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Rencontres internationales du patrimoine
architectural méditerranéen

RECUEIL DES RÉSUMÉS



Villages et quartiers à risque d'abandon.
Stratégies pour la connaissance, la valorisation et la restauration.

INTERMEDIATE CONFERENCE - FIRENZE 2020
8.5th Intermediate total on line Edition Firenze 25/26 November 2020



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*a cura di: Saverio Mecca, Susanna Caccia Gherardini,
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Lamia Hadda, Giovanni Pancani, Daniela Pittaluga.*

En couverture: *une vue hivernale du village de montagne de Quota, dans le Casentino.*

Il volume è l'esito di un progetto di ricerca condotto dal Dipartimento di Architettura dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze.

La pubblicazione è stata oggetto di una procedura di accettazione e valutazione qualitativa basata sul giudizio tra pari affidata dal Comitato Scientifico del Dipartimento DIDA con il sistema di *blind review*. Tutte le pubblicazioni del Dipartimento di Architettura DIDA sono *open access* sul web, favorendo una valutazione effettiva aperta a tutta la comunità scientifica internazionale.

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Dipartimento di Architettura
Università degli Studi di Firenze

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ISBN 9788833381237

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En 2005, des chercheurs, universitaires, historiens, scientifiques du patrimoine, architectes, conservateurs issus de pays et d'institutions du bassin méditerranéen ont souhaité établir des liens privilégiés autour des enjeux du patrimoine architectural. Ils ont ainsi initié des rencontres alternativement de chaque côté des rives de la Méditerranée, à Meknès (Maroc) en 2005, à Marrakech (Maroc) en 2007, à Lisbonne (Portugal) en 2009, à M'sila (Algérie) en 2012, à Marseille (France) en 2013, à Monastir (Tunisie) en 2015. Ces rencontres ont réaffirmé à chaque fois la volonté de les pérenniser, de partager des connaissances et de conforter la conservation du patrimoine bâti dans les politiques et consciences nationales. Leur succès avec plus d'une centaine de participants par édition a aussi montré le besoin de les structurer pour mieux faire connaître et accroître ce réseau de compétences et faire de cette heureuse initiative de près de 10 ans une rencontre incontournable pour le patrimoine architectural méditerranéen. Les RIPAM sont à la fois des rencontres et un réseau de personnes et d'institutions œuvrant à la connaissance et à la conservation du patrimoine architectural et urbain méditerranéen. La communauté RIPAM regroupe des universitaires, des responsables de biens patrimoniaux, des professionnels de la conservation et de la restauration, des scientifiques du patrimoine, des professionnels de l'architecture, des urbanistes... qui étudient, analysent et travaillent sur tous les types et composantes de ce patrimoine architectural: histoire, type architectural (urbain, rural, industriel, officiel, domestique, ...), archéomatériaux et conservation matérielle, techniques de construction et de conservation, structure urbaine et urbanisme, réalisation architecturale, méthodes d'analyse et d'investigations, documentation et archives d'architecture, législation et réglementation, gestion et valorisation, mesures de prévention...

Les RIPAM constituent un lien privilégié pour échanger et dialoguer sur ces sujets, présenter des travaux de recherches, de conservation ou de mise en valeur. Elles reposent sur les principes et objectifs suivants:

– Connaitre et faire connaître le patrimoine architectural et urbain méditerranéen afin de participer à sa conservation, sa transmission aux générations futures et sa valorisation, dans le cadre des études et politiques patrimoniales en lien étroit avec les enjeux du monde méditerranéen contemporain;

– D'assurer à cette connaissance et à sa diffusion une haute valeur scientifique, une diversité d'approches dans l'affirmation d'une communauté méditerranéenne et le respect des spécificités de chacun;

– De favoriser les échanges et le partage d'expériences entre les deux rives.

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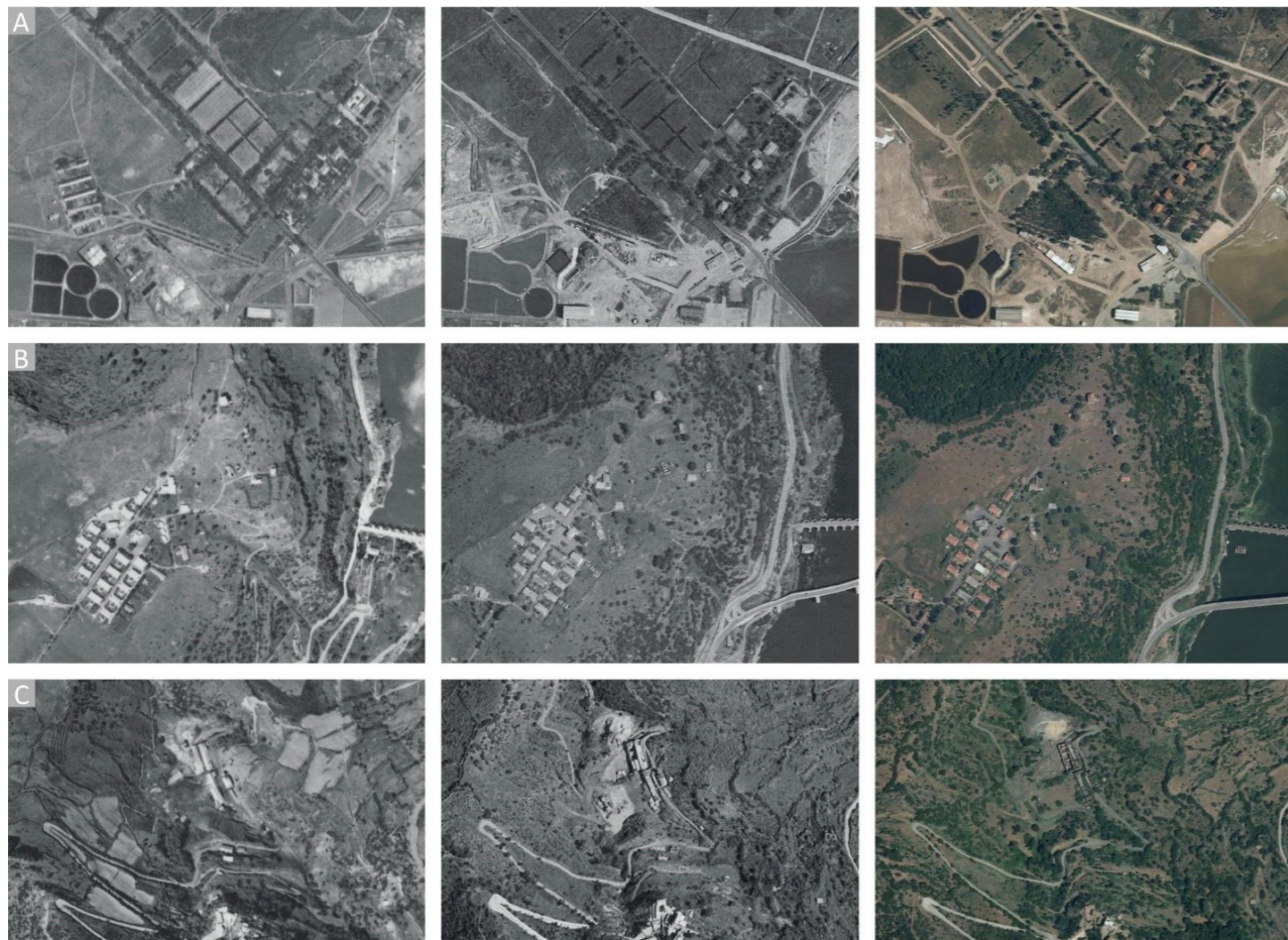


In Calabria, the historic centre of Cosenza has undergone a process of depopulation almost continuous from the Second World War onwards. According to several scholars, that process has been mainly generated by the choices of the municipal administrations which, through liberal urban policies and deregulation, have oriented urban development towards areas outside the historical centre. This process caused a rift between the city and its historic centre. Over the years, it has been emptied of its functions - political, economic, cultural, symbolic - and has undergone a process of abandonment and social marginalization.

From the nineties of the twentieth century, central and peripheral administrations began to promote a series of initiatives aimed at reacquiring historical and architectural values of the town, the symbolic functions of the historic centre, and trying to catalyse the economic interests around an idea of revitalization based on culture. Among the primary interventions, the Urban program, the urban redevelopment of the Santa Lucia district and, in the last two decades, some initiatives including the “Temporary stores”, “La via degli Artisti” and, very recently, the “CIS – Centro Storico di Cosenza”, still in the definition phase. At the same time, a process of recovery, restoration, and redevelopment of the public real estate has started: the headquarters of the Province, Palazzo Arnone - which has become the National Gallery, the transformation of an historical building into the National Library. But while the public heritage has been largely restored and reused, one of the main emergencies of the historic centre remains the degradation of private buildings and the living conditions of the inhabitants connected to it. Decades of isolated interventions, and private speculations, have not interrupted the progressive material and social degradation of the historical centre and have shown the absence of integrated policies explicitly aimed at combating poverty, at social inclusion in correlation with the restoration of buildings and the redeve-

lopment of urban spaces. The traditional places of culture, very numerous within the historical centre - museums, galleries, libraries, theatres -, have failed to become elements of urban and social regeneration.

The present proposal intends to analyse the processes and initiatives described. It tries to demonstrate how the revitalization strategies of a historical centre cannot be entrusted only to cultural policies to enhance the use of architectural heritage or cultural animation. On the contrary, it must go through a bottom-up approach through actions of social awareness, education, and enhancement of resilience of the communities also towards possible economic and social shocks, as the recent Covid-19 pandemic has shown..



The permanence of form. A methodological proposal for the re-signification of depopulated small towns of Sardinia.

Giovanni Battista Cocco, Ester Cois, Caterina Giannattasio,
Andrea Pinna, Valentina Pintus

The process of abandonment of Sardinian villages is a topic of great interest nowadays, not only in various research fields, but also in political debate and in public opinion. The evolution of the Sardinian settlement system has been studied since the 1960s. But only recently these studies are turning, in a multidisciplinary way, towards the analysis of the current phenomenon, in order to understand the contemporary role of these villages, which are at the same time a fundamental component of landscape and cultural heritage. In this framework, the historic design and conservation group of the Department of civil engineering and architecture of the University of Cagliari has started a collaboration with the Department of political and social sciences of the same University. The aim is the development of an interdisciplinary research focused on a deeper knowledge of depopulated villages as a premise to find new meanings for them, analysing their tangible and intangible characters. This team work constitutes the foundations for a shared methodological approach, based in particular on the definition of a common glossary and taxonomy aimed at the potential reuse of this historical-architectural heritage, and on the proposal of synoptic visions of the phenomenon. At the moment, this interdisciplinary research might be directed towards different objectives, ranging from the deepening of knowledge up to the definition of intervention strategies, both on a territorial and architectural scale. This work covers the preliminary phase of this analysis, exploring the issue of values in architecture as an interpretative method aimed at supporting programs and plans of reuse or re-signification actions for small towns in Sardinia. The recognition of the historical, architectural and landscape qualities of these villages, supported by the analysis of socio-psychological values, allows to define the cultural significance of the individual nodes of the villages settlement network, paying also particular attention to their current or potential importance for the communities that live and use

them, in a stable, temporary or marginal way. The methodological protocol, already tested on other categories of heritage characterized by a systemic distribution on the territory, is therefore aimed at interpreting the representations of the Sardinian settlement system offered by different fields of study. It is based on matrices that relate values of different nature, linked to architecture, history, psychology, sociology, economics etc., in order to translate the deep meanings of the small towns system into a holistic, composite and univocal representation, and thus to define strategies for their enhancement. As part of this contribution, the application of the method focuses specifically on two categories of values: the material ones which include architectural, historical, environmental values, and the immaterial features, linked instead to socio-psychological issues. The collaboration between the two disciplinary areas allows to identify, on the one hand, those values immediately connected to historic conservation and design, and on the other, the strategies for detecting the different degrees of knowledge, perception and representation of cultural heritage by local populations: this allows to consider also the importance of depopulated villages for the local close communities, and to perceive the architectural fullness, that is the relationship between forms and people which (re-)live this places. The identified values, brought back to the two material and immaterial categories, become elements of a matrix capable of making them comparable and, finally, useful for the definition of enhancement strategies not limited to a mono-disciplinary perspective.



Examples of traditional spanish architecture “on the edge”: an analysis of social benchmarks related to conservation policies.

**Camilla Mileto, Fernando Vegas,
Valentina Cristini, Lidia García**

The so-called “demographic challenge”, linked to depopulation and/or aging of rural populations, has become one of the most important big questions facing European society. This is a process that basically affects most of the rural areas of Spain and that it has been getting worse in recent times acquiring a critical situation in specific spots of the country. A map of constant depopulation is increasing in marginal and isolated territories and, at the same time, this phenomenon is visible, depending on seasons also in isolated coastal tourist destinations, like islands. A set of Spanish cases studies, above all related with rural inner or Mediterranean sites are actually analyzed by the authors in the frame of two different research projects, related with traditional architecture, conservation strategies and social risks. On the one hand the studies have been undertaken in the frame of RISK-Terra. Earthen architecture in the Iberian Peninsula: study of natural, social and anthropic risks and strategies to improve resilience (RTI2018-095302-B-I00) funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities. On the other, interesting examples have been analyzed in the frame of “VerSus+, Heritage for PEOPLE” (grant 607593-CREA-1-2019-1-ES-CULT-COOP1). In both cases important aims of the researches are to enhance new perspectives and opportunities starting from best practices, analyzing tourism as a threat and -at the same time- as an opportunity for conservation strategies. For this reason a global review has been undertaken about crucial stakeholders as local administrations, craftsmen, building enterprises, visitors, tourists and local communities. Pure social aspects and k-factors (like abandonment, depopulation, temporal living among others) have been crossed with more strictly architectural and conservation parameters. In this frame action models are presented in order to help the control of depopulation process by applying sustainable development models and fostering cooperation and entrepreneurship. These examples should serve as a real testing ground

for the implementation of actions for social participation, diffusion, education, communication and promotion in different contexts and through different media. The result of the methodology study will later have repercussions also throughout the region and throughout others possible similar scenarios. In addition, promotion and support from associate project partners will make it possible also to apply these experiences in other similar European and international contexts.



*Abandon de Ksour Sahariens entre
indifférence et désintéressement.*

**Fatma-Zohra Haridi, Ali Boulemaredj,
Ala Eddine Laouier, Amira Ouled-Diaf, Amel Saïfi**

Ce présent essai s'intéresse aux causes et conséquences de l'aspect négatif de l'abandon des ksour saharien en prenant la question de l'indifférence avec laquelle, les gestionnaires urbains traitent ce phénomène en prétendant que les ksour ne sont plus des lieux de vie capable de satisfaire les nouveaux besoins de leurs habitants.

Mais réellement à qui la faute de cette situation alarmante ? Si ce phénomène d'abandon cause un décalage entre représentativité d'une culture patrimoniale et vulnérabilité de lieux en mutation sociale, économique et environnementale.

En effet, malgré l'instauration de procédures juridiques et réglementaire à différentes échelles de l'aménagement territorial, la prise en compte de l'aspect négatif de l'abandon a été rejetée par les populations locales. Car, il y a peu de personnes qui s'intéressent la réhabilitation des ksour sahariens.

Ainsi pour lever le voile sur les causes et conséquences dues à l'indifférence de tous les acteurs (habitants et gestionnaires urbains), l'abandon des ksour soulève deux problèmes. D'une part, les Ksour désertés subissent des dégâts considérables suscités par le vieillissement et la fragilité des constructions dû au manque d'entretien. D'autre part, à cet état déplorable s'ajoutent la sécheresse, le tarissement des points d'eau, la salinisation du sol et les affaissements de terrain.



In 1999 Daniele Elow Kihlgren, an Italian-Swedish entrepreneur, set up an accommodation facility in the medieval village of Santo Stefano di Sessanio (L'Aquila, Italy), about 1250 metres above sea level on the slopes of the Gran Sasso Mountain. From the beginning to the end of the 20th century, that urban-rural village went from having more than one thousand inhabitants to one hundred, becoming one of the many historical settlements in the Abruzzo hinterland affected by economic underdevelopment and natural disasters (the last one was the 2009 earthquake); such events led to the consequent depopulation of places, fragmentation of properties, loss of traditions. Kihlgren's intuition was not merely to purchase a few houses in the village and turn them into scattered hotels, but to promote a program to enhance the local culture by reviving a long-abandoned place. About 3,500m² of the Santo Stefano's village were recovered, restored and reopened including the guest rooms within ancient buildings, the local craft shops and the wine and food cellars; an excursion centre and a conference hall were also set up. The whole project was called Sextantio, from the toponym of the ancient Roman settlement located near the present-day town. This paper aims at analyzing that experience by focusing on the one hand on the criteria of intervention on historical buildings for new uses, and on the other on the evolutionary dynamics of Sextantio from 1999 to 2017 when the accommodation facility was temporarily closed down, dismissing all employees and changing its statute. By retracing causes and impacts of the abandonment-rebirth story of the place, this paper highlights Kihlgren's innovative expertise in cultural planning, his ability to manage and systemically organize this project with a strong orientation towards «coevolution with the reference environment» (Paniccia et al. 2010). The entrepreneurial idea was focused on the time-knowledge binomial as a driver of change but also of conservation, which is well-represented by the effort for a reactivation founded on

the recovery of local materials and traditional construction techniques, as well as cultural traditions. Compared with the most common accommodation facilities, the Sextantio experience was able to establish relations with its territory even on ethical, social and cultural issues that go beyond the strictly business interests and market logic. It has proved that the reactivation of abandoned villages as scattered hotels, if well designed and managed, could play a crucial role in the evolution of economic, environmental, social and cultural processes with effective results on national and international tourism – anyway, such a function cannot be applied uncritically to each abandoned settlement. In this perspective, this study stresses the relevance of an entrepreneurial operation of specific cultural relevance which, albeit well-known, addresses issues such as the conservation of material and immaterial heritage and heritage-led strategies, the value of social use and the identity of places, the role of heritage communities, the importance of regional governance and management, the potential of cultural and creative sectors, memory but also well-being and health, which are so important today. As a matter of fact, the Covid-19 pandemic forces us to rethink spatial relations and experiment new forms of tourism, in particular 'proximity tourism', ensuring the vitality of internal areas – especially at a moment when travelling is limited – to strengthen the sense of belonging, to increase accountability towards local culture and cultural heritage and to restart the local economy even in times of crisis.



The traditional historic building is characterized, because the less past mobility, by a harmonious relationship with the open land, due to the use of local materials and resources. The same building has been even designed in the respect of external environmental conditions (exposure; local climate; orography of terrain, light), to guarantee the better use of the space, while the compact morphology of urban settlements, identified by the unifying elements of streets, squares and courtyards, was derived by defensive need, optimization of resources, as well as a different hierarchy and use of space external to building units. The distinctive (singular) feature of most of the small historical urban centres is often due at the diversity of local material or their greater or lesser availability on the close external space.

These elements and techniques, based in most of the European countries on masonry or brick structures (often porous and so, better for insulation), on floor and roof in renewal or recyclable materials (timber, but also reed, or other plant materials), on plaster, mortars and bedding in lime, gypsum or earth, more compatible with the masonry structure, identified a sustainable building example, as showed in some studies on energetic parameters (Pracchi, Lucchi 2013). The sustainability is characterized in fact by parameters direct and indirect of reduction of environmental impact, as reduced transportation of raw material; recyclability of it; reuse of dismantling material in the same building; not polluting disposal of it (LCA parameters). However, the lack or loss of traditional techniques and the manpower in time, the greater current costs of it, due to abandoning of the historic local production, has frequently conducted to the dismantling of most of traditional elements and materials, with a loss also of the entire productive and economic system linked to theirs. So, currently, need to newly recognize the elements, the technologies, the constitutive materials to maintain and preserve the existing historic building and the quality of their significant features (morphological,

technological, social); understanding how to repair their, in what way, with what compatible techniques or materials; how potentially reconstruct a local productive system for maintenance; what should be strategies, rule or communication methods that can make advantageous their preservations or reduce their decays (English Heritage, 1998; Vegas, Mileto, 2017; Historic England, 2018).

The proposed study is turned to show research conducted on the recognition of traditional materials and techniques in some small urban centres of inner areas in central Sicily characterized by extensive use of gypsum (Campisi, 2018; 2020) and other recyclable materials (reeds, little timber elements, for instance), that used different methods to recognize their source, use and production, and then propose some methodology or strategies of maintenance or repair, for comparison with other common experiences and practices (Mileto, Vegas, García Soriano & Cristini, 2015; Vegas, Mileto, 2017, Mamì, 2014; 2020).



This contribution aims to introduce some considerations regarding very marginal and peripheral areas of the Italian alpine regions, that demonstrated to develop some initiatives for the reactivation of their small villages, despite the severe depopulation trend observed during the last decades. The paper will focus on the case of the northern Belluno province, specifically Cadore and the sub-regions Cadore Centrale, Val Bòite and Comelico. These contexts are characterized, at the same time, by various fragilities and by precious resources. It is widely known that the decrease of population and the abandonment of settlements in mountain areas lead also to a progressive loss of those techniques and expertise that allowed local communities to take care of their territory. Clear consequences of this process can be found in the built heritage, subject to abandonment and consequent severe decay, and in the worsening of the hydrogeological instability, that drastically had been revealed by the recent disruptive events occurred. However, in these areas some practices are arising, activated by the local communities. There are different kind of initiatives carried out by local associations and cooperatives that regard various functions or services and including different levels of the population. Some of these activities are based on cultural and artistic projects linked to the local environment and landscape, involving tangible and intangible local heritage. Moreover, studies have been conducted on the local rural heritage that produced guidelines and instructions aimed at the preservation of peculiar types of alpine buildings. Some other initiatives, more related to the social cohesion of these villages, regard the hospitality of refugees or asylum seekers, in order to help them to integrate into the local community, teaching them activities and jobs strictly related to the territory. Despite the current strong depopulation trend of Cadore region, diversified initiatives are spread on the territory, demonstrating that some dynamics are still standing. Even though they have different objectives and

are promoted by various actors, all these activities have a direct impact on the architectural heritage: this paper wants to outline what can be the effects of these projects on the built heritage. In the perspective of reactivation of these places, it seems necessary to deeper investigate the territory to understand and take in consideration the effective capacities of the place, that are not immediately evident, but are daily working thanks to the community impulse. This tracing reveals to be crucial also to take in account the consequences of these experiences on the architectural heritage. The Comelico region, the northern part of Cadore, is also currently involved in the National Strategy for Inner Areas and already submitted the “Progetto d’area”, that have been approved in January 2019. Even if it had been promoted by the local administrations with the participation of the community, this project does not seem to consider the existing practices. Therefore, it appears essential to investigate the dynamics already in place for the reactivation of these villages both for integrating the existing initiatives with funding policies at local or national level, and for monitoring their influence on the built heritage.



The Istrian-Dalmatian exodus, which happened from 1943 to 1958, represented a process of abandonment, which involved approximately 300.000 people, forced to migrate from Istria, Fiume and Dalmatia, due to the transition of these territories from the Italian Reign to the Republic of Yugoslavia. The interest of this paper is focused on the city of Pula, which is situated on the extremity of the Istria region; during the last few centuries thanks to its geographical position it has played a crucial role, being more connected with the sea than with the backcountry: despite this, it has always been the administrative center of Istria. This paper wants to focus on the exodus of the Italian population and the following abandonment of the city of Pula, which occurred after the formalization of the Paris Peace Treaty on 10th February 1947; the population and the public opinion in Italy lived this episode as a shocking event, because people moved away only by boats and it involved the great majority of the Italian inhabitants of Pula (around 28.000 out of 31.000 inhabitants left the city). The abandonment of Pula did not happen in a sudden way; it represented the conclusion of a period of time that started after II World War, with the set up of Morgan Line, the creation of the administration of Allied Military Government and the definition of Pula as an exclave of zone A belonging to Anglo-Americans. During these years the conservation and protection of monuments was in charge of the Superintendence of Venezia Giulia; until the last moment before the exodus, the Superintendent and the officials architects and archaeologists demonstrated an unequalled energy and desire to complete the restoration of some monuments that were hit by bombs in 1944 and 1945 and, in order to preserve heritage, they also reused material coming from already abandoned buildings such as Austro-Hungarian fortifications. Of course, after the exodus, the population of Pula had a very high decrease and it was strongly deserted; but in the following years the vacant population was replaced by Slavs coming from other parts

of the newborn Republic of Yugoslavia. The constitution of a new country and the arrival of population led to new institutions, new politics, new management, involving in this process also material and immaterial heritage. These transformations also interested some monuments that modified their role and their functions; in a way, the entire city of Pula and the region modified their aspects, starting to be more attractive thanks to turistic and cultural investments. This paper wants to analyse the process of the conscious and difficult preparation to the abandonment of the officials of the Superintendence, the circumstance of the exodus itself, the following consequences of it and the effects of the new politics on the city, putting attention especially on the specific actions that involved the material heritage of Pula.



“Fragility” means the state of being fragile, or rather the condition of being easily damaged, broken or harmed, with poor resistance to trauma, stresses, and negative situations. This concept, if attributed to a territory, can refer to the weak ability to respond to natural catastrophic events (e.g. hydrogeologic instabilities, earthquakes). Territorial fragility is also the lack of resistance to social or economic transformations, inability to be resilient to lifestyle changes. Mountainous territories are characterized by hydrogeologic fragilities, in connection with the upheavals that periodically happened in anthropized areas, and so the living spaces. The high lands are though connoted mainly by social, economic, institutional fragilities, which had increased in Italy since the «anthropologic caesura» of the Second afterwar. An example is represented by difficult balances of villages in isolated areas, lacking in public services and infrastructures, and by subsistence economy. A desire for recovery began to develop since the 1960s, at least among educated and scholars. From the 1970s, the desire for recovery and recolonization of rural areas began to grow. However, in the highlands, a real recolonization has never happened. The aim of the research is the investigation of strategies for the recovery and, above all, reactivation and revitalization of abandoned mountain territories, starting from the reflections on the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural mechanisms that underlie the fragility of the mountain territories. It is necessary to consider economic sustainability, understood as self-subsistence capability, as well as environmental sustainability so that the landscape and local biodiversity can be preserved, by agreeing on the need for use and conservation, so that villages and territories being re-inhabited. Circular economy, with its motto “from cradle to cradle”, allows considering the reuse project by imitating and respecting the laws of Nature, which does not know the concept of waste: everything that is discarded for a biological system becomes a raw material for another sy-

stem biological. The circular economy and the “waste culture” can create the possibility of production chains using waste and redundancies of local activities to set new activities. The article presents a study that is being developed as part of two research grants aimed at investigating, from the more general territorial scale to the scale of the building, methods, and strategies for the recovery of abandoned villages in mountain areas, in the wide perspective the circular economy.



*With the key on the heart, between the pain
of loss and future hope.*

Osama Hamdan, Carla Benelli, Luigi Marino

The situation is dramatic although little known. At the heart of the conflict between Israel and Palestine is the territorial expansion policy, which supports the occupation of parts of the Palestinian territory and the systematic demolition of villages, some of which of ancient origin. During the 1948 Nakba (Arabic name for catastrophe), over 500 Palestinian villages were destroyed. In addition to the “historical” reasons (not always supported by archaeological research), the Israeli occupations are also based on simple opportunism: “Palestine is grossly under populated. It contains vast colonization potential which the Arabs neither need nor are qualified (because of their lack of need) to exploit” (Ben Gurion, 1937). Colonization continues to provoke an unceasing campaign of destruction. The village of al Araqib has been demolished over 120 times since 2010. In 1967 (Six Day War), all west bank Palestine was occupied and the foundations were laid for planning residential areas inspired by the “myth of the frontier” (Allon plan, Sharon plan with architect Wachman).

The Oslo agreements (1992-5) and the 2000 Camp David summit, would provoked further delusions and systematic actions to remove Palestinians from their villages.

The techniques used by the Israelis, in summary, consist of: Direct demolitions of houses and occupation of territories (also buildings erected through international donations are at risk, such as the school built out of recycled tires paid by Italian funds).

Isolation of villages with destruction of trees and construction of ditches and barriers to make them inaccessible. The construction of the so-called “Security Barrier” or simple “the Wall”, which began after the second Intifada, in reality goes far beyond defensive needs and encompasses fertile lands, water sources and archaeological remains. The wall stretches over 700 km instead of following the international Green Line (323 km).

Establishment of a system of roads that connect only the new Israeli settlements and exclude Palestinian villages that become unreachable.

A substantial part of solid waste and waste water discharged onto Palestinian land.

In addition, another process is causing, indirectly but decisively, a strong loss of Palestinian identity. Palestinians working on construction sites in Israel are trained to work with techniques unrelated to their tradition. The adoption of reinforced concrete covered with stone tiles takes over the classic ashlar construction that characterizes traditional architecture in the new constructions of the Palestinian villages. As predicted by Canaan (1932-33): “... a few years more and the characteristic Oriental ways of construction will have been more or less abandoned and the technical Arabic terms forgotten “. Significant, among others, are the qal’at al Buraq in Bethlehem and Rawabi, the new Palestinian city in Ramallah. In a reassuring “neutrality”, the role of architects and engineers risks to assume a vital role and to contribute irreversibly to the destruction of the environmental and historical heritage. On the other hand, archaeologists and historians might also play ambiguous roles in the context of “cultural policies” of little use for local populations, because “they make one story become the only story” (Adichie, 2009). In the absence of a general plan and effective legislation, since some years actions of protection and enhancement of Palestinian villages have been carried out with interesting results. Some of these actions (Sebatia, Nisf Jubeil, Betania/Al Azaria) will be presented in the paper. They were carried out in full respect of traditional construction features, rediscovering forgotten skills and involving local populations, especially women and children. A first tiring “reconquest”, which opens new horizons for a civil life and peaceful coexistence.



Les conflits religieux et sociaux comme cause de la transformation et de l'abandon récent de certains établissements byzantins en Asie Mineure.

Emanuele Romeo

Along the Mediterranean coasts of Turkey there are still traces of important urban centers now abandoned. These ruins are the result of natural events, but also political and economic changes or religious conflicts that have affected the territories of Asia Minor for centuries. The existence of traces of different cultures (pagan, Byzantine, Islamic) add information about the abandonment of these centers due to religious or social conflicts, still ongoing in the regions inhabited by Armenian and Kurds, considered by the current Republic of Turkey as marginal ethnic groups. Abandoned settlements appear as agricultural landscapes, landscapes of the spirit; they are in contrast with the new tourist centers that represent the main driving force for today's economic and political strategies. Considered as places without interest, they are often invisible because on the margin of the touristic itineraries; they are inaccessible as they are enveloped by infesting vegetation; they are not studied and therefore they are apparently non-existent. On these premises, and with reference to the sites of Korykos, Elaiussa, Kanitelley and Akkale, the contribution will analyze the causes of the abandonments and the effects they have had on the architectural and urban heritage.

This in order to propose conservation strategies and enhancement that recognize the value of cultural testimony; moreover, the traces of the different frequentations, often coeval, can witness degrees of social tolerance that, beyond the conflicts of religion, have characterized these places for centuries.



