/ICOMOS, Italy
lucianomarchetti1943@gmail.com

⁵ University of Salerno – ICORP/ICOMOS, Italy
dgreco@unisa.it, petti@unisa.it

Keywords: Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Cultural Heritage, CBE approach, Preservation

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The core question, which lies at the heart of improving risk assessment and preparedness, is the following: “what are we disposed to lose in the present day in order not to lose all of it in the future?”

The answer to such a question depends on many aspects and on the precise moment when one addresses it; more importantly, such a question makes it essential to deal with a series of issues in the field of conservation as well as in the field of protection and promotion of the cultural heritage and urban environment. To deal with the complexity of the context (where the ability to predict hazards, vulnerability and risks, the dynamism inherent to risk management, the new technologies and the new materials, the regulation sets/ guidelines and the expected performance are all factors to be considered) we adopt the CBE (Consequence Based Engineering) approach. This methodology was developed in the last two decades for the risk assessment and management of complex systems. Within this framework, it is possible to identify three main topics, which need to be further investigated: risk analysis and management, performance goals and methodology, process and technology.



RESTORATION STUDY OF PALAZZO PONTILLO AS A WAY TO REVALUE CHIANALEA, “THE LITTLE VENICE OF THE SOUTH”

STUDIO DEL RESTAURO DI PALAZZO PONTILLO, MEZZO PER RIVALORIZZARE CHIANALEA, “LA PICCOLA VENEZIA DEL SUD”

**Silvia Pontillo¹, Francisco Gonzalez Yunta¹, Esther Moreno Fernandez¹,
Alberto Sepulcre Aguilar¹**

¹ Technical University of Madrid, Spain
silvia.pontillo@alumnos.upm.es, francisco.gonzalez.yunta@upm.es, esther.moreno@upm.es,
alberto.sepulcre@upm.es

Keywords: Restoration, building heritage, reuse, ancient village, seismicity

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Palazzo Pontillo is situated in Chianalea, the oldest neighborhood of Scilla in Reggio Calabria (Italy). Records date it back to the 15th Century but it may be the result of the structural evolution of an older building.

This House stands at the sea along with many other houses of this settlement, known as “The Little Venice of the South”, a fishermen village, since the Greek colonization.

Earthquakes in 1783 and 1908 destroyed Reggio and Messina cities, Chianalea was also largely affected. The village also suffered a gradual depopulation. As a result of this and also due to coastal erosion -and lack of maintenance- today Palazzo Pontillo is deeply deteriorated.

This paper shows the study of the original construction techniques and materials that will lead to the recovery of the House, both adapting it to the current standards and giving it a new use. This would help to sustain the identity of Chianalea preserving the House as a witness of the building construction historical evolution.

Abstract Palazzo Pontillo è sito a Chianalea, il borgo più antico di Scilla in provincia di Reggio Calabria (Italia). Le fonti lo datano al XV secolo ma si presume possa essere il risultato dell'evoluzione strutturale di un edificio più antico.

L'edificio si erge nel mare come molti altri di questo insediamento noto come “La Piccola Venezia del Sud”, borgo di pescatori sin dalla colonizzazione greca.

I sismi del 1783 e del 1908 distrussero le città di Reggio e Messina, fu ampiamente colpita anche Chianalea. Negli anni subì anche un progressivo spopolamento; a causa di ciò, dell'erosione costiera e della mancanza di manutenzione, Palazzo Pontillo si trova in uno stato di degrado.

Il presente espone lo studio delle tecniche e dei materiali costruttivi originali, da cui consegue il recupero del Palazzo adattandolo ai nuovi standard e conferendogli un nuovo uso. Ciò contribuirebbe a sostenere l'identità di Chianalea preservando l'edificio come testimone dell'evoluzione storica della costruzione.



REVIVING ABANDONED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE BY MEANS OF MULTI CRITERIA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN A SMALL CENTRE OF THE MONTE PISANO AREA

Elisabetta Pozzobon¹, Ewa Karwacka¹

¹University of Pisa, Italy

elisabetta.pozzobon@destec.unipi.it, e.karwacka@ing.unipi.it

Keywords: decommissioned religious architecture, Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis, sustainable reuse-cases definition, spatial data processing.

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract In Tuscany, Monte Pisano is a mountainous area between the Provinces of Pisa and Lucca. It intersects the territory of seven municipalities and features several scattered settlement nuclei. Such centres are relatively small, both in size and population when compared to other nearby urban centres, such as Pisa and Lucca. We believe that the development of these small towns could greatly be enhanced by revitalizing underused and abandoned religious buildings, and providing new functions for them. The case study that this paper focuses on is the former Convent of Nicosia. It is located in Calci, a small town on the southern slope of Monte Pisano, whose identity is historically entwined with the influence of multiple convents, and of a large charterhouse. Multi Criteria Decision Analysis techniques are employed in this work in order to identify and study possible reuse hypotheses, as well as the most suitable functions for sustainably reviving the architecture as well as its territorial context.



GUIDELINES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF ARQUATA DEL TRONTO

LINEE GUIDA PER L'ECOSOSTENIBILITÀ E L'EFFICIENTAMENTO ENERGETICO DI ARQUATA DEL TRONTO

Giuseppe Losco¹, Andrea Pierleoni¹, Elisa Roncaccia¹

¹ University of Camerino, Italy
giuseppe.losco@unicam.it, andrea.pierleoni@unicam.it, elisa.roncaccia@unicam.it

Keywords: sustainability, environment, recovery, guidelines

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Improving the comfort conditions of small city centres makes possible to rise their liveability and their opportunities of use. The study we propose illustrates a methodology for achieving a double objective: identifying environmental problems and challenges of the urban context and defining an appropriate plan of actions for its sustainable use. The case study of this research is Arquata del Tronto, affected by the earthquake seismic activity starting in 2016. For research purposes we assumed for Arquata a recovery of the original volumetric features. In addition to conducting a fluid-dynamic analysis of the urban fabric, the current study presents an estimation of the energy needs and a corresponding hypothesis of supply from renewable sources. As a result, the project provides a guideline text usable to support the reconstruction process and, in general, the recovery of the built heritage, orienting the design activities towards the sustainability requirements.

Abstract L'incremento di vivibilità dei centri storici minori è perseguibile attraverso il miglioramento delle condizioni di comfort. Lo studio proposto illustra una metodologia dal duplice obiettivo: identificare i problemi ambientali propri del contesto urbano e definire un adeguato piano di interventi per il suo uso sostenibile. Il caso studio adottato è Arquata del Tronto, colpito dalla scia sismica iniziata nel 2016 e per il quale si è ipotizzato il ripristino delle consistenze volumetriche originali. Oltre a condurre un'analisi fluidodinamica del tessuto urbano, la ricerca ne ha valutato i fabbisogni energetici dell'edificato, ipotizzando, per il loro soddisfacimento, il solo impiego di risorse rinnovabili. Come risultato delle valutazioni svolte la ricerca fornisce delle linee guida con le quali è possibile supportare il processo di ricostruzione post sisma e, più in generale, il recupero del patrimonio costruito, così che le attività progettuali seguano i criteri di sostenibilità.



SUSTAINABILITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS: KINDERGARTEN IN PELLARE (SA)

Massimiliano Ruggiero¹

¹ Freelance, Italy
massimilianoruggiero@tiscali.it

Keywords: children, learning, sociability, sustainability, recovery

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Redesigning and recovering “*organismi di vita*” with environmentally friendly and biocompatible techniques, materials and finishes is a moral obligation towards childrens to encourage their learning and sociability.

The requalification carried out on the “*kindergarten*” (built in the '60 and in poor state of preservation) pursued this objective achieving the quality through high standards able to consider in an interconnected way the requirements of efficiency, comfort and sanitation with systems for easy replicability. The use of natural materials and finishes with a low environmental impact free from polluting and toxic substances, as well as the recovery and reuse of a good part of the components and finishes of the old structure show how is possibile to revitalise old organisms even if they are not used in chemical synthesis products or substances.

The work has obtained BIO-SAFE certification for the indoor air quality and CASACLIMA SCHOOL certification how sustainable building.



TECHNOLOGICAL AND URBAN REUSE OF ZUNGOLI

RECUPERO TECNOLOGICO ED URBANISTICO DI ZUNGOLI

Camilla Sansone¹

¹ University of Molise, Department SuSEF, Italy
camilla.sansone@fastwebnet.it

Keywords: urban quality, technology, recovery, reuse, territorial integration

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Zungoli (AV) is included in the circuit of the most beautiful villages in Italy and bases its origins already in the imperial age, even if it develops fully in the high Middle Ages. The historic center is characterized by a historical architecture strongly characterized by constructive and technological elements, as well as by the presence of excellent architectural features such as the Castle, the San Francesco's Convent and some stately palaces. The study, carried out on the whole nucleus included in the perimeter of the walls, starts from the cognitive investigation of the constructive and technological types and elaborates an urban and territorial project of reuse that starts from the specific intervention on materials and construction techniques and extends to the choices urban reorganization, use of interior spaces, re-functioning of urban spaces. The project also includes a hypothesis of reintegration of Zungoli into a network of territorial relations that enhance the design choices.

Abstract Zungoli (AV) è incluso nel circuito dei borghi più belli d'Italia e fonda le sue origini già in età imperiale, anche se si sviluppa appieno nell'alto medioevo. Il nucleo antico del borgo è contraddistinto da un'architettura storica fortemente tipizzata e definita da elementi costruttivi e tecnologici caratterizzanti, nonché dalla presenza di emergenze architettoniche d'eccellenza come il Castello, il Convento di San Francesco ed alcuni palazzi nobiliari. Lo studio, effettuato su tutto il nucleo incluso nel perimetro delle mura, parte dall'indagine conoscitiva dei tipi costruttivi e tecnologici ed elabora un progetto urbano e territoriale di riuso che parte dall'intervento specifico sui materiali e sulle tecniche costruttive e si estende alle scelte di riassetto urbanistico, di destinazione d'uso degli ambienti, di rifunzionalizzazione degli spazi urbani. Il progetto prevede anche una ipotesi di reinserimento di Zungoli in una rete di relazioni territoriali che valorizzino le scelte progettuali.



THE ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT BETWEEN REUSE AND URBAN RENOVATION IN THE CITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

IL PROGETTO DI ARCHITETTURA TRA RIUSO E RINNOVO URBANO NELLE CITTÀ DEL MEDITERRANEO

Adriana Sarro¹

¹Department of Architecture, Polytechnic School of Palermo, Italy
adriana.sarro@unipa.it

Keywords: Reuse, renovation, architecture, city, Mediterranean

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The paper is intended to represent a contribution to the topic of the Conference, present today in Europe and the Mediterranean, where most of the cities are rich in architectural and landscape heritage. Attention to the heritage of the existing city will be made starting from the recovery and re-use, not only of individual artefacts, but also from the renewal of urban spaces, where a design that is attentive to the value of pre-existing buildings is required, as pointed out by E. Nathan Rogers. In addressing the theme of the conference it was decided to respond to the issues starting from the meaning and safeguarding of the smaller Mediterranean centers, rich in historical and cultural identities. In this regard, it will be important to describe both the educational experiences in the Mediterranean and the works created by contemporary architects.

The projects try to connect the substantial role identity between past and present, starting from the complexity of urban fabrics in which identity and diversity intertwine.

***Abstract** Lo scritto vuole rappresentare un contributo al tema del Convegno oggi presente in Europa e nel Mediterraneo, dove la maggior parte delle città sono ricche di patrimonio architettonico e paesaggistico. L'attenzione nei confronti del patrimonio della città esistente verrà fatto a partire dal recupero e riuso, non soltanto dei singoli manufatti, ma anche dal rinnovo degli spazi urbani, dove è necessaria una progettazione attenta al valore delle preesistenze come sottolineato da E. Nathan Rogers. Nell'affrontare il tema oggetto del Convegno si è pensato di rispondere alle tematiche a partire dal significato e alla salvaguardia dei centri minori del Mediterraneo, ricche di identità storiche e culturali. Sarà importante, a tal proposito descrivere, sia le esperienze didattiche nel Mediterraneo, che le opere realizzate da architetti contemporanei.*

I progetti cercano di raccordare la sostanziale identità di ruolo tra passato e presente, a partire dalla complessità dei tessuti urbani in cui s'intrecciano identità e diversità.



REFURBISHMENT AND REUSE OF A FARMHOUSE IN RAGUSA, ITALY

Gaetano Sciuto¹, Stefano Cascone¹

¹ University of Catania, Italy
gsciuto@dau.unict.it, stefano.cascone@unict.it

Keywords: Rural construction, Environment, Conservation, Rehabilitation, Sustainability

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The farmhouses, symbol of the landed property, are at the same time productive and residential settlements with the objective of controlling and organizing the landed estate. In Sicily, their appearance coincides with the colonization phenomenon of inland areas for agricultural purposes. These building structures, once at the center of productive, economic and social activity, are very often abandoned and degraded. Their recovery and reuse as tourist structures or for cultural and naturalistic purposes can contribute effectively to the preservation of the traditional rural heritage and the enhancement of the agricultural landscape. This article shows the results of a research aimed at recovering and re-using rural buildings. The project for the transformation of a farmhouse, chosen as a case study in the Ibleo plateau, in didactic farm is illustrated.



COMPATIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ENERGY RETROFIT INTERVENTIONS ON LISTED BUILDINGS

Maurizio Nicolella¹, Claudio Scognamillo¹, Federica Vitale¹

¹ University of Naples Federico II, Italy

maurizio.nicolella@unina.it, claudio.scognamillo@unina.it, federica.vitale@unina.it

Keywords: compatibility, energy retrofit, sustainability, reuse

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Reuse interventions on historical and architectural heritage have to satisfy, simultaneously, the requirements connected to the new function and have to assure the maintenance of the formal and aesthetic integrity of the building. It is usual to notice the difficulty in the use of technical solutions which are frequently employed, but often in contrast with the criteria of “compatibility”, introduced in the art.3 of D.P.R 380/01 for Restoration and conservative renovation.

Referring in particular to the needs of energy retrofit established by the current laws (D.Lgs 192/05) and primary in the reuse processes of listed buildings, the research assumes the adoption of different techniques for the improvement of thermal and humidity performances of the building envelope, analyses the compatibility of these solutions with the preservation of the historical heritage and underlines the environmental effects and the sustainability of the intervention.



THE ACTIVE CONSERVATION OF THE SMALL CENTERS IN ABRUZZO IN THE POST EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Alessandra Tosone¹, Alessandra Bellicoso¹, Danilo Di Donato¹

¹ University of L'Aquila, Italy
alessandra.tosone@univaq.it, alessandra.bellicoso@univaq.it, danilo.didonato@univaq.it

Keywords: active conservation, reconstruction, seismic improvement, new housing model

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract After the earthquake in L'Aquila in April 2009 the problem of the reconstruction of the small earthquake crater centers was answered in the adoption of Plans aimed not only at the reconstruction and seismic improvement of the building heritage, but also at the improvement of the life conditions of centers. In this context, in the perspective of active preservation, the close relationship between type, technology and project, in the proposed methodology, is employed in the methodology as the key to not only offer performance of the existing building, but also the address of speech and the corresponding project actions, aimed at restoring the lost quality and also the definition of quality to be integrated. Within the framework of a rethinking of the architectural make and of the search for strategies for an updated proposal of the housing dimension, whereas most of small settlements grow from self-building processes linked to local resources and strictly connected to economic activities, mainly represented by agriculture and livestock farming, cohousing model seems to be efficient for its adaptability to specific local situations. The contribution intends, through several case studies, the results of the comparison between signs of Reconstruction Plans and typological model investigated.



ABANDONMENT PLACES. THE RESILIENCE OF SMALL TOWNS IN IRPINIA

Clara Verzazzo¹, Giulia Molinaro¹

¹ University G. D'Annunzio of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
claraverazzo@gmail.com, giuliamolinaro@libero.it

Keywords: abandonment, small towns, architectural renovation, protection

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The abandonment in Italy is connected to the concept of "internal areas" that has acquired an important value, becoming the centre of the homonymous National Strategy and the subject of the Italian Pavilion. The research adds to previous studies, draft projects and focuses on Campania, in the area of Irpinia. The inland areas of the region host the small towns that share the same problems of the others Italian small towns: poor connections, lacking services, low population density, social marginality. Furthermore, the earthquakes and the following reconstruction caused enormous damage to the artistic and cultural heritage and completely distorted the landscape. The project wants to give an overview of the landscape in order to empower the actions on the heritage. It also focuses on the recovery of a small city's district called *Trappeto*, in which we can find the essence of Irpinia's culture, with conservative and innovative interventions.



RELIGIOUS FACTORIES IN THE RURAL GARGANO. THEMES OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

FABBRICHE RELIGIOSE NEL GARGANO RURALE. TEMI DI TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE

Clara Verazzo¹, Olga Tardio¹

¹University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy
clara.verazzo@unich.it, olgatardio@gmail.com

Keywords: Ruin, Pulsanese, Gargano, Protecting, Innovation

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The pilgrimage that develops on the Gargano, after the founding of the cult of the Archangel Michael and the shrine dedicated to him, it fits in the great Director to the Holy Land, becoming the intermediary stage of this magna et sancta via whose focal points were Rome and Jerusalem. In the Gargano was born the Pulsanese monastic order with the Foundation of S. Maria of Pulsano thanks to some pilgrims who became hermits in that place.