Le mode de développement industriel de l'après-guerre en Italie, a été la cause fondamentale de l'abandon des villages ruraux. L'appel au travail en usine, plus garanti et capable d'assurer des conditions de vie alignées sur les nouveaux paramètres, promus et soutenus par les industriels et la classe politique, étaient absolument irrésistibles. Le programme économique et politique de forte modernisation et les nouveaux modèles de vie ont sévèrement pénalisé le monde rural. La civilisation paysanne a été fortement insultée et stigmatisée, en tant que arriérée et misérable, par rapport au confort et aux avantages de la modernité. L'Italie, sortie de la guerre et lourdement endommagée par les bombardements alliés, a utilisé 70% de l'aide du Plan Marshall pour l'industrie sidérurgique, mécanique et électrique et elle s'est adaptée au rôle que les choix politiques et économiques internationaux, notamment des États-Unis, lui avaient assigné, en finissant par mener des interventions destructrices sur son tissu social et culturel et sur l'environnement. La sensibilité de Pier Paolo Pasolini avait bien compris le prix élevé payé par l'Italie pour de telles décisions et il a parlé de génocide culturel. Depuis 1947, la politique agricole gouvernementale n'a plus soutenu l'octroi de terres aux agriculteurs et à leurs coopératives, favorisant leur expulsion du secteur et leur retrait de leur pays d'origine, pour gonfler les rangs des travailleurs industriels. Les villages ont commencé à se vider à partir des années 1950-1960, comme en témoigne le déclin de la population agricole italienne de 8 261 000 employés en 1951 à 1 629 000 en 1991. Le vidage s'est accompagné d'une réduction progressive des services publics, à commencer par les transports, par la perte d'écoles, de bureaux de poste, de centres médicaux, ce qui a encore contribué à réduire les habitants. Les conséquences sur le tissu urbain et sur le patrimoine de l'architecture rurale sont lourdes. Des pistes de mulets historiques, des pavés jusque-là constamment entretenus par des agriculteurs et des artisans, grâce à des corvées régulières, ont été abandon-

nés à leur sort, sans protection et exposés à tous les risques. Certains villages qui s'étaient construits autour de moulins, avec la fin des activités de meunerie, ont vu la dispersion de grandes roues hydrauliques, des meules, des réservoirs de moulins à huile, le vidage des maisons des meuniers et de ceux qui exerçaient des activités artisanales et commerciales connexes. Surtout dans la région des Apennins, de nombreux villages historiques ont été complètement abandonnés et leur patrimoine, bâti en pierre, s'est détérioré au point de se transformer en ruines. Les exemples positifs de restructuration et de réutilisation correctes à des fins touristiques et hôteliers ne manquent pas, mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire. Des expériences de récupération sont en cours, avec des méthodes, des motivations et des objectifs différents, et la prise de conscience de la valeur de ce patrimoine, témoignage de siècles d'histoire, se répand. Les événements de l'épidémie de Covid ont montré une meilleure qualité de vie dans les villages ruraux et ils ont indiqué, dans le rétablissement des villages de montagne et de campagne, un moyen de bénéficier de conditions de vie plus saines et plus favorables.



*La communauté patrimoniale vaudoise,
entre phénomènes de vivacité culturelle et dépeuplement.*

Riccardo Rudiero

Piedmonts' valleys of Chisone, Pellice and Germanasca (TO) are known as the Waldensian Valleys, due to the presence of this Christian minority in the area. The forced settling of the Waldenses in these territories (XVI-XIX centuries) has historically allowed – and still allows today – to read the area's landscape and cultural heritage symbolically.

At least since the end of the XIX century, this aspect has led to conservation policies aimed at safeguarding this community's identity, largely implemented by Waldensian cultural institutions.

This contribution intends to shed light on some characteristic aspects of the Waldensian community which influence the conservation of cultural heritage. These elements constitute the foundation of a sharing framework between safeguard organizations and citizen, which often become a veritable "heritage community", in which conservation is not seen as just a per-need action or approach but becomes part of everyday life.



En Sicile, le phénomène du dépeuplement est marqué par une double inflexion : d'une part l'exode vers les pays étrangers ou les autres régions, d'autre part des flux migratoires qui favorisent les zones côtières et les grandes aires métropolitaines au détriment des villes et villages implantés dans les zones internes défavorisées. Fortement enracinées dans leur récit territorial, ils ont été bouleversés par une métropolisation dérégulée et particulièrement touchés par la crise socio-économique. En plus, les modèles de développement ont induit la perte d'attractivité des cœurs de ville, tandis que le reste de l'agglomération reste dynamique. Les conséquences de ces processus sur la structure de l'habitat historique représentent une menace réelle pour la conservation du patrimoine bâti dans l'arrière-pays de la Sicile. Dans le contexte des réflexions actuelles portant sur les déséquilibres de l'armature urbaine et territoriale, les études récentes montrent que le dépeuplement ne constitue que l'une de causes de la crise qui atteint désormais une dimension planétaire : le manque d'autosuffisance, la vacance commerciale et résidentielle, le vieillissement, une offre résidentielle peu différenciée sont facteurs concourant à la désaffection des cœurs de villes. Comme il est également souligné dans la dernière enquête de l'ANCSA (Associazione nazionale centri storico artistici), il apparaît nécessaire de revenir sur la question complexe des centres historiques en approfondissant ces dynamiques qui touchent actuellement la plupart des territoires urbains historiques en situation de fragilité particulière. Dans le cadre d'une prise de conscience de l'importance de la diversité urbaine et de la coexistence de modèles alternatifs aux habitats métropolitains, en Italie le sujet a trouvé une nouvelle centralité grâce à la SNAI (Strategia Nazionale delle Aree Interne), une initiative gouvernementale entamée dans le 2014 dans le but de dynamiser les territoires italiens isolés et à l'abandon. Parallèlement, en France le plan Action cœur de ville, lancé en 2018, révèle une approche moins déterminée par le

poids démographique et s'efforce d'analyser la crise des villes moyennes en lien avec leur profil fonctionnel au niveau urbain et territorial. Cette contribution vise à dresser un tableau des phénoménologies observées en Sicile à travers une comparaison entre trois études de cas différentes : Motta Camastra, un petit village situé dans la province de Messine ; Petralia Soprana, un village plus grand dans la région des monts Madonie en province de Palerme et le quartier Granfonte, le centre ancien de la ville de Leonforte, dans la province d'Enna. Sur la base de l'analyse des trois cas, l'étude se penche sur les dynamiques de dépeuplement de court et de longue durée en mettant l'accent sur les retombées de ces phénomènes sur le patrimoine bâti.

A la lumière des expériences de réhabilitation en cours et des bonnes pratiques, comment répondre à la nécessité de conjuguer la relance du rôle de la ville historique avec sa conservation ? A la suite d'un intérêt croissant pour la question du retour en grâce des villes à taille humaine - un thème suscité par les conséquences de la crise sanitaire - la discipline de la conservation peut contribuer à examiner les possibilités de valorisation et de revitalisation des tissus urbains en vérifiant également si et comment la ville historique puisse encore offrir des chances pour rééquilibrer la politique d'aménagement du territoire.



In Italy, as in other European and Extra-European countries, the depopulation of small towns is an ongoing and increasingly consistent phenomenon. There are many reasons for the resident population to emigrate to the big cities: lack of job opportunities, distance from the main service centres, generally inadequate infrastructure system, housing that does not comply with modern living needs, etc. The risk is the disappearance of a vast material and immaterial heritage, the beating heart of national identities. In fact, the small towns represent a melting pot of knowledge, traditions and cultures that have strongly marked the history of places, influencing in a consistent way their *genius loci*. In these realities, time is stretched, slow, closely linked to the rhythms of land cultivation or manual working; the houses are simple, but «instructive, because they represent the direct response to urgent common demands, to individual or collective needs and to the climatic characteristics of the places. Their freedom from artificial constraints of taste or style gives us the possibility to understand more immediately how fundamental forces shape the built world»¹ (Carver, 2017); the 'minor' architectural and artistic heritage is of great importance and value: churches, historic buildings, fountains, wells ... everything contributes to the poetic charm of these 'marginal areas'. The beauty is revealed in every glimpse of the built fabric, in the stories of the elderly, now unique witnesses of a distant past. The returned image is vibrant: sounds, silences and colours give to the curious traveller moments of reflection and wonder.

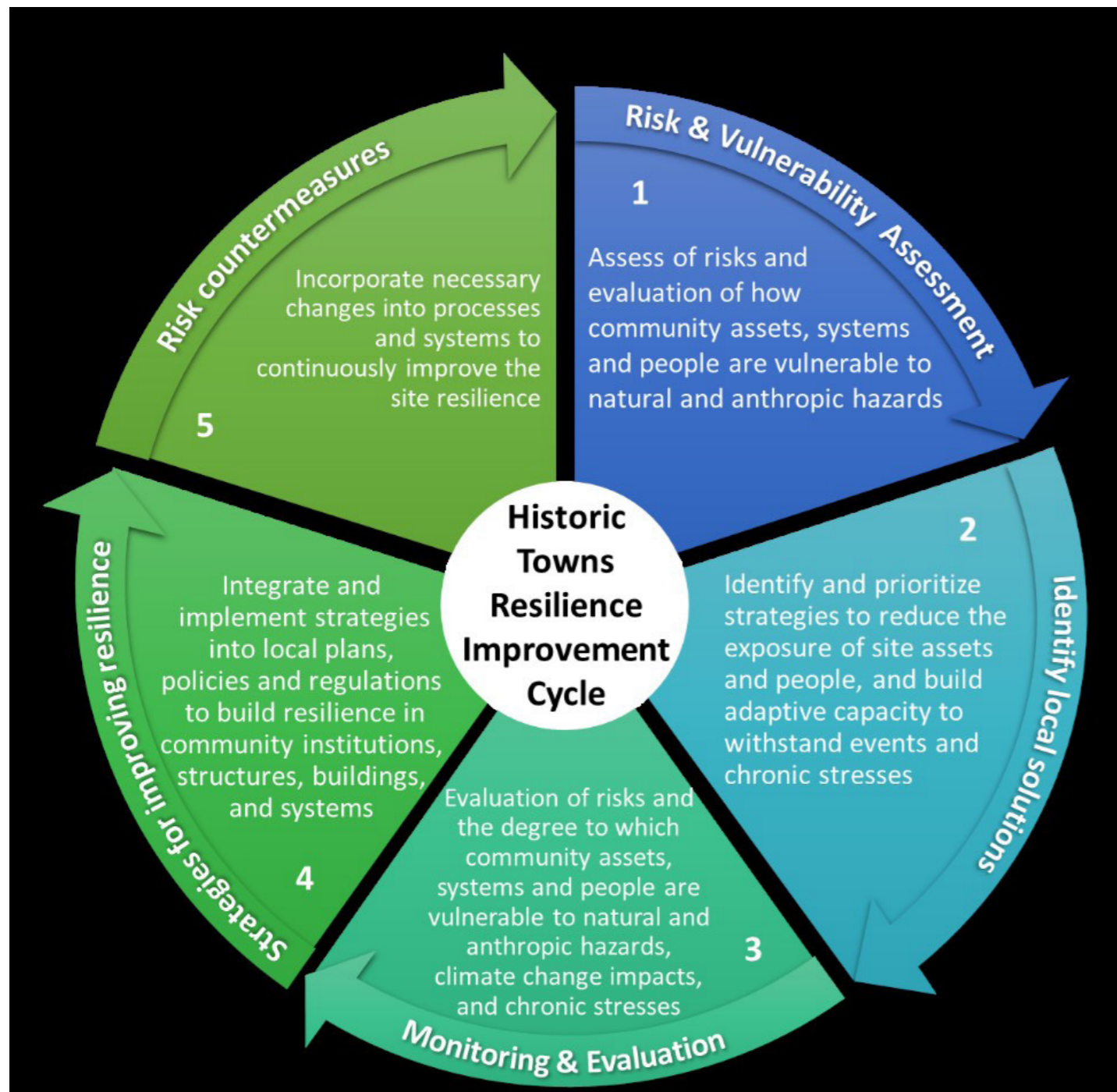
With so much richness, the need to protect and valorize these realities is immediately evident and urgent. Moreover, in an era characterized by the environmental and metropolitan crisis, small towns can play a crucial role, reshaping the broken relationship between the cities and the surrounding countryside.

A sustainable development of territories is possible, but in order to achieve this, it is essential to reverse our gaze and

consider small municipalities as the main driving force for radical change. Nevertheless, too often administrations prove to be unable to deal with the multiplicity of factors that characterise small realities, by carrying out inadequate valorization interventions that do not respect the real local needs.

In light of the above, the work investigates the theme of valorization, proposing an innovative analysis tool aimed at selecting the most effective projects to be implemented in small towns. The complexity of the actions to be undertaken and the multitude of parameters to be examined lead to consider multi-criteria analysis models. Among them the reference is the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), which allows to structure the decision making problem through a multi-level hierarchy. Indeed, the instrument presented combines multiple criteria (social, economic, environmental and historical-architectural) characterised by additional sub-criteria and evaluation indicators. The model, thus designed, is applied to the Riccia municipality's case study, in the Molise region (Italy), with the aim of testing its operation and validity.

Silvia Fineschi, Domenico Benedictis, Laura Burzagli, Miguel R. Costa, Christian Degri, Silvia Rescic, Maria Dolores Robador, Cristiano Riminesi



Europe has numerous urban sites ranging from towns to hamlets with valuable heritage significance that are experiencing progressive and harmful abandon because of urbanization and globalization phenomena. Tangible heritage values (historic buildings and urban settings), as well as intangible ones (history, cultural and social values, and handcraft) contribute in preserving the site identity and maintaining the collective memory of local communities. The town architecture, together with its complex of symbols, conserves the place identity and characterizes the site historic development. Several reasons are responsible for this abandon process, such as unfavourable location, ending of industrial/commercial activities, natural disasters, lack of services, progressive aging of the local population, and social replacement. Globalization has a deep impact on community development, town improvement and economic growth; meanwhile it presents several vulnerability aspects that hinder the system adaptation capacity to react to environmental changing and to control citizens' health and safety. The recent COVID-19 pandemic experience clearly demonstrated a transnational system weakness. Urbanization provides economic, social and cultural opportunities that can enhance life quality; on the other hand, sudden changes in urban density and growth can weaken the sense of place (the specific 'genius loci'), the integrity of the social fabric, the traditional character of urban areas, and the identity of communities. Here we propose a new approach for contrasting the impoverishing of historic towns, which takes into consideration the different evolution of plant and animal organisms. While the animal organism functions as a unique one, in which single organs are strictly interdependent on each other, plants are modular organisms, where each single part functions independently on the others. In this way, single parts of the plant individual can be removed without threatening the organism survival. The regeneration strategy we propose tends to assimilate

the functioning of small towns and hamlets to the plant organism, i.e. small communities independent on large and globalised societies and characterised by high resilience potential for contrasting unfavourable situations. Opposite to this model, globalisation represents centralised operative authorities that are responsible for the whole country, thus recalling the animal organism regulated by a single operation centre. Our model is based on a conscious and sustainable improvement of site resilience involving public administration and citizens by mitigating the impact of globalization process and re-discovering the cultural identity, history and traditions of urban areas, in other words, we propose to diffuse the "vital resources of the towns" at different levels and contests. Abandoned, neglected or disused villages and towns require restoration of their integrity in every respect: historic, artistic, architectural, social and cultural. This regeneration strategy should follow sustainable procedures, which requires the detailed knowledge of building material, of monuments and urban vegetation, as well as their decay phenomena in order to design an effective restoration program considering long-term conservation and durability. In order to realize a real regeneration, restoration should not be limited to building recovering and compliance, rather, it should aim at drawing a new cultural and social identity. This target represents a challenge that should take into account architectural aspects linked to: accessibility, historical and artistic context, as well as economic sustainability including agri-food excellence and specific traits of the territory. The rationale of this strategy is to maintain a balance between historical and landscape features, to avoid isolation of towns, and to promote their employment not only as tourist destination but also as living centres.



Est-il possible de revitaliser un quartier historique presque abandonné et de poursuivre également des activités de restauration et de conservation de son patrimoine architectural? Est-il possible d'inverser une tendance de abandon et de le transformer en une activité de croissance et de valorisation? Est-il possible de poursuivre une conservation du patrimoine matériel tout en obtenant une bonne transmission du patrimoine immatériel qui y est lié? Tout cela relève-t-il exclusivement du professionnel ou est-il possible que les communautés territoriales jouent un rôle actif? Voilà quelques questions qui animent aujourd'hui le débat sur la conservation des « biens dits mineurs »; des « biens » qui sont considérés à tort comme « mineurs » mais qui au contraire, ils caractérisent profondément notre patrimoine culturel méditerranéen et représentent pour de nombreux pays une véritable ressource. Selon certains auteurs, il semble y avoir une antithèse entre le patrimoine matériel et immatériel et aussi entre le rôle de l'architecte et celui-ci des « communautés d'héritage » (v. Convention de Faro); mais le patrimoine matériel et immatériel / et l'architecte et les communautés d'héritage sont des éléments étroitement liés entre eux, même plus que ce qui apparaît à une analyse superficielle. Une série de cas d'étude relatifs à des quartiers abandonnés ou en état d'abandon ont été analysés dans un cadre de quelques projets de recherche menés de l'université de Gênes; ces projets sont liés à la Conservation du patrimoine Architectural traditionnel, aux stratégies de conservation du patrimoine matériel et immatériel et aux risques sociaux. L'article en question part d'un premier encadrement sur ce qu'on entend par patrimoine matériel et patrimoine immatériel et d'une expérience de recherche dans un quartier historique du territoire ligurien: le quartier de la Pigna di Sanremo. Le document décrit les différents rôles potentiels de la participation de la communauté en ce qui concerne la conservation et la gestion du patrimoine. Telle recherche a été menée à l'intérieur d'un programme "Interreg maritime Italie-France 2014-2020" avec un projet "ART LAB NET - Resource Centers for Art Trades Innovation"; les organismes impliqués sont le Département Architecture

et Design de l'Université de Gênes, l'école de Spécialisation en Patrimoine Architectural et du Paysage de l'Université de Gênes, la Commune de Sanremo et l'association Pigna Mon Amour. La Pigna di Sanremo est le premier noyau de la ville côtière; de la structure médiévale du quartier est un agrégat d'unités de construction perchée dans la partie la plus élevée de Sanremo. Les habitations sont séparées les unes des autres par des rues étroites, les "carruggi". Du centre de la vie urbaine jusqu'à l'époque préindustrielle, ce quartier subit un lent et incessant déclin au cours des deux derniers siècles jusqu'à être presque abandonné dans les dernières décennies du XXe siècle. Face à cette situation d'abandon, de dégradation sociale et de dégradation matérielle des structures de construction, on a une réaction ferme il y a environ vingt ans. Certaines associations présentes sur le territoire, en premier lieu l'Association Pigna Mon Amour, promeuvent des initiatives culturelles (mais pas seulement) dans le but de ramener l'attention sur le quartier. Les recherches entreprises par l'université avec l'examen des différentes actions menées ont donné des résultats importants et à certains égards inattendus: les actions initialement réalisées visaient presque exclusivement le patrimoine immatériel, ce n'est que ces dernières années qu'il y a eu des actions de conservation du patrimoine matériel. Cependant, ceux-ci ont été très incisifs et ciblés. Le succès de ces dernières actions a porté l'attention de la recherche sur des comparaisons avec des cas analogues traités avec des stratégies différentes et avec des résultats assez différents. En particulier, l'étude a été étendue à d'autres réalités de la rive sud de la Méditerranée, en partie ressorties des travaux des précédentes rencontres RIPAM; cela a renforcé encore l'efficacité de cette ligne de recherche. Une des perspectives futures de cette étude est d'arriver à des lignes directrices avec des approches multidisciplinaires pour des actions conjointes soit vers le patrimoine matériel soit vers le patrimoine immatériel, en mettant en œuvre les actions avec l'implication de la participation sociale, la diffusion, l'éducation et la communication.



Permanence in absence. Preservation of historic and environmental heritage of Val Cervo (Piedmont, Italy).

Gianfranco Pertot

The Val Cervo is a historic crossroads of high altitude connections between Piedmont and the Aosta Valley, reaffirmed and enriched in modern times by bold communication routes wanted and financed by two great local figures, the entrepreneur Ermenegildo Zegna (who created the panoramic road that bears his name) and senator Federico Rosazza, who created the road to the Sanctuary of Oropa, with the famous tunnel, and the mule track to Gaby. The valley, about fifteen kilometres long, for centuries benefited from a flourishing economy based on sheep-farming and trade in the mountain part, extraction of syenite in the middle part (with building contractors very active in the construction of new infrastructures immediately after the unification of Italy, throughout the country) and yarn processing, in particular wool, in the lower part, near Biella.

The progressive devastating crisis of the three sectors has led to the depopulation of the approximately forty or so villages in the upper and middle part of the valley (-90%, from 7,000 to 700 inhabitants), while the inhabitants of the municipalities in the lower part of the valley have continued to live on the site but have had to find new jobs in the nearby Biella. Despite the decline of the economy and the consequent dramatic depopulation, the whole context keeps intact its nuclei and above all the capillary network of routes, with limited damage to the buildings, which, despite the lack of maintenance, benefit from an enviable solidity due to the quality and resistance of the materials used and the undoubted expertise of the builders. Alongside specifically rural construction, there is no lack of episodes of great quality, such as the large residences built for their families by building contractors linked to the Savoys (above all Villa Magnani and Villa Biglia in San Paolo Cervo and Villa Piatti in Roreto). The context, despite the exodus of its inhabitants, maintains intact its character and intrinsic beauty, thanks also to the extensive care interventions carried out by the three municipalities of the upper-middle valley

and the mountain communities. Compared to many other parts of northern Italy, despite its proximity to large urban centres (just over an hour's drive from Milan and Turin) the valley has not seen the proliferation of holiday homes, there have been no new buildings. There is an almost total lack of mass tourist attractions (sports facilities, hospitality buildings) or other elements of attraction.

It would therefore seem to be possible to say that the reason for the preservation of the characteristics of the Val Cervo territory is due to the absence of mass tourism. On the contrary, it can be demonstrated (it's the aim of this paper) that it is rather a consequence of a different type of tourism and local life, and of the organization of the context, glimpsed in the 1930s by Ermenegildo Zegna, in a perspective of specialization (and respect) of the territory, not different from that which was experimented in Valle d'Aosta with the Plan of 1936-37, at the impulse of Adriano Olivetti (from Ivrea, not far from Val Cervo), another important protagonist of the conversion of industrial profit to the benefit of the community. Val Cervo still seems to enjoy the benefits of these visions today.



The Canavese, in the Piedmont Region, is a case of intermediate inland area where marginality and the need for rebalancing had already emerged in the 1950s, generating an innovative plan for manufacturing, social, and educational hubs. Starting in the 1970s, the crisis of the economic and community model linked to Olivetti – the driving force of the plan – has caused a deindustrialization process and further decline. This paper shows a framework of the industrial heritage developed from the 1950s to the 1970s, in terms of the role played in local development, technological and architectural innovation, the current condition, and the outlook in promotion, conservation and adaptive reuse.

Cultural and scientific background

In the inland area Canavese and the Casotto and Orco valleys, the agricultural and handicraft stage has been affected – since the early 1930s – by the industrial growth of Olivetti, initially concentrated in Ivrea, which has marked the local economy and landscape. The cultural and industrial model introduced by Olivetti and the “Movimento Comunità” (community movement) political party was oriented towards challenging development issues in the area and its surroundings by promoting sustainable development and innovation, in order to reduce unemployment and urban drift, and open towards cooperative approaches. In 1954, the “Istituto di Rinnovamento Urbano e Rurale” (institute for urban and rural renewal, I-RUR) was founded as an initiative by Adriano Olivetti. This structure anticipated the role of territorial development agency, launching initiatives and providing technical assistance to private investors, local groups, and town administrations. This experiment is globally considered exemplary, and architecture was essential in order to re-signify places and promote a new development, from the suburbs to small towns, stimulating the architectural rationalism and design. Ivrea’s recent nomination (2018) as “Industrial city of the 20th century” and “exceptional industrial city model” in its UNESCO World Heritage inscription has paved the way for valorisation, industrial tourism, settlement of ICT and creative industry in “Nominated Properties”. Nevertheless, the inland areas

outside the UNESCO “Buffer Zone” have not been considered.

Approach and methodology

The study has dealt with the cataloguing and documentation of the industrial heritage from the Olivettian territorialization of the 1950s-1970s, through the identification of: Type; Construction features; History; Commissioner; Creators; Historical uses; Current condition; Improvement and promotion outlook. Over a 15-year time span, the I-RUR and Olivetti commissioned – in the agricultural field – the Cantina Sociale di Piverone (winemaker) and the Cooperativa Agricola di Montalenghe (1958) by Giorgio Raineri. In the industrial diversification field, the company commissioned the Vidracco lab (1964) by Eduardo Vittoria, the ICAS oenological furniture factory (1959), the Manifattura Valle Orco plastic factory (1957), the Bairo liquor factory (1958), and the Baltea motor factory (1956). Other activities linked to Olivetti commissioning were: the Marxer pharmaceutical lab in Lorzanzè (1964) by Alberto Galardi; the RTM research centre (1964) in Vico Canavese; the RBM biomedical centre (1972) by Eduardo Vittoria, in Collettero Giacosa; the Canavese silverware manufactory (1962) by Carlo Viligiardi.

Critical framing and conclusion

The heritage taken into consideration shows different abandonment, neglect, or transformation conditions that have compromised their architectural character, or are awaiting a new use after a more recent dismantling. These were the essential preconditions for the redevelopment, or are options for the future of the Canavese area, which is currently being debated by local institutions, entrepreneurs, and the community.

New investment perspectives, a growing environmental consciousness, the recognition of modern heritage are open issues. The regeneration and social innovation project needs to confront the feasibility of neglected industrial heritage improvement and in particular the issues related to energy and retrofitting, as well as performance upgrading in conservation and adaptive reuse.

Cultural tourism is a valuable mean through which actively promote the reactivation and development of those sites that today are in a marginal condition and affected by abandonment. Traditionally regarded as a cost to society, cultural heritage is now widely appreciated as an essential part of Europe's underlying socioeconomic, cultural and natural capital. The economic benefits of cultural heritage are related both to cultural tourism and to employment in a wide range of traditional and new industries. Cultural tourism can provide socio-economic advantages, supporting long-term employment, empowerment and other opportunities for local citizens through joint initiatives. Nevertheless, the positive experience of cultural heritage and cultural tourism are not yet universal. In many places, both urban and rural, rich cultural assets have not been recognised for the potential they hold to regenerate and renew. The level of development of cultural tourism among certain Regions and sites is still unbalanced, with deprived remote, peripheral or deindustrialised areas lagging behind whereas high demand areas being overexploited in an unsustainable manner. Therefore, it is necessary to define new strategies and solutions to release the locked-up potential of the cultural heritage so as to unleash the possibilities for its growth and development.

Its innovative potential is not yet fully explored and exploited. An innovative use of cultural heritage has the potential to actively engage people – thereby helping to secure integration, inclusiveness, social cohesion and sound investment, all necessary ingredients of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Furthermore, the recent pandemic due to the CoVID19 virus and the necessary restrictions on people's mobility have led to the collapse of the outgoing tourism sector and, at the same time, to a growing interest in the closer cultural heritage, accessible by its own means. The growing desire for "nature" and security pushes the citizen/tourist to

re-evaluate local cultural resources. Therefore, owners and managers have now the possibility to intercept this rediscovered, and renewed opportunity for the revival/rediscovery of peripheral locations normally isolated from the tourist routes. As for the mountain areas, many sites, that in the past were inhabited by numerous local communities taking care of those territories and visited by many winter tourists, are now affected by demographic recession and progressive oblivion. Because of the great presence of water, since the end of the XIX century these areas have host a relevant hydroelectric heritage – dams, power plants, etc. – spread in all European mountain. In the last century, a large number of valleys have been protagonist of a long process of hydroelectric development. Actually, as if they were not perceived, the elements of the hydroelectric network, representing an important part of the history of these places, are not enough considered for their cultural and historical values. The peculiarity of this engineering and architectural heritage is that it is nowadays active for the same productive purposes for which it was built. At the same time, it could implement the didactic-cultural offer of these sites and therefore the range of the economic resources of the investigated territories, promoting its exploitation through the development of an innovative, cultural and sustainable tourism in those territories. Understanding this heritage, telling its history, facilitating its enjoyment can certainly contribute both to the regeneration of these sites and to the establishment of a new community that, interested in its past and its future, is inclined to feel involved in the transmission to future generations of tangible and intangible assets of which also the patrimony of the electricity consists (Faro Convention).



The “Canto di Stampace” – a case study for the requalification and urban reconnection of the City of Pisa through the ancient defensive structures.

Laura Marchionne, Elisa Parrini

The main objective for this research is the extensive study of the south-west section of the medieval city walls of Pisa including the sixteenth-century bastion, so-called Canto di Stampace. Although over the past decades the area and the architectural monuments have had some restoration interventions, presently they are in a state of semi-abandon and consistent physical and social neglect. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate strongly a strategy for restoration and valorisation of this historical heritage. The target is to guarantee its physical conservation and the maintenance of its use: without a continuous employment a physical declining process would rapidly occur causing abandonment. It is therefore necessary to look at the geographic context and historical heritage to achieve a successful and functional restoration of this area. A single building or area should be contextualized into its environment in order to assist in the integration for the urban and local existing infrastructures and networks. First of all, a study including solid detailed territorial analysis, as well as an accurate historic, bibliographic and archival survey, is crucial. Within this study, the ability to understand, analyse, synthesize the information will aid in the organization of the planning process. An in depth knowledge of the subject, carried out on different levels (historical, typological, material) is an essential precondition to analyse the historical-architectural artefacts. The historical stratification represents an important document. The project considers all the historical phases and events that characterized the Canto di Stampace: firstly the construction of the fortifications, then the large modifications carried out between the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries which implied both additions and subtractions and finally the devastation caused by the bombing in 1943, up to the recent projects and restoration works. The restoration of the historical complex, and its integration into the cultural activities of the city chases the concept of “compatibility”. The addition of technological

features employs a contemporary language. These new additions are meant to not be excessive or invasive and the design uses light materials and solutions in order to be respectful to the identity of the location. This restoration proposal aims to integrate the area inside the city life through the realization of new social spaces. The definition of the project is based on its strengths and weaknesses in order to increase the value of the firsts and rectify the seconds. The outdoor spaces have been redesigned as a new urban park. This space will include multi-functional areas for several activities that will involve the University and the museums of Pisa. The design of the street furniture consists of elements that strive to be versatile, adaptable and integrated within the context. The design also includes the choice of specific plant species, in order to improve the environment both from an esthetical and ecological point of view. The historical buildings are restored and connected to the cultural activities of the area through their integration inside of the cultural itinerary dedicated to the history of the fortification of Pisa and in particular Canto di Stampace. In conclusion, the area known as Canto di Stampace shall be converted from a neglected unsafe area to an important landmark destination with a high cultural and social value. With new vitality and dynamism to the neighbourhood, it will immensely improve the environmental qualities, adding new social catalysts and attractions.



There are several fans of routes of historical importance that radiate from Fivizzano, the capital of Lunigiana, in the Rosaro valley, on which, due to their historical stratification, present peculiar typological and morphological characteristics and noteworthy building survivors. On the route that from the small settlement called “ai Cerri”, people from various countries of the Serchio and Aulella valleys used to travel to the Fivizzano market, well known for its role as a production center and merchant ship to which the writer Caselli gave the ambitious name of Florence of the Lunigiana : Fivizzano. A short distance from Cerri, Uglianfredo extends, consisting of a cluster of buildings that are arranged around the church, some renovated and adapted to the functions of “second home” for the summer or the weekend, others instead in conditions of dilapidation and reduced to sand stone ruins. The specific archaeological reading of the material culture of the elevated, and the technical characteristic of the stone although not studied in depth, date back to the eighteenth century. This is a “courtyard dwelling”, the diffusion of the same, has profoundly marked the rural landscape of all Tuscany and precisely because of their economic needs ,they have their own history , far from the imposing farmhouses built in the modern age and which still today characterize a part of the Tuscan landscape. From Uglianfredo , a mule track enters the center of PO, where heavy renovations of the last decades have prevented the recovery of testimonies of the past. At the entrance to PO lies a stone dwelling with the strong character of the fenced-in courtyard house, which in addition to the peasant one could also have had the function of controlling the entrance to the settlement .This is a residence consisting of two buildings, one of the two partially collapsed following the earthquake of September 1920. The study starts from a previous analysis of the historical construction of the entire geographical unit of the Rosaro valley, with its urban nuclei completely built in sandstone which show,

also through their typology ,the different stratigraphic units that vary in relation to the individual units to which they refer, finding confirmation in some graphic representations of farms in the Tuscan context. The revitalization of these territories passes from reading the existing with the aim of reinterpreting the techniques of the past ,looking for the key to enter the heart of these articulated clusters of stone. The architectural stone remains in fact show what irreplaceable contribution there able to give to the reconstruction of the past. The project therefore envisages the restoration of the individual buildings in the missing part of the masonry and the conservation of the existing with a slight water brushing and subsequent protection, also the reconstruction of the collapsed part with the use of local stone through an innovative design solution where the reconstruction dialogues with the built also on a material level. The main objective is therefore the particular attention to the historical-testimonial value, to the morphological characters and to the environmental and landscape context where the compositional morphology is faithfully reproduced, but with essential unequivocally contemporary form. The reconstruction project foresees a structure made up of HE- type steel pillars lined with stone to simulate the old cantons to which the infill walls are anchored, consisting of stone strips with a rectangular section of 30x 60 x 2000mm and arranged at intervals of mm 70.

This processing technique gives lightness to the stone and creates a cage that protects inside a glass box which in the evenings shines like a lantern at the entrance of the settlement.



Traditional masonry buildings on the Tuscan Apennine Mountains. The abandoned villages around Firenzuola.

Michele Coppola, Letizia Dipasquale

This work is part of an ongoing project developed by a team made up of researchers, young undergraduates and fellows from the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence. The general aim is to provide a contribution to the knowledge of the rural architecture of Upper Mugello to enhance more aware recovery actions. The investigation concerns the recovery of building techniques, the preservation of the authentic characters of ruined buildings and the development of maintenance procedures. Starting from a review of abandoned towns in Tuscany, the study focuses on the abandoned villages of Prataleccia, Brento Sanico and Castiglioncello as case studies in the Firenzuola area. These settlements were built some centuries ago, for small rural communities, mainly dedicated to the cultivation of chestnuts. The first results of the investigations carried out on the village of Prataleccia are presented here. The collection of information from documentary sources, have traced a preliminary historical evolutionary line to be compared with the current state of the remains. The first phase of the field activities consists in the morphological knowledge of the settlement and the individual buildings, through digital and photogrammetric survey. The analysis of the remains therefore concentrated on the technological knowledge of the architectures. Stratigraphic survey made highlighted relative chronological sequences of the various building actions. The main classes of stone-masonry works have been recorded, using a series of parameters: general dimensions, laying criteria, use and nature of the binder, etc. The results highlight variations of the main technique, with improvements or deteriorations in performance. The local marly arenaceous stone combines with chestnut wood for the construction of all parts of these buildings. The poor availability of limestone in the area is found in mortars, with a predominantly clayey matrix. The use of local materials is also evident in the construction of the floors, entirely in chestnut wood and stone slabs. In addition to this survey,

a typological reading of the buildings was carried out, alongside punctual comparisons with other settlements in the area. The basic architectural models have emerged, with their relative methods of aggregation and transformation. Traditional building systems (vertical elements, horizontal elements, discontinuity elements of the masonry) have been classified, based on the standard construction schemes. This made it possible to highlight the presence of specific technological anomalies. With the same method, recurrent architectural elements and traditional devices (fireplaces, ovens, openings, worked stone elements) have been classified, to trace links to wider chronologies, but also to draw up guidelines for a possible design of the architectural integrations. The study of decay processes was mainly focused on the materials (in situ and laboratory tests) with attention to the weathering of sandstone and mortars. Great attention has been paid to the study of the effects of rainwater on exposed structures. Finally, investigations were carried out to verify the current stability of the structures, under conditions of ordinary stress or seismic stress. The results draw a general picture of the construction techniques present in the area, the architectural languages to be safeguarded and the main causes of deterioration. The work made it possible to set up further extensions of the survey to other settlements and to outline a first methodological approach for the sustainable recovery of the architectural heritage of these rural areas.



The S. Appiano Pieve in Barberino Val d'Elsa (Tuscany, Italy): restoration and enhancement for a sustainable reuse.

Sara Garuglieri, Valentina Puglisi

The ancient Pieve of Sant'Appiano, located in the municipality of Barberino Val d'Elsa-Tavarnelle, is one of the oldest and historically most interesting architectural complexes in the province of Florence. Its millenary history is rooted in the Etruscan and Roman settlements that dotted Monteloro Hill (ancient 'Mons Aureus'), on which the first Paleo-Christian building of the Baptistery was built, the opulence of which is revealed by the four columns of the churchyard. Later on, the Pieve, whose medieval structure has been affected by collapses, reconstructions and transformations over the centuries, was erected. All this construction activity, made of extensions, elevations and readjustments, today offers the visitor a monument of great spatial complexity and interpretative difficulty, a composite program in which every construction material, execution technique, decorative element or commemorative inscription is a precious witness of the passage of the centuries. The Church, the 'Salone dei Cento' and other rooms on the ground floor are in excellent conservation conditions and keep their religious and social functions intact, thanks to the constant dedication of the parish priest and parishioners, who provide almost autonomously for the ordinary maintenance. Regrettably, other rooms in the Pieve are underutilized or subject to occasional use; still others, such as the historic cellars from which it is possible to access two rooms carved in the tuff, which, as supposed by some, were Etruscan tombs, are in a serious state of neglect and present static problems. The goal of the work presented here was to set ethically correct design choices, that would allow interventions conscious and consistent on the historical construction, avoiding excesses and arbitrary choices. For this purpose, it was necessary to try to decode the complexity of the historical stratifications above described, using the technical tools and analytical methods available today to reach an adequate level of knowledge of the building. On the basis of the punctual comparison between the documen-

tary research and the direct testimonies provided by the analysis of the monument, it was therefore possible to direct the design choices, on the one hand, towards the reuse and enhancement of the most authentic and best preserved portions of the Pieve and the its outbuildings, and, on the other hand, towards a careful redevelopment of the spaces most remodelled in recent decades. These design choices will allow the inclusion of this Romanesque jewel in the circuit linked to the Via Francigena, which, in all probability, was the real engine of the birth and prosperity of such an imposing building. One of the road beams of this very important medieval communication route, around the year 1000, in fact concerned the left bank of the Elsa stream and therefore lapped Podium Bonithi, the current Poggibonsi, which is only a few kilometres from the Sant'Appiano Pieve. The reuse plan will allow obtaining large spaces to be used as guest quarters for devotional "slow tourism" linked to the Via Francigena and, at the same time, it will consent to create new social activities related to the culture and food and wine of the area. As for the project objectives pursued, the authors believe that the present proposal, developed in close collaboration with the Parish priest, with all the Parishioners and not least with the Administrators of the Municipality of Barberino-Tavarnelle, can meet the most genuine needs of the monument, including its financial autonomy, the enhancement of the territory and the social functions of which such a close-knit community is the bearer.



The growth in leisure time, the sponsorship of events and the availability of cheap travel have caused a worldwide explosion in tourism over the last 30 years, with destructive consequences for the cultural heritage, divided between worn busy sites on one side, and abandoned ruins on the other. Moreover, due to the 2020 pandemic crisis visiting crowded sightseeing attractions or coastal areas has become a risk factor also for human health up to compel reflecting on innovative ways of fruition, safe for people and sustainable for historic sites. The paper aims at illustrating conservation projects, requalification operations and initiatives undertaken and completed in Campania (Italy) for “re-development” the historic abandoned towns of inner areas for the purpose, above all, of decongesting and depolarising the most coveted tourist destinations. These experiences contribute to the debate on post-pandemia tourism and the conservation of vernacular architecture with the negative and positive outcomes of functional choices and physical actions. The connotation of the smaller urban centres as cultural heritage triggers the circular process of the awareness on abandoned hamlets in which enhancement and conservation take part. The compatibility of uses thus follows the recognition of values and potentials of “Italian hill-towns” without overlooking the uniqueness of individual cases. Naturalistic vocation and picturesque suggestion often flatten the design choices and reduce a village with its history, shapes, structure and materials to simple ruins, free from spatial and temporal connotations. However, other cases address the issue of conservation with a more comprehensive and unitary vision including implementation of landscape and the development of museums, parks, alberghi diffusi and polycentric urban systems. In many cases, the painful reasons of abandonment have inspired the selection of projects telling the story of wounds inflicted on villages. Therefore, the “Park of the historical memory” exploits the documentary reference of the ruined San Pietro Infine to

narrate the WWII, or Auletta, with its Parco a ruderi remembering the shocks in 1980, or the “archaeological” park of Carbonara returning to Aquilonia the memories of the village before the earthquake in 1930. In other cases, the void of abandonment turns into a place for experimentation, teaching activities and workshops like in streets and historical buildings of the Cairano “borgo biologico”. The deserted spaces could also become opportunities for strategic action of urban acupuncture, focused on the conservation of significant historical buildings or on the realization of alberghi diffusi – such as the ones of Castelvetere sul Calore and Quaglietta. Sometimes, the depopulation of villages is put through a larger scale abandonment, so the initiatives taken aim to realize a unified system of attractions for the memory of ancient viability and connections: the outcomes of this approach are represented by the investments in slow tourism and the enhancement of railways and mule trails. Finally, the abandonment could shape perfect settings for events that sometimes succeed in characterising villages, which are deprived of their own identity. Reasons and results of actions carried out in the “Archipelago Campania” sometimes benefit the conservation thanks to investments and aware architecture projects; nevertheless, in other cases, shortcomings in the philological method, lack of best practices and prevalence of utilitarian objectives, generate ineffective or also destructive consequences for the historical matter and cultural heritage in total.

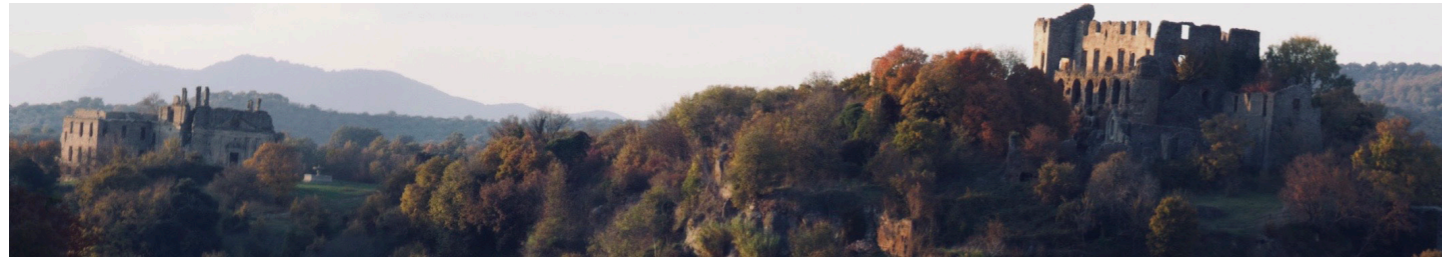


Return to the Inner Area in the post covid: rehabilitate the widespread building between challenges and potential conflicts.

Benedetta Silva

The contamination from Covid-19 has highlighted the limits and the criticalities of living in large urban agglomerations and in metropolitan contexts: the areas with greater residential concentration have proved to be more fragile and more exposed to infections. Starting from the important contributions of some Architects (Rem Koolhaas, Stefano Boeri e Massimiliano Fuksas), the debate for a possible return to the inner areas was reopened as a response to the problems emerged in metropolitan areas. Academics and associations have stressed that the inner areas cyclically become subject of political confrontation, in presence of contingent problems. A possible return to villages requires a reflection of contemporary living and cannot be reduced to paternalistic rhetoric or speculation: rehabilitating inner areas cannot mean new housing dispersion and destruction of entire landscapes, as happened in the '70s and '80s. Economic cutbacks in health, education and mobility services, pre-existing difficulties linked to digitisation and digital divide, the lack of job opportunities and the administrative fragmentation are some of the structural problems that affect these contexts. These issues are the results of policies implemented or missing. Phenomena of demographic decrease and processes of marginalization have affected many small realities: the National Strategy of the Inner Areas has shown that they are not to be found only in the historical fracture between north and south of the Country, but they are much more widespread. Starting from the observations gained during the doctorate research, the aim of this contribution is to explore, in the light of a possible extended return to inhabit the Italian inner areas in the post-health emergency, what may be the limits and the critical issues for the widespread built heritage. Some case studies have been identified in the mountainous part of Oltrepò pavese and in the highest part of Val Brembana. Surveys and field visits brought to the attention of the changes in the prevailing economies, moving from agricultural activities

to the so-called “white tourism” (snow tourism). This shift has brought important repercussions on the urban and territorial structures: the traditional model of small towns and villages has often been progressively replaced by urban forms of housing, transferring new standards and new concentrations of dwellings. The historical widespread building has undergone deep transformations over time, with replacements of any architectural element (e.g. due to the new internal distribution, internal walls, slabs and roofs were replaced; internal and external stairs, but also windows were substituted, while façade finishes have been rebuilt), even with construction techniques different from traditional ones. In some cases the interventions have led to total upheavals of traditional buildings (also confirmed by archival research), in others the historical building has been stopped in an indefinite past time, making the parts that directly overlook the public space as a scenic backdrop to everyday urban life. In the light of the global pandemic and climate change (which will force us to return to the mountain areas), the possibility of re-inhabiting the inner areas passes necessarily also through a rethinking of the building heritage present in these places. In the inner areas there is very little to build ex novo, because often more than half of the built heritage is unoccupied (Istat data): overcoming the concept of “holiday home”, projects of temporary residential or double residential should be encouraged. Owners, architects and municipal technicians should be encouraged to become more aware of widespread buildings: the reconstruction of the building and transformation phases should deepen the knowledge of the historic building, to foster greater awareness of the conservation of materials and construction techniques as evidence of traditional buildings.



The contribution aims at examining the significant case of the ancient village of Monterano, located in the neighbourhood of Rome, in Canale Monterano municipality, perched on the plateau of a tufaceous hill, west of Bracciano Lake, uninhabited. The initial layout of Monterano is attributable to the Etruscan era; between the Sixth and Seventh centuries, it acquired a relevance that ensured prosperity until the end of the Eighteenth century when, due to political events, it was abandoned: the population settled in the plain below, giving life to the urban centre called Canale Monterano. [Gasperini 1963; Hager 1978; Benucci, Romagnoli 2009; Stefani 2014, 2015] The ancient settlement today constitutes an unicum, made of architecture and wild vegetation, embodying overall values concerning building ruins, routes, architectural remnants, cusp border areas: not an immutable but dynamic spot, enclosing periods of construction and reconstruction, synthesis of a modification process still in progress. Its morphological characteristics and the state of abandonment was generating a sense of detachment of the population from the ancient village, until recently. A new awareness raised in the Seventies and Eighties of the Twentieth century, by studies and research came to the recognition of the historical-architectural and naturalistic heritage, so that they were finally perceived as identity values by the community. At the same time, Monterano Regional Natural Reserve was established, to protect over a thousand hectares of the Canale Monterano area, including the ancient village. Moreover, starting from the early Nineties, significant reinforcement and restoration projects of the ruined structures have been carried out, including those on San Bonaventura -Bernini school and S. Rocco churches, on Palazzo Altieri and on the wall gates. [De Cesaris, De Muzio, Morbidelli 2016] In this frame, recent actions on today's system have been undertaken, trying to escape the dualism of Monterano-Canale Monterano couple, seen as two opposing roles of daily present

and identity past, merely functional to the economic-touristic development of the historical and naturalistic heritage. Regarding this, the institutional initiatives contributed the projects drafting of the paths to reach and visit the naturalistic glimpses and ancient remains; the task involved researches and experimental works conducted by the Sapienza University of Rome and by the University of Tuscia, by the Regional Natural Reserve, the Municipality of Canale Monterano, as well as by local associations and citizenship. [Cesarano, Tetti 2018]. The synergy pursued, looking at the confluence of the various disciplines, is contributing to define the action on heritage, considering that conservation and innovation are the founding terms of the safeguard-development issue. [Miarelli 1995; Sette 2005, 2018] In this regard, restoration discipline can indicate values, report risks, and direct the project approach based on the recognized degree of transformability. In the uncertain field of development-protection dialectic, safeguarding the most ancient elements, constitutes an essential part of the development strategy concerning the whole urban and territorial system; the investigation upon the environmental space to deep the heritage in its wider sense, including the wild and anthropic components, in its constitutive and transformation logic dynamics, can orientate those transformations compatible with the whole of values.



Among the abandonment dynamics of the historic villages of our country, the one resulting from the seismic events has often repeated over the centuries. The earthquake that struck L'Aquila and Central Italy in 2016 put the scientific community in front of several emergency scenarios against which it emerged the need to reflect on how to rebuild the destroyed heritage. An emblematic case is represented by Cornillo Vecchio, one of the 69 hamlets of Amatrice in the province of Rieti, where the earthquake of August 24 and those of the following days have almost entirely destroyed the ancient core, causing a total abandonment. The hamlet of Cornillo together with L'Aquila and Amatrice was the subject of a study workshop organized by the School of specialization in Architectural Heritage and Landscape of the University Federico II of Naples in May 2019 during which it was possible to deepen the condition of the historical center, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake, and important religious places in the area, such as the church of Santa Maria di Filetta and the Sanctuary of the Icona Passatora in Amatrice. Thanks to the help of advanced instrumentation it was possible to detail materials, constructive techniques, state of conservation and mechanisms of damage of manufacts, reaching a degree of knowledge useful to create a guidelines for the restoration of both urban and architectural scale. The paper aims to illustrate the results of this experience that has looked at the village of Cornillo in his urban dimension in a critic and aware way, with the intention with the will to provide a support to the knowledge of the territory and its emergencies, creating the opportunities for a scientific approach to restoration solutions at urban and architectural scale.



This work takes its cue from its institutional activity during which we faced some realities of abandoned villages in western Liguria which therefore constitute the basis, the practical examples, from which the reflections presented here arose. In the wider action of knowledge and enhancement of historic villages carried out by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (remember the directive of Minister Franceschini which decrees 2017 as the “Year of the Italian Villages” and the current call “Villages and Historic Centers”) the Ligurian Superintendency has addressed, among others, some specific cases, Colletta di Castelbianco, Balestrino, Nasino, Castelvechio di Rocca Barbena in the province of Savona and Bussana Vecchia e Torri Superiori in the province of Imperia. These cases present different situations in terms of protection, geographical location, state of abandonment, degradation and solutions but confirm how all these places retain identity, historical and memory values inked to life, to the relationships that have developed in those spaces and that those stones enclose, which must be safeguarded, recovered and enhanced. Starting from the reasons that led to depopulation and abandonment, the work traces the degradation situations and the intervention strategies pursued in each of the case studies. If Bussana Vecchia, Balestrino e Castelvechio di Rocca Barbena are the consequence of catastrophic natural events, as the earthquake of the late nineteenth century which involved the province of Imperia, and the phenomena of hydrogeological instability, Colletta di Castelbianco e Torri Superiori instead are the result of industrialization processes for which the inhabitants have moved to the big cities looking for a more stable and profitable job, in consideration also of the fact that the agricultural activity was carried out in an environmental situation of terraced areas which was certainly not easy, of the construction of the new road infrastructures connecting Liguria and Piemonte, like the highway built in the sixties, which actually cut these small

villages out of the great flows. In function of these dynamics that develop in different ways and times, from the immediate and sudden ones due to natural events to the slower ones due to socio-economic and political changes, the several villages have been totally or only partially abandoned thus also causing very different degradation situations and consequent different intervention strategies. Balestrino and Bussana Vecchia, totally abandoned, bring to the foreground the proprietary issue where the difficulty in identifying the individual owners constituted a limit in the possibility of operating with a single direction able to develop a design for the entire village or in following the input resulting from the start of the recovery of some public buildings and infrastructures by public administrations. In what are today known as the “telematic village” of Castelbianco and the “ecovillage” of Torri Superiori, the investor, still present in the management of the village of Castelbianco, was able to carry out a single and comprehensive intervention. The case of Balestrino, in which the public action for the recovery of routes and the creation of service networks has not been able to drive the private one, or of Bussana Vecchia in which are only private individuals to bring the village back to life (not always lawful way), open to a further consideration on the role of public administrations in support and guidance activities aimed at the protection, recovery, enhancement of these now abandoned villages. The work therefore poses numerous food for thought which, addressing the many aspects involved (architectural, social, urban planning, etc.), they necessarily start from the level of protection to which individual villages are subject, landscape and/or monumental protection and in this latter case for individual buildings or for the entire village, and how it has and can influence their future prospects.



L'abandon des villages est un témoignage culturel des processus historiques, sociaux et économiques qui reflètent le lien complexe entre les lieux et les communautés. En Italie, ce phénomène est généralement lié au dépeuplement des zones marginales et dites "internes", d'autres fois il est dû à des événements traumatisants tels que les tremblements de terre, les inondations et les catastrophes en général. Dans les deux cas, la perte de contrôle sur le territoire interrompt le réseau de petites communautés grâce auxquelles les lieux peuvent continuer à "vivre" et à "raconter" leurs mémoires. L'interruption des relations entre les communautés et les lieux détermine en fait un "traumatisme" qui constitue un tournant entre un "avant" et un "après". Les processus complexes de création de nouveaux modes de vie, de nouvelles valeurs et de lieux de reconnaissance qui en découlent, provoquent une désorientation qui se résout le plus souvent par un accommodement avec le passé qui peut avoir lieu par des processus de résignation et des opérations de reconstruction de l'identité et de la mémoire collective. Le manque d'entretien des lieux provoque un lent processus de dégradation du patrimoine bâti qui, s'il n'est pas arrêté, peut aboutir à la perte irréversible de la consistance matérielle et à la création de véritables ruines, si celles-ci ne sont pas causées par des événements de nature traumatique et catastrophique. En particulier, l'abandon des centres habités à la suite d'événements sismiques et les politiques de relocalisation qui en ont résulté, lancées en Italie dans la deuxième moitié du XXe siècle, sont encore l'occasion de réfléchir au principe de responsabilité auquel nous sommes appelés, et de mieux comprendre la relation étroite entre abandon, refondation, resignification des lieux et reconstruction de l'identité. Ce qui reste est en fait un témoignage de valeur historique et de culture matérielle, dont la préservation et la valorisation peuvent être considérées comme une occasion de déclencher un processus de partage et de réappropriation de l'identité, ainsi que la revitalisation du tissu

socio-économique et culturel. En outre, conformément à la Convention de Faro, il constitue un patrimoine culturel dont nous sommes tous responsables et qui doit être sauvegardé et transmis aux générations futures. À partir d'enquêtes in situ, la contribution vise à analyser deux études de cas de la Sicile occidentale dans lesquelles l'abandon des villages, survenu après le tremblement de terre du Belice en 1968 et lié aux processus de reconstruction basés sur des programmes de relocalisation totale ou partielle, ouvre des pistes de réflexion intéressantes sur les stratégies et les politiques lancées dans les zones touchées cinquante ans après l'événement sismique. En particulier, là où le tremblement de terre et les démolitions incontrôlées n'ont pas effacé les traces de l'histoire, il est possible de faire une lecture partielle des caractères et des valeurs identitaires des anciennes villages du Belice, en reconnaissant une dichotomie et une hybridation intéressantes entre les anciennes et les nouvelles villages. Dans certains cas, ces traces, même s'il s'agit de ruines, ont fait l'objet de processus de requalification au cours desquels il est possible de souligner l'importance du rôle des associations culturelles actives sur le territoire, engagées dans l'entretien des lieux, dans la sensibilisation de la population et dans la promotion du tourisme dans la région. Dans d'autres cas, elles témoignent de l'inertie des institutions et de la nécessité d'une protection active garantissant la conservation d'un patrimoine commun et de valeurs culturelles, identitaires et mémorielles partagées, qui peuvent se traduire par des actions concrètes de restauration et de mise en valeur.



Where then is the acclaimed Italian primacy [in historical and cultural landscapes], if we really want to look for it? It is not in quantity ... but in quality (S. Settis). In recent years there has been a growing interest in cultural heritage, of which Italy is rich. The villages, in particular, represent one of the fundamental elements of this cultural heritage. This article focuses mainly on the abandoned or semi-abandoned villages in the area south of L'Aquila, hit by the earthquake of April 6th 2009. It deals with quality in restoration, a quality that is a combination of archaeological analysis, structural analysis and consolidation combined for building recuperation. The issue of the abandonment of ancient villages, in this context, is closely related to the possibility or not of guaranteeing their safe use; their conservation and reuse is only possible by achieving absolute structural safety. In such difficult situations, where the old structure we want to conserve had received such severe attacks, a detailed knowledge and understanding of the historical structure is a key point in order to achieve good material consolidation. There are in fact specificities and peculiarities that need to be taken into consideration in the analysis of these villages. Which elements are important for an effective static analysis of the walls? what does it change if they are elements of autonomous building units or if they belong to complex structures linked each other in a global urban complex, frequent situation in this case? What elements are useful for a good understanding of the collapse mechanisms of masonry? And what elements of good historical practices are to be taken into consideration for a real conservation of the material consistency of these villages? Is it possible to combine static safety, good use and fruition with the conservation of the villages themselves? These are some of the questions we tried to answer with a research carried out by Syracuse Architecture School, University of Genoa and CNR-ITC. This paper wants to deepen the high role of archaeological analysis applied to the walls of

the village architectural units: horizontal and vertical stratigraphic analysis of individual buildings, analysis of masonry techniques, mineralogical petrographic analysis of mortars. This analysis proved to be extremely useful as it highlighted the different phases of construction, abandonment and partial reconstructions which also occurred at different times and as a result of different seismic events that occurred over the centuries in these areas. This was useful not only for a good understanding of historical events but also for the structural analysis of the walls themselves, highlighting the criticalities and weaknesses of the structures and thus allowing a more conscious reporting of the guidelines for their material conservation.



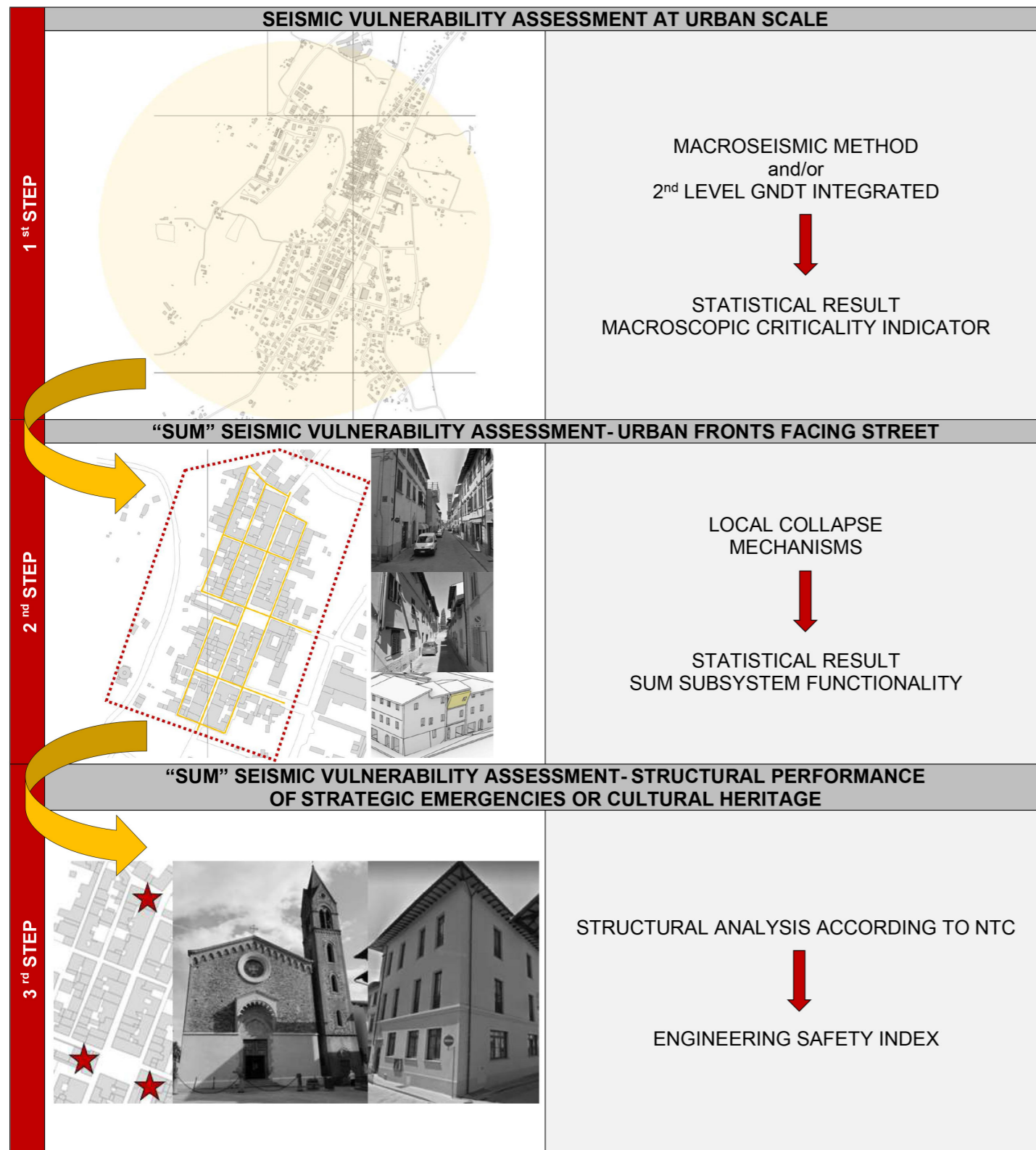
The Castle of Sant'Apollinare in Marsciano (PG), survey, documentation and proposal to enhance the culture of the olive tree in a medieval village at risk of abandonment after seismic events.

Gianfilippo Valentini

The Castle of S. Apollinare is located in Umbria, in the province of Perugia, in the municipality of Marsciano. Known already in Roman times for the presence of a votive altar dedicated to Apollo and for its border position on the Byzantine Corridor, it became *Castrum* in the second half of the 1300s and strengthened simultaneously with the other fortifications in the area. Located in defense of the Farfa abbey in the Porta Eburnea countryside, in 1416 it was absorbed by emphyteusis from the Benedictine abbey of S. Pietro da Perugia. The Castle is characterized by the oblong and elliptical planimetric shape and by the imposing tower ended by Guelph battlements on hanging arches, which houses the north gate. Archival sources are incomplete but numerous are the studies: Amoni Daniele, *Castelli, fortezze e rocche dell'Umbria*, Perugia, 1999; Mariotti, *Memorie storiche de castelli e ville del territorio di Perugia: Porta Eburnea*, ASP, ms. CM 297, s.d.; AA.VV., *Nel territorio di Marsciano: La Badia e il Castello di Sant'Apollinare*, Marsciano, 2009; Valentini G. 2020, *Il Castello di Sant'Apollinare a Marsciano (PG) proposta di valorizzazione della cultura dell'olivo*, Firenze, relatore Maurizio De Vita. It was hit by the seismic events that hit Spina and Marsciano in 2009 and is the subject of damage repair, seismic improvement and local strengthening interventions. Interventions that involved the reconstruction of the roof, the consolidation of the floors and integration interventions on the load-bearing walls. The complex is made up entirely of sack masonry and mixed blocks of freshly hewn stone and brick bricks and lime mortar and river sand. During the 3D Laser Scanner survey campaign, following the various structural analyzes, supported by historical documentation and above all by the comparative analysis of the fortified structures in the area, a fairly detailed and reliable historical framework was reconstructed, which allowed to identify the structures of the various eras, their original functions; therefore the causes of some situations of degradation.

The reconstruction of the history of the building and of the stratigraphy parallel to the analysis of the most evident pathologies have led to many hypotheses of a static and structural character, with the identification of some areas of the castle that could hide environments that have remained unknown. Another analysis was the search for problems due to botanical risk and the trees that led to a targeted project to reduce and replenish the greenery. We proceeded with a detailed analysis of the perimeter walls of the building body of the residence through a cataloging of each wall section, observing and documenting the analysis of the various wall textures to understand their stratigraphy and the historical succession of the interventions, the recognition of the various architectural typologies, the exact identification of the nature of the deterioration. We went in search of the causes and the proposed intervention.

Therefore, an attempt was made to give the castle a new life by enhancing the oil production process by promoting the agritourism component and hypothesising participatory and interactive teaching with a museum itinerary. The residence maintains its function as a receptive structure while the distribution is articulated around the well of the cistern. Testimony of local agricultural traditions is the production of olive oil by preparing in overlapping boxes to dry and not make the olives mold before pressing. The restoration of this peculiarity will provide the village and the production activity carried out in it with an added and significant historical-cultural value.



In recent years, the issue of conservation and recovery of the built heritage has seen growing interest in the scientific and cultural environment. In the literature there are numerous studies dedicated to the evaluation of the safety and performance of the system (territory, city, block, building) for conservation purposes. The research mainly focused on the historic building, at the level of the individual building, blocks and entire countries or cities.

Each of these researches addressed the evaluation considering only a limited number of aspects or a single level of scale, without carrying out complete and exhaustive studies of the basic information for the evaluation and knowledge of our heritage. While the multilevel analysis for evaluation and conservation deals with the historical, geometric and constructive complexity of the materials up to the performance evaluation considering the multiple aspects of both the scale and the sector.

Furthermore, we must consider the social and economic aspects that these interventions can bring to our territory must not be overlooked. The marginal areas of our Apennines subject to strong depopulation and endowed with a particular beauty cannot become places for holidays or luxury resorts for the few. For an overall recovery of both the built and the landscape that includes social and political aspects of resettlement of housing, the interventions should concern the existing built heritage, regenerating it and allowing the current inhabitants to enjoy all those services that have failed due to the demographic decline. Resettlement policies and incentives for public construction can also be aimed at all those populations who flee from war territories and ask for a safe place to live.