Many Pulsanesi monasteries founded throughout Italy, from the Po Valley to Lucania, they were used as stops for pilgrimages. At the same time as the abandonment of the ancient religious itineraries, most of the religious factories are abandoned and reduced today to the state of ruin.

The research focuses on the reconstruction of historical events of buildings of worship of Archangel Michael, in the context of conservation and enhancement of architectural artifacts, to which is added a project of reconnection between the old and the new centrality of the territory, marked by a particular artistic and landscape value.

Abstract Il pellegrinaggio che si sviluppa sul Gargano, in seguito alla fondazione del culto micaelico e del relativo Santuario di San Michele Arcangelo, si inserisce nella grande direttrice verso la Terra Santa, divenendo la tappa intermedia di questa magna et sancta via i cui punti focali erano Roma e Gerusalemme. Nel Gargano nasce l'ordine monastico Pulsanese con la fondazione di s. Maria di Pulsano grazie ad alcuni pellegrini che divennero eremiti in loco. Vengono fondati monasteri Pulsanesi in tutta Italia, dalla pianura Padana alla Lucania, usati come soste per i pellegrinaggi.

Contestualmente all'abbandono degli antichi itinerari di culto, si registra l'abbandono della maggior parte delle fabbriche religiose ridotte oggi allo stato di rudere.

La ricerca focalizza l'attenzione sulla ricostruzione delle vicende storiche degli edifici di culto micaelico, nell'ottica della conservazione e valorizzazione dei manufatti architettonici, a cui si aggiunge un progetto di riconnessione tra le antiche e le nuove centralità del territorio, segnato da un particolare valore artistico e paesaggistico.



JAZZI ROAD.
REUSE AND ENHANCEMENT OF CILENTO ARCHITECTURE
SULLA STRADA DEGLI JAZZI.
RIUSO E VALORIZZAZIONE DI UN'ARCHITETTURA CILENTANA

Luigi Veronese¹, Mariarosaria Villani²

¹ University of Naples Federico II, Italy
luigi.veronese2@unina.it

² Mibac, Italy
mariarosaria.villani-01@beniculturali.it

Keywords: landscape, jazz, Cilento, restoration, rural architecture

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract The landscape of Cilento, located in southern Campania, is strongly characterized by the presence of rural architecture, which arose due to land use requirements and which can be traced back to defined types of plant that are functional to the evolution of production methods and to the needs of accessibility, defense or connection. Among these architectures a typology not yet investigated is that of the jazz, born as recovery for shepherds and flock during the transhumance. Due to their positioning along the main pastoral routes (*tratturi*), these artifacts become elements that over time characterize the Cilento agricultural and mountain landscape.

The proposed essay investigates the jazz located in the area between Vibonati and Tortorella, cataloging them, studying their constructive features and state of preservation and proposing possible restoration strategies that aim to preserve both material and immaterial values of the structure, in order to insert them into a unitary path of fruition that enhances its potential.

***Abstract** Il paesaggio del Cilento, situato nella Campania meridionale, è fortemente caratterizzato dalla presenza di architetture rurali, sorte per esigenze di uso del territorio e riconducibili a definite tipologie di impianto che sono funzionali all'evoluzione delle modalità di produzione e alle esigenze di accessibilità, difesa o collegamento. Tra queste architetture una tipologia ancora poco indagata è quella degli jazz, nati come ricoveri per pastori e gregge durante la transumanza. A causa del loro posizionamento, lungo le principali vie di pastorizia (i tratturi), tali manufatti diventano nel tempo elementi caratterizzanti il paesaggio agricolo e montano del Cilento.*

Il contributo proposto indaga gli jazz presenti nell'area tra Vibonati e Tortorella, catalogandoli, studiandone le caratteristiche costruttive e lo stato di conservazione e proponendo possibili strategie di restauro che mirino a conservare i valori sia materiali che immateriali dei manufatti, al fine di inserirli in un percorso unitario di fruizione che ne valorizzi le potenzialità.



HYDROPOWER GENERATION FROM DRAINPIPES. A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR SMALL BUILDINGS

RECUPERO DI ENERGIA DA ACQUA FLUENTE IN PLUVIALI. ANALISI TECNICHE E STUDI SULLA FATTIBILITA' FINANZIARIA PER PICCOLI EDIFICI

Giacomo Viccione¹, Antonio Nesticò¹, Maurizio Cimmino¹, Federica Vernieri¹

¹ University of Salerno, Italy
gviccion@unisa.it

Keywords: water-energy nexus, domestic hydropower, economic evaluation, pico hydro

Topic: 4. Sustainable Recovery and Reuse of Built Heritage

Abstract Renewable sources allow the production of energy with a low or negligible impact on climate change. In the context of energy harvesting from falling water, an experimental model suitable for small building was built at the Environmental Laboratory of Hydraulics, University of Salerno. Rainfall intercepted by the roof, is gathered and headed to the drainpipes through the gutter. Gravitational energy is converted in kinetics as the free falling to the ground takes place. Here a microturbine turns the available energy into electrical by means of an alternator connected to a storage system. The model is analysed in terms of flowing discharges and nozzles used to convey the moving water to the turbine, made by a 3D printer, allowing a time and cost-effective manufacturing. In the present work, an appraisal of the system is carried out along with related maintenance costs.

***Abstract** Le fonti energetiche rinnovabili permettono la produzione di energia con un impatto poco significativo o praticamente nullo sul cambiamento climatico. Nell'ambito del recupero energetico da acqua fluente, presso il Laboratorio di Idraulica Ambientale e Marittima dell'Università di Salerno è stato allestito un modello adatto per fabbricati di dimensione contenuta. L'acqua piovana intercettata dal tetto è convogliata nelle pluviali attraverso la gronda. Durante la caduta al suolo l'energia gravitazionale è convertita in energia cinetica sfruttata da una turbina collegata ad un alternatore per la produzione di energia elettrica. È stato analizzato il comportamento idraulico del sistema in diverse condizioni di portata, definite dall'uso di due ugelli aventi diametro della sezione di uscita differente. Aspetto innovativo è rappresentato dall'uso di una stampante 3D per la realizzazione della turbina con tempi e costi contenuti. Secondo i principi dell'Analisi Costi-Ricavi, è stata altresì condotta una verifica di fattibilità finanziaria, in grado di rilevare la convenienza di interventi volti alla concreta implementazione della tecnologia che la ricerca propone.*



LIVE AGAIN HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN HISTORIC DISTRICTS AS ENERGY RETROFIT STRATEGY – A CASE STUDY

RI-ABITARE IL PATRIMONIO EDILIZIO DEI CENTRI STORICI COME STRATEGIA DI RETROFIT ENERGETICO – UN CASO DI STUDIO

Elena Cantatore¹, Fabio Fatiguso¹

¹ Polytechnic University of Bari, Italy
elena.cantatore@poliba.it, fabio.fatiguso@poliba.it

Keywords: historic buildings, energy retrofit strategy, re-use of abandoned buildings

Topic: 4. Sustainable recovery and reuse of built heritage

Abstract Even though historic districts were the result of *genius loci* activities and they show inherent bioclimatic behaviours, until now some of them in Mediterranean area have evidences of the previous abandonment process. The energy retrofit of residential built environment in historic district is not only a chance to recognize and to correct failures but also to identify their representative characters in working process and environmental, socio-economic, historical and cultural values. In that context, paper presents a typical historic urban district of the Apulia Region, representative of the Mediterranean area; here, the energy assessment is evaluated relating to the state of maintenance and occupancy, preserving and recovery formal and cultural values available before the state of neglect, complying with actual energy requirements and recognizing opportunities of intervention for abandoned buildings.

Abstract *Sebbene siano il risultato delle esperienze del genius loci e mostrino comportamenti bioclimatici intrinseci, ancora oggi alcuni dei centri storici del Mediterraneo presentano i segni di un lungo processo di abbandono. Il recupero energetico di tale patrimonio è l'occasione per riconoscere e correggere le criticità prestazionali di tale edificato, ma anche di coglierne i principali elementi che rendono tali contesti unici e rappresentativi per funzionamento e valori ambientali, socio-economici e storico-culturali. In tale quadro, l'articolo presenta l'analisi delle criticità energetiche di un borgo storico pugliese, rappresentativo dell'area mediterranea, valutando l'attuale stato di conservazione del contesto e gli attuali quadri normativi energetici, mirando al recupero e alla conservazione delle peculiarità formali e culturali che tale contesto possedeva prima del suo declino e riconoscendo le opportunità di intervento sull'edificato ancora da recuperare.*



Topic 5

APPRAISAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION ISSUES

The initiatives aimed at the recovery and valorization of the small towns impose an integrated approach with the analysis of all the factors due to the economic values. The latter recall questions regarding: the analysis of the interventions costs; the study of the initiatives effects on the real estate market; financial accounting in the entrepreneurial management phase; the economic evaluation of the investment project, in terms of not only monetary, but also of the social, cultural and environmental impacts. These issues focus on the research themes of the Appraisal and the Economic Evaluation of the Projects. In the first case, with particular reference to the models useful for forecasting both the costs of execution of the works, and the changes that may arise on property values. In the second area, with specific reference to protocols for the study of financial profitability levels as well as for multicriteria evaluations to support decision-making processes.

MULTI-SCALAR ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR PRIORITISING INTERVENTION OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE: THE CASE OF PAHUATLÁN DE VALLE, PUEBLA, MEXICO

Jaime Antonio Parra Aldave¹, Ignacio Lombillo Vozmediano¹,
Cecilia Ribalaygua Batalla¹

¹ University of Cantabria, Spain

jaime-antonio.parra@alumnos.unican.es, ignacio.lombillo@unican.es,
cecilia.ribalaygua@unican.es

Keywords: Historical Centre, Indicators, Urban Heritage, Prioritization, Multi Scalar Analysis.

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract This paper describes an exercise based on the Urban Image Project of Pahuatlán de Valle, in the State of Puebla, Mexico, which laid the groundwork for the site to be registered in the Federal Program Magical Towns (*Pueblos Mágicos*). Capitalizing the experience and information obtained, the intention is to reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of the project carried out and to make a preliminary identification of the indicators that will form part of the MASPI (Multi-Scalar Analysis System for the Prioritization of Interventions in the Architectural Historical Heritage), which consists of a method of information analysis and management based on indicator systems, through which it will be possible to select and give priority of intervention to one or more historical buildings within a delimited urban sector. This method is intended to have a universal and flexible character, allowing a wide range of application, and has a multi-scalar character, starting from analysis at urban scale, to focus the minimum unit of intervention, the building scale. Therefore, the objective of the exercise shown here is to feed the information that composes the MASPI in the scope of small urban sectors or small towns



MULTI-SCALE, MULTI-GENERATIONAL AND INTER-TEMPORAL STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE IN NATIONAL PARKS INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS: THE NATIONAL PARK OF CILENTO, VALLO DI DIANO AND ALBURNI

Pasquale Persico¹, Maria Cerreta²

¹ CNR – IRISS, Naples, Italy
p.persico@iriss.cnr.it

² Department of Architecture (DiARC), University of Naples Federico II, Naples, Italy
maria.cerreta@unina.it

Keywords: Strategic governance, Collaborative decision-making process, Doing by learning approach

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract The proposal of a multi-scale, multi-generational and inter-temporal strategic governance in parks integrated management programs introduces a perspective of research where the national park identifies a complex system of relationships among the various dimensions (economy, mobility, environment, people, living, culture, governance) and different interpretative approaches, overcoming the administrative boundaries of each municipality and considering the territory as the expression of different scales and communities according to a dynamic vision. The paper, starting from the evolution of the governance's concept, focuses on the management of its complexity in the change processes oriented to the development strategies designed to support and strengthen local values, structured and tested in the National Park of Cilento, Vallo di Diano and Alburni (Italy).



RECOVERY AND VALORISATION OF HISTORICAL SMALL TOWNS. A MODEL FOR ASSESSING THE INVESTMENT RISK

RECUPERO E VALORIZZAZIONE DI CENTRI STORICI MINORI. UN MODELLO PER LA VALUTAZIONE DEL RISCHIO DI INVESTIMENTO

Gianluigi De Mare¹, Gabriella Maselli¹, Antonio Nesticò¹

¹University of Salerno, Italy
gdemare@unisa.it, gmaselli@unisa.it, anestico@unisa.it

Keywords: Minor Historical Centres; Economic Evaluation of the Project; Risk Assessment; Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA); As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract The historical small towns are an essential trace of the social, cultural and historical-architectural heritage of the nation as they preserve the original relationship between the built and the territory. However, the needs of contemporary society in recent decades have increasingly led to small towns in conditions of physical degradation and economic backwardness. Thus, it seems urgent to define investment projects so that these settlements can regenerate territories that have become fragile. Nevertheless, in most cases intervention initiatives are examined without taking into account the multiple components of risk of bankruptcy. The purpose of the paper is to characterize a model of economic analysis that allows to express a judgment on the acceptability of the investment risk. This is possible by integrating the As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) logic into traditional economic evaluation protocols, which allows to establish if a risk mitigation intervention has costs that are disproportionate to the expected benefits. The model is also applied with the aim of selecting effective strategies for the enhancement of historic small towns in the Campania region.

Abstract I centri storici minori costituiscono traccia essenziale del patrimonio sociale, culturale e storico-architettonico nazionale poiché conservano immutato l'originario rapporto tra costruito e territorio. Le esigenze della società contemporanea degli ultimi decenni, però, hanno condotto sempre più i centri minori in condizioni di degrado fisico e di arretratezza economica. Così, appare urgente definire progetti di investimento affinché tali insediamenti possano rigenerare territori divenuti fragili. Nondimeno, nella generalità dei casi le iniziative di intervento sono esaminate senza portare in conto le molteplici componenti di rischio di fallimento.

Scopo del lavoro è la caratterizzazione di un modello di analisi economica che permetta di esprimere un giudizio sull'accettabilità del rischio di investimento. Ciò è possibile integrando nei tradizionali protocolli di valutazione economica la logica As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP), che consente di stabilire se un intervento di mitigazione del rischio abbia costi sproporzionati rispetto ai benefici previsti. Il modello è anche applicato con lo scopo di selezionare efficaci strategie per la valorizzazione dei centri storici minori in Regione Campania.



SMALL TOWNS AND VALORIZATION STRATEGIES

CENTRI MINORI E STRATEGIE DI VALORIZZAZIONE

Antonio Nesticò¹, Emanuela D'Andria¹, Pierfrancesco Fiore¹

¹University of Salerno, Italy
anestico@unisa.it, emdandria@unisa.it, pfiore@unisa.it

Keywords: small towns, multi-criteria analysis model, strategies and actions, sustainability

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract The globalization processes promote the development of a society characterized by housing needs and life rhythms different from the past, whose times and distances contract in favor of a faster circulation of information, people and goods. If it favors, on the one hand, the economic growth of the cities, on the other hand it weakens small towns, depopulating them and consequently impoverishing them in their heritage of material and immaterial identity. Starting from reflections on the specific characteristics of the “small town”, in light of the different definitions that are recognized in the literature, the study intends to provide a general framework on the actions in progress, in Italy and in Europe, for the revival of these communities. With a double perspective: to prepare a panel of indicators useful for expressing the social, economic, environmental and historical-architectural values of the small urban core; therefore to formalize a multi-criteria analysis model able to support the public decision-maker in the implementation of valid strategies for its recovery and valorization.

Abstract I processi di globalizzazione promuovono lo sviluppo di una società contraddistinta da esigenze abitative e ritmi di vita diversi dal passato, i cui tempi e distanze si contraggono in favore di una più veloce circolazione di informazioni, persone e merci. Se da un lato ciò favorisce la crescita economica delle città, dall'altro indebolisce i centri minori, spopolandoli e conseguentemente impoverendoli nel loro patrimonio d'identità materiale e immateriale. A partire da riflessioni sulle caratteristiche proprie del 'centro minore', alla luce delle diverse definizioni che si riconoscono in letteratura, lo studio intende fornire un quadro generale sulle azioni in atto, in Italia ed in Europa, per il rilancio di queste comunità. Con una duplice prospettiva: di predisporre un panel di indicatori utile ad esprimere le valenze sociali, economiche, ambientali e storico-architettoniche del piccolo nucleo urbano; quindi di formalizzare un modello di analisi multi-criteri in grado di supportare il decisore pubblico nella attuazione di valide strategie per il suo recupero e valorizzazione.



SMALL TOWNS IN IRPINIA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DYNAMICS AND REAL ESTATE MARKET

I CENTRI MINORI IN IRPINIA: DINAMICHE SOCIO-ECONOMICHE E MERCATO IMMOBILIARE

Fabiana Forte¹, Luigi Maffei¹, Pierfrancesco De Paola²

¹ University of Campania “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Italy
fabiana.forte@unicampania.it, luigi.maffei@unicampania.it

² University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy
pierfrancesco.depaola@unina.it

Keywords: small towns, Irpinia, socio-economic dynamics, real estate market

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract Small towns constitute a significant part of Italy, although they are increasingly characterised by marginalization and undeveloped “territorial capital”. Among the several reasons of the marginality there is the negative trend of the population dynamic that led to the depletion of human capital, especially young. This phenomenon is particularly evident in some areas of Irpinia (Campania Region), characterized by competitive factors “non-relocatable” (historical and cultural heritage, biodiversity, agri-food, etc.), for a long time subject of research at the Department of Architecture and Industrial Design of University of Campania. Therefore the article, starting from the several initiatives to promote the valorisation of small towns (IT and telework, Lands bank, innovative start-ups, etc.), highlights the on-going socio-economic dynamics in some small municipalities of Irpinia, with particular reference to the effects on the real estate market.

***Abstract** I centri minori costituiscono una parte significativa del territorio nazionale, sebbene siano sempre più caratterizzati da marginalizzazione e da “capitale territoriale” non valorizzato. Tra le diverse ragioni della marginalità vi è il trend negativo della dinamica demografica che ha portato al depauperamento del capitale umano, giovani soprattutto. Tale fenomeno è particolarmente evidente in alcune aree dell'Irpinia, caratterizzate da fattori competitivi non de-localizzabili (il patrimonio storico e culturale, l'agroalimentare, la biodiversità, etc.), già da tempo oggetto di studio nell'ambito delle attività di ricerca del Dipartimento di Architettura e Disegno Industriale della Università della Campania. Pertanto l'articolo, a partire dalle diverse iniziative messe in campo per la valorizzazione dei centri minori (banda larga e telelavoro, banca delle terre agricole, start-up innovative, etc.) evidenzia le dinamiche socio-economiche in atto in alcuni comuni dell'Irpinia, con particolare riferimento agli impatti sul mercato immobiliare.*



A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR REVITALIZATION OF IN-LAND AND MARGINAL AREAS: A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Lucia Della Spina¹

¹ Mediterranean University of Reggio Calabria, Italy
lucia.dellaspina@unirc.it

Keywords: Cultural landscape in inland areas, Multi-functional Landscape, Multi-Stakeholder Decision Analysis (MSDA), Multi-Criteria Decision Aid (MCDA), REGIME method

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract In order to build scenarios of enhancement for an inland area of Calabria (Italy), the contribution proposes a multi-methodological approach that recognizes and interprets the area as a multifunctional cultural landscape. Given the limited availability of economic resources, the aim of the research is to create an useful assessment approach for the processing of a development strategy through a bottom-up and top-down multidimensional decision-making process. The evaluation approach was also constructed using deliberative assessment methods and a Multi-Stakeholder Decision Analysis (MSDA) to guide the interaction between the different stakeholders involved towards a shared vision. This allows to identify development scenarios for the study area and potential strategic actions for the implementation of the shared development scenarios.



SEISMIC VULNERABILITY REDUCTION IN THE HISTORICAL URBAN FABRICS. A VALUATION PLANNING APPROACH

Salvatore Giuffrida¹, Caterina Carocci¹, Chiara Circo¹, Margherita Giuffrè², Maria Rosa Trovato¹, Vittoria Ventura³

¹ University of Catania, Italy
sgiufrida@dica.unict.it, c.carocci@unict.it, chiaracirco@virgilio.it, mrtrovato@dica.unict.it

² National Research Council, Italy
mar.giuffre@gmail.com

³ Freelance, Italy
vittoriaventura01@gmail.com

Keywords: Urban fabrics, Seismic vulnerability, Critic analysis, Cost modelling, Urban preservation programming

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract This study proposes a valuation planning approach to the seismic vulnerability reduction carried out within the general planning framework concerning the Faentina Union, a group of five small towns located in the south-western part of the Province of Ravenna, Italy. The plan consists of three main stages: knowledge – the typological, constructive and technological description of the buildings specifically concerning their vulnerability degree; interpretation – a set of critical analyses enveloping the previous descriptions, and aimed at outlining a range of hypotheses about the damage mechanisms, both current and potentially enabled in case of seism; planning – identifying the works intended to preserve the original constructive and material features and to definitely reduce the vulnerability of the buildings. This stage includes a cost modelling tools aimed at outlining the trade off between the vulnerability degree reduction and the number of building that can be included in the programme, given the budget.



SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS AND TERRITORIAL HERITAGE AT RISK. THE CASE OF THE ALBENGA SUB-REGION

Giampiero Lombardini¹

¹dAD - Department of Architecture and Design - University of Genova, Italy
g.lombardini@arch.unige.it

Keywords: Economic cycles, territorial heritage, risk, abandonment

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract Starting from the post-war period, the strong agricultural component has profoundly modified the Albenga plain and its settlement structures, historically identifiable in the city of Albenga and in the settlements connected to it, as one of the most ancient Ligurian settlement environments. The intensive use of the land for agricultural purposes and then for productive and tertiary functions of the plain has determined the detriment of the more inland (in abandonment) valleys. Land take, conflicts in land use, environmental instability, abandonment of small inner villages, give back today the picture of a territory that is experiencing an environmental-settlement crisis that threatens the possibility of maintaining balanced economic and social arrangements. The settlement dynamics of the period 1971-2018 tends to highlight the constant loss of patrimonial value of the valley settlements (abandonment of the villages and shrinking of agricultural production areas, economic impoverishment of the most internal areas) is associated with the local economic cycles which led to a transition from a condition of balanced polycentrism to a dissipative dispersion.



RESIDENTIAL TOURISM IN SMALL TOWNS. AN APPRAISAL STUDY ABOUT TOURIST DYNAMICS

Francesca Salvo¹, Tullio Romita¹, Manuela De Ruggiero¹, Daniela Tavano¹

¹ University of Calabria, Italy
francesca.salvo@unical.it, tullio.romita@unical.it,
manueladeruggiero@gmail.com, daniela_tavano@libero.it

Keywords: residential tourism, holiday homes, appraisal methodologies, geographic information system

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract Residential tourism is a particular tourist activity that is realized through the use of private homes, rented or for sale. It differs therefore from tourism in conventional accommodation facilities, such as hotels, tourist villages, etc., because users organize their own vacation and leisure time independently.

This kind of tourism is particularly widespread in small towns, especially those located in holidays areas or historical ones.

An appraisal study on residential tourism, a sort of “undetected” tourism that does not appear on conventional touristic circuits, moves from the need to analyze the variables that determine the commercial value of unoccupied properties, providing a detailed report about properties used for “holiday homes”, in order to interpret touristic dynamics in the study area.

The study analyses the characteristics that define the variety of real estate quotations with the aim to appraise the value of holiday homes that, in some territorial contexts with a tourist vocation, represents a source of economic and productive well-being for permanent residents.



A MULTI-ATTRIBUTE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE REUSE OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN THE CARNIC ALPS

MODELLO MULTIATTRIBUTO PER LA VALUTAZIONE DEL RIUSO SOSTENIBILE DI ABITAZIONI TRADIZIONALI NELLE ALPI CARNICHE

Carlo Antonio Stival¹, Raul Berto¹, Paolo Rosato¹

¹ University of Trieste, Italy
cstival@units.it, rberto@units.it, paolo.rosato@dia.units.it

Keywords: economic sustainability, vernacular architecture, cultural heritage, multi-attribute model, sustainability appraisal parameters

Topic: 5. Appraisal and economic evaluation issues

Abstract The investigation of guidelines for a sustainable reuse of historic buildings can hardly describe the complexity of objectives and methodologies for the preservation of cultural heritage. Historic, aesthetic and cultural peculiarities of vernacular architectural heritage make it difficult to apply a bare quantitative approach to evaluate intervention sustainability, due to private/public nature of this heritage. This paper presents a multi-attribute model for the economic evaluation of sustainability in reuse projects concerning traditional housing buildings in Italian minor alpine settlements. The model uses relevant parameters for the appraisal of sustainability aggregated into three macro-indicators: intrinsic sustainability, context sustainability and economic-financial feasibility. The model has been calibrated by an expert panel and tested on a reuse hypothesis in Sauris, a settlement in North-Eastern Italy whose residential building type is characterized by spatial distribution and construction techniques, expressions of community traditions and local material resources availability.

Abstract *La definizione di linee guida per il riuso sostenibile di edifici storici non permette di definire con precisione la complessità di obiettivi e metodologie per la conservazione del patrimonio culturale. Le caratteristiche storiche, estetiche e culturali dell'architettura vernacolare rendono di difficile applicazione un approccio quantitativo alla valutazione della sostenibilità dell'intervento, a causa della natura pubblica/privata di questo patrimonio. Il presente lavoro illustra un modello multiattributo per la valutazione della sostenibilità economica di interventi di riuso di edifici residenziali tradizionali situati in insediamenti alpini minori. Il modello utilizza parametri significativi ai fini della stima della sostenibilità aggregati in tre macro-indicatori: sostenibilità intrinseca, sostenibilità del contesto e fattibilità economico-finanziaria. Il modello è stato calibrato da un gruppo di esperti e applicato ad un'ipotesi di riuso a Sauris, un insediamento nell'Italia nord-orientale in cui il tipo edilizio residenziale è caratterizzato da una distribuzione spaziale da tecniche costruttive espressione delle tradizioni della comunità e della disponibilità di risorse materiche locali.*



Images

SEISMIC AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK AS ADDITIONAL CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION OF THE SUBAPPENNINO DAUNO INLAND AREA IN PUGLIA

Abstract pag. 3

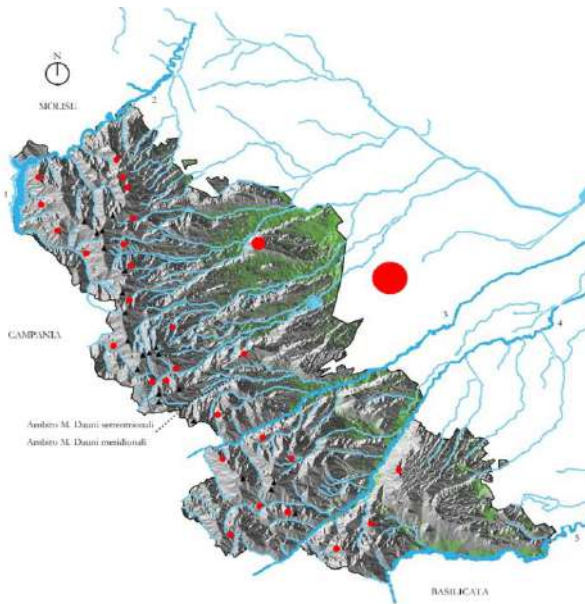


Fig.1 The Subappennino Dauno region, hydro-oro-graphy and historic centres: in red, the 29 villages of the Monti Dauni inland area (small circles), and the neighboring urban centres of Lucera and Foggia (big circles); in light blue, the rivers and the lakes of the region; in gray, the orographic shape.

L'area del Subappennino Dauno, idro-oro-grafia e centri storici: in rosso, i 29 borghi dell'area interna Monti Dauni (cerchi piccoli), ed i limitrofi centri urbani di Lucera e Foggia (cerchi grandi); in azzurro, i fiumi ed i laghi della regione; in grigio, la conformazione oro-grafica.



Fig.2 Deliceto, province of Foggia: a panoramic view of the castle and the ancient village that surrounds it.

Deliceto, provincia di Foggia: una vista panoramica del castello e dell'antico borgo che lo circonda.



THE ABANDONED VILLAGES OF IRPINIA: A FORGOTTEN HERITAGE

Abstract pag. 6



Fig.1 Aquilonia, province of Avellino: a panoramic view of the ancient village



Fig.2 Melito Irpino, province of Avellino: a view of the ancient castle



THE CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION IN THE MARCHE'S AREAS HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

Abstract pag. 8



Fig.1

Arquata del Tronto (AP): a panoramic view of the destroyed village

Arquata del Tronto (AP): vista panoramica del borgo distrutto



Fig. 2

Arquata del Tronto (AP): a panoramic view of ancient village and "SAE" (Soluzioni Abitative d'Emergenza)

Arquata del Tronto (AP): Vista del borgo antico e delle SAE (Soluzioni Abitative d'Emergenza)



AÏT EL KAÏD: FROM SPRAWL TO ROLL VILLAGE IN STUBBORN AND CONTRARY DIRECTION O LE CHEMINS QUI MONTENT

Abstract pag. 10



Fig. 1 Aït El Kaïd: a panoramic view of the ancient village 35 Km de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou. 6 Km de la Daïra des Oudhias. 3 km de la commune d 'Agouni Gueghrane



Fig. 2 Regional framework of the ancient villaggio



THE WAR CONFLICT AND THE LOSS OF IDENTITY IN TOWNS OF ABRUZZO'S DIOCESES

Abstract pag. 11



Fig. 1
Lettopalena,
province of
Chieti: the ru-
ins of S. Nicola
di Bari's church

*Lettopalena,
provincia di
Chieti: I resti
della chiesa di
S. Nicola di
Bari.*



Fig. 2
Lettopalena,
province of
Chieti:
S. Nicola di
Bari: the new
church designed
in 1953.

*Lettopalena,
provincia di
Chieti:
S. Nicola di
Bari: la
nuova chiesa
progettata nel
1953.*



HERITAGE OF THE HISTORICAL REGION ARBËRESHË, CENTERS FOR THE CULTURE OF INTEGRATION

Abstract pag. 12



Fig. 1 Typical costume of Santa Sofia d'Epiro in the province of Cosenza – Calabria– Italy
Costume tipico di Santa Sofia d'Epiro in Provincia di Cosenza - Calabria - Italia



Fig. 2 Greeks in the Province of Avellino - Campania – Italy. View the Kalive

Greci in Provincia di Avellino - Campania – Calabria Italia. Vista delle Kalive



Fig. 3 Caraffa in the Province of Catanzaro - Calabria – Italy. View the Kalive

Caraffa in Provincia di Catanzaro - Calabria Italia. Vista delle Kalive



FORGOTTEN CITIES: ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF SMALL TOWNS IN BRAZIL

Abstract pag. 15



Fig. 1 Sheds of Santa Cruz Factory Estancia, State of Sergipe



Fig. 2 São Francisco Square in the town of São Cristóvão – State of Sergipe



SICILIAN WORKERS' VILLAGES OF THE 1920S. KNOWLEDGE FOR RECOVERY

Abstract pag. 20



Fig. 1 Littorio village, province of Palermo: a panoramic view of the ancient village
Borgo Littorio, provincia di Palermo: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Sferro Village, province of Catania: a panoramic view of the building in the square
Borgo Sferro, provincia di Catania: una vista attuale dell'edificio della piazza

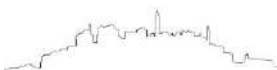


ANALYSIS AND KNOWLEDGE OF MEDITERRANEAN BUILT HERITAGE: SMALLER TOWNS IN THE COAST OF CALABRIA

Abstract pag. 23



Fig. 1 Scalea, province of Cosenza: ancient street with steps



DRAWING TWIN HAMLETS IN ABANDONMENT BETWEEN REAL AND VIRTUAL SPACE

Abstract pag. 25



Fig. 1 Montebello sul Sangro, province of Chieti, Abruzzo: a view of the new settlement from the ruins of the old town abandoned due to a landslide

Montebello sul Sangro, provincia di Chieti, Abruzzo: il paese nuovo visto dalle rovine di quello vecchio abbandonato a causa di una grave frana.



AN UNUSED TYPE: THE HOUSING OF MEZZADRI IN AGRICULTURE

Abstract pag. 26



Fig. 1 The "Torricella", an old farmhouse used by farmers who, by contract of Mezzadria, became usufructors of the house and land owned by a rich landowner

La "Torricella", un antico casale usato dai contadini che per contratto di Mezzadria diventavano usufruttari dell'abitazione e dei terreni di proprietà di un ricco proprietario terriero

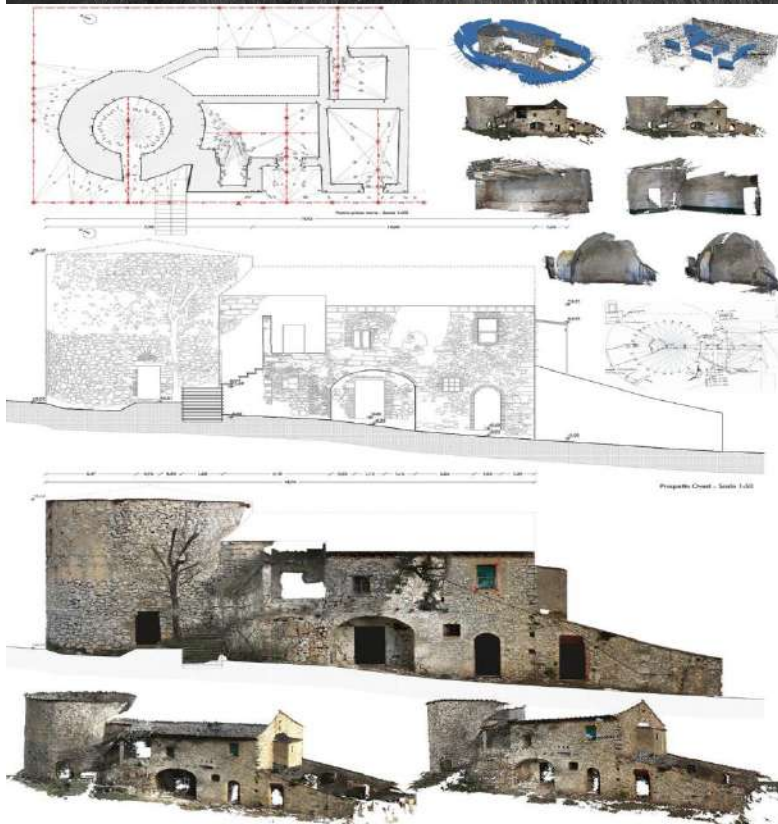


Fig. 2 The "Torricella", an old farmhouse used by farmers. Direct survey, graphic restitution, photographic campaign and 3D model obtained with procedures sfm.