Political choices should allow places to be regenerated both from the point of view of historical memory and from their conservation and protection, in order to guarantee their development. Hence the need for multilevel analysis for the conservation and recovery of our built heritage intended as

the environment in which we live. The protection and recovery of an asset must also lead to assessments of its future use which generate that set of social relationships to create communities, as in the past, but with a modern vision.

The analysis and evaluations that would be necessary would concern many disciplinary sectors and each with his or her own skills should consider the history of the places and from this derive the operational guidelines.

In this work, after a brief overview of all the actors that are needed in a multilevel approach, specific issues related to performance evaluation on various scales are considered for the definition of intervention methodologies.

In particular, starting from the historical analysis and from the aspect of the built in the current state of the places, their evolution is reconstructed to define its fundamental characteristics. To these are added studies on vulnerabilities for the definition of methodological lines of intervention. These researches can and must be made at various scales, from the territorial one to that of the single building.

The assessments with a multilevel approach on several scales, allow the safeguard of the whole context without neglecting the fundamental territorial aspects in complex realities such as those of our Apennines. These evaluations and survey will be basic to define the future choices that subsequent actors will have to make.



The seismic activity that has always shaken the Italian territory and especially the latest events (earthquake in Central Italy 2016) - highlighted again the structural fragility of the historic centers, which are mostly made up of masonry buildings, often of poor quality, and characterized by typical and specific vulnerabilities that do not allow sufficient resistance to the seismic phenomenon. In particular, the small historical centers in the Marche region are mainly characterized by a “spontaneous” architecture, generally made up of poor materials. Moreover, these historic centers are located in internal areas with high seismic risk and have, consequently, a very high exposure linked to different factors, which is why and for this reason it is extremely complex to characterize their vulnerability and predict their damage conditions.

In recent years, the Marche region developed a particular susceptibility to seismic risk due to the intensification of earthquakes, with a frequency of events different from what can be estimated in probabilistic terms. The different local conditions have had a decisive influence on the damage to the historical-artistic heritage which, in many situations, reached the almost total collapse of the structure.

In the present research, a methodology is applied for an assessment of the vulnerability of historic centers at an urban scale, analyzing, in particular, a case study to verify how some conditions (historical evolution, aggregation systems, construction techniques) and some factors (site amplifications, details locations) affect its fragility.

The historic center of Camerino has been identified as a case study as it represents one of the most affected municipalities after the 2016 seismic events and which still has a very large red area (not accessible area due to the damages). Camerino has a high historical-cultural value and it is possible to find a vast amount of available data on local seismic history. This offers the opportunity to expand the horizons of research, considering a period during which the

behaviour towards the earthquake has profoundly changed, also concerning the evolution of the specific reference regulations.

In the methodological approach, an accurate survey of the damage caused by seismic events is expected and, in general, an assessment of the vulnerability of the buildings in the clusters; the information will be managed through a GIS system for the mapping of damage and vulnerability from which to potentially deduce the actions aimed at risk reduction and prevention.

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Italy is a rich territory both for important architectural artworks and for minor urban centres that characterize the historical, environmental and urban identity of the Country. These urban centres deserve special attention and protection, especially in relation to the risks of damage and collapse caused by the frequent earthquakes that affect the Italian territory. Therefore, priority is given to the reduction of seismic risk of these contexts, which have become vulnerable due to their gradual abandonment following socio-economic transformations and changes in housing models. The research focuses on the importance of knowing the building fabric that characterizes these urban centres. The theme of abandonment is intrinsically connected to the problem of the maintenance and safety of buildings in order to prevent the neglect of time and calamitous events. The study therefore aims to identify the tangible and intangible information that is essential for the characterization of the built heritage to allow its classification on the basis of distinctive categories aimed at its knowledge and conservation. In fact, this level of knowledge can be achieved only after having acquired notions on the geometry of the building structure, in close relationship with other univocal and selective information. Together with the historical data available from the archives (often very lacking for building complexes belonging to minor historical centres), the information related to construction techniques, the state of conservation and the materials are essential to adequately assess seismic vulnerability and thus to develop prevention strategies. We can therefore affirm that the assessment and preservation of cultural heritage is today intimately connected with the innovative processes of acquisition, management and use of knowledge.

The subject of this study is the seismic vulnerability analysis of some of the building aggregates in Isola del Gran Sasso town, which is located in the province of Teramo, in the Abruzzo region, at the foot of the Gran Sasso mountain

range. Isola del Gran Sasso is characterized by an ancient and densely built core, set on a rather regular grid. The first certain historical information about the urban centre dates back to the XII century, when there was the feud of the Isola castle, a fortress located in the highest part of the rocky spur where the historical centre is situated now. The fortress became a pole for the area, and the first inhabited aggregations were born, thanks to the use of a rational urban fabric that employed an orthogonal grid of streets. The subsequent urban expansion has developed around this nucleus, but not following a predefined pattern, even if the succession in the expansion phases of the historical centre is still clearly visible in the main internal roads and the external perimeter roads, influenced by the course of the rivers and the morphology of the land.

The analysis on Isola del Gran Sasso aims to illustrate the process of the seismic vulnerability assessment of this built context. The research is developed in the following phases: (i) a preliminary phase aimed at the comprehension of the urban development of the city centre, based on a careful analysis of the building aggregates through an accurate historical research; (ii) the study of the employed construction techniques; (iii) an in-situ inspection phase, carried out with traditional and digital survey methodologies, as well as the detection of the damage suffered by some aggregates of the historical centre following the earthquakes that occurred in 2009 and 2016; (iv) a final phase of comparison between the damage that actually affected the buildings and the damage that could have been predicted if the seismic vulnerability assessment models had been used in advance. The outcome of this analysis process shows that many of these damages could have been avoided by complying with the correct seismic risk reduction measures.



In last decade, Algeria records an increased damage from environmental hazards. Despite the policy of management risk and disaster risk with more emphasis through mitigation, preparedness and recovery programs to reduce injuries. Losses and damage have escalated and varied spatially. This revealed the existence of vulnerability issues that had not previously been identified or known. Reduce losses requires identification and evaluation of hazard. But the degree to which populations are vulnerable to hazards, however, is not solely dependent upon proximity to the source of the threat or the physical nature of the hazard—social factors also play a significant role in determining vulnerability. In this research we assess vulnerability using biophysical and social indicators to explain the disparities of losses and damage after the disaster of Boumerdes in 2003.

Vulnerability has two faces internal and external factors, by modelling them, we reduce or we accent disaster risk. First, we expertise the built environment by evaluating the vulnerability of interior elements and different scales of damage, the built environment was already vulnerable before the seismic event. In second to explain the spatial disparities of damage and losses, we examined socioeconomic and demographic indicators to make a social vulnerability index. Using a factor analysis approach, indicators were placed in a model to calculate a summary social vulnerability score. The results conclude that the vulnerability assessment identified areas at risk and that the built environment was already vulnerable before the seismic event, while providing a basis for risk reduction planning in the Algerian context.



Throughout history, many villages and cities have been abandoned following changed economic, political, social contingencies, but also due to natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes) or war events (bombings). If they have often been left to progressive degradation through neglect or lack of interest, in other cases the desire to crystallize their conditions, albeit precarious, of a specific historical moment, derives from very specific choices. In 1937, the Aragonese village of Belchite was destroyed during one of the bloodiest battles of the Spanish civil war, also told by Ernest Hemingway. Francisco Franco, despite the will of some surviving inhabitants to remain in the village, built the new Belchite next to the old one, which he ordered to leave unchanged. The dictator wanted to show it to the world in this way, in imperishable memory of its presumed greatness, transforming it into a war memorial. For nearly 80 years these two parallel realities have been living side by side and, recently, the old village has been establishing itself as a tourist destination. Even the small Irpinian center of Conza della Campania (Avellino, Italy), following the 1980 earthquake, was relocated to the valley. After the catastrophe, the idea prevailed that it was not convenient to rebuild in situ, for geological reasons, but above all because, among the rubble of the old city, perched on a top, the vestiges of the ancient Compsa emerged: parts of buildings of the 4th century B.C., the Roman forum, the remains of the cathedral destroyed by the earthquake of the XVIIth century with foundations in that of the 11th century. The old Conza, where, among the ruins of houses inhabited until the evening of the earthquake, you can read the original road system and the remains of the Roman city, has been transformed into an archaeological park inaugurated in 2004. But, despite the enthusiasm, the project is struggling to take off and the ancient center continues to be a 'monument to the earthquake' in which the inhabitan-

ts still look for traces of their lost identity. But perhaps few places in the world can show the consequences of a violent natural disaster like Beichuan, a Chinese city hit by a devastating earthquake in 2008 that caused over 90,000 victims. The government decided to rebuild the city elsewhere and not to clean up the affected area, but to make it safe and accessible and transforming it into a huge memorial, one of the few that concerns a contemporary city. Today the site has over 3 million annual visitors who stroll in this sort of large open-air museum moving among the 'mutilated' buildings and the very eloquent signs of a still too recent devastation. The proposed paper focuses on the analysis of some sites wounded by events or natural disasters, not reconstructed but deliberately left to the state of ruin: places of memory, collective identity, warning and reflection, which, paradoxically thanks to their dilapidated state, have reached for the first time high level of attractiveness.



*The church of S. Giovanni Battista Decollato at Mensano (Siena):
an assessment of the structural condition of the church and adjacent buildings.*

Alessandra Angeloni, Andrea Giannantoni,
Michele Paradiso

The Church of S. Giovanni Battista Decollato at Mensano (Siena), has a basilica plan with a central nave and two side-aisles, each terminating in an apse. Inside there are eight massive monolithic columns, with classicizing capitals carved with allegorical subjects. The building has undergone several transformations over the years of building activity. Traditionally ascribed to Maestro Bonamico Pisano, who was involved in the actual construction of Pisa Cathedral, and in the execution of the pulpit of Volterra Cathedral, the capitals are without doubt the most interesting decorative elements in the Church: a rare, if not unique, example of Pisan Romanesque sculpture in the Elsa Valley. The church is an emblematic example of minor (secondary) historical heritage, and is a key representative of religious architecture of the time. It is even more significant in view of its proximity to the old Via Francigena.

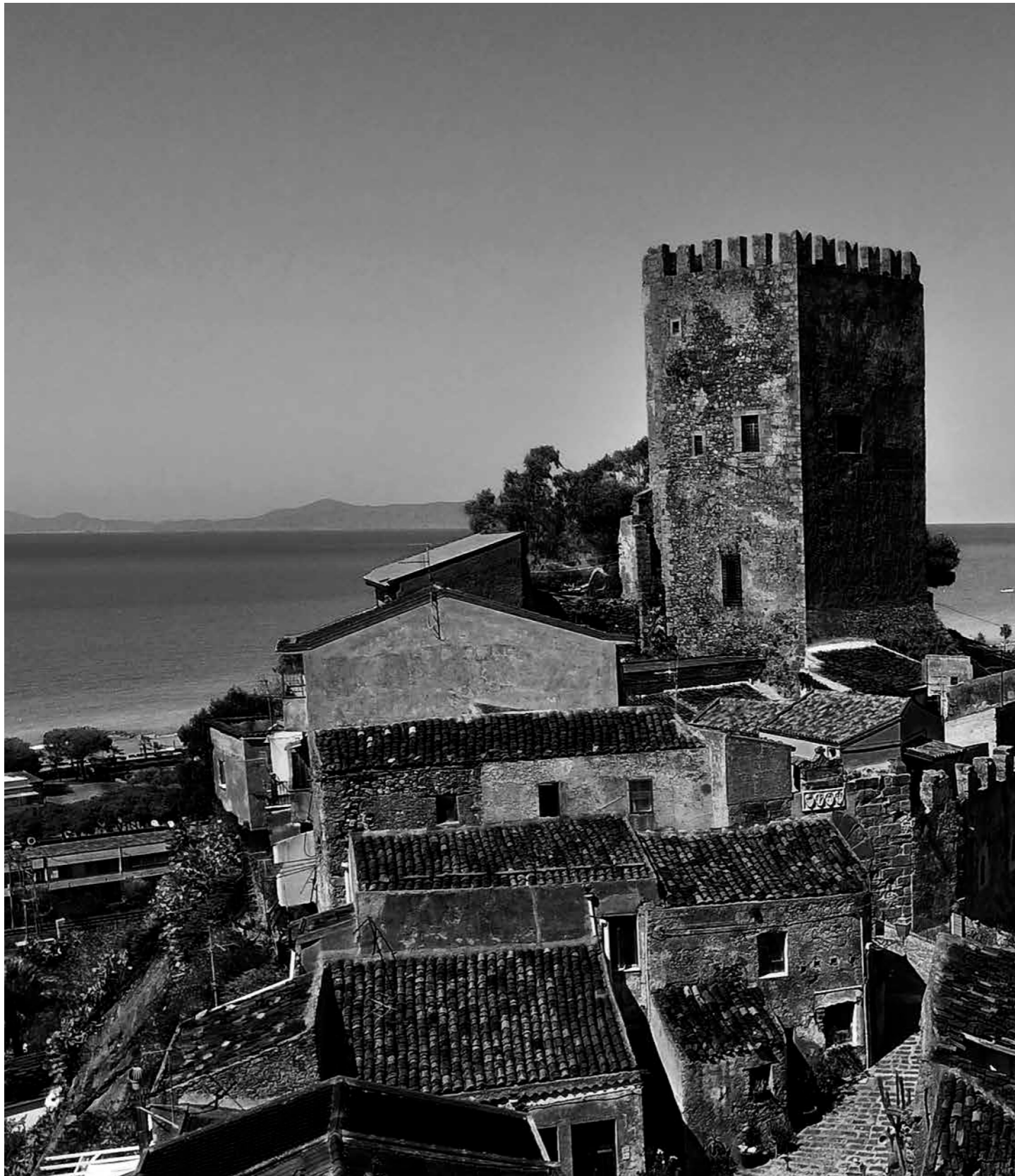
The church is on the small hilltop town of Mensano, a medieval Senese outpost in the far western sector of the Upper Elsa Valley. Geological studies identified an active landslide affecting the slope immediately behind the apse section, while suggesting deep-lying damage and cracks in the ground, which indeed can be seen in the walls of the building.

An accurate investigation was carried out on Pieve, which consisted of classic metric, material and morphological phases. In particular attention was taken to the survey of the cracking framework, which has highlighted a serious cinematism in progress. At the same time a numerical analysis was carried out which confirmed the low degree of seismic vulnerability of the monument.

The case of the Mensano's Pieve is an emblematic example of minor (secondary) historical heritage, and it is a key representative of ancient religious architecture. The countless medieval baptistery churches across Italy are increasingly suffering from gradual abandonment. The causes of this are to be found in the recent global economic crisis, which,

in Italy, have led to a drastic cut in the resources normally set aside for basic maintenance, at least.

But "minor" does not mean "less important", because, as in the case of Mensano, these works are often true architectural and artistic jewels. Not protecting them, or doing only little to protect them, is a very serious mistake, especially in view of the high degree of seismic activity in Italy, specifically in areas close to the monument in question.



Italy is characterized by a set of small and medium-sized ancient villages distributed throughout the national territory that have become cultural and social landmarks to safeguard the Italian environmental and historical prerogatives. These settlements, since the 1960s, have been at the center of economic interests which are often contradictory from north to south. If in the north and in the center the small historic centers often become tourist destinations with high economic potential, in the south of Italy only in rare cases these become strengths for local development. These villages pass from an over-use, to the abandonment followed by the architectural and structural degradation which causes evident consumption of the urban fabric and the buildings. In recent decades, efforts have been made to re-balance these two extreme trends with protective methods that avoid the intensive exploitation of tourist attractive villages and the abandonment of those that aren't affected by tourist circuits. These protection operations aim to recreate a social fabric that lives in historic buildings adapting them to the needs of modern life. Often, however, the adaptation interventions erase the "typicality" of these contexts, caused by the insertion of new and invasive technological systems not foreseen by the "architects" of the past. The balance between safeguarding and re-functionalization is very weak and often the assessments in this regard are entrusted to the "sensitivity" of the inhabitants and the technicians who re-design them.

For the preparation of an adequate documentation and recovery program, the peculiarities of the places and the quality of the inhabited area must be assessed first, building the basis of an awareness process that helps the inhabitants to understand what are the advantages of living in an ancient building in a historic center and what are the disadvantages of a modern building in a residential area. The fundamental tools necessary to build a suitable enhancement program includes a multidisciplinary study involving archa-

eologists, historians, surveyors, restorers and technologists for building a system of connections that links the analysis of historical sources with the survey of the buildings and consequently with the identification of characters and techniques constructive.

Brolo Castle is a context of great historical interest. Its history represent Its strengths, the topographical position and the architectural structure that has partially survived the enormous changes that occurred during the XX century in the surrounding area. From a first general examination, what appears evident is the possibility of distinguishing, for the most part, the physiognomy of the original settlement and its main transformations. The summit area, made up of a tower and courtyard, delimited by a circle of walls, only partially preserved today, with a monumental access door, represents the oldest part of the castle and the one that best preserves the original characteristics of the medieval architecture. Outside this area, a small village develops, almost completely restored and hidden under the plaster, also enclosed within a second wall, in a good state of conservation, with access door. Beyond the second wall circle, an external village takes shape which in some sporadic cases presents original characteristics of a certain value.

The survey and documentation of Brolo's architecture and its urban environment are proposed as an irreplaceable basis and tool for investigation and reading the discretization of an entire universe of data and signs produced by history and culture in a stratified urban core. These are the fundamental elements for a full and conscious enhancement of a context of great cultural value.



Unlike the numerous studies on historical centres which have been deeply addressed, the seismic risk of archaeological sites is a topic not much discussed in the scientific literature. It represents a complex assessment aimed at mitigating the vulnerability ancient artefacts to earthquakes and, therefore, to reduce the loss of inestimable historic and artistic heritage.

The archaeological site of Pompeii - and in general of the Vesuvius centres - since the discovery in the Eighteenth century has been, and it is still today, the field of a battle, which attempts to ensure the survival of artefacts characterized by "fatigued" materials, without roof structures and therefore lacking in constraints, exposed to the strongly aggressive atmospheric pollution of the cities of the 21st century and located in areas where the expected ground acceleration values are of medium degree. Moreover, the methods necessarily of "integral" conservation aimed at preserving both the material and the original configuration allow "soft interventions" that moderately improve the response of ruins to the stresses deriving from gravitational loads and, in particular, from seismic actions.

This paper describes the research project *Analysis, interpretation and evaluation of the seismic vulnerability of the construction elements constituting the archaeological apparatus of the Pompeii site*, signed in March 2018 between the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence and the Parco Archeologico di Pompei. The purpose of the study is the definition of a thematic reference map based on the definition of the values of the site risk indices.

The research consists of several phases. Preliminarily, the developed methodology includes investigations on the seismic behaviour of the single construction elements - arches, vaults, colonnades, free walls and walls with various types of constraints, non-structural elements etc. - in their variability of geometry, masonry organization and material characteristics, crack and deformation pattern, considering

the evolutionary aspect of the construction, with particular regard to the strategies put in place by the ancient Romans to repair or reinforce the damaged buildings. Such a detected potential level of damage, in terms of limit states, is obtained through calculation codes (some of them have also been developed by the authors) selected to predict the behaviour of ancient artefacts. Subsequently, the achieved data are related and implemented considering the occurrences of single construction elements in the archaeological site, the interactions with contiguous buildings as well as possible site-effects, thus creating a seismic risk map for each individual insula.

Aimed at extending the methodology proposed herein to other insulae of the archaeological site in future studies, its effectiveness and validity are assessed by analysing the reference case study of the Stabian Baths, a block whose seismic vulnerability has already been analysed by the authors in a previous paper.



Martyrisée le 05 décembre 304 à Theveste devant le proconsul Anullinus, Sainte Crispina est une matrone originaire de Tagara, qui s'est montrée prête à se sacrifier pour sa foi. Même si aucune dédicace au nom de Sainte Crispina n'a été découverte au niveau de Theveste, la basilique immortalise depuis des décennies le nom de la Sainte. Il convient de préciser que, comme pour l'ensemble de l'Afrique, la date de christianisation de Theveste est sujette à plusieurs lacunes. Néanmoins, nous pouvons la situer pendant la première moitié du III^e siècle en nous basant sur deux données historiques. La première est le déplacement de l'évêque Lucius de Theveste, en 255 ap. J.C., lors du concile de Carthage suite à sa convocation par son président, l'évêque Saint Cyprien. La seconde est la galerie de catacombes, découverte au sous-sol de l'actuelle basilique, et qui date de la première moitié du III^e siècle. La basilique Sainte Crispina est l'un des plus beaux spécimens que le christianisme nous a légué en terre africaine. Elle est implantée en périphérie de la ville romaine sur une superficie d'environ deux hectares. La basilique se présente comme un ensemble fortifié contenant une grande église, des chapelles, des écuries, et des cellules d'habitation... Qu'était sa vocation originelle ? un monastère, une église de pèlerinage, ou une basilique ?

L'édification de l'ensemble s'est étalée sur plusieurs périodes, au fur et à mesure des besoins de la communauté chrétienne. Avant l'Edit de Milan, nous supposons que la crypte souterraine servait de lieu de culte pour les premiers chrétiens. En 313, l'Edit de Milan est décrété, une première église est construite sur l'emplacement de la galerie des catacombes obturée. Cette église fut démolie quelques années plus tard, après l'Edit de Thessalonique en 380, pour être remplacée par l'actuelle majestueuse basilique. L'ensemble est fortifié pendant l'époque byzantine par une enceinte, un chemin de ronde et des tours de garde.

Dans cette étude, nous nous sommes basé, dans un premier

temps, sur les travaux antérieurs. Ensuite, nous avons comparé l'état actuel de la basilique avec ce qui a été reporté par ces études. L'intérêt d'étudier cette basilique est motivé avant tout par les valeurs, archéologique, patrimoniale et artistique, qu'elle représente. Ajoutons à ça le manque d'intérêt pour le monument et l'absence de recherches et études récentes pour sa mise en valeur. Au risque de transmettre aux générations futures un héritage historique dérisoire, nous avons pensé à la muséification virtuelle. Bien évidemment, l'exposition d'un patrimoine n'est pas une alternative aux interventions physiques nécessaires pour sa conservation et sa protection, mais elle contribue d'une façon remarquable à sa valorisation, sa promotion, et sa transmission. Cette étude vise à créer une interface regroupant plusieurs sources documentaires. À commencer par la restitution virtuelle du monument, qui servira de fonds documentaire mis à jour pour d'éventuelles recherches ultérieures. Ce fonds permettra l'enregistrement de toutes les interventions et altérations qu'a connues le monument à travers les siècles, pour devenir ensuite comme une sorte de base de données archivistique exploitable dans les musées, les bibliothèques, etc.



Notre étude reposera sur une ville nouvelle mise en plan et en place par le protectorat français après la découverte d'une mine de fer à la Djérissa qui se trouve à 50 kilomètres de la ville du Kef en Tunisie. C'est à l'histoire, à la genèse et aux spécificités de ce site de gisement minier de fer découvert en 1887 et exploitées à partir de 1890 sous le contrôle de la Compagnie algérienne de Crédit et de Banque, représentant la Banque de l'Union parisienne, que se consacrent les développements qui suivent.

Il s'agit d'apprendre l'évolution urbaine et socio-économique, la croissance de la ville à travers des recherches inédites dans les Archives Nationales Tunisiennes en restituant l'histoire exacte de la ville et de ses composantes. Cela dit que le travail comprendra une analyse, une étude, des relevés et des restitutions graphiques de cette cité minière. Le travail implique pareillement les matériaux et les technologies du bâtiment.

On commencera par le noyau urbain colonial ainsi que la trame régulière et les voies de circulation. On abordera par la suite une étude architecturale qui distinguera les trois composantes de la ville : le quartier résidentiel, les équipements publics et le complexe industriel.

Dans la partie résidentielle, on comparera les logements de différentes typologies ; les maisonnettes isolées dédiées pour les ingénieurs, entourées de jardin et de clôture qui rappellent les cités jardins et les corons qui possèdent une structure plus dense dédiée à la main d'œuvre.

La recherche se poursuivra pour analyser les équipements publics de la ville dont on peut citer l'église Sainte-Barbe construite en 1910-1919 et le bâtiment de la direction de la société de Djebel Djérissa, classé Patrimoine National depuis 2010. Dans un dernier temps, les éléments du complexe industriel tels que le fourneau, la recette, la trémie et le convoyeur, symboles de la richesse dans le paysage de la ville seront traités.

L'arrêt de l'exploitation minière a causé plusieurs problèm-

es comme le problème du ravitaillement de la population, raison pour laquelle, les employés de la mine, indigènes soient-ils ou étrangers, ont commencé à chercher du travail ailleurs, et par conséquent quitter la ville rapidement abandonnée ; Il s'agit dans ce cas, d'une cité minière délaissée. L'objectif de notre intervention sera de mettre en valeur la richesse de ce patrimoine vivant, l'impact de son abandon, son état actuel critique. Une projection cherchera alors des stratégies des gestions possibles à plusieurs niveaux.



A l'image de nombreuses régions internes de la Méditerranée dans les pays caractérisés par le sous-développement économique, le noyau ancien de Testour « symbole de ce carrefour tunisien entre les bassins Ouest et Est de la méditerranée » n'échappe pas à la règle. L'abandon progressif, l'émigration et la fragmentation des biens a bel et bien entraîné des problèmes d'architecture et de territoire.

De cette fondation andalouse par les musulmans européens d'Espagne, édifiée sur les vestiges de la 'Tichilla' subsiste encore un riche patrimoine matériel et immatériel. Notre intervention- basée sur l'étude des aspects d'abandon et de dysfonctionnement des composantes urbaines, architecturales, archéologiques et artistiques de la ville de Testour - s'attache à décrire de prime abord l'état de péril ainsi que les facteurs de dégradations du patrimoine urbain et architectural. En effet, nous relevons un état d'abandon prononcé connu actuellement par le centre ancien de Testour, En s'appuyant sur son potentiel historique et patrimonial de la ville de Testour et plus précisément la richesse et la singularité de son urbanisme et de ses monuments historiques d'influence hispano-andalouse. Notre communication s'attache ensuite à montrer qu'en dépit de l'abandon, de dégradation et de dysfonctionnement relevé, plusieurs acteurs étatiques et associatifs s'attachent par le biais de stratégies et de démarches urbaines à conserver et mettre en valeur l'héritage historique et culturel de Testour. Notre travail explore le rôle des acteurs. En effet, les acteurs qui animent et mobilisent ce processus créatif sont désormais le ministère de tutelle celui du patrimoine par le biais des institutions chargées du patrimoine l'INP, l'AMVPPC, les associations, la société civile qui se mobilise de plus en plus. Afin de mieux gérer le patrimoine culturel tunisien, le valoriser et le protéger,

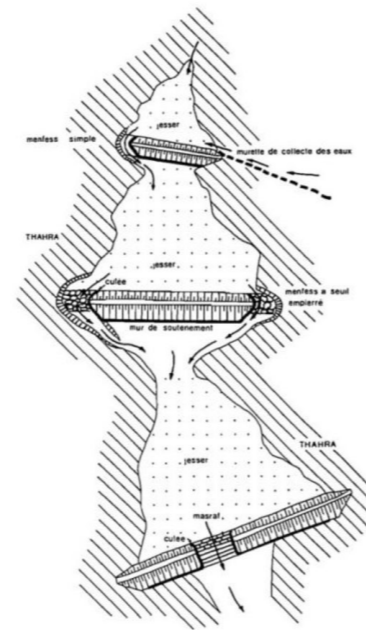
Le rôle du patrimoine de Testour s'avère primordial dans le développement local et touristique de la ville. Nous nous demandons alors : Comment les richesses historiques cul-

turelles et architecturales de la ville de et plus précisément ses monuments historiques favorisent-ils et conditionnent le développement local et touristique ?

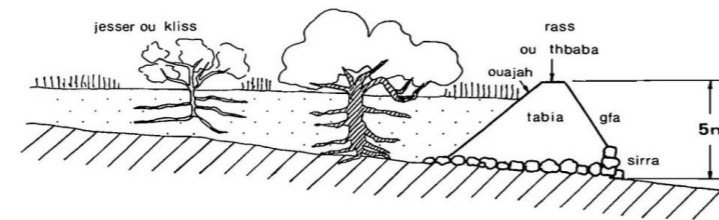
Nous mettrons l'accent sur l'apport de l'approche patrimoniale. La mouvance culturelle entre le Maghreb et l'Espagne est à la base du rayonnement des événements artistiques et culturels organisés. La contribution des nouvelles approches de préservation et de mise en valeurs du patrimoine qui s'appuient sur l'innovation et l'utilisation des technologies nouvelles permettra sans doute d'impulser une dynamique de revalorisation du centre historique en question.



Jessours de Béni-Khédache autour de Ksar Zammour . Source M. Adouani , 2019



Vue du Ksar El Jouamâ dans la région montagneuse de Béni-Khédache qui domine les terrains agricoles. Source Photos :K. Laroussi, s.d.



Schémas de tabias et déversoirs en haut. En bas Profil d'une tabia et de son jesser. Extrait de J. Bonavallot, 1986

La valorisation du patrimoine est l'une des nouvelles alternatives pour un développement local durable. En Tunisie, la région du sud-est qui constitue actuellement l'une des zones défavorisées est caractérisée par une grande richesse locale. Dans cette région soumise aux contraintes de l'aridité climatique et devant la difficulté de concevoir un développement durable basé principalement sur les activités agricoles, les orientations actuelles du développement ont favorisé le développement du tourisme patrimonial.

Cette situation nous incite à approfondir la notion du patrimoine. En effet, la protection du patrimoine ne s'arrête pas uniquement à la conservation des traces du passé, elle implique la prise de mesures pour instaurer les conditions de survie, la relance et la pérennité de l'héritage matériel et immatériel. En effet, pour la survie dans ce milieu caractérisé par l'aridité climatique, les populations autochtones ont développé des stratégies d'adaptation qui se basent sur deux principes. Il s'agit, d'une part, de la mobilité des hommes et des troupeaux à travers le territoire et, d'autre part, de la diversité des systèmes productifs et des sources de revenu. Dans cette vie active, le ksar constitue le point d'attache aux membres de la communauté. Remplissant la fonction d'un ensemble ingénieux de greniers, il leur permet de se décharger de tout ce qui n'est pas nécessaire dans ce déplacement. Sur le plan architectural, les ksours se caractérisent d'une part par leur emplacement stratégique : soit ils dominent les crêtes plates ou ils sont abrités dans les vallées. Ils sont caractérisés par leur échelle importante d'autre part. Actuellement, l'État et les collectivités locales ont commencé à prendre conscience de l'importance de ce patrimoine ksourien et son insertion dans les plans d'aménagement du territoire. Cependant et d'une façon générale et en dépit de certaines actions qui ont pour objectif de récupérer des ksours laissés afin de les affecter en lieux d'art et de culture et participant à la promotion socio-économique de la région, l'exploitation de cet héritage reste encore

insuffisante. Dans certains projets, l'approche spécifique du ksar constitue sans doute l'une des facteurs qui freinent la réussite des projets de sa mise en valeur. Dans plusieurs cas, et compte tenu de sa situation éloignée, le ksar est perçu comme un ensemble urbain indépendant des villages, ce qui a engendré des interventions modestes. Dans certains programmes uniquement certaines cellules ont été utilisées et on continue à construire des gîtes et maisons d'hôtes anarchiquement tout autour. Les ksars constituent en réalité des noyaux autour desquels les villages ont fini par prendre corps. S'il n'a pas engendré la naissance du village comme dans le cas des ksours de montagnes, le ksar a tout de même commandé la direction des axes de parcours structurant les villages. C'est un lieu de sociabilité par excellence : un lieu d'organisation sociale et religieuse, le lieu de rencontre de festivités, et d'enseignement. En se basant sur l'analyse morphologique et les documents graphiques, le présent travail s'interroge sur les stratégies à adopter pour la conservation et la réutilisation durable de l'héritage ksourien en tenant compte de ses caractéristiques morphologiques et ses potentialités.



Irpinia is a territory characterized by a strong landscape, urban and cultural identity. The area is subject to a significant seismic risk due to the high seismicity of the area as its frequent earthquakes demonstrate. The interior suffers from continuous cultural distortion due to the recurrence of reconstruction processes and the territorial, urban and architectural structure, which differs from the characteristics of the specific landscape. For all these reasons it represents an important observatory aimed at mitigating environmental menace due to the abandonment of the historic centers which have been witnessed for years with the disappearance of the communities that live there and with the progressive degradation of the monumental heritage that affects many of its interesting medieval villages.