La "Torricella", un antico casale usato dai contadini. Rilievo diretto, restituzione grafica, campagna fotografica e modello 3D ottenuto con procedure sfm.



TO REAPPROPRIATE THE VALUES IN DESUSE. THE CASE OF MORANO CALABRO

Abstract pag. 27



Fig. 1 Morano Calabro, province of Cosenza: a panoramic view of the ancient village
Morano Calabro, provincia di Cosenza: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



**A METHODOLOGY FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE SMALL HISTORICAL CENTERS: ANALYSIS
OF THE VILLAGE OF ST.GIOVANNI IN GALDO IN
MOLISE FOR THE TECHNOLOGICAL IDENTIFI-
CATION OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE EPOCHS AND
THE RESTORING ACCORDING ENVIRON SUSTA-
NAIBLY CRITERIA**

Abstract pag. 30

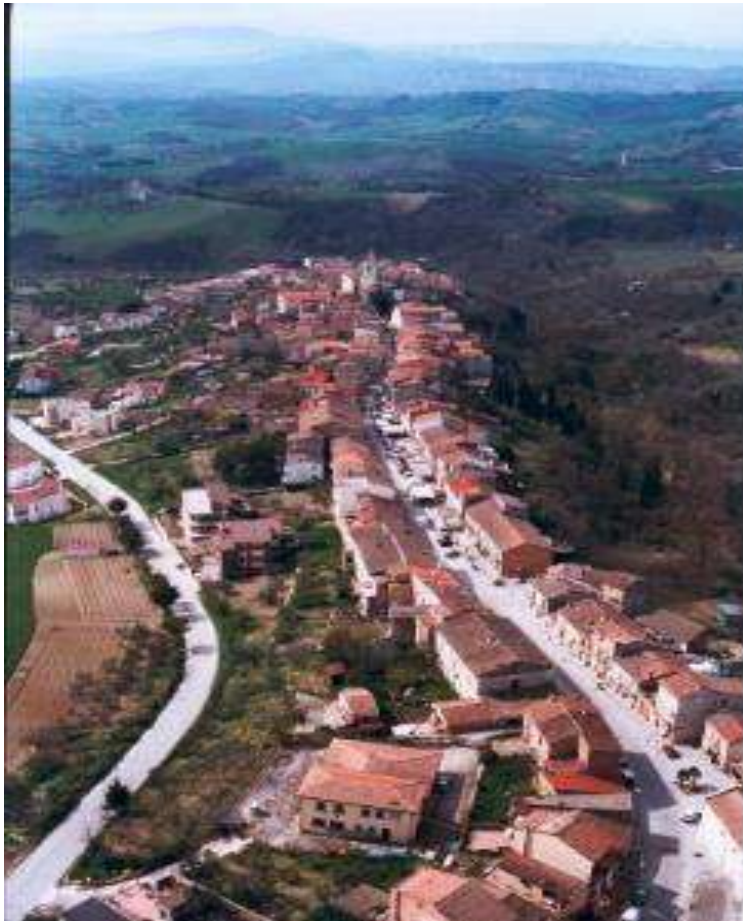


Fig. 1 St. Giovanni in Galdo, province of Campobasso: panoramic view of the ancient village

S. Giovanni in Galdo, provincia di Campobasso: vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



TRADITIONAL DWELLING CULTURES FOR A REUSE OF CALABRIAN VILLAGES

Abstract pag. 32



Fig. 1 Palizzi, province of Reggio: the village and the rock

Palizzi, provincia di Reggio: il paese e la roccia



Fig. 2 Scalea, province of Cosenza: neighborhood space

Scalea, provincia di Cosenza: spazi del vicinato



URBAN THINKING. APPROACHES THAT TRANSFORM THE CITY OF CALVILLO, AGUASCALIENTES, AS A HISTORICAL, TOURISTIC AND CULTURAL LANDMARK

Abstract pag. 33



Fig. 1 Calvillo, Aguascalientes: panorama of the magical town seen from its territorial landscape
Calvillo, Aguascalientes: panorama della città magica vista dal suo paesaggio territoriale



Fig. 2 Lost treasure: Rock paintings of Tepozán
Tesori perduti: dipinti rupestri di Tepozán



THE HERITAGE VALUES AND CHALLENGES OF HISTORIC THRESHOLD LANDSCAPES IN THE SMALL TOWNS OF “THE SIERRA DE ARACENA”. THE CASE OF VALDELARCO

Abstract pag. 36

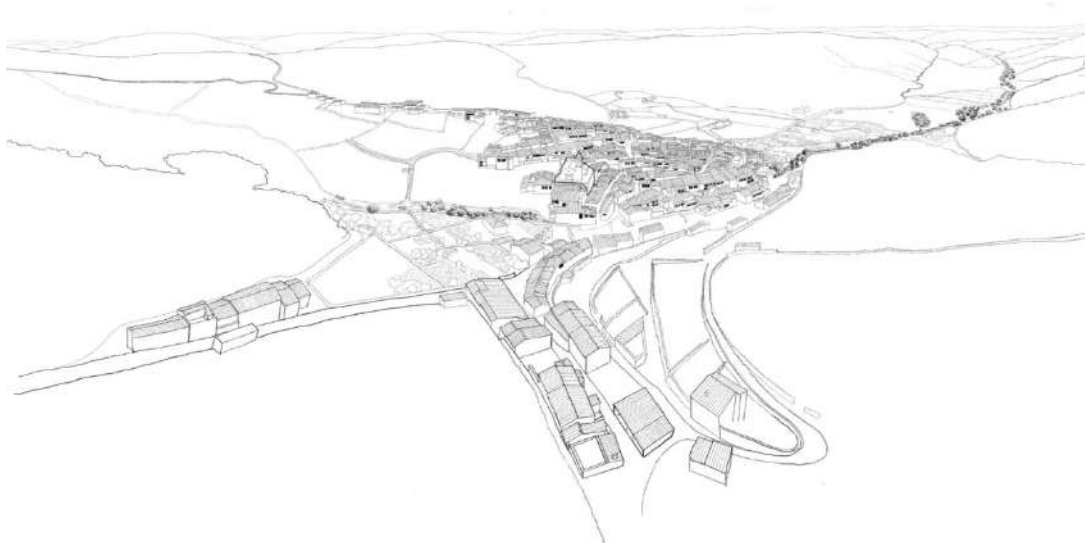


Fig. 1 Panoramic view from above of Valdelarco



Fig. 2 Panoramic view from above of Valdelarco



IRPINIA, TERRA DI: CASTELLI, PAESI SPOSTATI, RICOSTRUITI E CONSOLIDATI

Abstract pag. 38



Fig. 1 Pietrastornina è il pedemontano paese sullo sfondo, in primo piano una delle sue 23 e passa frazioni di abitato, tutte poste a valle e in questo caso una di quelle abitate solo d'estate



Fig. 2 Prata di Principato Ultra, scorcio del suo caratteristico centro storico, che dalla "Ripa" degrada verso il corso del fiume Sabato che scorre ai suoi piedi



THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AN INTERIOR AREA OF WESTERN SICILY

Abstract pag. 39



Fig. 1 Masseria Regaleali nel territorio di Sclafani Bagni



Fig. 2 Vista del paese di Gangi arroccato sul monte Marone



SIMPLE LINEAR COMPLEX: THE DRAWING OF THE ELEMENTS OF MINOR MOUNTAIN ARCHITECTURE

Abstract pag. 40

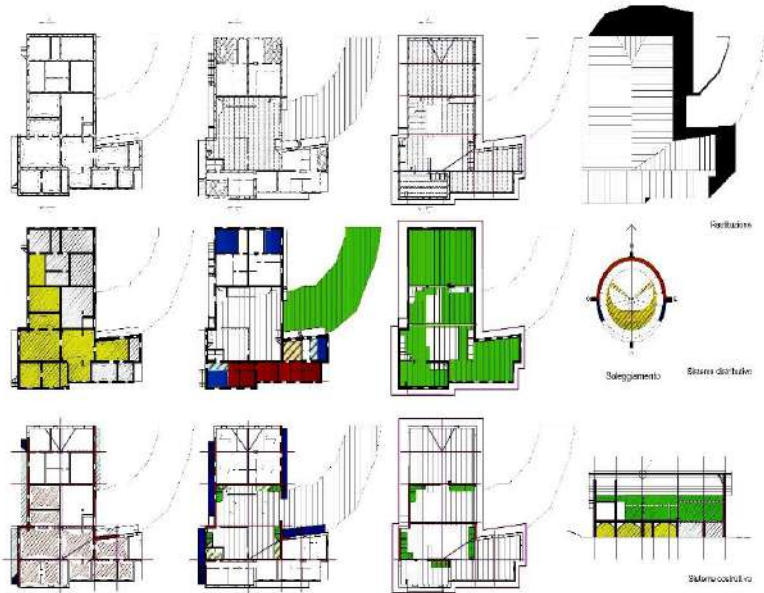


Fig. 1 Restituzione e sistemi funzionali della casa vernacolare di montagna fiemmesa in Trentino

Restitution and functional systems of the Fiemmesa mountain vernacular house in Trentino

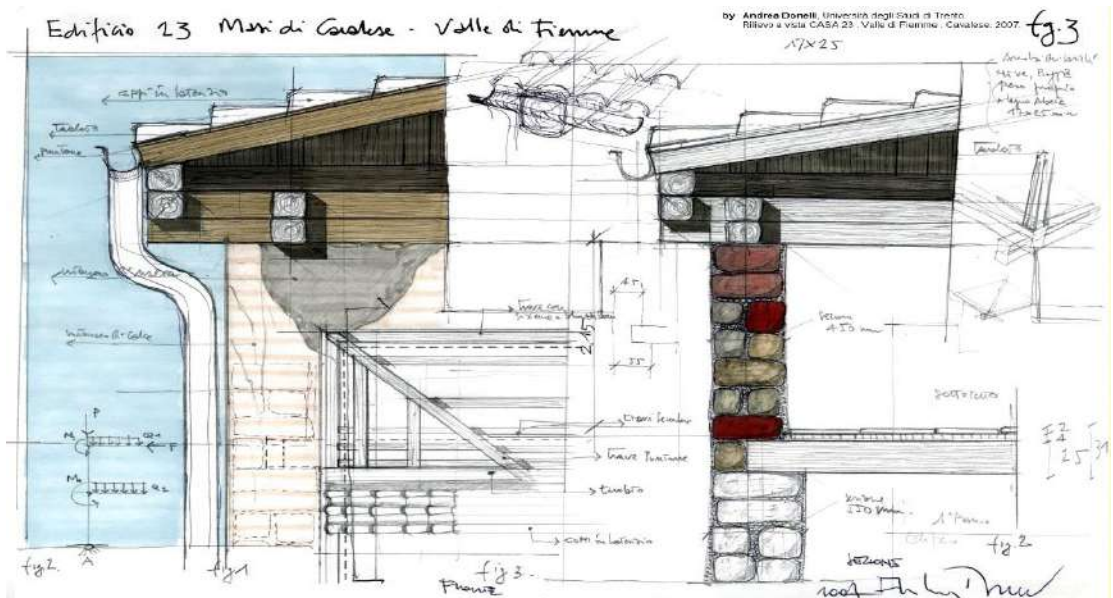


Fig. 2 Rilievo a vista di elementi di connessione di un edificio vernacolare fiemmesa in Trentino
Survey of connecting elements of a vernacular fiemmesa building in Trentino



SYMBIOSIS BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE AND NATURE. TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE IN SMALL MUNICIPALITIES: HYDRAULIC MILLS OF THE “VALLE DEL ESGUEVA”

Abstract pag. 41



Fig. 1 Valley of the River Esgueva. Spain. Location of the hydraulic mills in the course of the river in the 19th century

Valle del fiume Esgueva. La Spagna.

Ubicazione dei mulini idraulici nel corso del fiume nel XIX secolo



Fig. 2 Pineapple of Esgueva. Valladolid. Spain. Old hydraulic mill

Ananas di Esgueva. Valladolid. La Spagna. Vecchio mulino idraulico



TOWARDS THE VALORISATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CASTLE OF S. ANGELO IN THE TERRITORY OF AQUILA UNTIL 1927

Abstract pag. 44



Fig. 1 Castel S. Angelo, province of Rieti: a panoramic view of the ancient walls

Castel S. Angelo, provincia di Rieti: una vista panoramica delle antiche mura



MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND MULTISCALE KNOWLEDGE FOR THE REGENERATION OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES

Abstract pag. 46

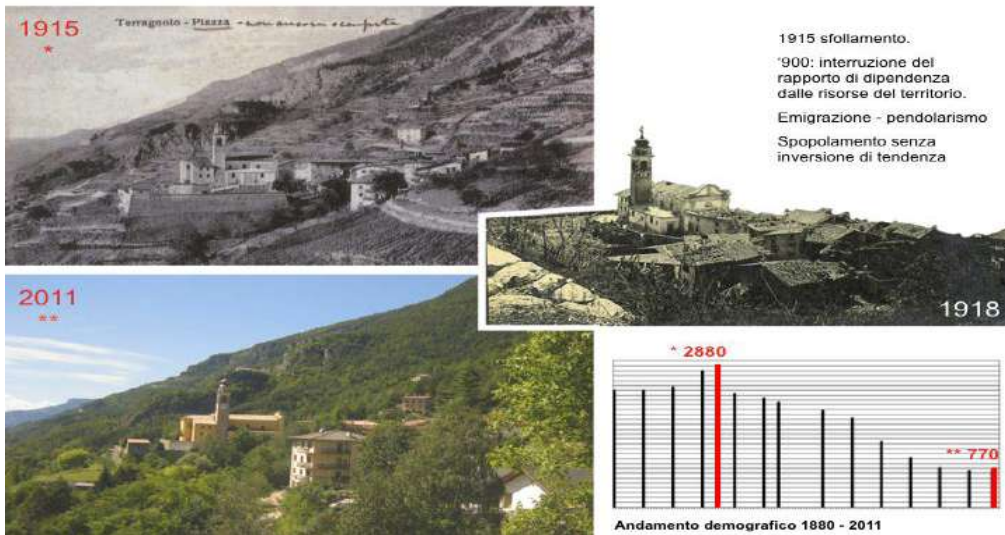


Fig. 1 Piazza, Terragnolo valley – Trentino

Piazza, valle di Terragnolo – Trentino



Fig. 2 Abandoned building of Piazza

Edificio abbandonato di Piazza



TOOLS TO PROTECT THE RURAL HERITAGE OF MOUNTAIN HUTS AND FARMSTEADS IN TROMPIA VALLEY (BRESCIA, ITALY)

Abstract pag. 47



Fig. 1 Tavernole sul Mella, province of Brescia: a view of Malga delle due signore
Tavernole sul Mella, provincia di Brescia: una vista di Malga delle due signore



Fig. 2 Marcheno, province of Brescia: a view of an historic rural building il Località Melaga

Marcheno, provincia di Brescia: una vista di una cascina storica in Località Melaga



GEOLOGICAL SMALL TOWN IN THE CILENTO GEOPARK: THE CASE STUDY OF TORTORELLA (SA)

Abstract pag. 48



Fig. 1 The northern view of the Little Canyon and Bussento Hillscape from “Belvedere”



Fig. 2 The view of the Tyrrhenian sea and Aeolian Islands from the “Balcony”



UNCOVERING OF FORGOTTEN HERITAGE IN A SMALL RURAL SEAT AS A KEY RESOURCE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT IN SLOVAKIA

Abstract pag. 49



Fig. 1 Hronsek, Slovakia: a view of the ancient wooden church (1728)



Fig. 2 Hronsek, Slovakia: a panoramic view of the rests of ancient fortress



STRATEGIES FOR SMALL TOWN CENTRES RE-GENERATION: PROPOSAL FOR MONDONICO VILLAGE

Abstract pag. 51

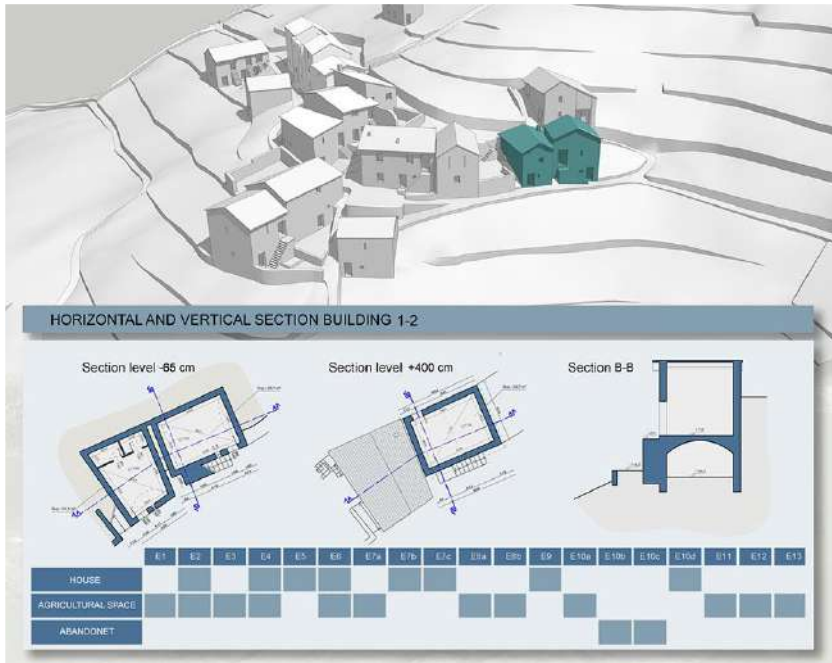


Fig. 1 Mondonico village: Plans and sections of two buildings

Villaggio di Mondonico: pianta e sezioni di due edifici

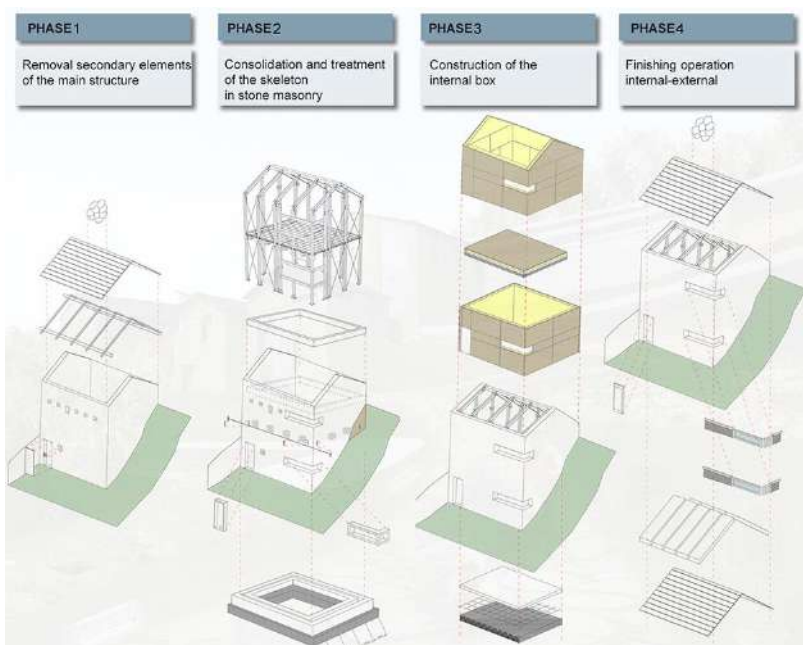


Fig. 2 Mondonico village: Phases of the strengthening of one existing building

Villaggio di Mondonico: Fasi costruttive del consolidamento di uno degli edifici esistenti



SICILIAN RURAL VILLAGES: ARCHITECTURE BETWEEN TRADITION AND RATIONALISM

Abstract pag. 52



Fig 1 Borgo Riena (Castronovo di Sicilia), province of Palermo: View of the church and a building of the rural village

Borgo Riena (Castronovo di Sicilia), provincia di Palermo: Vista della chiesa e di un edificio del borgo rurale



Fig. 2 Borgo Pasquale (Cammarata), province of Agrigento: View of the church and the portico of the complex constituting the rural village

Borgo Pasquale (Cammarata), provincia di Agrigento: Vista della chiesa e del portico del complesso costituente il borgo rurale



CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SMALL HISTORICAL CENTERS. THE CASTLES OF VALLERIANA

Abstract pag. 54



Fig. 1 Il borgo fortificato di Pietrabuona

The fortified settlement of Pietrabuona



Fig. 2 Il borgo fortificato di Vellano

The fortified settlement of Vellano



SMALL VILLAGES: METHODS FOR KNOWLEDGE AND CONSCIOUS RECOVERY

Abstract pag. 56



Fig. 1 Celleno, province of Viterbo: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Celleno, provincia di Viterbo: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Arquata del Tronto, province of Ascoli Piceno: a view of the village destroyed by the earthquake

Arquata del Tronto, provincia di Ascoli Piceno: una vista del borgo distrutto dal terremoto



NEW CONSTRUCTIVE ‘TRENDS’ FOR RURAL VILLAGES OF SOUTHERN ITALY: THE CASE OF BORGIO PIANELLE (MATERA)

Abstract pag. 58



Fig. 1 Historical image of “Borgio Pianelle” (Matera)

Immagine storica del “Borgio Pianelle” (Matera)



Fig. 2 Historical image of reclamation processes in “Borgio Pianelle”

Immagine storica del proceso di bonifica del “Borgio Pianelle”



A VIRTUAL ARCHIVE TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMUNICATE PLACES' COMPLEXITY

Abstract pag. 59



Fig. 1 Aerial view of Gavardo (Photo BAMS)

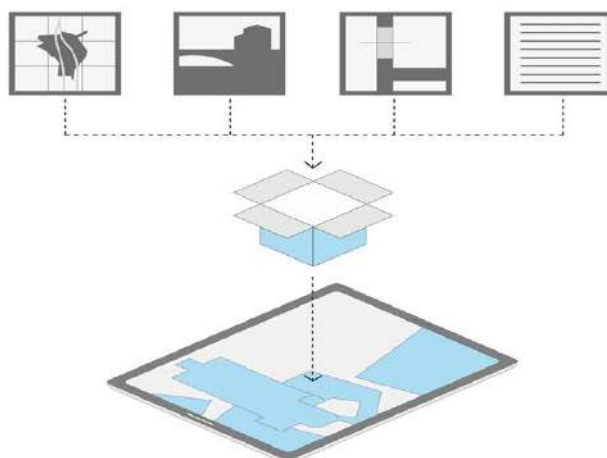


Fig. 2 Data geolocation in a Territorial Information System



LOCAL IDENTITY AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE DISTRICTS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

Abstract pag. 61



Fig. 1 Arquata del Tronto, province of Ascoli Piceno: a panoramic view of the ancient village before the 2016 earthquake

Arquata del Tronto, provincia di Ascoli Piceno: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo prima del sisma 2016



Fig. 2 Arquata del Tronto, province of Ascoli Piceno. The village after the 2016 earthquake

Arquata del Tronto, provincia di Ascoli Piceno. Il borgo dopo il terremoto del 2016



INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES FOR DOCUMENTATION, DIAGNOSIS, REPRESENTATION AND REHABILITATION OF EMILIA-ROMAGNA CULTURAL HERITAGE DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

Abstract pag. 63

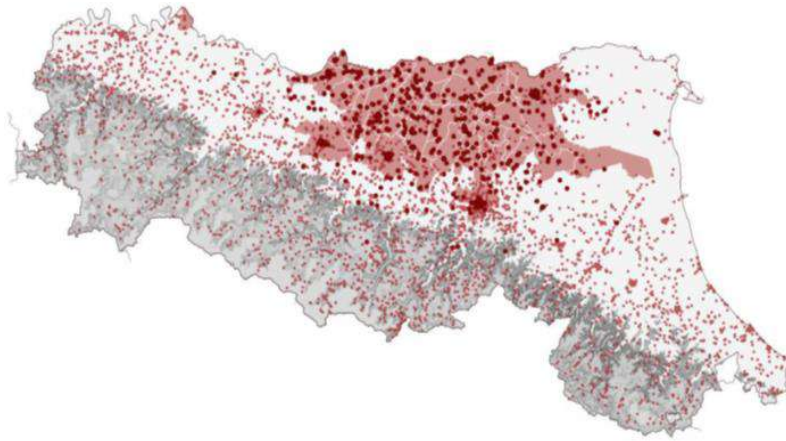


Fig. 1 Emilia-Romagna Cultural Heritage and earthquake area, 2012

Patrimonio culturale dell'Emilia-Romagna e patrimonio culturale nell'area del cratere 2012



Fig. 2 Emilia-Romagna cultural heritage damaged by the earthquake in 2012

Patrimonio culturale dell'Emilia-Romagna danneggiato dal sisma 2012



THE WAY OF VOLTO SANTO: A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract pag. 64



Fig. 1 Fabbriche di Vergemoli, province of Lucca: a view of the ancient bridge and the medieval village

Fabbriche di Vergemoli, provincia di Lucca: una vista dell'antico ponte e del villaggio medioevale



Fig. 2 Rocca di Soraggio, province of Lucca: a view of the ancient hospital along the path of the Volto Santo

Rocca di Soraggio, provincia di Lucca: una vista dell'antico ospedale lungo il cammino del Volto Santo



THE “RURAL HOUSES” IN TORVISCOSA (UDINE; ITALY): FROM CONSTRUCTION TO ABANDON- MENT

Abstract pag. 65



Fig. 1 Agricultural Agency n.1, Arsa area, Torviscosa (1944)

Agenzia Agricola n.1, località Arsa, Torviscosa (1944)



Fig. 2 Agricultural Agency n.2, Malisana area, Torviscosa (2017)

Agenzia agricola n.2, località Malisana, Torviscosa (2017)



THE VALDICHIANA ESTATES BETWEEN OBLIVION AND ABANDONMENT

Abstract pag. 67

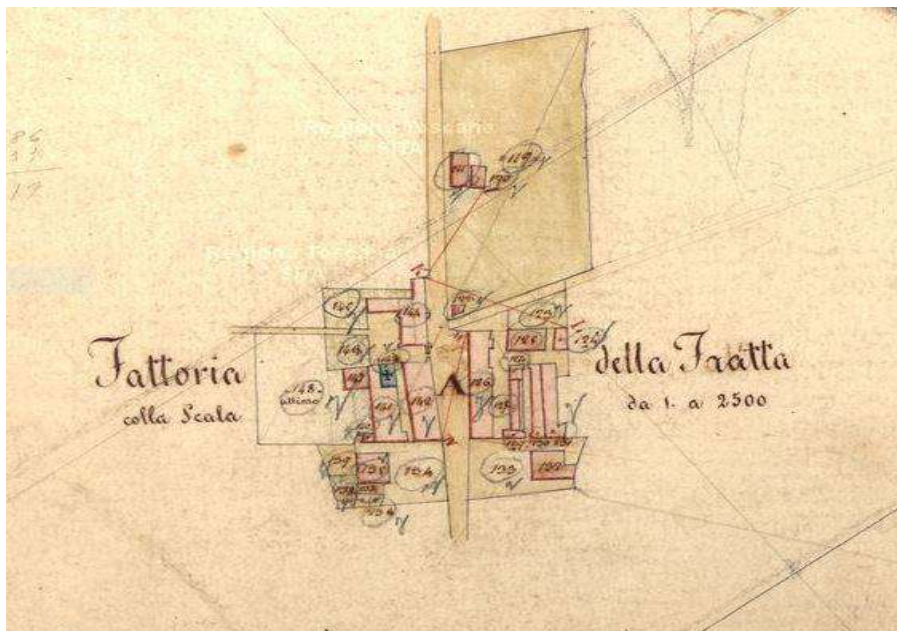


Fig. 1 La "Tenuta La Fratta" nel Catasto Leopoldino del 1820



Fig. 2 La fattoria "L'Amorosa" in un'immagine attuale. Veduta del cortile con i porticati

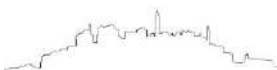


BETWEEN TRADITION AND HISTORY: THE VALORISATION OF PICCIANO, A SMALL TOWN IN THE PROVINCE OF PESCARA

Abstract pag. 68



Fig. 1 S. Leale, view of Picciano, 1853



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND LOCAL SEISMIC CULTURES IN TUSCANY

Abstract pag. 69



Fig. 1 Viano, province of Massa-Carrara



Fig. 2 Pieve San Lorenzo, province of Lucca, detail of a courtyard



THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF CASSINO: FROM THE URBAN PLANNING TO THE SETTING OF INDIVIDUAL WORKS

Abstract pag. 70



Fig. 1 Cassino: Second Proposal of reconstruction plan. G. Nicolosi, C. Petrucci, A. Toussan. 1945 (Archivio Giuseppe Nicolosi, prot. 106)

Cassino: La seconda versione del Piano di ricostruzione. G. Nicolosi, C. Petrucci, A. Toussan. 1945 (Archivio Giuseppe Nicolosi, prot. 106)



Fig. 2 Cassino: Vintage view of Courthouse. G. Nicolosi. 1945

Cassino: Immagine d'epoca del Palazzo di Giustizia. G. Nicolosi. 1945



THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF “CASTELLO” IN GRAGNANO (NAPLES) ITALY, A TIMELESS HISTORY

Abstract pag. 71



Fig. 1 The Madonna of the Assumption Church "Castello", Gragnano, Naples

*Chiesa della Madonna dell'Assunta
"Castello", Gragnano, Napoli*



Fig. 1 The access road to the small town

La stradina di accesso al borgo



THE CLAY HILLS OF CENTRAL APENNINES: A FRAGILE TERRITORY

Abstract pag. 72



Fig. 1 Bucchianico, province of Chieti: land house



Fig. 2 Casalincontrada, province of Chieti: settlements in the countryside of the Adriatic hill



GREENWAYS AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOW-CARBON TOURISM: THE VIA SILENTE IN THE CILIENTO NATIONAL PARK, THE VALLO DI DIANO AND THE ALBURNI MOUNTAINS

Abstract pag. 77



Fig. 1 Castelnuovo Cilento, starting point of Via Silente

Castelnuovo Cilento, paese di partenza della Via Silente



Fig. 1 Via Silente: the cycling route crosses the natural beauties of the Cilento National Park

Via Silente: il percorso cicloturistico attraversa le bellezze naturalistiche del Parco Nazionale del Cilento



**MAGNA GRAECIA ITINERARIES. THE "PARME-
NIDE WALK" THROUGH THE "WAY OF SALT":
FROM THE POLIS OF ELEA TO MONTE SACRO
"GELBISON".**

Abstract pag. 78



Fig. 1 Archaeological site of Elea-Velia - Salerno (VI century b.C.)

Sito archeologico di Elea-Velia - Salerno (VI sec. a.C.)



Fig. 2 Ceraso: greenway along the Palistro river.

Ceraso: percorso "verde" lungo il fiume Palistro.



PLURITEMATIC ITINERARIES: FROM THE AR- CHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF POMPEI AND ERCO- LANO TO THE PROTOINDUSTRIAL PRESIDES OF THE AMALFITAN DUCHY

Abstract pag. 79



Fig 1 Pi-
monte, pro-
vince of Na-
ples: a view
of the church
inside the
Pino settle-
ment (10th
century
A.D.)
*Pimonte,
provincia di
Napoli: una
vista della
chiesa all'in-
terno dell'in-
sediamiento
di Pino (X
sec. d.C.)*



Fig. 2 Castle
of Lettere,
province of
Naples (10th
century
A.D.)
*Castello di
Lettere, pro-
vincia di Na-
poli (X sec.
d.C.)*



THE CULTURE OF THE CITY, A SUMMER SCHOOL IN INLAND AREAS IN THE MARCHE REGION

Abstract pag. 80



Fig. 1 Amandola, province of Fermo: the apse of San Francesco church damaged by the recent earthquake. (July 2018)



Fig. 2 Amandola, province of Fermo: field work of the summer school (July 2018)



THE ANATOMY OF RUINS. REWRITINGS IN THE BELICE VALLEY

Abstract pag. 81



Fig. 1 Salemi
view from the
Francesco Venezia's theatre

*Una vista di
Salemi dal
Teatro di
Francesco
Venezia*



Fig. 2 Salemi:
the interstitial
spaces of Álvaro
Siza e Roberto
Collovà

*Salemi: gli
spazi interstitiali
di Álvaro
Siza e Roberto
Collovà*



COBURG IRON MILL HERITAGE IN REGION OF HOREHRONIE IN SLOVAKIA

Abstract pag. 82



Fig. 1 The apartment building for factory workers in the mountain area



Fig. 2 The ruin of the blast furnace/smelting furnace by the roadside of the valley



SMALL TOWNS IN LUNIGIANA BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND REGENERATION

Abstract pag. 83



Fig. 1 Bibola, province of Massa Carrara: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Bibola, provincia di Massa Carrara: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 1 Viano, province of Massa Carrara: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Viano, provincia di Massa Carrara: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



IRPINIA VILLAGES SYSTEM AS IDENTITY LINKS IN THE FLUVIAL ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS

Abstract pag. 84

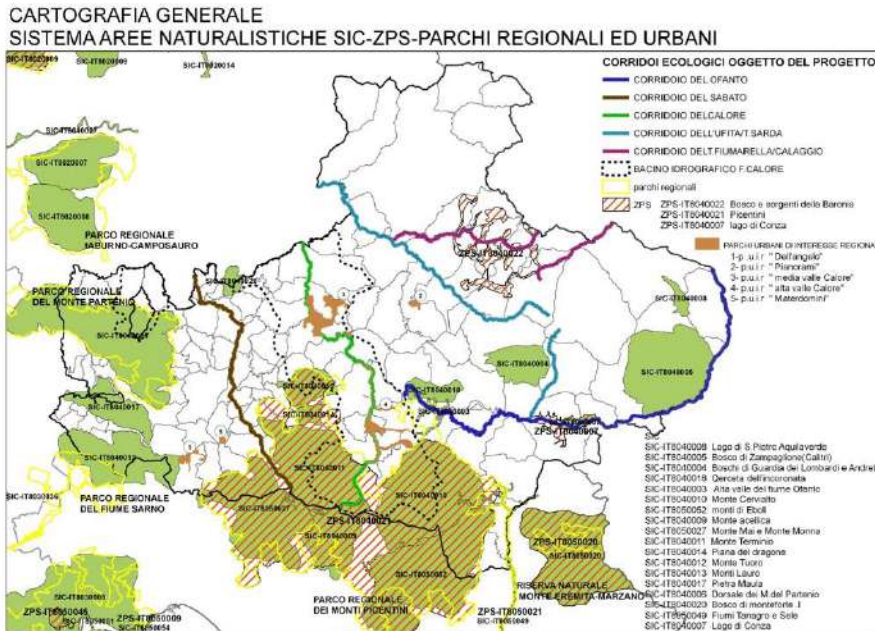


Fig. 1 The fluvial ecological corridors of Irpinia, in the System of the Naturalistic Areas