The identity of the landscape is still made up of areas of great naturalistic value uniting all the settlements of the territory, scattered around, with numerous small villages perched around the medieval castle and delimited by the waterways that flow at its feet. Typical simple stone houses uniformly leaning against each other that define the layout of the streets, from the churches with soaring bell towers, the alleys, its ancient stone portals skillfully worked by the local stonemasons. The square, the fulcrum of social life - the center of the urban structure in which the facades of the most representative noble palaces are concentrated.

This is how the image of the small villages of the province of Avellino appears; a tangible testimony of a material culture built from a rural culture and consolidated by a secular history that originates from the distant Middle Ages.

The greatest danger that occurs in the event of disasters, is that related to the loss of historical evidence, in its broadest sense, which affects both the individual monuments and the works of art, as well as the entire urban center, even extending to the surrounding natural landscape.

On this geomorphologically varied territory, the signs left by severe seismic events (1930, 1962, 1980), and by recon-

struction interventions are still visible. These traces clearly show the signs of the deep scars of the various catastrophes and are the tangible testimony of urban and landscape changes.

Irpinia tells us all this with precision, presenting us with a scenario full of indications, suggestions, errors and good examples that help us understand the transformations that have taken place. The reading of which can be aimed at acquiring new intervention tools in order to a potential source of danger thus avoiding the loss of the identity of places and landscapes. Past experiences (the earthquake of July 23, 1930 in Aquilonia), recent (the earthquake of August 21, 1962 in Melito Irpino) and nearby post-earthquake reconstructions in Irpinia (the earthquake of November 23, 1980 in Bisaccia), demonstrate how damage to the identity of places can be amplified rather than restored and revitalized by the reconstruction processes, if use cannot be made of a strong and consolidated environmental architectural culture, and of an organized heritage of knowledge and intervention methodologies already in place.

The essay analyzes the relationship between the new and abandoned urban centres and between the surviving parts of the ancient villages affected by the earthquakes and those rebuilt, as part of the debate on the reconstruction of the countries affected by the recent earthquakes.



Un des gestes qui peut être menée pour inverser la tendance à l'abandon des centres habités de l'arrière-pays ou de certains quartiers dans les centres urbains est de restaurer, consolider, préserver et valoriser les urgences architecturales qu'ils accueillent dans ou autour d'eux. Ces zones pourront ainsi s'intégrer dans un circuit touristique, qui peut engendrer de nouvelles ressources économiques et une demande de services dédiés, apportant un nouveau soutien économique et social qui peut arrêter leur dépeuplement. Pour que ce processus soit vertueux, il doit être bien gouverné, afin d'éviter une pression touristique trop délétère comme on observe aujourd'hui dans les grandes villes d'art méditerranéen. Pour obtenir des bons résultats il est nécessaire une étude précise et une bonne préparation des opérateurs, faire connaître ce qui a été fait dans le passé est certainement utile à cet effet.

Dans ce court article, nous voulons illustrer le travail effectué au Moyen-Orient par Piero Sanpaolesi, un important représentant de la restauration de la seconde moitié du XXe siècle, une discipline qu'il a toujours poursuivie à la fois comme science et comme exercice professionnel. Une pratique qui nécessite une formation approfondie du savant et du restaurateur, pour acquérir une meilleure confiance avec le bâtiment, à travers l'enquête documentaire, le relevé, l'analyse des matériaux, la compréhension de la structure et de son appareil décoratif. Une méthode enseignée par le même à l'université et répandue dans de nombreux autres pays que l'Italie, à la fois à travers des conférences internationales et avec l'adhésion ou la création d'organismes de protection supranationaux.

Les articles de ses archives privées nous donnent l'occasion d'en apprendre davantage sur son exemple, en particulier sur le travail de Sanpaolesi en Iran, où, depuis 1965, il a donné des conférences sur la restauration de monuments et a ensuite fondé l'Institut de restauration de Monuments à l'université de Téhéran (aujourd'hui université Shahid Beheshti), mais il a également travaillé comme restaurateur sur des monuments importés du pays. En particulier, le mausolée d'Oljeitu, construit pendant la domination mongole, situé au centre du petit village de Soltaniyeh. La mosquée du vendredi à Qazvin, un complexe monumental situé dans la partie basse de la ville, et enfin la mosquée du vendredi à Saveh. Les architectures perses et méditerranéennes, en ce qui concerne les techniques de construction, sont étroitement liées, puisque les échanges culturels liés aux relations commerciales et au contact avec la culture byzantine, ont permis la circulation des connaissances techniques, qui ont vu la construction des deux proche est que dans les bâtiments méditerranéens très similaires. Par conséquent, étudier l'architecture du Proche-Orient peut nous aider à mettre en œuvre des stratégies de conservation appropriées, qui, des bâtiments, peuvent être étendues aux centres urbains ou à une partie d'entre eux.

Un des gestes qui peut être menée pour inverser la tendance à l'abandon des centres habités de l'arrière-pays ou de certains quartiers dans les centres urbains est de restaurer, consolider, préserver et valoriser les urgences architecturales qu'ils accueillent dans ou autour d'eux. Ces zones pourront ainsi s'intégrer dans un circuit touristique, qui peut engendrer de nouvelles ressources économiques et une demande de services dédiés, apportant un nouveau soutien économique et social qui peut arrêter leur dépeuplement. Pour que ce processus soit vertueux, il doit être bien gouverné, afin d'éviter une pression touristique trop délétère comme on observe aujourd'hui dans les grandes villes d'art méditerranéen. Pour obtenir des bons résultats il est nécessaire une étude précise et une bonne préparation des opérateurs, faire connaître ce qui a été fait dans le passé est certainement utile à cet effet.

International Fairground of Lebanon in Tripoli



*A modern neighborhood for prosperity.
The case of the International and Permanent Fair of Lebanon in Tripoli by Oscar Niemeyer.*

Joe Zaatar

The name of Tripoli comes from TRI POLIS, three quarters each separated by walls, coming from three different inhabitants. Tripoli is a historic town of the Mediterranean coast of the Levant, in the actual Lebanon. The crusaders had a permanent presence on the Levantine coast between 1099 and 1289. During the 14th century, the Mamlouk from Egypt made of Tripoli their third biggest central city and provincial capital, after Aleppo and Damascus. The county of Tripoli hosts until today the fortress of Raymond de Toulouse as witness of this past. Under the Ottoman Empire that lasted over 400 years, Tripoli was an important chief town called Elayet (Governorate) with its active port of El-Mina. In the 19th century, before the end of the Ottoman period and during the new age of westernization, Tripoli was downgraded to a Sanjak centre under the Vilayet of the modern Beirut. In 1906, during the Late Ottoman period the German Karl Baedeker published for wealthy travelers the cartography of Tripoli and El-Mina coastal town. The majority of the fertile plain in between were for orange groves, a commodity that existed before the arrival of the British and French. In 1909, a road to Beirut was opened during the last decade of the Ottoman rule. The new town retained this status until the British forces took the Levant in 1918. A year later, the transfer of power to the French led to the creation of the State with extended frontiers under the name of the Greater Lebanon with Beirut¹ its capital at 85 km South of Tripoli. The French remained until 1946, three years after the signature of the National Pact and the independency. During the cold war, in 1958 an armed conflict between the Arabists, who wanted to join the newly proclaimed United Arab Republic of Abdel Nasser, and the Lebanists exploded in Tripoli. The intervention of the US Marines was requested from the Lebanese president Chamoun to put end to a six months of internal conflict. After this first civil war and in an unstable Middle-East, the newly elected President Fouad Chehab

worked during his six years mandate to constitute a modern Lebanese state. His objective was planning through development all parts of the country, starting with the second largest city in Lebanon, Tripoli. The great number of consultants to help in realizing this mission were mainly European experts. They had to deal with a society traumatized by centuries of dominations and wars, divided internally by confessions and inequalities. The President Chehab hired in 1959 Father Lebreton director of the largest public research organization at the French national center for scientific research (I.R.F.E.D.) to assist the State in the study of the territory and its population. Lebreton had a humanistic approach to development: « ...le développement doit être intégral c'est-à-dire de tout l'homme et de tous les hommes... »¹ following Professor François Perroux theory. Tripoli was studied with a view to its social structure which was to be provided by neighborhood analyzes. In the same period, Lebanon unconsidered as an under-developed country was open to Modernity. Its Capital Beirut had started to fill its spaces with concrete constructions, what about Tripoli?



Anna Chiara Benedetti, Giorgia Predari,
Riccardo Gulli, Felice Monaco

In Italy, but also in the East Europe, many small and medium residential areas have to face different challenges, i.e. depopulation process due to working needs and the increasing in ageing of permanent residents combined with the economic recession. All these negative elements are intensified by natural disasters and hydrogeological instability.

In Italy, according to recent statistics, in a few decades from now about three thousand municipalities will undergo desertification processes at the expense of the loss of local traditions and cultural identities. Even if a national law, into force since 2017 but still without the implementing decrees, focuses on the needs of permanent residents in small municipalities in order to foster demographic balance and optimize built heritage, a collaborative solving approach is not available yet. Then, as a result of the lack of a national program, new projects and initiatives are directly promoted by many municipalities to offer interesting advantages to future residents, i.e. reduced taxation, economic incentives, houses with preferential sale and rental prices, and residence income.

Regardless of the appropriate strategy to minimize the phenomenon of progressive abandonment of small residential areas, the focus might be pointed on the knowledge dissemination in order to broaden and enhance the potentialities of every local community.

The main purpose of the paper proposal is to describe the role of new digital technologies in the territorial analysis, in order to widen the built heritage awareness and to support the urban social economic development. The illustrative case study has been identified in San Giovanni Lipioni, a small residential area in province of Chieti, where only 150 people live today.

The strategy herein proposed consists of an expeditious survey of the urban routes by shooting and filming the small residential center using drones and action cameras. This process would create a system of virtual itineraries that al-

lows a full immersion in the village context, accessible by using web platforms.

Moreover, in a second phase of the research project, the state of conservation of a group of uninhabited buildings, potentially available for purchase by new buyers, will be evaluated and analyzed. The study of technical and architectural solutions that had been adopted during the construction of the building, aims to elaborate synthetic factsheets to be completed with information about the state of preservation, construction characteristics and other useful contents in order to outline the interventions needed for the functional refurbishment of the examined building. These evaluation factsheets of the buildings also include a preliminary cost estimate of the interventions to provide advantageous information that could be useful for the tourism-residential promotion. This innovative knowledge framework wants to enhance social and cultural territory valorization in accordance with the development of sustainable principles and environmental compatibility and, at the same time, to strengthen local communities spirit.

The outcomes of this research process - survey phase and elaboration of buildings evaluation factsheets - might be used for plenty of both private and public projects. In fact, on the one hand, the creation of the digital platform fosters dissemination, exchanges, and contacts all over the world thanks to the web-based structure; on the other hand, this technical database to dispose, has a central role in the definition of costs for the refurbishment interventions and territory valorization.

La richesse culturelle est l'une des principales raisons du voyage de la majorité des touristes qui veulent approfondir leurs connaissances en visitant des monuments historiques et des musées, en reconnaissant les manifestations culturelles et touristiques telles que les expositions ou les festivals. Le marketing touristique contribue à la restauration des sites archéologiques et les industries traditionnelles, ainsi la création des emplois et la lutte contre les migrations, qui contribuent à la croissance du revenu national et au développement économique et social du pays. Dans ce cadre, de nombreux gouvernements ont adopté le marketing touristique comme l'une des stratégies les plus importantes de la politique mondiale. Les pays Arabes Méditerranéens en tant que pays riches avec leurs patrimoines culturels et attractions touristiques importantes ont également s'occuper du marketing touristique et promouvoir le tourisme, pour qu'ils puissent restaurer les pratiques culturelles et les monuments historiques menacés à risque d'abandon, et parvenir ainsi au développement du tourisme. Le but de cette étude est de savoir les stratégies des pays Arabes Méditerranéens (une étude comparative entre l'Algérie, le Maroc, la Tunisie) pour restaurer les régions internes menacées à risque d'abandon, et répondre aux questions suivantes :

- Comment séduire et sensibiliser les voyageurs étrangers au patrimoine et à la diversité culturelle des pays Arabes Méditerranéens?
- Peuvent les pays Arabes Méditerranéens aujourd'hui être une destination remarquable, et faire connaître leurs cultures, gastronomies, monuments, musées et leurs coutumes les plus actuelles aux étrangers?
- Quelles sont les causes d'abandon des sites archéologiques de ces pays?
- Quelles sont les stratégies de marketing touristique possibles de ces pays?
- Quel est le rôle du marketing touristique de ces pays dans la diffusion d'une culture de la connaissance des sites archéologiques, des monuments historiques et des évènements

culturels pour préserver le patrimoine culturel ? Le marketing touristique est l'un des principaux facteurs de progrès dans le secteur de tourisme, il joue un rôle très important dans la transformation du tourisme en un champ de compétition entre tous les pays du monde. Chacun de ces pays essaye de mettre en valeur ses richesses touristiques afin de conquérir une plus grande partie de touristes à travers la création d'une image positive, et ancrée dans l'esprit du touriste en fonction des différentes stratégies de marketing, pour qu'il puisse restaurer les sites archéologiques menacés à risque d'abandon.

L'étude vise à atteindre les objectifs suivants:

- Clarifier le rôle de marketing touristique dans la définition des régions touristiques;
- Le tourisme en Algérie par rapport le Maroc et la Tunisie;
- Connaître les efforts de marketing au sein du secteur touristique dans les pays Arabes Méditerranéens, pour restaurer les régions internes à risque d'abandon, en présentant les stratégies et les programmes de marketing en Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie.

Dans ce cadre, nous discuterons les axes suivants:

- Les notions de base sur le tourisme et ses implications de développement.
- Le concept de marketing touristique et ses objectifs.
- Le concept de la stratégie de marketing touristique et ses facteurs de succès.
- Les stratégies de restauration des régions internes menacées d'abandon dans les pays Arabes Méditerranéens:
- La richesse naturelle et culturelle en Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie;
- Les Stratégies et les programmes de marketing touristique en Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie;
- La réalité du marketing touristique dans les pays Arabes Méditerranéens (Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie) à travers des indicateurs de compétitivité touristique.



Tourism is a very dynamic sector worldwide whose development is characterized for the expansion and diversification of the tourism models. Tourism generates very positive impacts such as employment creation and social cultural exchange. However, as it is unevenly distributed, it gives rise to territories that are subject to significant pressure that leads to changes in both the social model and the urban structure. These changes can cause gentrification processes where the residents are expelled from their neighbourhoods. In many cases, existing tourism models have a negative impact on the social and urban development of our cities. It is not about eradicating the tourist resources, as it could slow down economic development, but to make use of them to create mechanisms that enable and enhance urban regeneration processes. Within this context, new systems for renting out housing as tourist accommodation are being positioned as an alternative to regulated accommodation (hotels, hostels, and apartments). In cities with a high heritage presence, tourist housing is usually the result of the rehabilitation of historic buildings. In many cases, however, they suffer from poor living conditions and a high degree of abandonment, despite presenting important cultural values. This research proposes to analyse a current problem; the degradation of the cultural heritage of the urban centres together with the phenomenon of tourist gentrification. The objective is to establish the effects that comes from the implantation of the tourist housing in consolidated urban networks with high patrimonial presence, linking it to the level of tourist load. The municipality of Cádiz, located on the “Costa de la Luz”, on the coast of southern Spain, in the Comunidad Autónoma of Andalucía, is chosen as a case study. It is considered the oldest city in the West. It has geographical and cultural characteristics that, together with its vast heritage, make it a tourist destination of international interest. However, its insular character and lack of land make it a fragile city when faced with the demands of

the current tourism model. Since the autonomic regulation of the tourist housing in 2016, and as a result of the tourist boom that the municipality of Cádiz has experienced, the city is now facing an unstoppable growth of this type of rental housing. Local urban policies have made the territory, heritage and infrastructures of the municipality available to tourism, not limiting the growth of tourist housing, especially in the Historical Centre. Although tourist use is already regulated by local authorities, what is being considered here is the need to define policies that include new approaches to guarantee the control and generation of positive impacts on the city. As the urban growth is impossible, policies should be focused on mechanisms that encourage the preservation of the historical heritage and the intangible values that are linked to it. The methodology followed is the analysis of the inherent characteristics of the population and the situation of the housing stock. The socio-economic and demographic situation and its forecast for the future is analysed. Moreover, the situation of the housing stock, in terms of its levels of protection as architectural heritage, its age and degree of deficiencies it presents. Parallel to that, the incidence of tourist activity in these areas. To finally compare it with the tourist load capacity of the place and its adaptation to sustainability standards. It is suggested that the conclusions can serve as a basis for the implementation of measures against a tourism model that, a priori, is invasive to the urban heritage and social model.



La construction traditionnelle des villages perchés représente un patrimoine architectural typique de l'Afrique septentrionale. Les bourgs berbères Zriba Alia, Takrouna, Sidi Medien et Jradou, qui remontent probablement au Moyen-Âge, sont bâtis sur des reliefs rocheux dominant la plaine du centre nord de la Tunisie. Les caractéristiques architecturales originaires et les traditions communes lient ces quatre villages. Chacun abrite une petite mosquée (masjed) et un mausolée (zawiya) dédiée à Sidi Abd al-Kadir Jilani, le saint le plus présent en Tunisie. Ces monuments religieux ont joué un rôle d'école coranique (kouctab) où les jeunes villageois apprenaient à lire et à écrire. Ils sont construits, en partie, avec des éléments architecturaux de remplois provenant des sites archéologiques antiques des alentours. Ces bourgs constituent aujourd'hui des ensembles historiques riches de patrimoine matériel et immatériel. Les traditions locales liées à la vie quotidienne des habitants et de leurs coutumes sont, malheureusement, oubliées et très peu connues. La lecture et la valorisation du site à travers l'architecture et le savoir-faire des gens (fabrication de la céramique traditionnelle, tissage des tapis berbères, production traditionnelle de savon vert et fabrication de cordages, de paniers et de tapis en alfa), reflètent la richesse de l'héritage encore partiellement conservé dans ce territoire. Les villages d'origine berbères ont été désertés par ses habitants dans les années Soixante, après le développement des nouvelles villes dans la plaine. Les villages abandonnés, où aujourd'hui seules quatre ou cinq familles vivent encore, sont en mauvais état de conservation. Ils sont construits sur un sommet d'une montagne ruineuse rougeâtre de roche calcaire. Cependant, l'abandon de ces agglomérations a permis la préservation de leurs caractères authentiques (la mise en œuvre de manière ingénieuse des pierres et des briques et les toits en voûte en berceau). Les maisons sont construites en pierres larges et s'articulent autour des petites cours intérieures. Au-delà de leur aspect esthétique, présentent de nombreuses qualités, en effet, sur le plan climatique, introduisent une parfaite maîtrise de la forme,

du matériau et de la gestion des aérations, pour obtenir un bâtiment frais en été et confortable en hiver. Certaines façades ont conservé leur enduit portant des motifs décoratifs spécifiques à cette culture traditionnelle aux origines antiques. Ces ornements peuvent être simplement réalisés avec des peintures de couleurs, ou constitués avec de petits moulages réalisés en relief ou en retrait (motifs en poisson, étoile et croissant de lune). La plupart des maisons, en ruines, sont éparpillées tout au long des ruelles principales. Ces demeures sont installées entre les rochers et réparties en quartiers correspondants aux grands familles (les tribus). Au milieu de chaque bourg se dresse le quartier principal, groupé autour de la petite mosquée et du mausolée du saint patron du village. Actuellement on trouve encore quelques bourgs habités et entretenus (exemple le bourg de Jradou). Le savoir constructif traditionnel est essentiellement détenu par les anciens des villages qui n'ont pas pu totalement transmettre le savoir aux jeunes qui partent travailler ou étudier en ville. On assiste alors à une rupture des connaissances techniques de l'art de bâtir de ce genre de patrimoine architectural local. En fait, ces agglomérations témoignent des racines communes d'un mode de vie et d'une habileté technique dans une diversité culturelle qui reste encore à étudier de façon systématique. En Tunisie, la culture architecturale traditionnelle est riche et variée selon l'époque, la situation géomorphologique, les matériaux utilisés et la fonction de chaque bâtiment qui témoignent un mode de vie et d'une compétence technique singulière. En se basant sur l'étude morphologique et sur les documents historiques et graphiques des sites analysés, le présent travail vise à mettre en valeur un patrimoine architectural méditerranéen particulier et méconnu, dans l'espoir de cultiver la mémoire de ces lointains messages de pierres qui revêtent une importance dans la mesure où elles racontent une histoire, suscitent une émotion, provoquent une réflexion, devenant ainsi des témoins emblématiques de la vie des monuments auxquels ils appartiennent.

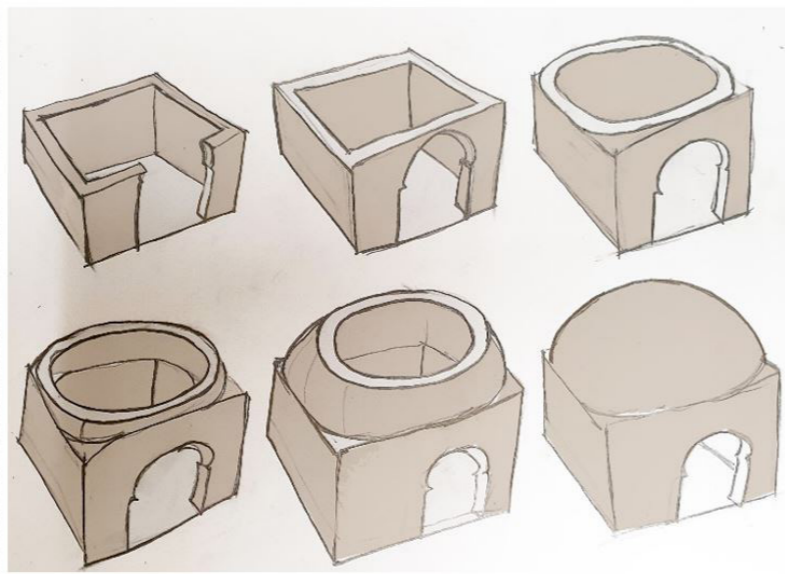
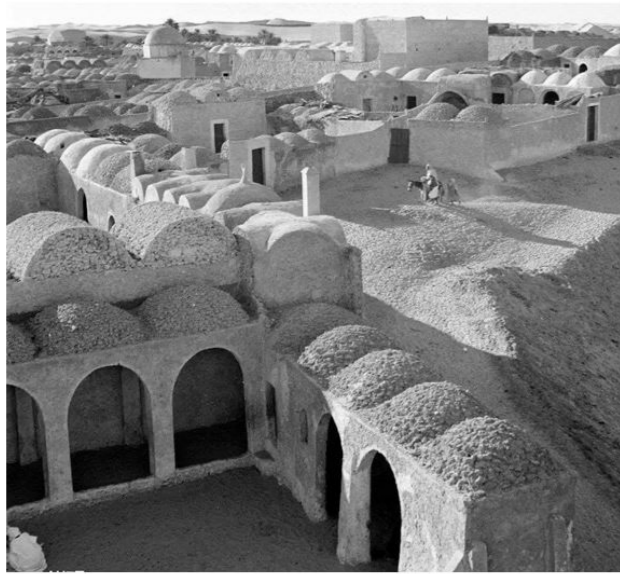


The paper intends to illustrate some research conducted in the framework of a memorandum of understanding signed in 2019 between the Department of Architecture of the University of Palermo and Montalbano Elicona, an old village of about 2100 inhabitants that rises 900 meters above sea level, in the northern part of the province of Messina. Due to the central position in the Mediterranean, since very remote times Sicily has played a role of crossroads for populations of different cultures. For this reason, Montalbano Elicona can be considered a case study of general concern to the built heritage of the Mediterranean area, in which some recurrent specific elements occur: the rich stratigraphy; the close link between material and immaterial dimensions; the traces of cultural contaminations that have occurred over millennia; the heterogeneity of the heritage, which is also found in the conditions of knowledge, conservation and enhancement. The persisting financial difficulties in Southern Europe and the related neighbourhood area constitute a further feature that makes the objective of reliability of each intervention even more pressing.

The paper deals with the issue of risk regarding the specific features of the Mediterranean built heritage, retracing the main typologies and mentioning its developments, from the 80s of the last century to the contemporary debate, which takes into account climate changes, war conflicts and terrorism. In this framework, the abandonment will be traced back to a contextual anthropic risk, considered as the opposite of intense and poorly managed utilizations and the use will be highlighted as an essential aspect in the processes of conservation and enhancement of the architectural heritage. In the case of internal areas, marginalized by the most recent socio-economic factors and subject to important depopulation phenomena, the theme of use takes on more critical features and must be considered within a holistic and multi-scalar approach, considering the potential of digitalisation.

The village of Montalbano Elicona is not abandoned, but the risk is high, because many districts are roughly empty and – in some cases – the buildings are almost reduced as ruins. Leveraging the awareness of a remarkable architectural heritage (among which the imposing Swabian-Aragonese castle stands out) and an extraordinary natural context (with the suggestive Argimusco plateau), the Administration and citizens have put in place huge efforts to enhance the territory, culminating with the appointment as “Borgo dei Borghi d’Italia” in 2015 and with the ICOMOS ICHAM international conference in 2018. However, these efforts need to be relaunched, finding continuity, new synergies and wider application.

The paper will describe some enhancement strategies that can be considered indirect, as they do not physically act on the built heritage, but facilitate the contextual conditions. From a theoretical point of view, the concept of high quality Baukultur guides these strategies, in that it “embraces every human activity that changes the built environment. The whole built environment, including every designed and built asset that is embedded in and relates to the natural environment, is to be understood as a single entity. Baukultur encompasses existing buildings, including monuments and other elements of cultural heritage, as well as the design and construction of contemporary buildings, infrastructure, public spaces and landscapes”. From an applicative point of view, the design experiments consist of the application of the same methodology to three different cases, all of which are strategic in various ways for the enhancement of Montalbano Elicona: the completion of an unfinished building of considerable size designed in the 90s of the last century; the research on the improvement of urban accessibility in the oldest part of the inhabited centre; some solutions aimed at facilitating the visit of the Argimusco, while respecting the landscape integrity.



Vernacular architecture of the Souf region (Algeria): urban morphology, architectural features and constructive technique.

**Cheima Azil, Luisa Rovero, Boualem Djebri,
Fabio Fratini, Giulia Misseri, Ugo Tonietti**

The vernacular architecture of the Souf Oases (Algeria) is based on an unknown and very peculiar building technique, which exploited the local material, the Desert Rose stone. Such architecture manifests itself in a unique landscape characterized by a large amount of small domes in the desert environment. Indeed, in this context, the lack of wood has not permitted the usage of flat roofs in the entire region; consequently, the used construction technique and the architectural typology are closely linked to environmental resources. This architecture presents different heritage values and the identity of the region is strictly connected to the diffusion of the domes, so much so that the most important urban centre is called the city of a thousand domes; In the present contribution, the studies focus on the history of the region and the development of the historic centres and the presentation of their values as Cultural heritage included in the Tentative List of UNESCO. Furthermore, the research report on the urban and architectural morphology in order to define the classification of aggregates and buildings. In particular, the building techniques and structural elements have been investigated in situ in order to identify common rules of the constructive technique and the procedures used from the exploitation of the local materials to the construction processes.



Faced with widespread studies of singular architecture, author or with wide social recognition, research on topics such as the traditional house has been more minority. Works carried out by the authors in recent years have allowed to identify and characterize a typology of vernacular house that was until then encompassed in generic typologies with which it shares certain elements but in which houses of various kinds have room. It is a house associated with the growths and densifications of medieval urban fabrics during the modern era in the province of Seville and neighboring territories, reaching full use until the first decades of the twentieth century when it falls into disuse by technological changes in the agricultural field. This house occupies plots of little front and a lot of background, forming by built bodies - usually double bay - parallel to the facade that alternate with interior free spaces, through the typological sequence consisting of a facade body, a patio, an intermediate body and a backyard. The whole set is recorded by a system of independent corridors - hallway and intermediate corridor - that save the rooms of easements of passage to allow the access of animals and tools cleanly to the corral. After the initial work entitled "The noname house. A traditional popular house in the province of Seville" has been continued research works expanding the scope of study and updating sources and references from the same methodological procedure based on the recognition of this architecture through specialized publications and above all in the analysis of the contents of the Special Plans for the Protection of Historical Ensembles through a process of common parameterization of the information of the different plans. Specifically, this work focuses on the analysis of the Special Plan for the Protection of the Historical Complex of Utrera, a city located around a slight slope at the foot of the Sierra de Cádiz that delimits the Valley of the Guadalquivir, where the presence of this popular house with lobby, patio and patio is evident.



This paper analyses models for conservation and sustainability of rural architecture by discussing two examples of preservation of vernacular properties. Furthermore, the primary aim is an inquiry into the importance of assigning a purpose and managing the manner of use, which are crucial factors influencing the sustainability of rural architectural heritage. The vernacular fund in Serbia is primarily represented by ground-floor houses built with bundwerk and a filling of wattle and daub, having a simple functional organization. With regards to structure, construction materials and volumetric, rural architecture is fragile, the maintenance is complex and expensive and the properties are not functional as they do not provide the basic comfort of modern architecture. The significant financial toll that comes with maintaining such buildings, along with the lack of recognition of their importance by the owners and users lead to the abandonment and destruction of the existing fund. The case study of two buildings, Vljakovic's house and Rancic's house in Grocka, a suburb of Belgrade in Serbia, prompts a discourse on priorities in preserving the rural construction fund. The old town house of Grocka, with its richness of architectural expression and ethnographic values, represents a rare example of preserved folk architecture on the territory of Belgrade. Today, Grocka is one of the suburban municipalities of the capital, Belgrade, and its structure is somewhere between the city and the village. On the one hand, there is no danger of leaving the municipality completely, as is the case with more isolated areas and villages, but the folk architecture is lost at the expense of building new buildings, collective housing, which completely changes the urban matrix of the place. Insufficient awareness of the local community about the value of folk architecture as opposed to urban development and profit leads to the rapid destruction of the existing fund. Vljakovic's and Rancic's houses were built at the beginning of the nineteenth century and represent typical examples of vernacular architecture of central

Serbia. Both of the properties are cultural monuments and were chosen as a case study for the comparative analysis because they both have recognized monumental values, are under protection, and are owned by local communities but they are in completely different states. Rancic's house was restored in 2000 and has been used by the Grocka Cultural Center since 2008. With the revitalization of the house, the local community gained a new venue for cultural and educational matters, and the house was included in the social and cultural life of the community with a new purpose. Although at the moment when it was given the status of a cultural monument, Vljakovic's house was in a better state, it was never given a new purpose, thus the local government did not see the value of investing in the restoration of the building, which was deteriorating due to the passing of time and lack of care. Since it is located on a large plot that overlooks the river at the beginning of the bazaar, little by little unlawful use began, an illegal building was built in the immediate vicinity and the cultural monument itself is being used as waste storage.

By analyzing the similarities and differences in the two approaches to the protection of these buildings, the paper tries to support the model of preserving folk architecture in a semi-urban environment, which is centered around a change of purpose of the properties from residential to public, but also in raising awareness of the local community.



Réinvestir le patrimoine abandonné pour faire face à l'urgence du COVID 19 : Cas du village AZROU à 35 km de Marrakech.

Karima Mazirh, Mounsif Ibnoussina, Rachida Kasimi, Omar Witam, Mohamed Nocairi, Oksana Rybak-Turchanina

La pandémie actuelle que traverse le monde serait une opportunité pour réfléchir autrement notre patrimoine. Revenir à la normalité serait inacceptable, par contre une des décisions pragmatiques serait d'adopter de nouvelles façons de vivre l'espace en utilisant l'existant. C'est dans cette orientation que réinvestir dans le patrimoine en abandon semble répondre aux problèmes posés par la situation actuelle. Les villes deviennent denses, les transports publics bondés et les logements à petites superficies permettent moins à la population de respecter une distanciation sociale. Le milieu rural facilite cela, en l'occurrence, le cas emblématique du 'Douar Azrou'. Ce site abandonné, situé à 35 Km au sud de Marrakech, est riche par ses paysages naturels et son architecture authentique fondant dans le décor montagneux. Nous envisageons de donner vie aux ruines existantes en convertissant ce patrimoine abandonné où se combinent écologie, qualité de vie et développement durable en un espace de vie capitalisant les enseignements tirés par la crise que nous vivons. Ainsi, la proposition dessinera les règles futures de toute architecture intégrant la donnée sanitaire, les futurs modes de vie et le rapport avec l'extérieur en intégrant de nouveaux concepts de réorganisation spatiale, architecturale et urbaine afin de prendre conscience de la situation actuelle alarmante et tenter de réécrire un futur plausible.



Montecastelli Pisano and Cerbaiola, virtuous surviving examples of two small old villages .

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Abstract

Plenty of small ancient villages are present in the Mediterranean region, identifying the nations themselves as a tangible element of a unique local architectural heritage. Nevertheless human settlements are continuously evolving and changing according both to the natural events and to the various anthropic solicitations to which they are subjected. Except in the case of abandonment (with a risk of transformation into ruins), when there is a continuity of housing, a possible irremediable loss of a significant cultural heritage arises due to the lack recognition of its value, the old buildings being often considered obsolete and inappropriate to current performance and functional requirements. Nevertheless we should consider that, the re-use of buildings according to new functions is to be considered a mean through which to ensure their conservation.

This work analyses the interventions carried out in two close villages, Montecastelli Pisano and Cerbaiola, located in southern Tuscany, in an extended old mining area called "Colline Metallifere" (Metalliferous hills). Nowadays the area is characterized by the exploitation of the geothermal energy. Both villages have suffered a strong depopulation after the cessation of the mining activity, and particularly Cerbaiola, has found itself in a pronounced state of neglect in the past decades. Fortunately, both of them are still surviving albeit with slightly different strategies.

Montecastelli Pisano is located at 500 m height above the sea level at the top of a hill, and was a mining centre in the Medieval Period and later, in the XIX century, due to a copper vein discovery. After the Second World War, like most marginal areas, it suffered an important depopulation. Nowadays only 60 people reside in the village but thanks to a small group of willing foreigners who have found here their refuge, the village is rich of cultural activities: there is a school of music -Auditorium della Compagnia, which in the summer organizes classical music concerts, theatre and

folklore events, painting and sculpture exhibitions.

Cerbaiola was founded in 1750 as an open countryside village without defensive walls, with an agricultural function, 4 km far from Montecastelli. Until the 50s, 14-15 families lived here, for a total of about 100 inhabitants, while in the early 60s of the last century, with the end of sharecropping, this small village was completely abandoned and has slowly undergone a process of transformation in ruins. Subsequently the property has been put up for sale, part of the buildings have been restored entering in the rural accommodation circuit. The country village atmosphere is very particular and suggestive, fact that helped to valorise this environment with its endemic and well preserved characteristics as a strategic mean to start a sustainable redevelopment.

The methodologies adopted in the building requalification/conservation will be examined in the belief that only by searching for compatible solutions in terms of materials, structures and functionality, it is possible to become promoters of an effective conservation of the rural villages as an architectural heritage of the Mediterranean countries.



Among the many causes that lead to the abandonment of inhabited centers, old and new, the hydrogeological risk is often underestimated or in any case is not addressed in its multiple aspects, linked, if you can read and understand it, to the formation of the agglomerations which today threatens. Inevitably, in fact, the morphology of the places, as a consequence of the local geological sediment, conditions the “urbanistic” development of the inhabited centers, where the bend of the stream or the roughness of the slopes both defines the shape of the walls and determines the internal development settlement.

Hydrogeological risk has a double significance, manifesting itself both as a triggering cause of abandonment and as an effect that abandonment is exponentially fueled, in a self-fueled reaction.

The contribution aims to exemplify the thesis by analyzing some historical centers of the far western Liguria, proposing an intervention approach that takes into account not only safety and conservation, but also risk prevention and essential strategies of resettlement which necessarily pertain to the categories of creation.

“The art of building in space can be assimilated to a skill that, in order to be updated and not to perish, also needs to be tested. However different it may be inside, the whole of the pre-industrial built heritage derives from this faculty. [...] One may wonder if this competence of building, to which we owe a marvelous legacy whose vestiges, increasingly rare and precarious, disappear in the ocean of industrialized constructions, now find an opportunity to practice different from some particular case: finally, if it can still be saved. 1”

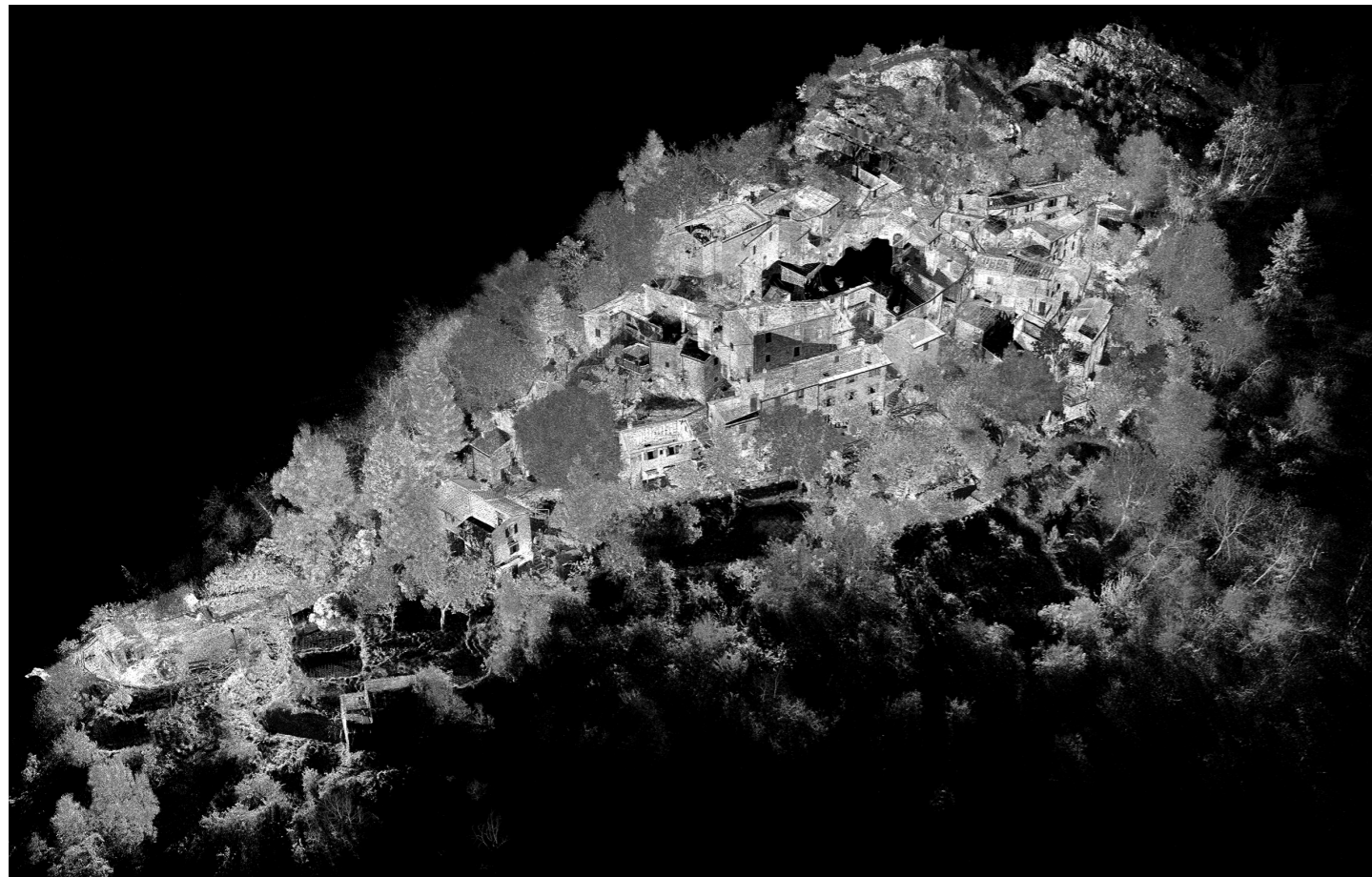
This appears to be the central theme: whether the conditions for resettlement still exist or whether it is necessary to re-invent them.

“Because construction will not gain its new legitimacy by neither copying or remaking the objects of the past but con-

tinuing to invent “2.

Only new forms of human settlement and new landscape entities, likely to offset the unstoppable current breakdown, can inscribe the historical heritage within a double strategy of memory and creation.

“Having said that, it is useless to establish whether Zenobia is to be classified among happy or unhappy cities. It is not in these two species that it makes sense to divide the cities but in two others: those that continue through the years and the mutations to give shape to desires and those in which desires either manage to erase the city or are erased “3.



Rocca Ricciarda is a mountain village located on the slopes of Pratomagno, in the municipality of Loro Ciuffenna (AR). In medieval times the site was known to be part of that system of fortifications necessary for the control of mountain passes: the fortress of the village, known since 1191, later became the property of the Guidi Counts; today only the archaeological remains remain, on a rocky spur at the entrance of the village, recently brought to light by excavations conducted by the University of Florence [Vannini 2009].

In 2017, following a convention stipulated between the Department of Architecture of the University of Florence and the Municipality of Loro Ciuffenna, which derives from a collaborative relationship that led to deepening some research on the municipal area [Bertocci et al. 2019], a project started a research aimed at creating an archive of morphological and three-dimensional data: that data documented the architecture of the historic village, which was completely rebuilt after a fire after the Second World War.

The documentation of the historic village was created by planning a campaign of instrumental surveys that reconstructed the entire three-dimensionality of the historic village: both range-based acquisitions with laser scanners and image-based acquisitions were conducted for the creation of accurate three-dimensional models of the architectures, through SfM procedures.

This paper reconstructs the various phases and methodologies used for the registration and quality certification of three-dimensional survey data; the graphic restitution process of the two-dimensional technical drawings, which describe the morphology of each building that forms the village, has been particularly deepened. Material information has been added to the technical drawings thanks to the elaboration of accurate orthophotopians of each facade of the buildings. The village has also been represented in its landscape value by creating environmental sections, on a general scale, useful for describing the morphology of the

territory and the attention paid to creating the mountain settlement.

The realization of a general three-dimensional point cloud of all the architecture of the village has also allowed to realize an accurate three-dimensional mesh model of the entire mountain village, integrating evident lack of instrumental data of the roofs, which can be used both to better understand the three-dimensional development of the village, built on the slope of the mountain, from a technical point of view, both to set the morphological basis for the development of virtual fruition systems.

In addition to the documentation of the mountain village, which is facing a phenomenon of gradual abandonment, the creation of three-dimensional databases can be the starting point for creating a virtual museum system for the archaeological excavations present on the site: they can recall thanks to their tourist value attractiveness to the strongest presence of visitors, considering the fact that the village is located at the end of a driveway, therefore reachable only if there is a real desire to visit it.

The documentation of the archaeological excavations can also be a further technical document which, if shared with the school of archeology, can serve as a useful tool to verify or integrate information relating to the structures remaining in evidence of the fortress that gives the site its name.



On contribue au débat sur la problématique des villages à risque d'abandon en présentant l'étude des villages arméniens, en particulier les villages de la région Vayots Dzor. Il s'agit d'un territoire rural, caractérisé par les montagnes du Caucase, riche en ressources naturelles et exploité pour l'agriculture et l'élevage de subsistance.

Le travail naît à partir de la mission de recherche promue par l'école d'Architecture et la faculté d'Archéologie de l'Université de Florence. La recherche intéresse les architectures qui traversent la Vayots Dzor, en associant au travail archéologique une rédaction de graphiques architecturaux.

Les villes arméniennes, comme reflet direct de l'histoire qui a vécu la population, se présentent à nous comme des lieux "coincés" dans un temps passé, auquel n'a jamais succédé un développement de croissance (qu'elle soit technologique, économique, ou infrastructurelle), mais plutôt un progressif phénomène d'abandon qui a poussé une partie de la population à migrer vers la capitale.

Aujourd'hui, les villages sont habités par une partie de la population et ils constellent le territoire le long des anciennes voies de commerce ou dans des points stratégiques, souvenirs d'un temps riche et florissant, à témoignage qu'un sens implicite et loin de l'identité d'appartenance n'est jamais abandonné du tout.

Dans une lecture à grande échelle on voit que les villages en Arménie, pour cette caractéristique, représentent un fort témoignage physique de la valeur culturelle d'un territoire vierge de toutes les interventions de transformation urbani-stique qui auraient pu trahir ou tout au moins cacher cette valeur identitaire.

C'est pourquoi il apparaît encore plus important de faire face aux phénomènes d'abandon avec une stratégie d'intervention pour valoriser le village en lui fournissant des lignes de développement, dans le respect de l'identité et de la culture du lieu même. Cela signifie concevoir une intervention seulement après avoir étudié les particularités locales,

propres soit du territoire, soit de l'architecture (typologies constructives, maçonnerie, systèmes traditionnels des constructions, matériaux usés).

Nous présentons donc l'étude du village de Yegheghis, en Vayots Dzor, et ses architectures, en soulignant les caractéristiques constructives, les matériaux en usage, les systèmes constructifs locaux, ainsi que les caractéristiques du territoire environnant.

Cette analyse montre comment l'acquisition de données passe nécessairement par la connaissance approfondie de l'architecture historique, qui est mise à profit pour proposer des interventions de récupération à travers les matériaux locaux et les technologies que la population peut reconnaître et utiliser.

La stratégie que nous proposons est fondée sur une subsidiarité et une interdépendance d'interventions capables d'offrir à la population les instruments de développement à partir des ressources locales et des potentialités du lieu.

La mise en service d'une ancienne carrière dans les montagnes, le travail de la pierre de construction, l'installation des fabrications pour traiter les matières premières, l'exploitation des énergies renouvelables comme l'eau et le biogaz, la requalification des connexions routières, la construction de maisons, d'écoles et de places : interventions, celles-ci, toutes liées les unes aux autres, qui récupèrent mémoire et tradition pour en faire un instrument de développement. Ces actions génèrent un accroissement du travail et un développement d'une autonomie locale.

On récupère les villages ruraux en respectant leur dimension et leur contexte, en allant dans le sens d'un développement durable.



The Municipality of Castel San Focognano is located in Tuscany in the province of Arezzo, occupies the eastern side of Pratomagno up to the Arno Valley, at the southern end of the Casentino. The first historical memory dates back to 1028, the castle stood “in mezzo a tre borri, sopra un dirupato contrafforte orientale di Pratomagno- in the middle of three ditches , above a precipitous eastern but-tress of Pratomagno” and was surrounded by a double circle of walls. The Giannellini family maintained its possession until 1322 when it was conquered, after six months of siege, by the bishop of Arezzo Guido Tarlati. After then, the castel passed to the Ubertini and, from 1404, to the republic of Florence. The Potestà resided in the castle until 1778, when the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo ordered the transfer of the administrative headquarters to Rassina. From the end of the Middle Ages, the defense requirements ceased, the village of Rassina had acquired an ever greater autonomy and position of the town, between the Arno and the stream, had favored its development. Castel Focognano is in a good state of conservation and has been the subject of study with publications: : C. Nassini, Castel Focognano Obiettivo sul Novecento Identità e trasformazioni di una comunità casentinese, Arezzo, Franco Angeli (2002); P. Prezzolini, Castelli del Casentino, Firenze, Forni (2007); Valentini G. 2016, Rilievo del borgo storico di Castel Focognano certificazione del rilievo laser scanner 3D sulla poligonale topografica e misurazione delle deformazioni sulle facciate, Firenze, relatore Giovanni Pancani.

In 2012 the borough was to an accurate laser scanner survey, with this methodology a protocol for returning the works was conducted in order to obtain a detailed repertoire on the facades and floors of the village. The development of this path on the representation of the village was centered on the certification of the point clouds of the laser scanner survey, in fact without the certainty of the congruity of the measure, any other reasoning risked to be haphazard. The

laser scanner survey was accompanied by an accurate 2D photogrammetric survey, recalibrated on the projections of the facades of the point clouds, thanks to which it was possible to make the photoplanes of most of the fronts of the village. The study made it possible to create a database on the state of conservation of the small Casentino village, particularly accurate thematic maps were made on which a study was carried out on the degradation of the facades but also on the state of conservation of some parts of the pavement, in particular of those areas where the original stone pavement is still present.

With this work, using the cloud of points and in particular going to verify the disparity of the punished of a façade with respect to an ideal plan suitably positioned, it is possible to go to view the plastic deformation of the analyzed facade, thus going to provide the experts of the consolidation with information useful to identify elements of static criticality on which to deepen any analysis and studies on the static vulnerability of buildings.

Ultimately this work allowed the establishment of a wealth of information and analysis on the state of conservation of this mountain village, which, however, is still in good condition, because of the depopulation that affects this type of settlement, it risks, before remaining uninhabited and then disappear forever.



In recent years the Italian territory, and in particular the internal areas, whose economy was once based on the agro-forestry-pastoral system, has increasingly depopulated, in favor of urban areas. This trend is shared with many other European and Mediterranean countries and the European authorities, through the most careful control of regional organizations, tries to fight it, with funds aimed at the economic revival of these areas, in particular through tourism. Tuscany, in accordance with national guidelines, has identified four areas to allocate 3.74 million euros to encourage their rebirth and avoid depopulation. Among these, there is Garfagnana, a territory endowed with great natural riches, such as the Apuan Alps, and the presence of waters and rivers, and anthropic-cultural assets, such as the numerous villages with a thousand-year history, marked by Lombard domination. However, Garfagnana is also among those areas most at risk of depopulation due to the progressive aging of the population and abandonment in favor of the valley. After the Second World War, in fact, with the radical change of the economic system, all those rural settlements, that previously survived self-sufficient on the slopes of the Apuan Alps, were gradually abandoned, both for the distance from the essential services and for the difficulty of moving. These characteristics meant that in the ranking of the 300 Tuscan municipalities with the greatest development difficulties, 21 Municipalities included in this area appear in the first 30 places. These abandonments led not only to the depopulation of an entire region and the consequent loss of services, but also to the impoverishment of the landscape heritage, due to the progressive invasion of the forest on agricultural areas, pastures and chestnut trees. How can we stop this decline? How can we avoid the loss of an immense territorial, landscape, cultural heritage?

The Architecture Department of the University of Florence, in collaboration with the Tuscan Regional Committee of the Federciclismo and the Union of Municipalities of

the Garfagnana, have worked on a project for the tourist redevelopment of the municipalities of Careggine and Fabbriche di Vergemoli, on whose territories numerous attractive emergencies persist: the Vagli Lake, formed artificially with the construction of a hydroelectric dam by the Edron Stream by SELT Valdarno (today ENEL spa), which submerged some villages, today visible only during sporadic maintenance work (the last in 1994, the next in 2021). There is the Grotta del Vento, in the municipality of Fabbriche di Vergemoli, which today has three internal tourist routes, but not a collective accommodation and information structure. Also the forest paths between the municipalities of Careggine and Fabbriche di Vergemoli, would constitute, if enhanced, a magnificent opportunity for sports tourism in the Garfagnana. The University of Florence has the purpose with its CONOSCICINBICI. *Disvelare e Mostrare*, of enhancing these attractions, identifying definite itineraries and installing panels and structures that host dedicated exhibitions, thus expanding the knowledge and survey of such a rich area.

With these means the hope is to be able to reverse the trend, to revive the Garfagnana and to reinvent it, transporting it from its agricultural past to its future based on knowledge and respect for its millenary culture.



Le 14 janvier 1968, un fort tremblement de terre a été enregistré dans le sud-ouest de la Sicile. Ce fut le début d'un essaim sismique caractérisé par des mouvements telluriques de forte intensité qui feront trembler la vallée du Belice pendant plusieurs jours, jusqu'au dernier choc violent du matin du 25 janvier. Un événement destructeur qui entraînera l'effondrement de presque tous les bâtiments des villages de Gibellina, Poggioreale, Salaparuta et Montevago et compromettra sérieusement la viabilité des centres de Camporeale, Contessa Entellina, Menfi, Partanna, Roccamena, Salemi, Santa Margherita, Santa Ninfa, Sambuca et Vita.

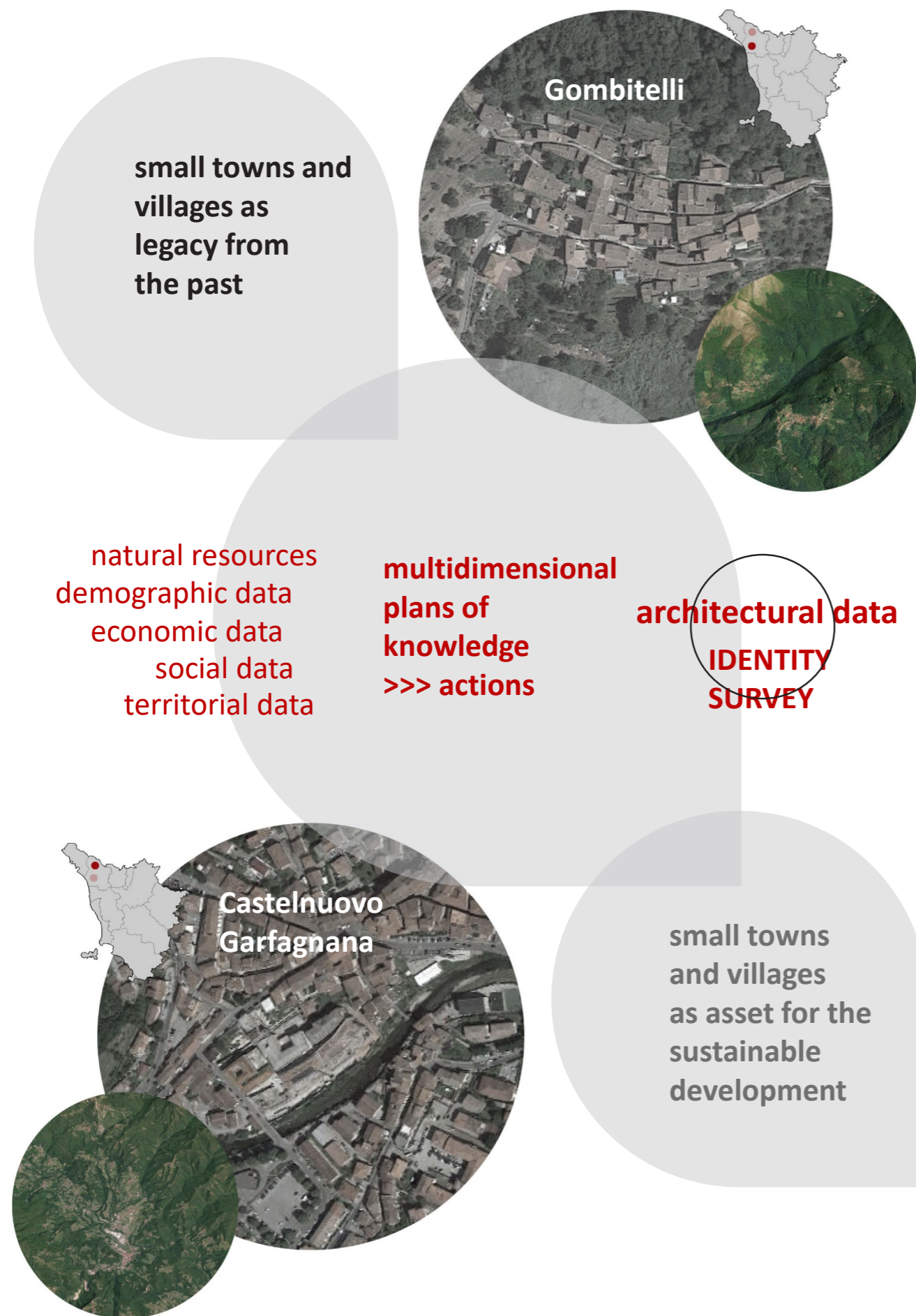
Les quatorze communes adopteront des stratégies différentes de reconstruction. Les quatre plus touchées - dont Gibellina - seront rétablies sur de nouveaux sites, très éloignés des anciens centres ; les dix autres récupéreront les ruines du tremblement de terre de diverses manières en les intégrant - parfois seulement en partie - au nouveaux tissus urbains. Dans ce contexte, le cas de Santa Margherita est emblématique, car la nouvelle ville a été édifée en continuité avec la vieille, aujourd'hui toujours reconnaissable. En effet, contrairement à ce qui s'est produit dans les autres municipalités intéressées par des transferts partiels et reconstruites sur place en démolissant une partie importante de la structure d'origine, le vieux centre a été presque complètement abandonné et la majeure partie de la reconstruction a eu lieu dans des lieux voisins. Les démolitions n'ont donc pas affecté le vieux centre et des sections entières, sont restées inchangées après le tremblement de terre et ont été conservées dans leur état de ruine.

La nouvelle Piazza Matteotti, dominée d'un côté par l'ancienne Chiesa Madre et le Palazzo Filangeri-Cutò - une fois habitée par le célèbre écrivain Tomasi di Lampedusa - et de l'autre par la Palazzata sépare la nouvelle et la vieille ville ; une zone intermédiaire qui a vu s'établir d'importants travaux de restauration sur les bâtiments les plus impor-

tants, tout en laissant en arrière-plan un habitat 'mineur' très délabré. Tandis que vers l'est, l'Istituto per lo sviluppo dell'edilizia sociale - ISES a bâti une ville nouvelle, caractérisée par un design moderniste curviligne adapté à la topographie du terrain, à l'ouest, sur la pente de la colline, les anciens quartiers de San Vito et San Calogero fondés sur un système sur deux grands axes perpendiculaires l'un à l'autre, bien que dans un état de grande précarité, persistent 6400 habitants, détruits par le tremblement de terre de 1968, qui après plus d'un demi-siècle, grâce à une résilience surprenante. Une condition favorisée par l'établissement d'une zone de protection qui soumet toute activité de reconstruction à la définition d'un plan de relance qui, toutefois, n'a jamais vu le jour. Une particularité qui a permis d'inclure Santa Margherita dans le projet «Parco della Memoria», l'une des actions du plan stratégique «La vallée du Belice : un patrimoine pour l'humanité» qui a pour objet l'inscription de la région dans la liste des sites du Patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO.

Aujourd'hui, une grande partie de la population ressent le besoin de reprendre possession des maisons abandonnées depuis des décennies, encore dépositaires de l'histoire et de culture matérielle et immatérielle de la communauté. Ces lieux représentent un élément identitaire fort et un lien important avec leur passé qui risque de disparaître alors qu'il pourrait au contraire être un élément revitalisant pour une région en voie de dépeuplement.

Basé sur des recherches et des enquêtes minutieuses menées sur le site, ce travail vise à analyser l'état actuel de la ville abandonnée - dans le contexte des politiques menées pour le Belice - afin de soutenir des choix de récupération durables, inclusives et compatibles avec les racines culturelles de la population concernée.



Strategies of valorization and revitalization of small towns and villages are nowadays the topic of many researches, studies and projects conceived to both enhance the understanding of the rich inheritance we received from our past and the possibility to transform such unique legacy into a sustainable social and economic development factor. To achieve this goal it is necessary to make decisions focused on the realization of realistic interventions supported by accurate multidimensional plans of knowledge. For this purpose, analyzes should therefore be carried out capable of recording the wide range of parameters that can characterize an area as internal: from demographic, economic and social ones to urban ones, useful for defining essential service areas, to those describing the natural environmental resources of a territory and those typically used to represent the material data of an architectural context. In this framework emerges the need to adapt the methods and tools of the architectural survey traditionally intended to articulate it both in quantitative terms, interesting the various involved scales, and in qualitative terms, depending on the various quality dimensions of the analyzed contexts. The case-study is represented by two hill towns located in north-western Tuscany, Gombitelli and Castelnuovo Garfagnana. Squeezed in the hills between the coast and the first offshoots of the Apuan Alps, the ancient medieval village of Gombitelli is characterized by the typical landscape deriving from the indestructible intertwining of natural and man-made spontaneous architecture born on the rocky outcrops and shining in the sun for the plasters containing waste from the past iron manufacturing. Gombitelli exemplifies a condition which, although presenting different strengths for a future revitalization, did not constitute a sufficient defense against depopulation. This very particular environment constitutes the study sample of the survey carried out in preparation for the enhancement project of the nascent territorial project of Ecomuseo delle Seimiglia. Castelnuovo di Garfagnana

and its territory, placed in the center of the homonymous valley enclosed by the Apuan Alps, which have maintained their isolation over the centuries in the Great Chestnut and Beech Forest. The total municipality has about 6,000 inhabitants and is located near Lucca, Pisa, Florence and the Versilia coast but has remained closed in on itself, living its own history and building a strong identity that it still preserves today. The town was founded in the early Middle Ages and then became an important commercial transit station, but despite being very well known and popular for its monumental and naturalistic attractions, it did not develop hotel activities suitable for the incoming, that the Municipality tries to develop avoiding mass tourism. Based on these premises, some experiences of identity survey were carried out on the case study, the crucial phase of which is constituted by the evolved representation interpreted as the convergence between survey data and representation models aimed to create “identity” maps (the urban survey of Gombitelli has been carried out in the framework of the general project by Andrea Innocenzo VolpeDiDA University of Florence; the urban survey of Castelnuovo Garfagnana has been carried out in the framework of the general project by Antonella Trombadore- DiDA University of Florence). Through a project hopefully able to define new territorial and innovative programs according to a green-circular economy, scenarios can be developed of multidimensional approach to the townscape’s knowledge of small towns and villages, conducted by author under the title “the identity survey to support the sustainable design”.



The village of Strumi near Poppi, searching the remains of the ancient Abbey of San Fedele in Strumi.

Giovanni Pancani, Giacomo Talozzi

The village of Strumi is located near Poppi, in Tuscany, on the northern border of the province of Arezzo, in Casentino; it was founded by the Counts Guidi, who were also decisive for the growth of the medieval village of Poppi, where they built the mighty castle-palace on the top of the hill in a highly strategic position for the control of the valley. The Guidi, who had been around Poppi since the tenth century built their first castle on a hill right in Strumi, above the small village where the ancient Abbey of San Fedele in Strumi stood, a few kilometers west from city of Poppi. The abbey of Strumi, to which we have the first news from a document of 992, initially adopted the Cluniac rule, and then passed to the Vallombrosan rule; it was an important religious center until in the twelfth century the Guidi, who were its protectors, decided to move it within the built area of Poppi. The turning point occurred following the displacement of the Guidi castle on the Poppi hill; consequently it was decided to move the monastery within the walls of the village, and construction began on the new abbey of San Fedele in Poppi. The election of the abbot of Strumi, Giovanni Ungari, to the Antipapa role, with the name of Callisto III, was also decisive for the loss of prestige of the ancient monastery; the title was later abdicated, under pressure from Federico Barbarossa, who had elected him, because of the defeat of Legnano in 1177, and there was a “restorative” appointment by the papacy of Giovanni Ungari as Bishop of Benevento. In 1262, with the completion of the city walls of Poppi, the monks moved permanently to the city. With the exodus towards the new abbey of San Fedele, Strumi suffered a gradual abandonment for four centuries, until the abbot of Bibbiena took care of the restoration. The structure of the church is changed, half transformed into a chapel and half into a farmhouse. Today, four hundred years later, Strumi looks like a small rural village. In 2009-2010, a large amount of data on the morphology of the site was obtained with a laser scanner survey, especially as re-

gards the exteriors and to a lesser extent on the interiors, especially in the church and in the former apsidal area. As regards the historical data and the relevant methodologies used, them can be found to the following publications:

Barghiacchi R., 2009, I castelli dei conti Guidi in Casentino. Storia di un contesto archeologico, in *La lunga storia di una stirpe comitale. I conti Guidi tra Romagna e Toscana*;

Rauty N., 2003, I conti Guidi in Toscana. Le origini e i primi due secoli (927-1164) In *Documenti per la storia dei conti Guidi in Toscana. Le origini e i primi secoli 887-1164*, Firenze, Leo S. Olschki Editore;

Pancani, G., Tocchi M., 2012, Osservazioni sulla campagna di rilievo a Strumi, in Bertocci S. Parrinello S. (a cura di): *Architettura eremitica, Camaldoli*, 21-23 settembre 2012, Edifir, Vol. 1.

As regards the implementation of the data relating to the new survey project, we can say that, if taken individually, to date, the survey mentioned above has already given lots of information relating to the morphology of the site, however, it has been chosen to integrate it with techniques of structure from motion, realizing both terrestrial and aerial photogrammetric surveys. In this new survey campaign, information has been implemented relatively both as regards quality and quantity compared to the previous laser scanner survey, with information capable of producing detailed thematic maps, above all relating to the conformation of the walls, to their state degradation and also their stratigraphy. The research, therefore, proposes on the one hand the enhancement and deepening of the previous survey, on the other, to obtain a new database relating to the more qualitative aspects of the village, to go to verify and identify more precisely what emerges from the historical documents, both to propose any enhancement campaigns of the village itself.