I corridoi ecologici fluviali dell'Irpinia, nel Sistema delle Aree Naturalistiche

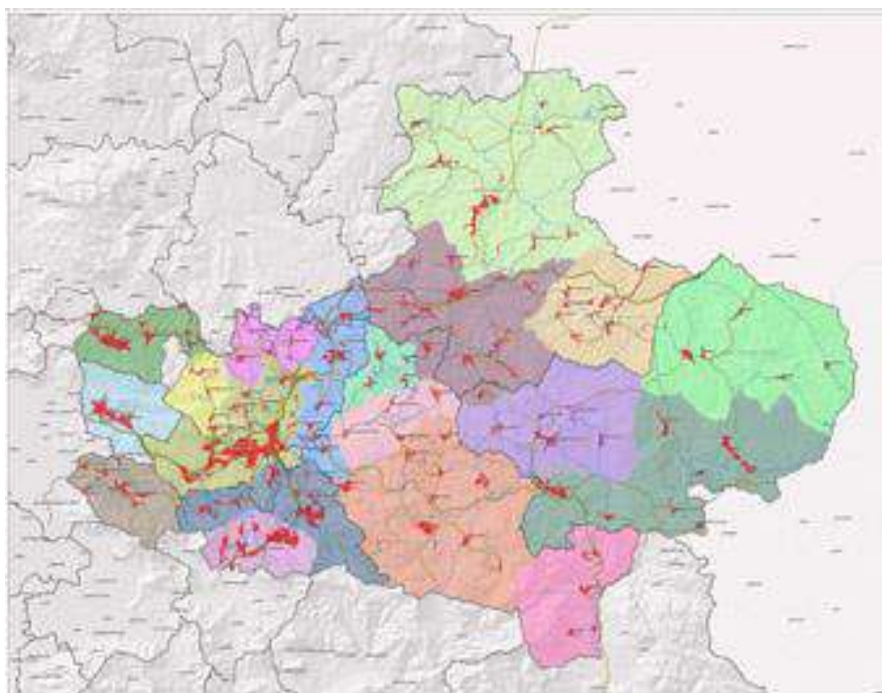


Fig. 2 The small towns of Irpinia

I borghi dell'Irpinia



“URBINO PER BENE”: A PARTICIPATED AND SUSTAINABLE PROJECT FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CENTER

Abstract pag. 93



Fig. 1 Urbino, province of Pesaro-Urbino: a panoramic view of the historic centre
Urbino, provincia di Pesaro-Urbino: una vista panoramica del centro storico



MONTERUSCIELLO AGRO-CITY LANDSCAPE PROJECT: STRATEGIES FOR A NEW RELATION- SHIP BETWEEN THE BUILT AND THE ENVIRONE- MENT

Abstract pag. 97



Fig. 1
Monterusciello,
city of Pozzuoli
(NA): ancient
masseria

*Monterusciello,
comune di
Pozzuoli (NA):
antica masseria*



Fig. 2
Monterusciello,
city of Pozzuoli
(NA): St
Chiara's tower
view

*Monterusciello,
comune di
Pozzuoli (NA):
vista di Torre S.
Chiara*



THE ITALIAN APPLICATION OF THE SMART VIL- LAGE CONCEPT

Abstract pag. 99



Fig. 1 Progetto "Smart Island" all'Isola del Giglio

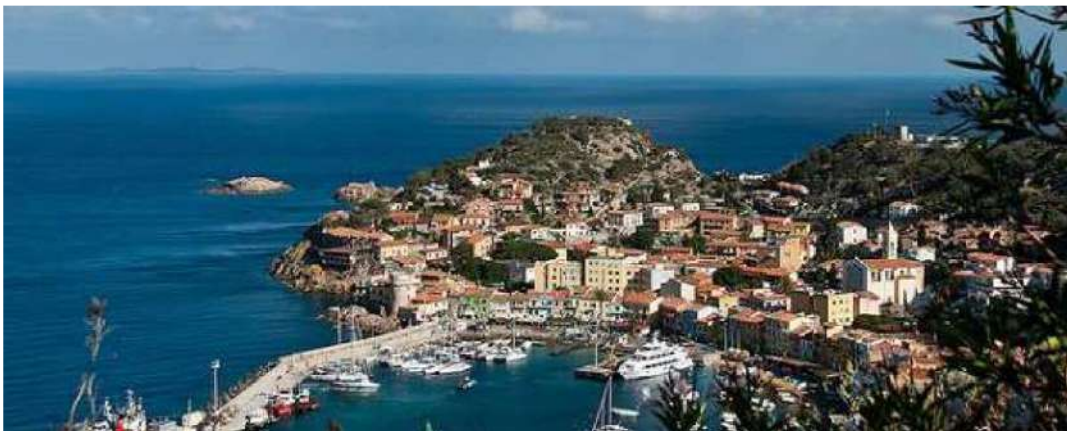


Fig. 2 Progetto "Smart Island" all'Isola del Giglio



FUNCTIONAL ADAPTATION AND STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENT OF PALAZZO DELL'ERARIO IN THE REHABILITATION COMPLETION OF THE OLD TOWN OF GESUALDO (AVELLINO, CAMPANIA, ITALY)

Abstract pag. 100



Fig. 1 Gesualdo (Italy): 19th-century south view of the old town, with the castle and its curtain walls on top, the mother church on the left, and the *Palazzo Dell'Erario* in the lower middle



Fig. 2 *Palazzo Dell'Erario* in Gesualdo (Italy): rendering draft of the reconverted lounge room

THE SECOND REINASSANCE OF URBINO. DE CARLO AND AN ORGANIC MODEL FOR THE RECOVERY OF HISTORICAL CENTERS

Abstract pag. 101



Fig. 1 «Aerial photo of Urbino». G. De Carlo, *Urbino: the history of a city and the plan of its urban development*. Padua, Marsilio, 1966. pp. 10/11

«Fotografia aerea di Urbino». G. De Carlo, *Urbino: la storia di una città e il piano della sua evoluzione urbanistica*. Padova, Marsilio, 1966. pp. 10/11



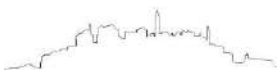
THE ARCHITECTURE PROJECT FOR THE SMALL TOWNS. THE STUDY CASE OF CASSANO IRPINO

Abstract pag. 102



Fig. 1 Cassano Irpino, province of Avellino: panoramic view of the old town

Cassano Irpino, provincia di Avellino: vista panoramica del centro storico



SURVEY AND VALORIZATION OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRES GAMIFICATION AND STRUCTURE FROM MOTION

Abstract pag. 112

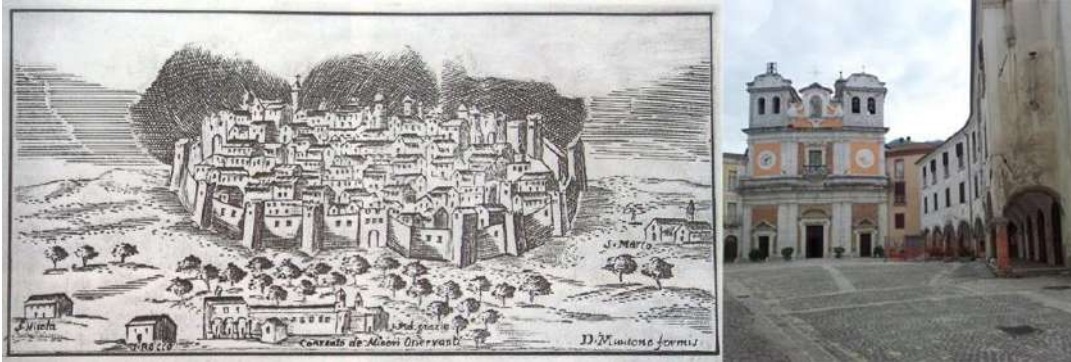


Fig. 1 Atina, prov. of Frosinone: Urban context

Atina, prov. di Frosinone: Contesto urbano



Fig. 2 Atina, prov. of Frosinone: Localization of the "Totem / Target" for the experimentation of the project

Atina, prov. di Frosinone: Localizzazione dei "Totem/Target" per la sperimentazione del progetto



SEWING A SMALL TOWN: AN INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE SUMMER SCHOOL TO REFLECT ON NEW STRATEGIES OF CONSCIOUS INTERVENTION OF RECOVERY AND VALORIZATION

Abstract pag. 113



Fig. 1 Bardassano: a panoramic view in a postcard dated October 15, 1929 (Raineri Family Collection)

Bardassano: vista panoramica in una cartolina viaggiata il 15 ottobre 1929 (Collezione della Famiglia Raineri)

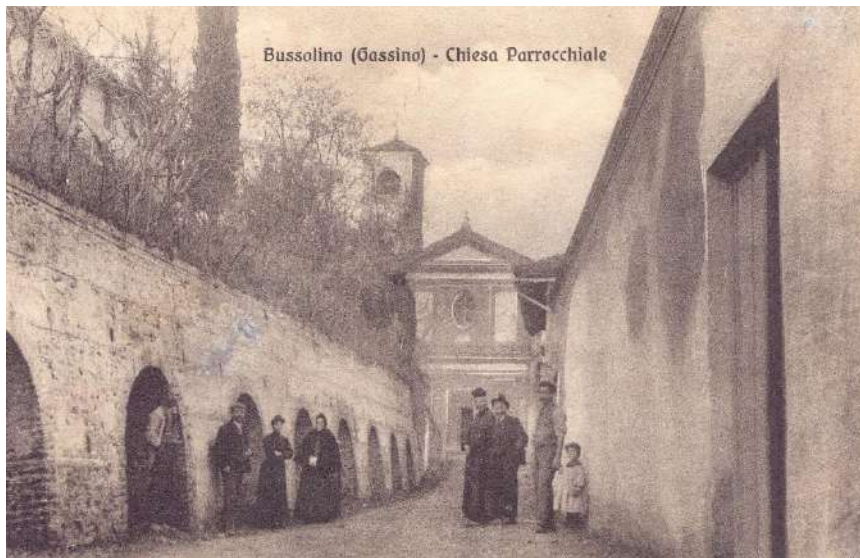


Fig. 2 Bussolino: a view of the historic center of the ancient village in a postcard dated March 24, 1912 (Raineri Family Collection)

Bussolino: veduta del centro storico dell'antico borgo in una cartolina viaggiata il 24 marzo 1912 (Collezione della Famiglia Raineri)



MULTISCALE ANALYSIS OF MINOR HISTORICAL CENTRES AND PLANNING OF URBAN REGENERATION INTERVENTIONS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF HERITAGE BIM AND GIS TOOLS AND PLATFORMS

Abstract pag. 114



Fig.1 Artena, province of Rome: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Artena, provincia di Roma: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo

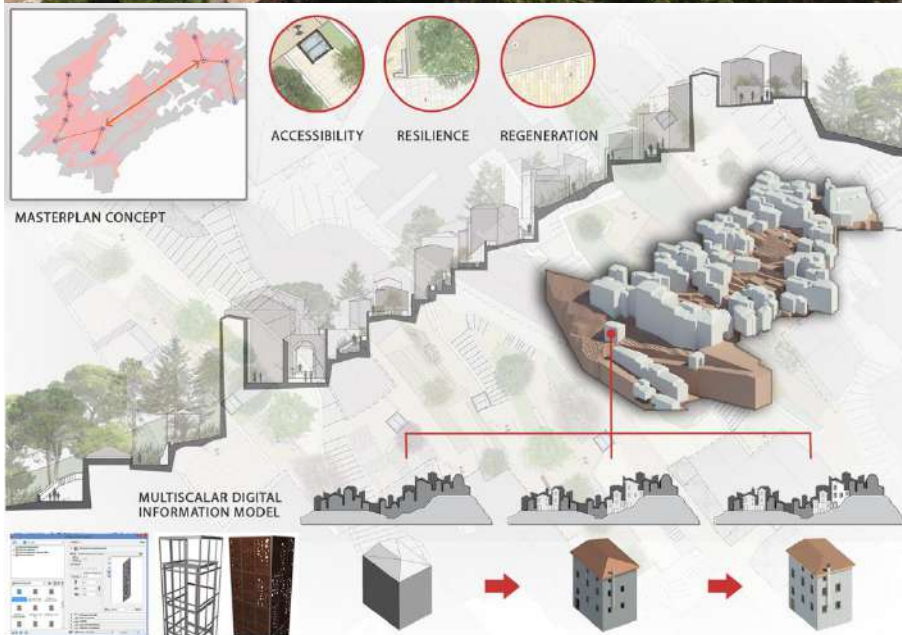


Fig. 2 Summary table of project concept and digital multiscale information model (BIM)

Tavola di sintesi del concept di progetto e del modello informativo digitale multiscale (BIM)



MUSIC AND MEMORY FOR THE FUTURE OF MONTAGANO

Abstract pag. 115



Fig. 1 Montagano, the chapel of Santa Filomena (early 19th c.) and the Tagliaferri mansion (late 18th c.)



QUARRIES AND VILLAGES: STRATEGIES FOR RECOVERY

Abstract pag. 117



Fig. 1 Forino, province of Avellino: a panoramic view of the quarry downstream of the ancient village Castello

Forino, provincia di Avellino: una vista panoramica della cava a valle dell'antico borgo Castello



Fig. 2 Solofra, province of Avellino: a panoramic view of quarry not far from the ancient village of Canale di Serino, famous for “Canalarte”

Solofra, provincia di Avellino: una vista panoramica della cava a poca distanza dall'antico borgo di Canale di Serino, famoso per “Canalarte”



THE REUSE OF OLD TEXTILE MILL FOR A LIBRARY

Abstract pag. 119



Fig. 1 Colle Triglio, province of Cosenza: a panoramic view of the Villa Rendano and the Textile Mill

Calcata, provincia di Cosenza: una vista panoramica della Villa Rendano e della Filanda

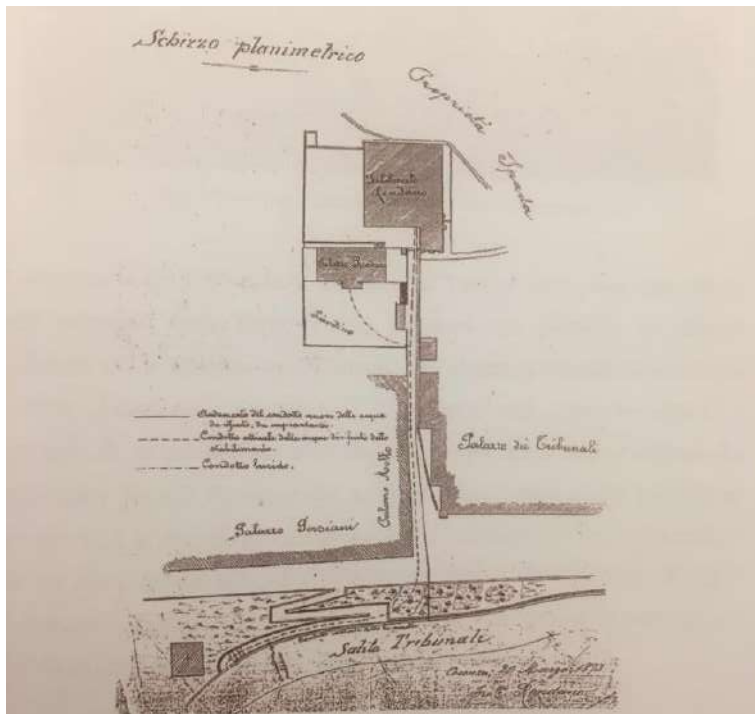


Fig. 2 Filanda, province of Cosenza: planimetric sketch

Filanda, provincia di Cosenza: schizzo planimetrico



STRATEGIES FOR THE VALORIZATION OF THE SMALL TOWNS IN THE INLAND AREAS OF SI- CILY

Abstract pag. 125



Fig. 1 Marineo,
province of
Palermo: a
panoramic view

*Marineo,
provincia di
Palermo: vista
panoramica*



Fig. 2 Racalmuto,
province of
Agrigento: a
panoramic view
with the castle

*Racalmuto,
provincia di
Agrigento: vista
panoramica con
il castello*



TO LIVE ABOVE: THE VALUE OF SOIL IN THE TERRITORY OF ALTO VALLO DI DIANO

Abstract pag. 129



Fig. 1 Interior of the Caves of Pertosa and Auletta, the scenic lighting of the caves and touristic path



Fig. 2 Interactive technologies of the Museo del Suolo



LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTIVATION BY TRADITIONAL BUILDING SCHOOL ON SITE IN RURAL CONTEXT

Abstract pag. 130



Fig. 1 View of Ruviano small town (CE) Italy



Fig. 2 Workshop on traditional techniques of construction with students of University of Naples



“ETERNAL REBIRTH”. THE DIFFICULT DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN IDENTITY BETWEEN DESTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION AND NEW FORMAL LAYOUTS. THE CASE OF ARGENTA (FERRARA, ITALY)

Abstract pag. 133



Fig. 1 Argenta, province of Ferrara: a historic panoramic view

Argenta, (prov. di Ferrara): vista panoramica storica



Fig. 2 Argenta, province of Ferrara: Via Don Minzoni, ex-Oratorio Santa Croce (© google maps, 2018)