The safeguard of built heritage in archeological sites, an interdisciplinary approach based on light-weight UAV photogrammetry and terrestrial laser scanning survey.

**Carlo Costantino, Angelo Massafra, Davide Prati,
Simone Garagnani, Giovanni Mochi**

The use of digital technological tools for the architectonic and the archeological survey is increasingly widespread, and, in recent years, it is gaining importance due to the many exploitable applications, from 3D modeling to the cultural heritage safeguarding. This paper aims to illustrate the potential of the complementary use of terrestrial phase-shift laser scanning with UAV air photogrammetry to set up a workflow in order to produce vulnerability and safety analysis of remains belonging to the archeological sites starting from a 3D geometrical model. The proposed approach has been applied to the medieval tower located on the top of “Monte Lucio” (309 m. above mean sea level), one of the four peaks situated on the southern municipal border of “Quattro Castella”, in the province of “Reggio Emilia” (Italy). This building is part of a small medieval archeological site dating from the end of the 13th century. The 2011 excavations in the area surrounding the tower brought to light the remains of various medieval constructions, including a small religious building, known as Saint Leonard church.

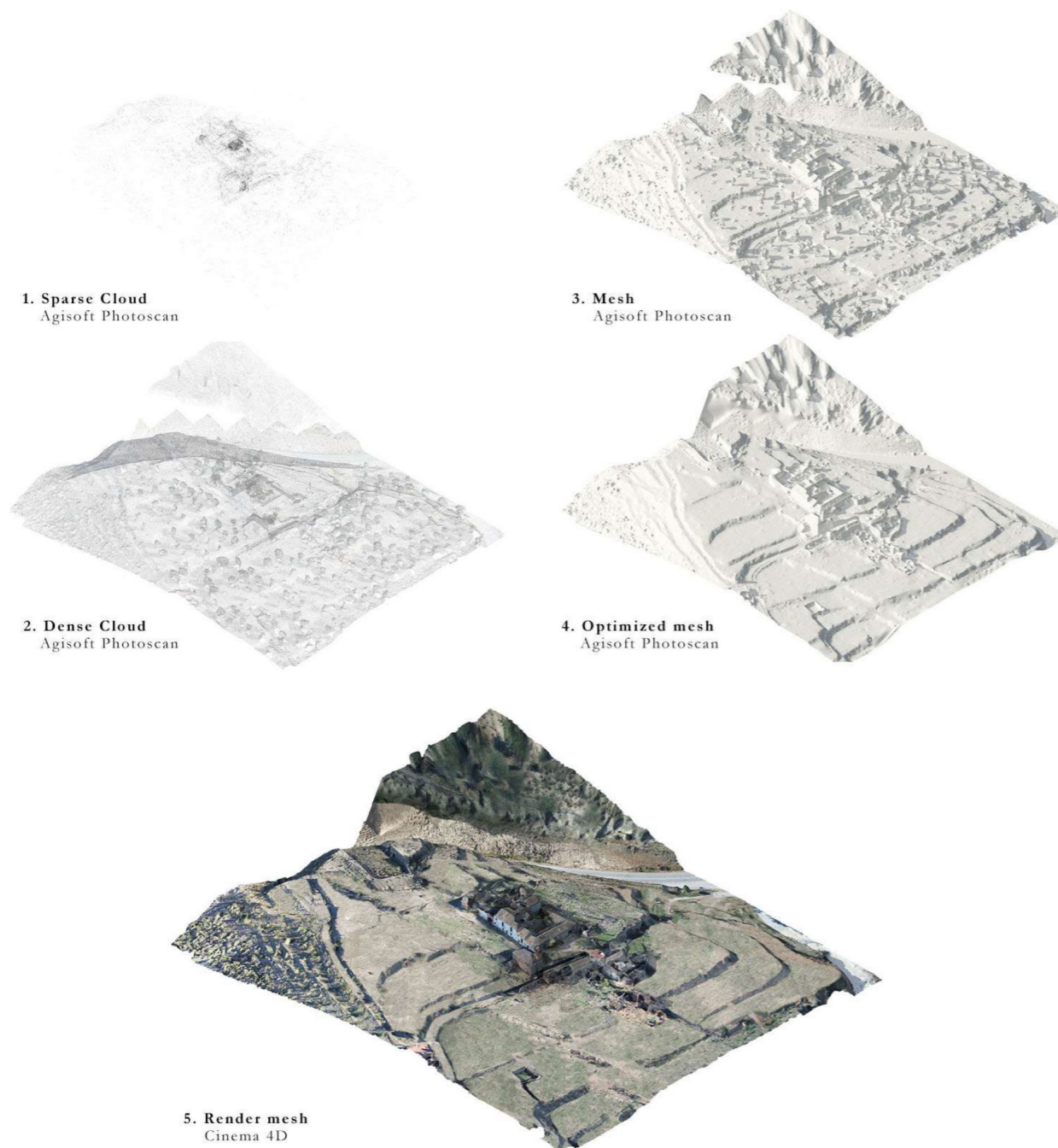
In order to perform an in-depth vulnerability analysis of this ancient tower, an interdisciplinary collaboration between different professional figures as archeologists and chemists was established to get all-around information. First of all, an exhaustive stratigraphic analysis was carried out through laboratory tests on the mortar that made it possible to date the different construction phases of the tower. This allowed fine-setting the material characterization parameters then embedded into structural models, usually the most complex operation in masonry archeological buildings. Alongside the analysis, a geometrical survey identified the tower dimensions. A very accurate dimensional data of the base-ment was obtained with a terrestrial laser scanner; More detailed information on the tower top, inaccessible to laser equipment, was acquired using UAV photogrammetry, a particularly effective technology when the surveyed build-

ing is in difficult-to-access zones, in order to preserve the safety of operators. Complementary data coming from the two surveys were joined to obtain a comprehensive 3D model to be used for structural analysis. This complementary survey allowed a deep understanding of the masonry stratigraphy, highlighting with high accuracy: wall thicknesses, openings, putlog holes, masonry irregularities, out of plane walls, etc. All this kind of information has been relevant for the realization of the structural modeling matrixes.

After the survey, the point cloud registration, and the generation of the surface mesh, the inner and outer elevations were drawn, and the walls have been classified by the different bricks typologies and characteristics. This quality mapping was then transformed in a 10x10 cm pixel matrix to identify each slice uniquely by using different colors. The matrix has been imported in MATLAB, assigning coordinates and mechanical characteristics to each pixel, according to material typology. Finally, the model has been imported in Abaqus Unified Fea to perform Pushover analysis and to calculate the horizontal forces distribution causing the tower collapse in order to evaluate possible prevention measures to be taken.

The restoration design aims to revitalize the archeological site using reversible elements that resolve the structural issues minimizing the effects on the ruins. A steel truss-tower was built within the masonry walls and connected through tie bars hidden inside the putlog holes to absorb the horizontal loads.

In conclusion, this paper introduces a well-defined working pipeline oriented to the digital simulation of structural behaviors that influence remains belonging to the Cultural Heritage domain. Through the adoption of different combined digital survey technologies and multidisciplinary data sharing, the proposed workflow proved to be efficient in the archaeological case study presented.



Rural depopulation is becoming a problem day by day. There are a lot of reasons, which are leading to massive exodus from the countryside to the city, but all of them are strictly connected to the change that we're carrying on from the economic and social points of view. Depopulation is first of all a social issue, which is manifested by the abandonment of architectures, only one silent witnesses to the history of these places. Firstly, this study wants to develop a research, based on statistical data about Spanish and Andalusian situation, about the depopulation process of small villages; secondly wish focus on mapping all of these entity dwells getting abandoned or yet abandoned in Granada's territory. Among these, an analysis is performed about Tablate, developing a survey of all the village and of the most important building, a tower, as a witness of the cultural heritage, too often forgotten, in these places. The main aim of this study is the heritage valorization of Tablate, whose history, and so whose architectural importance, it's completely unknown or fades into the background compared to others villages in the same area. To reach this goal, others secondary goals are set up, such as:

- a study on Spanish and Andalusian depopulation, to compare it with the actual situation in Tablate;
- a study about the reality of Tablate developed with an architectural aerial survey of all of the village;
- a study about architectural structures, remained in Tablate and considered the most emblematic ones, developing an architectural survey and, in the case of the Nazari tower, a decay analysis of the current state and a restauration proposal.

This work follows this methodology:

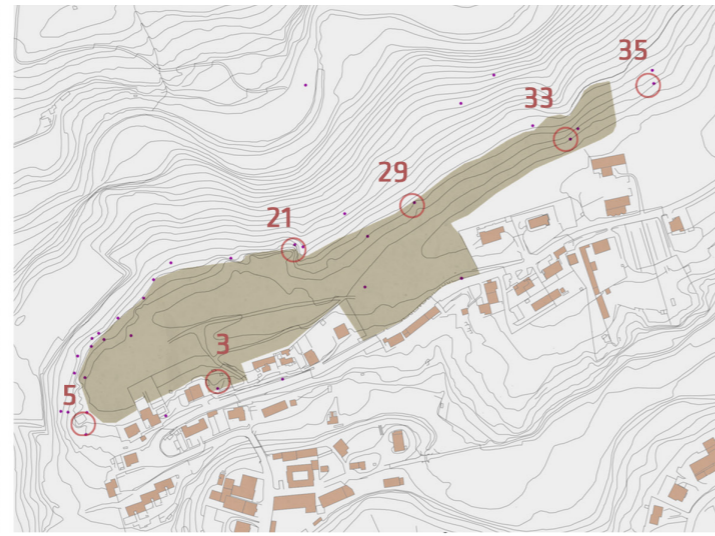
- research about statistical data, field research with the visit of some of the villages analyzed and with the collection of some interviews and photos, archival research based on books, newspapers and historical cartography;
- analysis of the data provided, cataloguing and mapping of

the villages in Granada yet abandoned or with less than 50 habitants;

- aerial and terrestrial survey of Tablate;
- decay analysis and subsequent restauration proposal of the mediaeval tower in Tablate.

As mentioned before, depopulation issue in Spain is growing more and more, for this reason it's necessary uploading the studies focus on this theme with different perspectives: on one side from a social point of view with a demographic analysis, being in touch with the population where it's possible, and with the aim to protect the intangible heritage made by skills and knowings, that if it's not preserved, it will be loose and it will become a ruin as many buildings; on the other side, from an architectural point of view, with the survey, the conservation and the restauration of the tangible heritage, as a key to understand this realities and promote a reactivation of small villages.

Concluding, this study wants to encourage the requalification of abandoned villages, believing that the care and the reconstruction for the cultural heritage valorisation in a durable and sustainable form requires the restoration of historical buildings and, in the social field, an active population, aware of the heritage it has.



La recherche que nous présentons ici est structurée à partir d'une collaboration scientifique commencée en 2018 entre l'Université de Florence et le diocèse de Pitigliano en Italie. Le projet visait à valoriser certains atouts architecturaux présents sur le territoire du diocèse à travers des études scientifiques spécifiques afin de renforcer la valeur d'un système territorial considéré comme secondaire par rapport aux grands centres urbains environnants.

Dans ce contexte, la stratégie de valorisation s'est concentrée sur le concept de 'musée diffuse'. Le choix est dû à la valeur intrinsèque qu'implique ce type d'offre. En substance, c'est un modèle qui, en plus d'offrir une plate-forme structurée pour accéder à tous les actifs matériels de la région (urgences architecturales, petits musées, beautés paysagères), il permet à la communauté locale de devenir une partie intégrante du projet lui-même, comme représentatif de ses traditions et de ses racines.

L'implication des acteurs locaux (artisans, restaurateurs, hôteliers, artistes) garantit un retour d'information efficace sur l'ensemble du tissu social impliqué directement ou indirectement. En effet, en mettant en œuvre une vivification du tourisme culturel, les villages concernés bénéficient d'un renforcement de l'économie locale qui a un effet en cascade sur l'ensemble du système économique local.

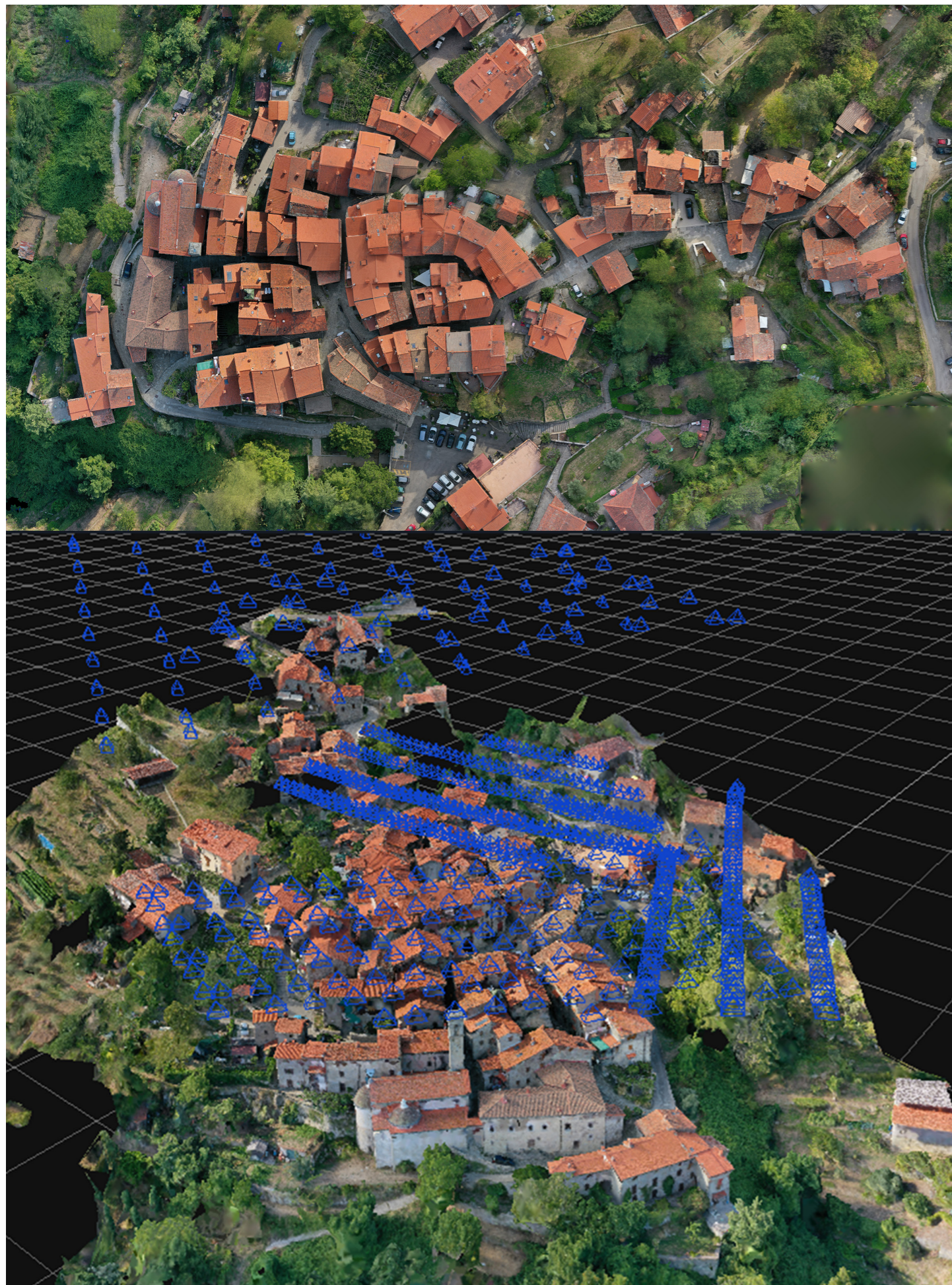
Par conséquent, ce renforcement répond en opposition à la tendance du village au dépeuplement. Le village en fait peut commencer plutôt à devenir une destination recherchée pour ceux qui veulent échapper au chaos des grandes villes, mais aussi toujours plus pour les jeunes locaux, qui ont donc des possibilités d'investir des ressources sur son propre territoire, sans être obligé de trouver du travail ailleurs. La recherche s'est donc structurée à partir de l'analyse détaillée des urgences architecturales présentes dans la zone, approfondissant à ce jour certains enjeux majeurs tels que l'église de Santa Maria à Sovana, dans laquelle l'analyse des levés géothermiques a permis d'avancer l'hypothèse

de la présence, dans les traces de fondation, d'un nifeo; les ruines de l'église de San Francesco à Pitigliano, œuvre attribuée au célèbre architecte Antonio da San Gallo le Jeune; Poggio Strozzi, réserve de chasse des Orsini mais dont l'analyse a permis de mettre en évidence la présence de certaines structures imputables à la période étrusque, ouvrant de nouvelles perspectives de recherche.

L'ensemble du processus cognitif est devenu une partie intégrante du processus de revivification du village lui-même. Depuis 2007, Sovana et Pitigliano ont accueilli des classes entières de la faculté d'architecture de Florence, qui a amené leurs programmes éducatifs hors des murs de la faculté. Cela a permis aux jeunes étudiants du cours de Dessin et de Projet d'appliquer leurs connaissances théoriques dans le domaine et d'acquérir des compétences dérivées de la pratique.

En même temps, les travaux de recherche menés par l'équipe de professeurs et de chercheurs impliqués ont débouchés sur des journées d'étude consacrées au thème du dialogue culturel dans la région méditerranéenne. Pitigliano est en effet connue comme la petite Jérusalem italienne dans laquelle vit encore aujourd'hui une communauté juive qui a survécu aux répressions raciales de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, grâce à la solidarité locale.

L'ensemble du projet ainsi structuré a donc vu les bases posées pas seulement pour la revitalisation d'un flux touristique attiré par une offre immersive dans la réalité locale, mais aussi pour le processus de prise de conscience des lieux eux-mêmes. L'intervention de l'université a en effet offert une "reconnaissance externe" de la valeur de la culture locale, permettant aux autochtones de consolider leur affection pour le territoire et de reconnaître dans leurs lieux d'origine le lieu idéal pour investir sur de projets futurs.



Quota, a struggle of a mountain village to assert its survival.

Giovanni Pancani

The study of the village of Quota, was born from my personal knowledge of the village, and finds its space in the wider work on minor architecture of the Casentino. The village rises on the eastern side of the Pratomagno massif, around which the initial stretch of the Arno river develops, from which the initial stretch of the Arno river develops, which from its source on Mount Falterona crosses the Casentino valley and laps Arezzo, continuing on to the upper Valdarno in the direction of Florence. With the first studies, which were the subject of the writer's graduation thesis, the central nucleus of Quota was examined. In 2016, following a consolidated interest in the historical centres of the Casentino, a more in-depth work was started on the village of Quota with the 3D laser scanner survey of the village. At the same time, some projects of micro-interventions for the requalification of the village were also carried out and one of these was even realized thanks to the collaboration between the Municipality of Poppi and the Department of Architecture of Florence DiDA.

News about the origins of Quota can be found in:

Davidsohn R. (1965), *Storia di Firenze*, Firenze.

Cherubini G. (1992), *Fra Tevere, Arno e Appennino. Valli, comunità, signori*, Firenze.

Bicchierai M. (1994), *Il Castello di Raggiolo e i Conti Guidi*, Città di Castello.

Fatucchi A. (1995), *Alle radici della storia della Valle del Teggina in Casentino*, in *Il patrimonio architettonico minore diffuso del Casentino. Raggiolo e la Valle del Teggina, Atti del Convegno Raggiolo 1° Luglio 1995 a cura di P. Schiatti*, Città di Castello, pp. 13-25.

Pandolfi P. (2019), *Quota, Castello dei conti Guidi in Casentino: La storia, le storie della gente, le immagini*, *Quaderni della Rilliana*, n. 18, Edizioni Pegaso, Firenze.

During the survey campaign, there were catalogated some examples of a kind of buildings in danger of being lost, and with this kind of buildings it will be lost also that secular heritage of the local artisans, made by materials, colors

and techniques, visual memory of a time intimately linked with our culture, link between past and future. Only with the economic boom of the '60 age, in Quota the rhythm of the construction process had an exaggerated acceleration, from which come the responsibility of a set of restorations "timeless and placeless". However, in recent years this kind of intervention has been replaced by other methods of restoration, in an attempt to refer to local tradition. Unfortunately, they have sometimes had a strident effect on the pre-existing reality, for the lack of historical memory and cultural ways which could stitch the wound that had occurred in the past, even if, thanks to the interventions carried out from the eighties of the last century onwards, the village has taken on a decidedly pleasant appearance. The use of traditional-derived materials like stone and wood has been integrated with the use of new materials like cement, iron, terracotta, and the use of new techniques like grouting. Just in the recent years the refinement of the sensitivity for the minor architectural heritage has provided better tools to guide the restoration in the seeking and the recovery of the traditional processes. In the end, it must be shown that these recovery operations have helped to keep the country alive. Like many other villages in the valley, Quota was dying as a result of the lack of work and the massive emigration that followed the end of the war.

From the seventies of the twentieth century, the return of the "ancient" inhabitants as holidaymakers began the process of the reconstruction of the village, which proved decisive in restoring a new function and a new vitality to Quota. Unfortunately, the generation that had re-inhabited the village is running out, so Quota, like many other small outlying villages, is once again facing a challenge for its survival.



La thèse soutenue dans cet article est que la discipline de l'urbanisme, du moins en Europe, est de plus en plus confrontée au défi d'affiner les outils et procédures de gestion des transformations des villes existantes, plutôt que de proposer de nouvelles urbanisations, compte tenu d'un besoin presque universellement reconnu d'éviter une nouvelle «consommation des sols» et d'innover dans le domaine de la résilience et de la durabilité.

Dans ce contexte, il est évident que l'urbanisme doit aborder avant tout le difficile problème de traiter la dimension «patrimoniale», qui comprend désormais un vaste éventail d'éléments et de systèmes. Les attitudes largement conservatrices de l'urbanisme semblent indéfendables et même risquées, quelles que soient les transformations nécessaires à la greffe de nouveaux usages ou de nouvelles significations dans des bâtiments existants ou des structures urbaines, dont la valeur de témoignage est également reconnue. Il y a certainement des artefacts de construction, et plus rarement des tissus urbains, qui méritent une conservation simple et simplifiée, car ils sont irremplaçables et de nature à être considérés comme des œuvres d'art, donc un témoignage précieux des temps, des cultures, des techniques, des savoirs et des significations, et que pour cette raison il est nécessaire de sortir de la dynamique de simple conservation sous peine de perdre la possibilité même de continuer à étudier son rôle historique et ses caractéristiques constitutives.

Une réclamation généralement «conservatrice» dans un Pays comme l'Italie qui a une étendue impressionnante d'«éléments patrimoniaux» du type ici esquissé semble d'abord impossible (pour les ressources qui seraient nécessaires, en raison de la difficulté d'être garanties dans le temps), puis déconseillée car n'est pas possible de garantir la continuité et / ou une réactivation des fonctions et des significations qui rendent ces artefacts encore «utiles», toujours perçus comme précieux et donc socialement contrôlés. Le changement des usages et des perceptions (par exemple, des

centres historiques) doit nous faire réfléchir à l'inéluctabilité de la transformation. La tradition des études que l'on pourrait rassembler sous la définition de «analyse urbaine» nous dit que la résistance à l'abandon est rendue possible par des adaptations continues qui permettent une forte résilience des systèmes urbains. La continuité d'utilisation est certainement souhaitable pour un abandon total ou partiel à la suite de phénomènes de spécialisation. Croyant à l'hypothèse correcte que gouverner la transformation est la seule alternative à la subir sans pouvoir guider sa direction, la question qui anime cette intervention se focalise sur quels sont les outils que les disciplines du projet (ici, architecture, urbanisme) ont développés spécifiquement pour opérer dans des contextes de valeur, là où il y a des traces ou des risques d'abandon (et comment ces outils peuvent dialoguer avec des outils d'autres disciplines).



In the last decades the topic of abandonment of small towns and inner areas has had a particular attention. This is a widespread problem throughout the country which involves also some neighborhoods of the big cities. Abandonment of the internal areas could be found in many elements, such as reduction of local services to the benefit of territorial ones, the lack of job and economic opportunities, logistic difficulties due to bad infrastructure network. Economic issues are most marked by globalization in the world of work, specially by relocation of production towards other countries with a low labour cost. Consequently, the new generations have to go away from their country. Inner areas have a common element, territorial capital that is not used, i.e. natural landscapes which are abandoned, built heritage (with or without historical and artistic value).

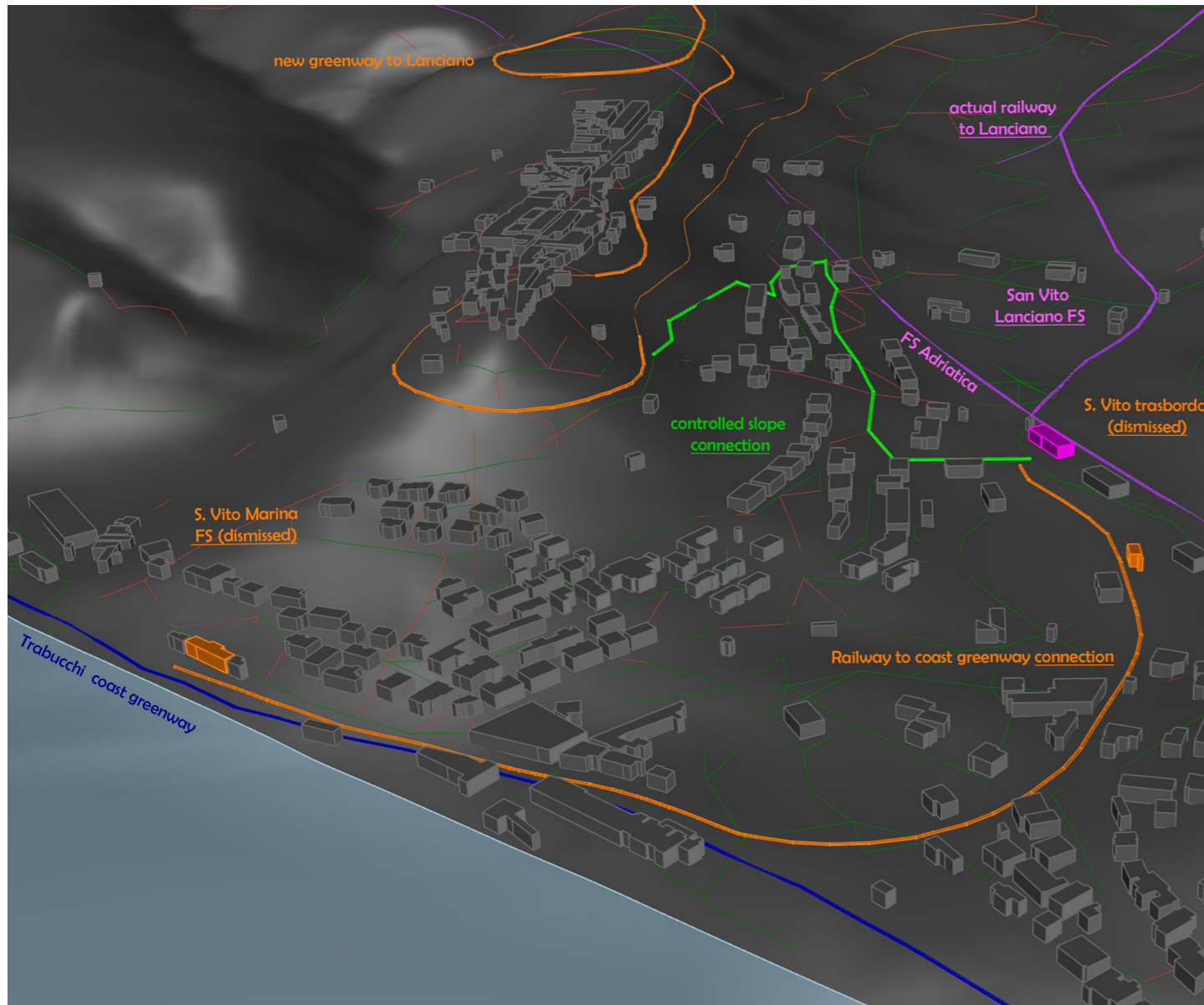
Moreover, another important element is the historical memory and the typical traditions that mark each territory. These areas can be considered as cultural tanks which save the local identity heritage, have history and reading corners backwards. In this way it can be underlined the various levels of connections between the built parts. People wonder if there are means through which this problem can be solved and these areas can be saved from abandonment also with the revaluation actions. In 2014, to counter this phenomenon it was developed the National Strategy for the Internal Areas(SNAI). This strategy is helped by the analysis of social and infrastructure conditions of places, through economic, architectural disciplines, and disciplines of industrial development with the following objective: the recovery, the strengthening and the promotion of the internal areas (Barca, 2016).

But is there a truly way through which we can develop our territory and, at the same time, protect the internal areas of our country?

We need to have an integrated vision of cultural heritage of every specific area, considering agriculture, restoration, eco-

nomy, sociology, architecture and anthropology to realize a multidisciplinary strategy with common objectives (Card of Amsterdam, 1975; ICOMOS Rural Heritage,2019).

If we consider the scarce road network of these areas, it will be necessary to project new type of integrated sustainable mobility for the valorisation and the use of the historical, archeological and naturalistic areas. The cultural heritage network, properly investigated and protected, could become element for a sustainable development of internal areas, based on cooperation between neighbouring territories and inhabitants' participation as holders of identity of places (Della Torre, 2006), not only in the management, but also in the planning of interventions, through the actions of local associations and small enterprises capable to create an economy for identified assets.



Slow mobility as a connection driver for fragile territories between coastline and inner areas.

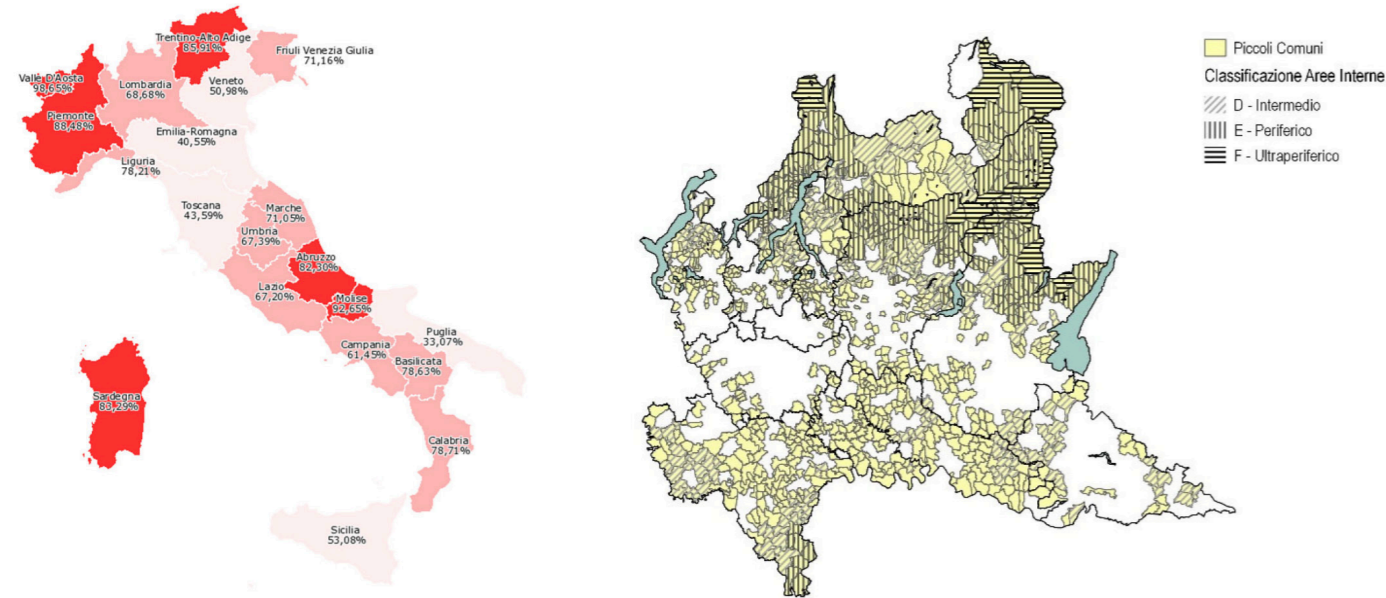
**Domenico D’Uva, Chiara Ravagnan,
Chiara Amato, Giulia Bevilacqua**

The right to a sustainable and inclusive mobility represents today a key issue of the debate on fragile territories, in a perspective of territorial rebalancing, environmental regeneration and socio-economic resilience, starting from a growing awareness of the complex links between depopulation, abandonment and divestment of the infrastructural heritage as well as the effects of the car-centric mobility model. In particular, the connections of the inner areas between the smaller centres involved in depopulation and the main nodes of the territories on the coast are possible today only with private vehicles. Furthermore, sectoral policies relating to large infrastructures have often increased the gap between “fast territories” and “slow territories”, without providing effective solutions to increase the quality of life of the inhabitants of the most fragile territories.

This research activity is aimed at deepening this issue, facing, as a study area, territories with particular morphological and structural conditions, pointing out how the instances of territorial rebalancing, environmental regeneration and socio-economic resilience of fragile territories can find a possible solution in the planning of an intermodal and sustainable mobility system. In particular, in these conditions, slow mobility is characterized by high potential and, at the same time, criticalities, such as the potential system that links the Costa dei Trabucchi in Abruzzo to the inner areas of the Basso Sagro. The rugged feature and, at the same time the great landscape and cultural value of this territory have fostered the use of innovative tools for the analysis of connection networks. Cycling is an archetype of a “resilience path”, which arises from the phenomena of abandonment of the railway networks, reversing the vicious circle of abandonment. The slow routes become essential drivers of accessibility and sustainability if designed starting from the evaluation of slopes and travel times between the hill towns and the coast, both for daily transport and for tourist travel, which make the flows change rapidly and significantly with

seasonality. San Vito Chietino and Lanciano nodes and the ridge that connects them have been studied integrating, in an interdisciplinary way, qualitative and quantitative-parametric methodologies. The integration of the approaches is indispensable for the evaluation of the complex system of relationships that cross the disused railway lines, with the related stations. This network can represent a possible development driver if it is able to effectively connect, through the reuse of the tracks of disused railways, the intermodal nodes of the new stations to the smaller centers, to the Via dei Trabucchi, to the networks that have connected the territory in the past, such as that of the Tratturi, whose main route runs along Lanciano and connected it to Crecchio, linked to the Cammino di San Giacomo. The slope that characterizes this territory is certainly an important aspect to be evaluated for the feasibility of the routes in this area, for which a three-dimensional NURBS model has been realized starting from geographical data. A combination of GIS and parametric design tools is applied to geographic data for in-depth network analysis.

The expected results of the research and experimentation are related to the definition of guidelines for a multi-scalar and intermodal mobility system, which involves different types of mobility in relation to the context, trying to enhance the latent resources in terms of territory and landscape and at the same time, addressing accessibility issues, to foster a reactivation in terms of new opportunities and liveability of these territories.



In the COVID-19 emergency, small villages have become the focus of a debate regarding a renovated living model, distant from the density of metropolitan areas across Europe. In fact, during the health emergency, the urban model highlighted its critical issues concerning the housing density, the lack of green spaces, the overcrowding of public transport together with the difficulty in using private vehicles for a sustainable transportation. Those who had to face the long lockdown period, but also the following months, experienced a very difficult moment from a psychological point of view, often closed in homes of small size and very limited outdoor spaces, with difficulties in supplying primary goods but also in contacting the health facilities, without a neighborhood network in case of need. These reflections brought to light again the debate around a possible return to the small villages and marginal areas, pointing out the beneficial aspects that it can offer: the possibility to live in places with a great sense of community, usable open and green spaces and lower density.

But is a return really possible if the structural conditions of these places do not change? The long and still unresolved pandemic has perhaps changed its perception and attracted interest, but the conditions that led to its depopulation have not changed: digital divide, distance from primary services (education, health, mobility) and economic stillness are some of the key points still waiting for a coordinated and systematic answer in terms of policies. The great number of experiences already realized (analyzed in the research) showed us that the strategies for the built heritage conservation must be framed in a wider context, in order to be effective, successful, durable and sustainable in the long term.

The paper, within the general framework outlined above, wants to focus on Lombardy context and in the specific on the province of Lecco, by highlighting the condition of depopulation of small villages, mainly concentrated in the

marginal areas with phenomena very similar to other Italian regions. Starting from the investigation of depopulation data over time, useful for a first screening of the critical areas, the research will focus on some selected exemplary case studies, by analyzing in a comparative way the characters and condition of the historical buildings and the current planning strategies, to understand the plans of action for these places that go beyond tourism.

The final aim is to identify and verify a sort of “reactivation” potential, which could be an effective tool for the administrations that want to counter the depopulation phenomena. In fact, not all places, due to endogenous resources and structural conditions (built heritage conservation, service network, ongoing policies), have the same possibility of being regenerated. The identification of the reactivation potential can be useful for targeting the interventions and to direct resources and funding in the proper way.



Les nombreux villages abandonnés des Alpes et des Apennins italiens sont souvent des villages ruraux, qui étaient basés sur l'utilisation des ressources, des bois aux terres cultivées, plus près des habitations. La Ligurie présente de nombreux exemples de ces villes fantômes, pour lesquelles de nombreuses hypothèses ont été avancées, comme dans le projet de Giancarlo De Carlo pour le "village câblé" de Colletta di Castelbianco, proposant, il y a de nombreuses années, l'utilisation de nouvelles technologies pour soulager l'isolation physique. Dans chaque cas particulier, il est important de comprendre quelle est la raison et l'effet de l'abandon et quelle relation peut être reconstruite entre les nouveaux habitants et le contexte, pour encourager la récupération des villages et le système qui les entoure. Les villages inhabités ne sont en fait qu'un élément d'un contexte paysager plus large, dans lequel la survie des communautés était basée sur un système intégré d'utilisation de l'eau, des terres arables, des pentes boisées et des pâturages au sommet, selon stratégies et modèles d'organisation de la vie qui ont aujourd'hui perdu leur sens, jusqu'à déterminer leur abandon. Ce qui a été perdu, c'est la perception de la valeur du paysage: quelles raisons peuvent attirer de nouveaux habitants dans des zones éloignées des zones côtières denses? Il faut repenser le rôle des vallées internes, redécouvrir plusieurs avantages possibles d'une relation avec un paysage de montagne, raide, difficile, mais riche en ressources différentes, liées à la nature, au manque de pollution, à l'articulation des terrasses en continuité évidente avec les habitations, en plus de la valeur historique-architecturale et sociale des villages.

Une stratégie efficace doit être capable d'interpréter les ressources existantes, plaçant la récupération de l'ensemble du système paysager comme objectif de requalification. L'approche paysagère intègre l'analyse des artefacts architecturaux à l'analyse à plus grande échelle, pour comprendre les transformations du paysage, à partir de la lecture

du système qui garantissait la subsistance du village (grâce à la connaissance de la vocation du terrain, selon le type du sol, de l'exposition de la pente, des caractéristiques microclimatiques), puis analyser les phases d'abandon et de dégradation, d'expansion d'espèces envahissantes, d'instabilités hydrogéologiques, dues en grande partie au manque d'action d'entretien par les communautés. L'étude, multidimensionnelle et interdisciplinaire, permet une interprétation et une évaluation des enjeux et des valeurs critiques présents, à l'égard desquelles des interventions peuvent être planifiées pour une mise en réseau des ressources, une amélioration globale et une redécouverte de nos racines identitaires. Le thème le plus significatif concerne la gestion active du patrimoine paysager, qui devient l'élément clé sur lequel travailler. L'implication d'éventuels acteurs locaux et la reconstruction de projets partagés (restauration des bâtiments et reprise des activités agricoles, produits typiques, usages et traditions du passé, rétablissement d'une relation émotionnelle avec les lieux) sont le seul moyen de garantir des effets durables, capables de faire grandir des projets complets, accueillants et d'enrichissement social.



Rural landscapes as heritage have been defined as the continuous intertwines among tangible and intangible elements and as the manifestation of communities' actions in time. Such intercourses have a reflection on rural landscapes on different levels: on the one hand, the transmission of traditional knowledge and related practices encourages the conservation of rural heritage; on the other, these relationship and inheritance enforce the sense of inclusion and might serve as a driven for local development, raising also awareness on the role of a community in connection with its context.

All these aspects are represented in the Island of Pantelleria. Even though the agricultural heritage system is exposed to vulnerability factors related to abandonment, the island is the result of a still ongoing relationship between a society and its environment, who has tenaciously shaped in time a resilient agricultural system, able to cope with severe existing conditions of climate, soil and morphology.

For these reasons, the Traditional agricultural practice of cultivating the 'vite ad alberello' (head-trained bush vines) of the community of Pantelleria has been recognized on the international level as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2014. On the national level, the dry-stone landscape of the island of Pantelleria (Paesaggio della Pietra a secco dell'isola di Pantelleria) has been listed in the Italian National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes in 2018. The role of the community is recognized in the sustainable and dynamic conservation of this complex heritage, assuming also how crucial is its inclusion in management policies.

Several recent studies have underlined the importance to involve stakeholders in drafting management plans and conservation actions in rural landscapes. In the light of this awareness of benefits from stakeholders' involvement, the paper proposes an integrated and people-based methodology, geared towards the definition of drivers for local deve-

lopment and heritage-based strategies for Pantelleria rural landscape. The proposed methodology suggests the integration between a Hard System Analysis, aimed at collecting objective data on Pantelleria rural landscape, with a Soft System Analysis, which allows to place stakeholder engagement at the centre of the decisional process.

In the specific, after the definition of a stakeholders map, thanks to the Institutional analysis technique, the soft system analysis is performed through two different tools, enabling to consider the point of views of different stakeholders in envisaging effective conservation strategies: an on-line questionnaire, presented to Pantelleria inhabitants through the social network 'Facebook', and an interview to preferential actors, structured on the basis of the CATWOE approach and carried out during a field trip on the island.

The main advantage from this methodology lies in the fact that it proposes quick and straightforward tools, allowing to include different stakeholders' perspectives in the process of definition of local development and heritage-based strategies for rural landscape. Furthermore, this methodology can be integrated with some participatory tools, thus enabling to engage different stakeholders not only in the definition of drivers for the design of strategies, but in the process of design itself: although this integration requires a greater effort, it also allows strategies applied on rural landscape to gain effectiveness and support.



This contribution deals with the issue of defining strategies for the cultural, social and economic valorization of the Val Fontanabuona (inland of Chiavari, Liguria Region), which can be taken as an emblematic case of a territory in transition, with a high risk of abandonment but full of potential development. The phenomenon of the concentration of economic activities in large cities has led to a progressive abandonment of the smaller population centers and the surrounding agricultural territory, once integrated. According to ISTAT data, in the face of an increase in the Italian population from the post-war period to over 12 million inhabitants, the population living in the mountains has decreased by almost one million. Today almost half of the population (49%) lives in the plains - where production activities are concentrated - the remaining part in the hills (39%) and a small portion (12%) in the mountains. In Liguria the concentration of the population in the inhabited centers of the coast is accentuated by the particular conformation of the territory, characterized by a strong steepness and without flat spaces to devote to intensive crops, more profitable and able to support the economies of the households. The removal of the younger population from the small towns and villages of the Ligurian hinterland has led to several critical issues in recent decades. The first of a social-cultural nature, determined by the loss of local cultural traditions and the progressive disintegration of communities.

The second of an economic nature, is determined by the abandonment of traditional agro-forestry production activities that have shaped the landscapes; depopulation determines the impossibility not only of continuing local production activities but also the impossibility of carrying out modernization processes, with the consequent disappearance of activities which until yesterday were an important part of the local agricultural economy and which today can represent the basis for a new development. The third of a physical-environmental nature, is determined by the aban-

donment of the area's control and the consequent reduced maintenance both by the residents (elderly) who remain and by the local public administrations, committed every day to solving budget problems. This determines an accentuation of the phenomena of hydro-geological instability, a spread of the spontaneous forest and a consequent loss of the characteristic landscape values. The Fontanabuona valley, our case study, is characterized by a linear urbanization of the valley floor, where the residence and small and medium production activities are concentrated, and by scattered hilly settlements, now sparsely populated, once privileged places of residence of the population who lived in specialized agricultural production (oil, wine, chestnuts, hazelnuts etc.), quantitatively modest but of high quality, now largely abandoned. Taking as reference the studies conducted on the territorial area in question and the teaching activities carried out during two academic years, the paper deals with the theme of the definition and evaluation of (alternative) scenarios of economic development, defined starting from the preliminary demographic analyzes, economic, social and cultural. Through the preparation of a SWOT analysis, in which the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are summarized, possible intervention scenarios are defined, subsequently assessed by applying the Multicriteria Analysis technique developed on the basis of criteria derived from the SWOT analysis.

The aim is to select, among the various scenarios, the one that best meets the pre-established objectives of sustainable development of the rural territory which represents not only a container of cultural values and traditions but also an opportunity for economic growth for the entire of Fontanabuona valley.

The Albenga agricultural plain, together with the hilly territory of the valleys that converge into it, today is one of the most dynamic economic areas in Liguria. The long-standing tradition that has seen this peculiar regional area characterized by a strong agricultural component (competitive at national level and not only) has profoundly modified, starting from the post-war period, the settlement structures of the entire urban region, 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. So, the urbanization and the agri-industrialization processes of recent decades has radically changed the original morphology of territorial systems. Recognize the traces of long-term urban form, first of all at a large scale (and then at the medium territorial scale), can help land planning actors in order to make settlements more sustainable and resilient. The aim of the paper is, in a first step, to analyze the long-term urban plan for the territory of Albenga area. Settlements are analyzed together with the basic territorial structures that have generated them during the historic long period. The study starts from the diachronic reading of cycles of territorial development that have gradually formed the present settlement. The matrix elements that determine the shape of the settlements are, in the first instance, the paths and the plots (including land uses), detectable by comparing different historical maps. Subsequently the different built forms are classified into “morpho-territorial typologies”. The representation of the settlement into diffe-

rent temporal stages is the result of processing carried out through the use of GIS and simulation models based on cellular automata and multi-agent systems. In a second step the contribution, starting from the the infra-regional scale, the contribution attempts a reconstruction of settlement dynamics during the period 1981-2020 which 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 an analysis of the local economic cycles which led to a transition from a condition of balanced polycentrism to a dissipative dispersion. The relationships that link economic dynamics (socio-economic production models), which in turn generate specific patterns of land uses and spatial configurations of the settlement constitutes the central nucleus of an infra-regional metabolic model centered on the assets and the risks associated with them.



Palmaria Island, the largest of the small islands of the Ligurian Sea (1.89 km²) is an interesting case study, for having crossed the season of intense building speculation that has affected the coast of Liguria since the post-war period. This “distraction” is due in part to military easements and in part to the territorial protection exercised by the population of the Gulf of La Spezia which has averted the construction of hotel settlements with a strong environmental-landscape impact and the massive spread of second homes. It's not a casualty that the island, due to its naturalistic and landscape heritage, has become part of the UNESCO heritage.

Our research it's about reconstruction of the original characteristics of the historic settlement, result of a succession of very different territorialisation phases. Without linger on the medieval age, when a inhabited nucleus – of which only traces remain – was located on the island, we can recognize:

- a long period of intense cultivation of the terraces, well highlighted in the cartography of the late 18th century, with the corollary of a very dispersed settlement of small rural buildings;
- the period of the spread of military artifacts as a consequence of the defense role of the Gulf assigned to the island during the nineteenth century and beyond;
- the phase of exploitation of the Portoro marble, linked to the construction of modest-sized quarries;
- the most recent affirmation of a “light” and essentially day-to-day tourist use.

As for the settlement, there were different and sometimes opposite trends, regarding the abandonment of most of the agricultural artifacts and the different fate of the two remarkable and rare examples of stately mansions: villa San Giovanni, (sixteenth-century origin), and villa Smith (nineteenth-century foundation). The first in good conservation conditions; the second in total ruin. The same happened to military artifacts.

This work aims to offer a periodization of the aforementioned territorialisation phases – on the basis of field surveys and analysis of the archival sources available (written and iconographic) – and, at the same time, show a geographical-historical research methodology applicable to the study of settlements.

The study is also offered as food for thought considering the important urban projects now underway.

L'abandon progressif des héritiers des habitations des quartiers d'origine coloniale devient une constante en Algérie. En effet, Sétif comme une ville d'intérieur a connu dans la période coloniale l'édification du quartier du bon marché; cité Tlidjene (ex cité Lévy) constituée de petits pavillons bordés d'espaces verts. Actuellement, les héritiers du même pavillons, se trouvent très nombreux et ils refusent d'assumer les frais d'entretien, ils préfèrent le vendre au premier investisseur, afin de rentabiliser au maximum le terrain, les nouveaux propriétaires transforment radicalement la vocation initiale du quartier. Cela entraîne des problèmes d'architecture et de territoire dont leur ampleur varie entre bon marché arabe, français. L'approche analytique de l'information collectée ainsi qu'une série des entretiens semi-structurés ont révélé la corrélation entre le tracé urbain, l'attraction des investisseurs de la promotion immobilière qui ont bien profité de l'absence d'une réglementation d'urbanisme fiable pour transformer l'harmonie urbaine de ce quartier afin qu'il réponde à leurs objectifs économiques, d'un côté, d'un autre côté ils ont mis fin au conflit des héritiers qui tentent de trouver des formules anti gentrification et de maître fin à des années d'abondants de l'héritage de l'époque coloniale qui était vraiment en situation de dégradation et par conséquent de débloquent la situation foncière dans le quartier et de redynamiser le développement urbain.



With the beginning of the 20th century many traditional settlements in Albania, as all around the world, faced major challenges in many aspects of people's life. Knowing that the built environment is the direct result of the intervention of man in the natural landscape, these inhabited areas successfully adapted and transformed throughout the centuries up to the early 1900. Many of these rural and urban areas found themselves unprepared to adjust to these new conditions.

As a consequence to new needs for shelter, work and services, a rapid process of separation with traditional ways of life was triggered. Along came adaptation, transformation and abandonment as a result to various human-based or nature-based factors. However, it is undisputable that many of these rural and urban vernacular settlements have invaluable vernacular assets that bear the traces of past life and comprise the spirit of these cultural landscape areas.

Numerous traditional settlements in the Albanian territory are without doubt example to extraordinary architectural and urban achievements. They testify to the human life within these areas from ancient times to nowadays. Depending on the geographical position and their character, they are abandoned, transformed or in some cases even successful adjusted to contemporaneity. The de-population process leads to neglect, gradual deterioration and finally the destruction of the traditional environment built with the experiences gained over the centuries.

Researchers working in the cultural heritage institutions in Albania carry out studies focused mostly in the technical architectural and urban aspects of these settlements. A distinguished process of research, documentation, and protection of these areas has been realized through the years. These areas have been considered as natural laboratory to observe and understand how people in these regions have lived, their character, traditions, economic and architectural achievements among other things.

With the increase of scientific and economic interest to exploit the cultural assets of the traditional settlements, new challenges have been presented to researchers of the field. The situation is mainly directed by the debate of protecting the integrity and authenticity of the traditional vernacular settlements while aiming their rehabilitation, reverse abandonment and how to manage their sustainable use.

The existing situation in Albania faces restoration and rehabilitation interventions of some traditional vernacular settlements and the results of these renovations are still to be proven successful in terms of reversing the abandonment phenomenon happening.

This article aims to discuss reasons of de-population that differ in the countryside and in the urban areas; pros and cons of re-evaluation alternatives to for rural and urban settlements and to develop proposals that go beyond the technical preservation of architectural heritage in the Albanian built environment.



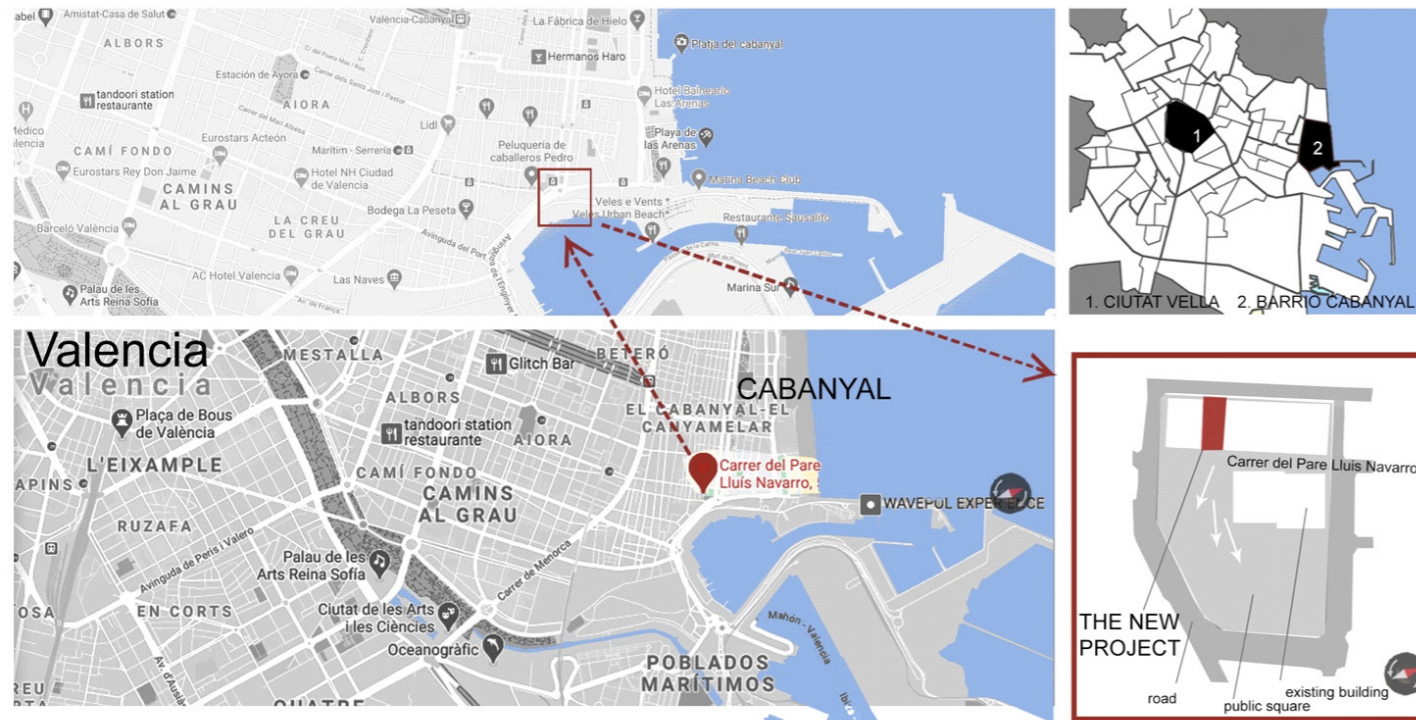
Dhoksat village is part of Lunxhëri region and it is located 10 km from the historic center of Gjirokastra, which is part of the UNESCO world heritage. Less than 700 inhabitants live in the village; these are registered, but almost 100 inhabitants live in it during the winter season. After the 90s, mainly the young people emigrated to work, as the area does not provide economic income. This led to the village abandonment by the younger generations and only the elderly become the protectors of their houses. This rural area had a high number of young people before. Residents live on low incomes that are earned mainly from livestock and agriculture. Since the inhabitants of Lunxhëri have an ancient origin, the culture and the cultural heritage are among the few traces that we still have from antiquity to the present day. One of the most important features of the village are the old houses. Some of these buildings have been ruined by natural causes, by various invasions or even by improper conservation, threatening thus with the damage of the identity of these buildings, and this is the main reason why they require a professional restoration as soon as possible.

Despite the changes over the years, this village has managed so far to preserve its origin for generations. Dhoksat is considered a village “praised by God”, valued for its beauties, the land fertility, fruit growing, vineyards, forests and pastures as well as for its springs. In addition to being one of the most beautiful villages in the region, Dhoksat village bears also cultural heritage values, including cultural monuments of the first and second category. We can still touch nowadays the historic dwellings built at the end of the 18th and 19th century with a local model of the area with two to three floors, built with the black stone of the Lunxhëri area and with a traditional stone slate roof. Another feature of the village are the Gates. Like that of the “Gogo” Family, of 1869, at the entrance of which are distinctly engraved the date of construction, the artisan and our national sym-

bol, the eagle. The centuries-old tradition of building bridges and springs is another symbol of the village, where St. Mary’s Spring, located in the forest below the village should be mentioned. This monument represents the holy spring place where people come and it is still used for religious itineraries on certain dates of the year. Ethnographic values occupy a no less important place, of which the rare folk costume “lunxhe” stands out. Dhoksat village is a unique cultural itinerary in the values it has.

For this reason, the Albanian government made Dhoksat in 2018 part of the national project “Akademia 100 Fshatrat” [“The Academy 100 Villages”], a program, which aims at an integrated development of rural areas through the improvement of public infrastructure, the tourist potential improvement by the reuse of previously lived areas and the social and local development.

In order to develop further this village full of values, a project is needed for the development of the area, one of the main points of which should be the restoration of the houses according to the authentic local style, preserving the use of materials or even preserving the historical fabric. Preserving also the architectural feature of the doors, with arches and in many cases a small roof with stone slates over them, as they are a key part in the entrance of each traditional house. This should be made possible through the collaboration with local master artisans in order for them to transmit what they know from the other generation. The restoration of the houses will bring a developed local tourism, as these houses will be turned into guesthouses offering accommodation services and other activities from the tradition of the area. In this way, Dhoksat, almost abandoned, can be turned into a wealth for the country, by returning the life full of vividness in the village as well as higher incomes for the inhabitants.



Many European cities are often home to degraded and/or abandoned areas or entire quarters that are, despite their state, characterized by a high level of cultural interest as historical memory of the city itself. It is therefore of great interest to regenerate these areas to restore their original value. The case study analysed in this research regards El Cabanyal in Valencia, Spain. This neighbourhood is situated between the historical city and the Malvarrosa Beach and was established and developed starting with the maritime activities carried out in the city. Over time, however, the area has slowly lost its original function, displaying increasingly evident degradation. In fact, the last twenty years have shown that the state of conservation of numerous dwellings has become increasingly precarious. The value of El Cabanyal does not lie in the architectural prestige of its buildings, but rather in the historical testimony of their past. The small buildings present in the quarter are characterized by extremely simple architecture, with a large variety of colours and in some cases, the original azulejos — typical Spanish architectural ornamentation — are also present.

Possible ‘urban restoration’ of the quarter could be organized into two large projects: the first related to the conservation and restoration of the buildings that are still in good condition and the second related to the design of the abandoned plots. The second intervention would regard the design of the decommissioned plots following the partial or total collapse and subsequent demolition of some of the original housing. The present article relates to this second area of intervention. Indeed, the research proposes a ‘filter’ type of housing that would be used to rebuild an abandoned plot (22 m x 9.10 m) on Carrer del Pare Lluís Navarro. The architectural project for these abandoned places is not designed to completely fill the space, which should rather remain ‘passable’.

Precisely due to the extreme length of the plot, which is clo-

sed in by other buildings on the two long sides, the challenge is to design a multifunctional building with heightened architectural quality. The concept consists in initially proposing a single compact volume that is progressively carved out within. In fact, the building as designed is composed of modular units aggregated around a large central green patio that allows in light and air. The graphical material produced consists of preliminary concept sketches, studio models, 3D models, a location plan, plans in 1:50 scale, and axonometric views of the entire complex. With regard to the state of the art, many case studies of reference were analysed, many of which dealt with the theme of ‘building transparency’. The following two represent the most important: the project for the ‘New Contemporary Museum’ in New York (SANAA Architects, 2007) and the office building in Amsterdam (Stevan Holl, 2004). The building addressed in the present work is characterized by the co-existence of different functions, both public and private. In fact, some of the modules are destined for use as common areas such as a library or café. The perimeter terraces of the roof are in turn used as common spaces and miradores.

The objective of this architectural project is twofold: regenerate an abandoned area and create a public space that can house services for residents in the neighbourhood and beyond. As anticipated, the building acts as a ‘filter’ and is designed to allow people to pass through. Passage through the building was conceived as an ‘expository path’, where a permanent exhibit related to the historical photos of El Cabanyal can be presented. The façade is characterized by the presence of microperforated sheet metal that turns the building into a recognizable ‘presence’ in the evening. The building is ‘transformed’ into a large lantern that lights up and attracts interest towards a quarter that has for too long been abandoned.



Castiglioncello and Castelnuovo are border realities between Tuscany, Marche and Emilia-Romagna, presented as paradigms of the peculiar villages of the central Apennines, genetically belonging to the ramified system of medieval castles, and closely connected to an agricultural economy or to the strategic control of communication routes. During the 20th century they have been affected by a progressive process of depopulation and abandonment.

The forma urbis of the two villages is characterized by the founding elements of civil and religious power, a primitive fortress and a small church. These are surrounded by the residential fabric, that has been shaped by the orography and by the family needs, staging a condition of reciprocity between town and agrarian landscape that is typical of these places.

This contribution is the result of a research led by Maria Grazia Eccheli at the Department of Architecture in Florence and aims to present the role of the architectural design as a knowledge tool, able to highlight structural features of a settlement through a new small scale architectural 'interlace' of conservation, integration, addition, volumetric juxtapositions, alternations of solids and voids.

Being able of reading such urban fragments it is possible to derive measures and rules of modern building and to achieve an architectural design suspended between old and new, not rhetorical or mimetic, nor fascinatingly contemplative, but responding with forms to contemporary life needs and resulting from a timeless, site-specific vocabulary.



*Recompose the minor places, the value of the dictionary.
Logic of architecture.*

Enrico Bascherini

Both XX and XXI centuries follow a common path of dis-identity, a path straying from the contents that the historic city has bequeathed us. Starting from the reading of the urban phenomena emerging from the territorial anthropization, i.e. the formation of minor towns in the area between the Apuan Alps and the Appennino Tosco Emiliano, the study highlights the current critical depopulation and dis-identity situation of several small towns. Rich in history and stories, despite their great potential and marked architectural, typological and anthropological characters these towns, are often in a severe state of neglect and sometimes their conditions have almost reached beyond the point of no return. Starting from a critical identity reading, we have built an architectural vocabulary of great expressive and constructive value that revealed local typological material building traditions to be handed down. Although an overused term, identity is still a valuable source of critical reflections for those who are about to discover, read and design in the space built in architecture and urban context. Identity is a term that more than others enables us to understand the urban space: its built-up spaces, its open spaces, the buildings' shape and their relationship with the open space, the materials and how these are mutually intertwined. Almost always associated to other terms, such as memory, character, genetic code, the word identity allows us to justify our work in the built-up space in favor of an operational continuity or, vice versa, discontinuity, to develop a linear path or interrupt it. Whether we operate in the architecture or urban plan field, which to some extent can be considered the same thing, identity can be regarded as belonging, recognizability. Despite the temporal mutations, this recognizability gives a sense of identity that persists in time and space. Nearly all historic centres and spaces possess unique and irreplaceable contractions, shapes, spatialities, which, if adequately investigated, can reveal meanings of their being spatial. The minor urban space, mainly represented by the squares,

i.e. with its conformation between empty and built-up areas, possesses a high degree of complexity resulting from the interweaving of historical, social and economic stratifications that have generated its own peculiarities. Intervening in a minor urban space, courtyard, open space, "contrada" (district) or square, means to fit into a historical path, which necessarily involves stratifications reconstruction as well as issues and opportunities understanding. All small towns studied share a common "spontaneous" logic in relation to their urban formation but, unfortunately, they suffer also from a continuous decrease in population, a loss of social relations due to residents' ageing, i.e. a technological insulation greedy of urban relations. Rich in history and stories, the small towns considered, despite their great potential and strong architectural, typological and anthropological characters (tabernacles, altarpieces, churches, oratories, crossroads, squares, wash-houses), often are in a severe state of neglect and sometimes their conditions have almost reached beyond the point of no return. Starting from an identity critical reading "Then with the lexicon (the basic elements of the language), the syntax (the way to combine these elements into type and ways to aggregate types" an architectural vocabulary of great expressive and constructive value has been reconstructed, which has highlighted the great value of local traditions with the aim of "protecting the identity principle against homologation processes"(Sicca). "In critical-iconological analysis what matters most are not the consistency islands or unitary structures of signs and projects, but total dispersion moments, not the identity but the difference with its tangles, overlaps, tears ... thus the work flows, diaconizes [...] becomes the subject of rivalry or refusal or assimilation." (De Carlo)This research has enabled us to recreate a linguistic koinè as a result of economic space's social-physical aspects.

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DIDA, novembre 2020, Florence