Argenta, (prov. di Ferrara): Via Don Minzoni, ex-Oratorio di Santa Croce (© google maps, 2018)



AGAINST URBAN DISLOCATION: TOWARDS A COMMUNITY SHARED CULTURE AND A HYPER- CONNECTED TERRITORY

Abstract pag. 134

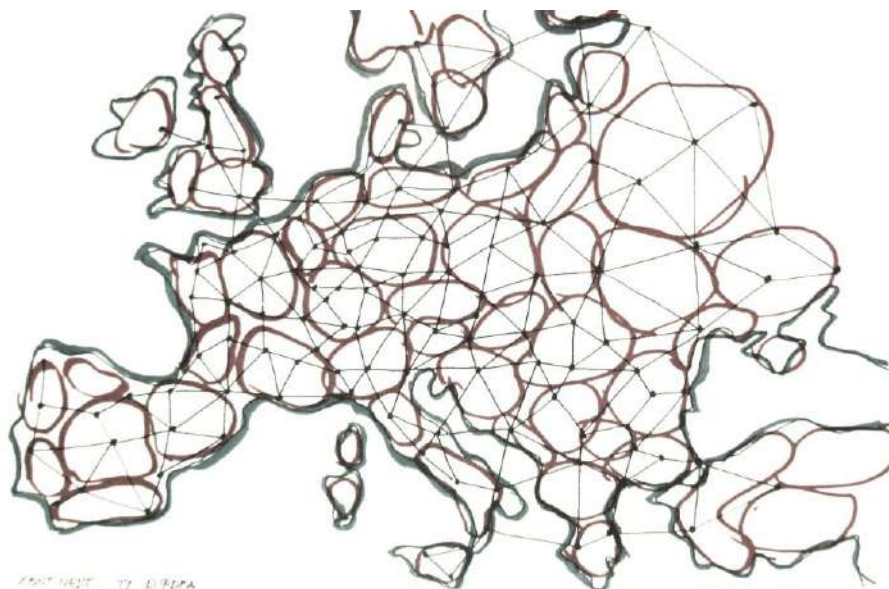


Fig. 1 Continental City,
Yona Friedman



Fig. 2 View
of Sector
Masséna to-
wards the pé-
riphérique
and suburbia



THE ANCIENT TOWN OF PRUSAC – BY VALORISATION TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

Abstract pag. 136



Fig 1 Prusac: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Prusac: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Prusac: a panoramic view

Prusac: una vista panoramica



KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVATION OF A DISPERSED HERITAGE: THE DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MOORISH STRIP IN SOUTHERN SPAIN

Abstract pag. 137

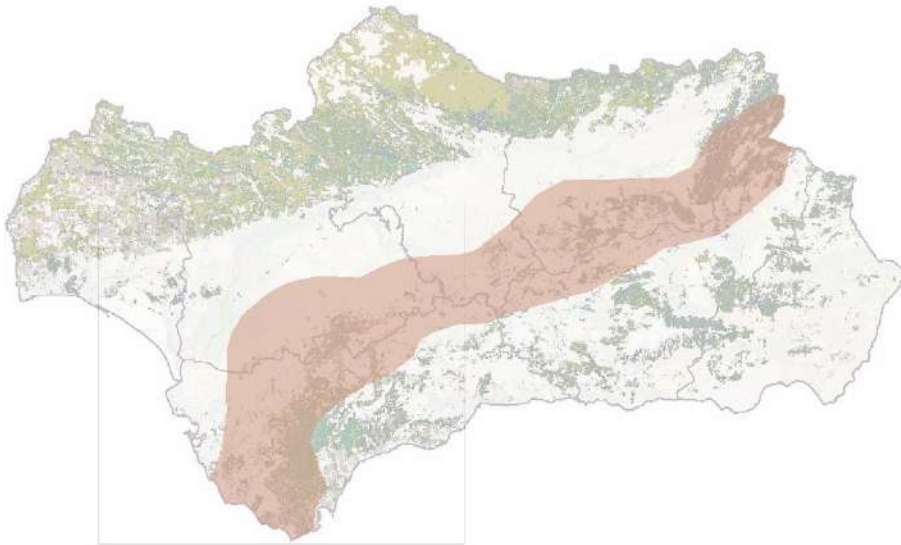


Fig. 1 This territorial strip historically called “the Moorish strip”, meant a space that extended through the interior of Andalusia, in the currently less developed areas of the region



Fig. 2 Examples of dispersed heritage. Mogarejo bridge, Lopera tower



STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ABANDONED VILLAGES: THE NAVELLI CASE

Abstract pag. 139



Fig. 1 Navelli, province of L'Aquila: an aerial view of the village

Navelli, provincia de L'Aquila: una vista aerea del borgo



Fig. 2 The Navelli Plain: a panoramic view of the landscape where the village is located

La Piana di Navelli: una vista panoramica del paesaggio in cui è situato il borgo



THE INNOVATIVE REGENERATION PROJECT OF THE “GOLFO DELL’ISOLA” IN LIGURIA

Abstract pag. 140



Fig. 1 Noli, province of Savona: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Noli, provincia di Savona: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



THE HIDDEN HERITAGE IN THE INTERNAL AREAS OF THE CAMPANIA REGION

Abstract pag. 145

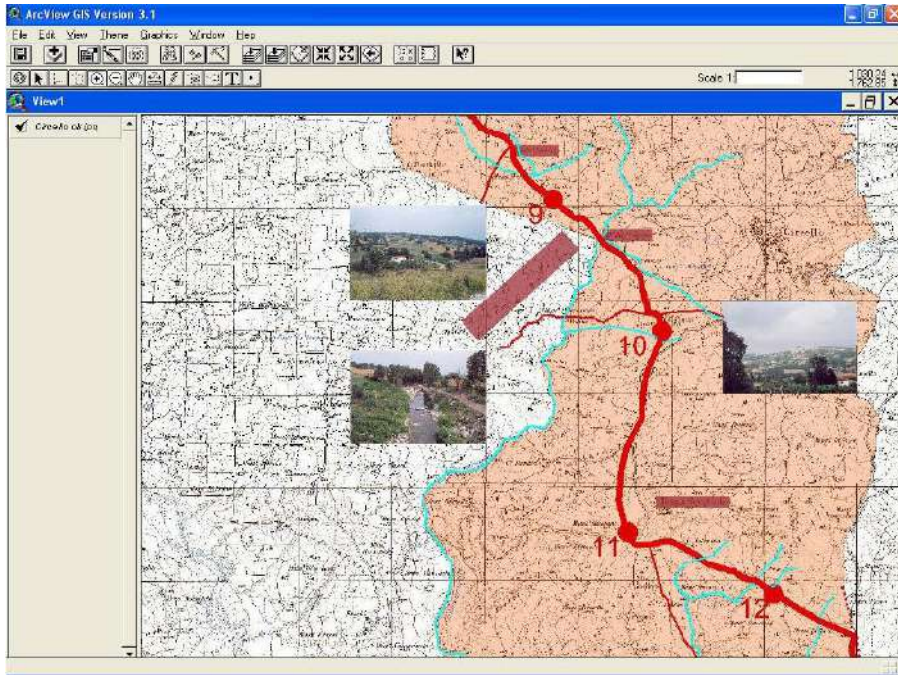


Fig. 1 A model for collecting information

Un modello per la raccolta delle informazioni



Fig. 2 Reino, province of Benevento: a panoramic view

Reino, provincia di Benevento: una vista panoramica



LANDSCAPE AS EDUCATIONAL-EXPERIENTIAL THEME TO RE-DWELLING THE SMALL CENTERS OF THE CILENTO NATIONAL PARK. A PROPOSAL FOR SANT'ARSENIO

Abstract pag. 146



Fig. 1 Sant'Arsenio, province of Salerno: a panoramic view of the city



HISTORIC VILLAGES IN CAMPANIA, BETWEEN ABANDONMENT, RESTORATION AND NEW SI- GNIFICANCE

Abstract pag. 148



Fig. 1 Laureana Cilento, province of Salerno: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Laureana Cilento, provincia di Salerno: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Terracorpo, province of Caserta: a panoramic view of the ancient village from drone

Terracorpo, provincia di Caserta: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo dal drone



AN INNOVATIVE TEACHING MODULE INSIDE VVITA PROJECT - SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES TO VITALIZE VILLAGES THROUGH INNOVATIVE ARCHITEC- TURE TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract pag. 154



Fig. 1 Filicudi, Aeolian Islands: Liscio area, with a view of Salina Isle



Fig. 2 Filicudi, Aeolian Islands: traditional house in Zucco Grande (recently refurbished)



BAMBOO AS REINFORCEMENT FOR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS: A 35-YEAR-OLD CASE STUDY

Abstract pag. 157



Fig. 1 Case of study, house reinforced with bamboo in the Colombian coffee region



RESTORATION AND VALORIZATION OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ELEMENTS TO CREATE SOCIAL RELATIONS

Abstract pag. 160



Fig. 1 Porto Recanati: a panoramic view of the ex-Montedison coastal area

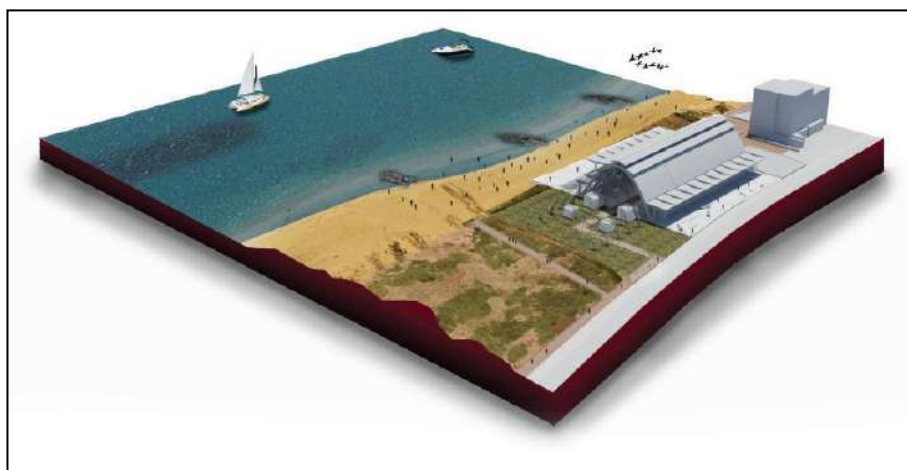


Fig. 2 Porto Recanati: the project vision of the area



DRY CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE REUSE

Abstract pag. 161

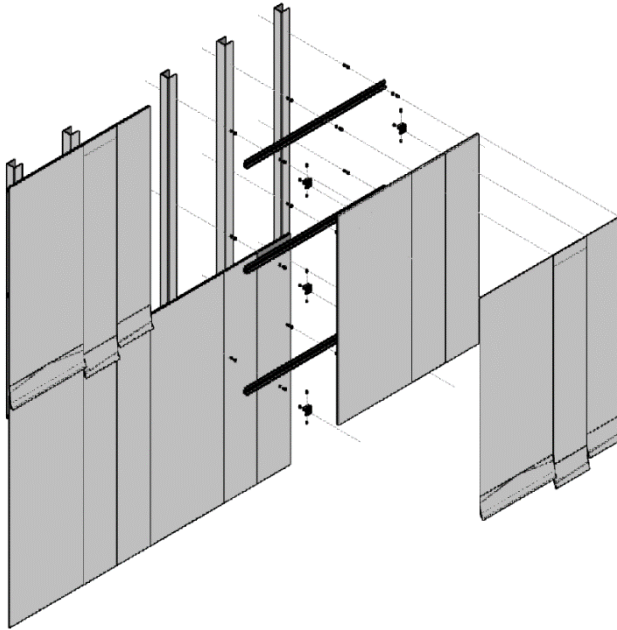


Fig. 1 Dry mounted envelope

Involucro montato a secco



Fig. 2 XLAM structure

Struttura in XLAM



ATTEMPTS FOR THE REPOPULATION AND THE CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE. CRITICAL READING OF SOME EXPERIENCES

Abstract pag. 162



Fig. 1 Livo, province of Como: some abandoned rustic buildings in the center of the village

Livo, provincia di Como: alcuni edifici rustici abbandonati nel centro del borgo



Fig. 2 Fondra, province of Bergamo: an example of underused buildings

Fondra, provincia di Bergamo: un esempio di edifici sottoutilizzati



ARCHITECTURE AS TOOL FOR UNVEILING, INTERPRETING AND ENHANCING IDENTITY OF THE SMALL CENTERS

Abstract pag. 163



Fig. 1 Giovanni Michelucci (1891-1990), Monte dei paschi di Siena building in Colle Val d'Elsa (Siena), 1983

Giovanni Michelucci (1891-1990), filiale bancaria del Monte dei Paschi di Siena a Colle Val d'Elsa (Siena), 1983



ARCIPELAGO ITALIA TO BE CONTINUED: CAIRANO ORGANIC HAMLET

Abstract pag. 164



Fig. 1 Cairano, Irpinia, Appennino Campano: a panoramic view of the cliff.

Cairano, Irpinia, Appennino Campano: una vista panoramica della rupe



Fig. 2 Cairano, house on the cliff, northern facade

Cairano, casa sulla rupe, facciata lato nord



CONCEPTUAL PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CINQUE TERRE NATIONAL PARK AS A RESULT OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING

Abstract pag.166

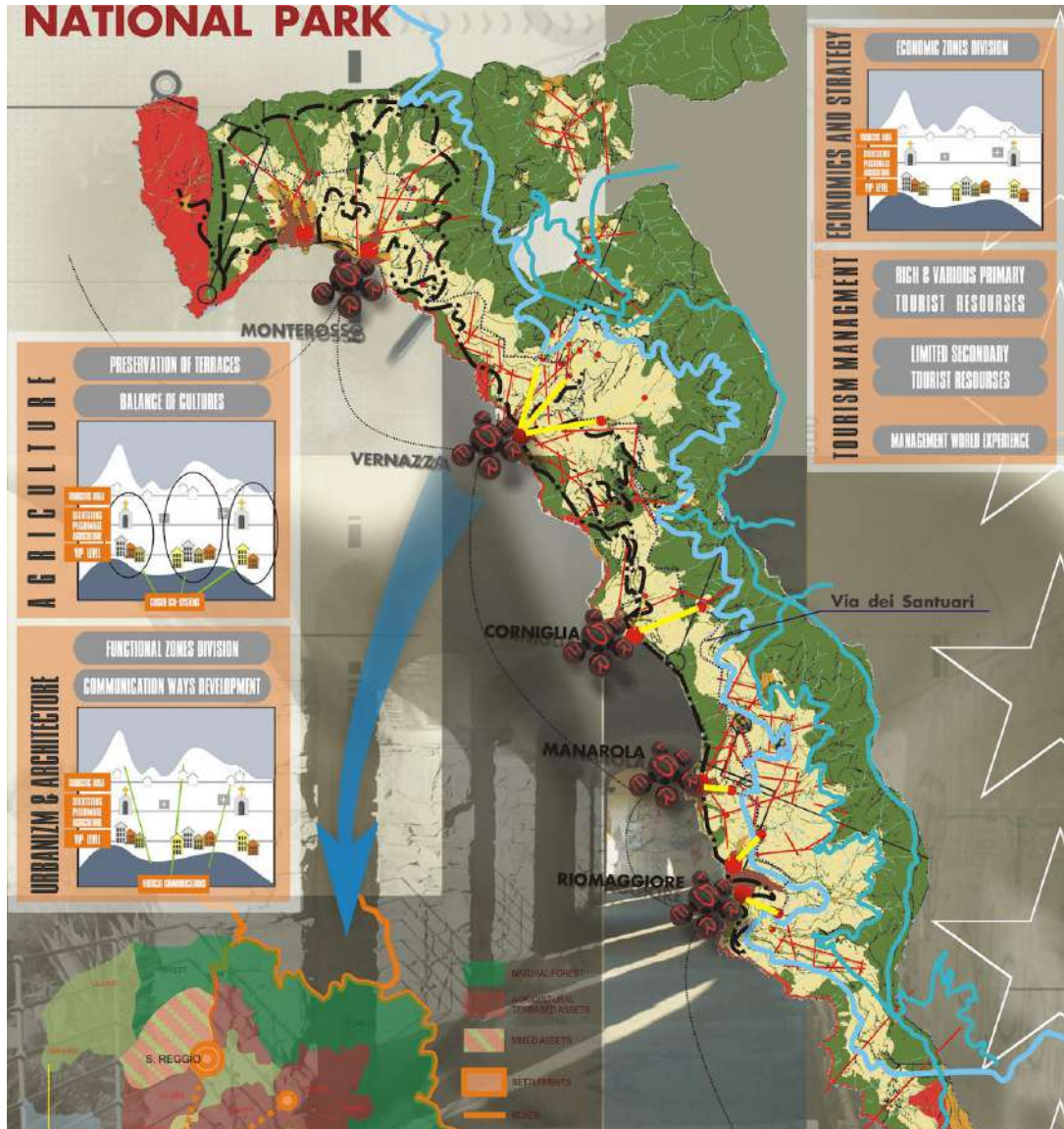


Fig. 1 Conceptual proposals of the Odessa team



INLAND. ART ARCHITECTURE ANTIFRAGILE

Abstract pag. 167



Fig. 1 Inland of the Barbagia Nuorese in Sardinia (L. Zecchin)

L'entroterra della Barbagia Nuorese in Sardegna (L. Zecchin)



Fig. 2 Strategy for the diffused Museum of contemporary art MACLula (L. Zecchin)

Strategia per il Museo diffuso di arte contemporanea MACLula (L. Zecchin)



METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE RE-CONSTRUCTION OF TWO HISTORICAL CENTERS DAMAGED BY THE EARTHQUAKE: CONCORDIA SULLA SECCHIA (MO – ITALY) E CAMPI DI NORCIA (PG – ITALY).

Abstract pag. 169

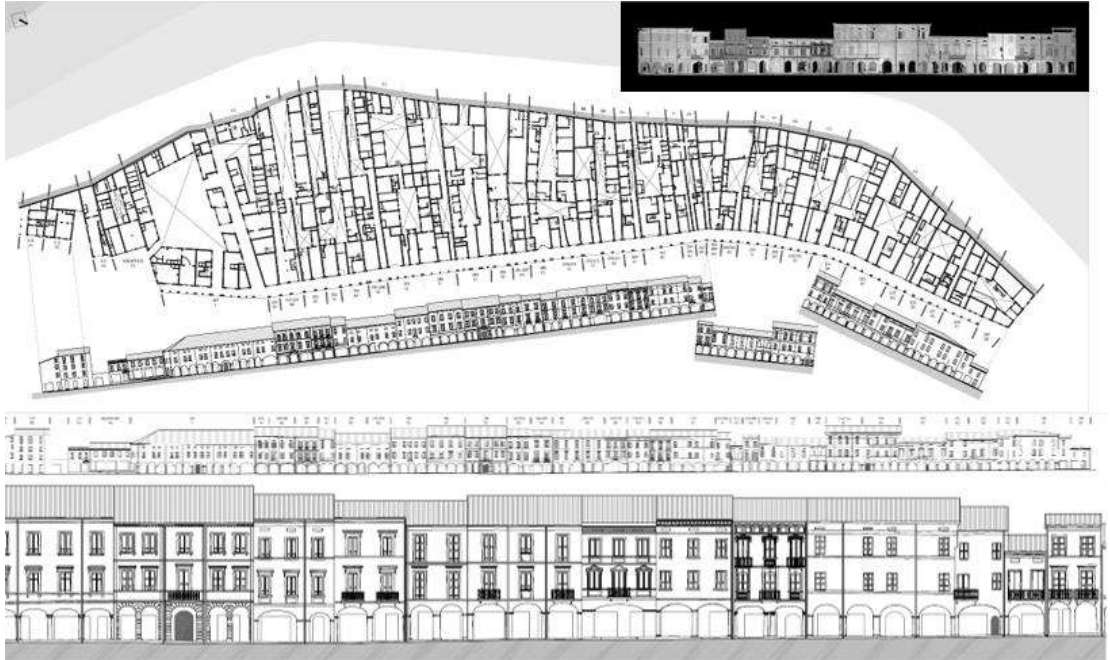


Fig. 1 Concordia sulla Secchia (MO) a plan view of historic centre

Concordia sulla Secchia (MO) una planimetria del centro storico



Fig. 2 Campi di Norcia (PG) a panoramic view of historic centre

Campi di Norcia (PG) una vista panoramica del centro storico



RE-INHABITING ALICIA

Abstract pag. 170



Fig. 1 Salemi, landscape
Salemi, paesaggio



Fig. 2 Salemi, fieldwork
with students

*Salemi, lavoro sul
campo con gli studenti*



SUSTAINABLE MODEL TOWARDS RECOVERY AND ADAPTIVE REUSE OF ABANDONED HERI- TAGE VILLAGES: A PROJECT CASE FROM JOR- DAN

Abstract pag. 173



Fig. 1 Matan Valley: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Matan Valle: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Part of the rehabilitation works at al Matan Village

Parte dei lavori di riabilitazione al Matan Village



RESTORATION OF AN HISTORIC WATERMILL IN NOCERA UMBRA

Abstract pag. 176

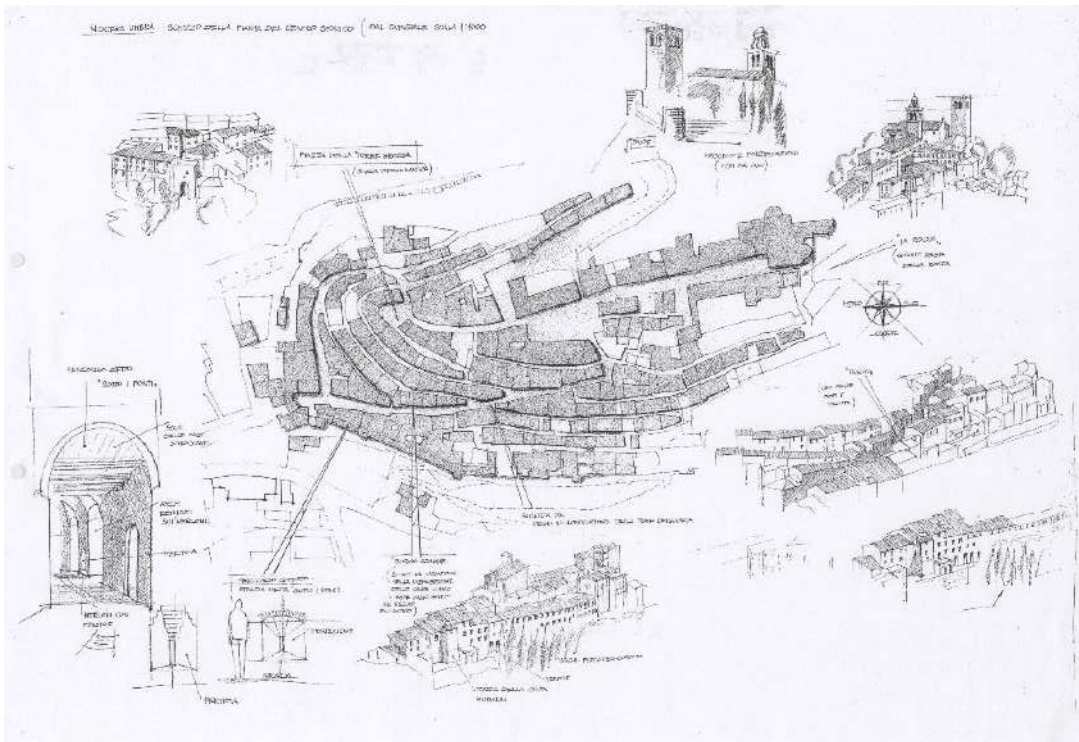


Fig. 1 Nocera Umbra, province of Perugia: a general planimetry of the ancient village, drawing by Francesco Broglio

Nocera Umbra, provincia di Perugia: planimetria generale dell'antico borgo, disegno di Francesco Broglio

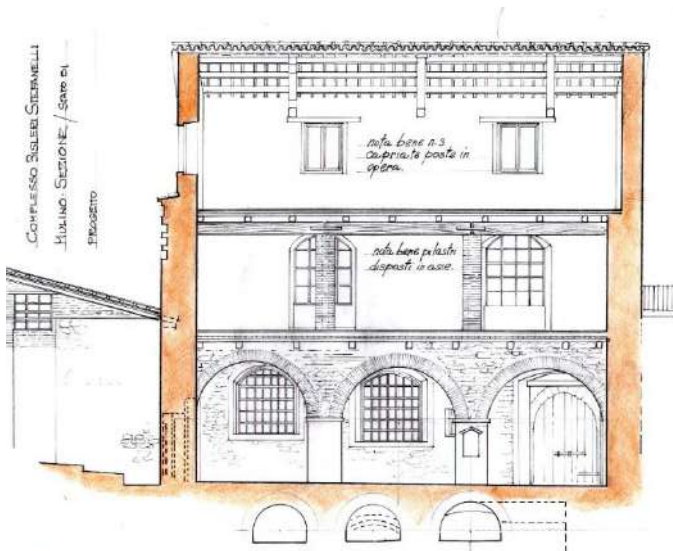


Fig. 2 Nocera Umbra, province of Perugia: section of the historic water-mill, drawing by Francesco Broglio

Nocera Umbra, provincia di Perugia: sezione di antico mulino, disegno di Francesco Broglio



SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT AND RESTORATION OF THE “PALAZZO RINALDI” IN PONTELANDOLFO (BN): A CASE OF SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY

Abstract pag. 177



Fig. 1 Pontelandolfo, province of Benevento: panoramic view with indication of Palazzo Rinaldi
Pontelandolfo, provincia di Benvento: vista panoramica con l'ubicazione di Palzzo Rinaldi



Fig. 2 Palazzo Rinadi a Pontelandolfo (BN): architectural survey and design of the main façade

Palazzo Rinadi a Pontelandolfo (BN): studio di rilievo e progetto della facciata principale



“STONE ROOTS”. ARCHITECTURE AND TRADITION IN A NORTHEASTERN VALLEY

Abstract pag. 178



Fig. 1 Type of walkway in Andreis, Valcellina (PN)

Tipologia a ballatoio ad Andreis, Valcellina (PN)



Fig. 2 Type of loggia in Barcis, Valcellina (PN)

Tipologia a loggia a Barcis, Valcellina (PN)



THE RECOVERY OF HERITAGE AS A CONTRIBUTION TO CONTEMPORARY CULTURE

Abstract pag. 180



Fig. 1 García Torrente Arquitectos. Refurbishment of three old Mudejar houses into 18 social housing. Carmona. Sevilla



Fig. 2 García Torrente Arquitectos. Refurbishment of Casa Zayas into 8 social housing. Albaicín, Granada



FROM URBAN WRECKAGE TO SOCIAL RESOURCE. SUSTAINABLE RESTORATION OF THE BUILT HERITAGE IN NAVELLI (AQ)

Abstract pag. 181



Fig 1 The main stairway of Navelli with some of its “urban wreckage



Fig. 2 Proposals for a new use of “Palazzo Onofri”, Navelli (AQ)



FROM PALEOLITHIC TO ANTHROPOCENE. A NEW LIFE FOR MONTEPOGGIOLO

Abstract pag. 185



Fig. 1 Rocca di Montepoggiolo: a panoramic view from the street



Fig. 2 Rocca di Montepoggiolo: view from a postcard



SKILLED INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RURAL LANDSCAPE AFTER THE 2012 EMILIA-ROMAGNA EARTHQUAKE

Abstract pag. 186



Fig. 1 Province of Modena: a panoramic view of a rural settlement

Provincia di Modena: veduta panoramica di una corte colonica

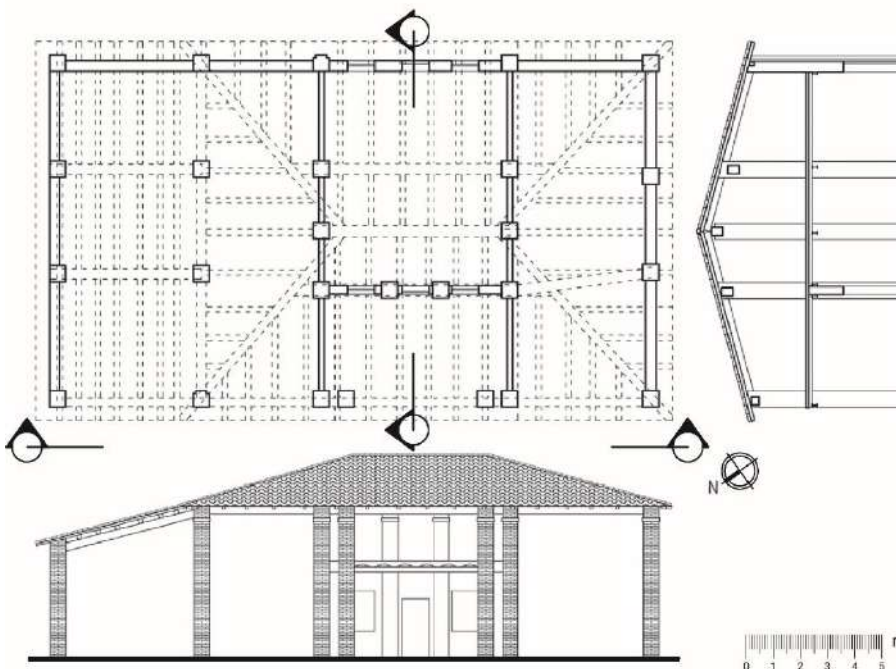


Fig. 2 Survey of a barn type: plan, elevation, and cross section

Rilievo del tipo edilizio a fienile: pianta, prospetto, e sezione trasversale



RURAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE VILLAGES, SOLUTIONS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY. BORGO TACCONE

Abstract pag. 187



Fig. 1 Borgata Taccone, Irsina Taccone, Province of Matera. Current state of the buildings

Borgata Taccone, Irsina Taccone, provincia di Matera. Stato di attuale degli edifici



Fig. 2 Borgata Taccone, Irsina Taccone, Province of Matera. Henhouse-pigpen in its present state

Borgata Taccone, Irsina Taccone, provincia di Matera. Pollaio-porcile allo stato odierno



RESTORATION STUDY OF PALAZZO PONTILLO AS A WAY TO REVALUE CHIANALEA, “THE LITTLE VENICE OF THE SOUTH”

Abstract pag. 189



Fig. 1 Chianalea, province of Reggio Calabria: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Chianalea, provincia di Reggio Calabria: una vista panoramica dell'antico borgo



Fig. 2 Chianalea, province of Reggio Calabria: Palazzo Pontillo in the 50s

Chianalea, provincia di Reggio Calabria: Palazzo Pontillo negli anni '50



REVIVING ABANDONED RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE BY MEANS OF MULTI CRITERIA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN A SMALL CENTRE OF THE MONTE PISANO AREA

Abstract pag. 190



Fig. 1 Panoramic view of the abandoned Convent of Nicosia, in Calci



Fig. 2 Close-up view of the abandoned Convent of Nicosia, in Calci



SUSTAINABILITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS: KINDERGARTEN IN PELLARE (SA)

Abstract pag. 192



Fig. 1 Perspective of the building with classroom in the foreground



Fig. 2 Kindergarten hall with two classroom on background



THE ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT BETWEEN RE-USE AND URBAN RENOVATION IN THE CITY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Abstract pag. 194



Fig. 1 The city of Tozeur, detail of the relief of the ground floor

La città di Tozeur, particolare del rilievo del piano terra



Fig. 2 Vision of the city of Cefalù

Visione della città di Cefalù



THE ACTIVE CONSERVATION OF THE SMALL CENTERS IN ABRUZZO IN THE POST EARTH-QUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Abstract pag. 197



Fig. 1 Casentino, Frazione di Sant'Eusanio Forconese, L'Aquila: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Casentino, Frazione di Sant'Eusanio Forconese, L'Aquila: una vista panoramica del borgo



Fig. 2 San Pio, Frazione di Fontecchio, L'Aquila: a panoramic view of the ancient village

San Pio, Frazione di Fontecchio, L'Aquila L'Aquila: una vista panoramica del borgo



Fig. 3 Prata D'Ansidonia, L'Aquila: a panoramic view of the ancient village

Prata D'Ansidonia, L'Aquila: una vista panoramica del borgo



RELIGIOUS FACTORIES IN THE RURAL GAR- GANO. THEMES OF PROTECTION AND CONSER- VATION

Abstract pag. 199



Fig. 1 Monastery of s. Stefano at Sperlonga, Mattinata (Fg): A panoramic view of the ancient monastic complex and the underlying necropolis

Monastero di Santo Stefano alla Sperlonga, Mattinata (Fg): Vista panoramica dell'antico complesso monastico e dell'ipogeo sottostante



Fig. 2 Monastery of s. Stefano at Sperlonga, Mattinata (Fg): View of the principal portal to ashlar of diamond with the lapidary brands of pilgrims

Monastero di Santo Stefano alla Sperlonga, Mattinata (Fg): Vista del portale principale a bugne di diamante con le marche lapidarie dei pellegrini



A MULTI-ATTRIBUTE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE REUSE OF TRADITIONAL HOUSES IN THE CARNIC ALPS

Abstract pag. 214



Fig. 1 Sauris di Sopra: a typical residential building

Sauris di Sopra: una tipica abitazione





Host Organizer



With the support of



Sponsored by



PROVINCIA DI AVELLINO



CITTÀ DI MONTORO



COORDINAMENTO
CFS CAMPANIA



SACCO GIOVANNI S.p.A.



ANCE | AVELLINO
ASSOCIAZIONE COSTRUTTORI EDILI

Under the patronage of



Agenzia per la
Coesione Territoriale



REGIONE CAMPANIA



International Council
on Monuments and Sites
Consiglio Nazionale Italiano
dei Monumenti e dei Siti



INU
Istituto Nazionale
di Urbanistica



Ordine degli
Architetti PPC
della Provincia
di Salerno



PROVINCIA DI AVELLINO



ORDINE DEGLI
INGEGNERI DELLA
PROVINCIA DI AVELLINO



ORDINE DEGLI
INGEGNERI
DELLA PROVINCIA
DI SALERNO



CITTÀ DI
MIRABELLA ECLANO



LONGOBARD

European
Cultural
Route
Itinéraire
Culturel
Européen
WAYS ACROSS EUROPE



Parco Nazionale
del Cilento,
Vallo di Diano
e Alburni



aal
ANCIENT APPIA LANDSCAPES



Parco
Regionale dei
Monti
Picentini



COMUNE DI
CASTELVETERE SUL CALORE



FONDAZIONE
ORDINE INGEGNERI
NAPOLI

ISBN 978-88944245-2-2



9788894424522