

DANIELA PITTALUGA

FABIO FRATINI

(édité par/by)

**CONSERVATION ET MISE EN VALEUR
DU PATRIMOINE ARCHITECTURAL ET PAYSAGÉ
DES SITES CÔTIERS MÉDITERRANÉENS**

CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF ARCHITECTURAL AND
LANDSCAPE HERITAGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL SITES

ripam

7

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Lorenzo Poli, Linda Bruzzone, Stefania Pantarotto

Ce livre est un ouvrage collectif, dont les contributions ont été élaborées à partir de la conférence RIPAM 7, organisée à Gênes du 20 au 22 septembre 2017 par le DAD - Département d'architecture et de design (Université de Gênes) en partenariat avec le CNR-ICVBC Institut national de recherche, Institut pour la conservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel de Florence).

This book is a collective work, with contributions developed starting from RIPAM 7 conference, organized in Genoa, 20 to 22 September 2017 by the DAD - Department of Architecture and Design (University of Genoa) in collaboration with the CNR-ICVBC (National Research Council, Institute for Cultural Heritage Conservation and Valorization, Florence).

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Daniela Pittaluga et Fabio Fratini ont travaillé ensemble sur les textes initiaux (comprenant les sections “Qu’est-ce que le RIPAM?” et “Conférence RIPAM 7”, les remerciements et les index) et sur les descriptions des thèmes et sous-thèmes (sections A et B et sous-parties). Cependant, Daniela Pittaluga a écrit les parties en français et Fabio Fratini a écrit les parties en anglais, ils sont auteurs de certains articles et les éditeurs de la partie restante.

Daniela Pittaluga and Fabio Fratini worked together on the initial texts (including sections “What is RIPAM?” and “RIPAM 7 Conference”, acknowledgements and indexes) and on the descriptions of the themes et subthemes (section A and B and subparties). However, Daniela Pittaluga wrote the parts in French, and Fabio Fratini wrote the parts in English. They are authors of some articles and editors of the remaining part.

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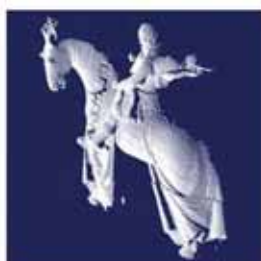
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Stone architecture in the stone landscape of middle Apulia and local people role

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Summary. The proposed paper wants to show a partial result of a research carried on by the Laboratory of Architectural History, Restoration and Archaeology of the Bari Polytechnic, on the Murgian rural areas and cities. There are investigated the changes in the rural landscape and the relationship between historic centers and the landscape in this area, with a particular focus on the polycentric system of the three historical cities of Acquaviva delle Fonti, Altamura and Gravina that represent the core of the homogenous territory of the "Alta Murgia" National Park. This area, in the recent past suffered heavy transformation induced by the change of the economic and production patterns, enduring changes in the type of processing for the typical crops with important territorial transformations. With the abandonment of the old farms and the stone clearance of fields. Moreover, the industrial develop of the Nineteen seventy, centered on the manufacturer activities, that is decreasing in the last decades, produced a heavy change in the living and mobility habits of the local population. However, the specificity of this landscape continues to be a value that may be the flywheel for a revival of a local culture and a local economy to the historic centers of this area. Moreover, these sites founded their own cultural identity and their wellness also on traditional products and on historical tourist attractions of this territory. The community, with a long participative process, is now identifying some urban areas (not only in the city centers) for the renovation of the productive activities, particularly oriented to the youth population linked to the cultural activities and especially connected to restoring the traditional relationship between city and landscape by requalifying the agricultural quality production.

Keywords: Murgia landscape, city and countryside, identity culture, agricultural Landscape.

The research program

Within the activities of the laboratories of "History of Architecture, Restoration and Archeology" and of "Analysis, Project and Recovery of Cultural Landscapes" of the Polytechnic of Bari, it is begun since 2015 a study on the cities of homogeneous landscape area of Alta Murgia, in their relationship between the city and the anthropized landscape.

The territorial landscape plan of Puglia recognizes different homogeneous landscape areas, in particular identifies the massif of the Murge as a unique landscape context divided between three provinces (Bari,

Taranto and Barletta-Andria-Trani) and which includes the territory of 17 municipalities, inside this area is located the Alta Murgia National Natural Park, which invests parts of the territory of 13 municipalities, all into the landscape unit. It is a context defined by a karst plateau with a very small recent anthropization in the face of a widespread continuity of agro-pastoral use until the early decades of the twentieth century. It is physically characterized by steep slopes that univocally identify the environmental boundaries.

Among the aims of the research laboratories of the Polytechnic are the needs to initiate processes of study preparatory for the development of the territories and to produce research tools that can allow effective support for the fragile areas of the Region. Therefore, the instruments adopted are non-burdensome framework agreements between the Polytechnic and local authorities for the development of territorial analyzes focused on the enhancement of cultural heritage.

The activities involved the students of the last year of the Degree course in Architecture as one of the aims of the Research Laboratories of the Polytechnic of Bari is to direct graduates towards a training experience strongly linked to the knowledge of the territory and direct knowledge of the complex technical and administrative processes of the management of cultural heritage for its valorization.

The study therefore does not want necessarily to propose any transformations of the territory, as a solution to the problems of attractiveness and functionality of these areas, but above all it is oriented to the definition of processes, enhancing the characteristics presents in the territory and creating the necessary valorization networks in order to stimulate the ability to attract of the territories, also by relating attractors belonging to different categories of values.

The main cities of the homogeneous landscape area

We must first specify that the patterns of crossing and use of the territory in exam are very different depending on the sub-zones of the karst area. In fact, this is divided by the Territorial Landscape Plan in the following three areas: the Murgia plateau, almost entirely within the Natural Park, characterized by settlements sometime very minute and with a very low

anthropization of the extraurban areas traditionally used to pasture with sporadic areas to cultivate in the little valleys; the Fossa Bradanica where are located the two larger towns of Altamura and Gravina in Puglia with large plots cultivated with wheat, characterized by outcrops of clayey soils between the karst reliefs; the Murgian Saddle, that historically allowed the pass between the Ionic port of Taranto and the ports on the Adriatic of Brindisi and Bari where is located the third of the cities examined: Acquaviva delle Fonti.



Fig. 01 : Landscape Area n ° 6 of the Territorial Landscape Plan of Puglia: "Alta Murgia"

During the course of three years of study, the mentioned cities (one per year) were examined, analyzing the territorial behavior and the relationship established with the territory they belonged to, and with the wider territorial system up to the connections with the two coasts, in their historical development. In particular, the field of analysis involved the identification of historical connections starting since the Daunian and Peucetian cities. Phase in which are attested several small villages that responded to a territorial economic and social model in which there is a frequent exchange between the hinterland of the plateau and the coast.

The plateau was less populated and characterized by pastoral vocation, the inner costal belt, below the steep step of the Murgia, was cultivated and housed several settlements, also rupestrian; and the coastal strip which was few areas inhabited only in the coves with more easily defended landings.

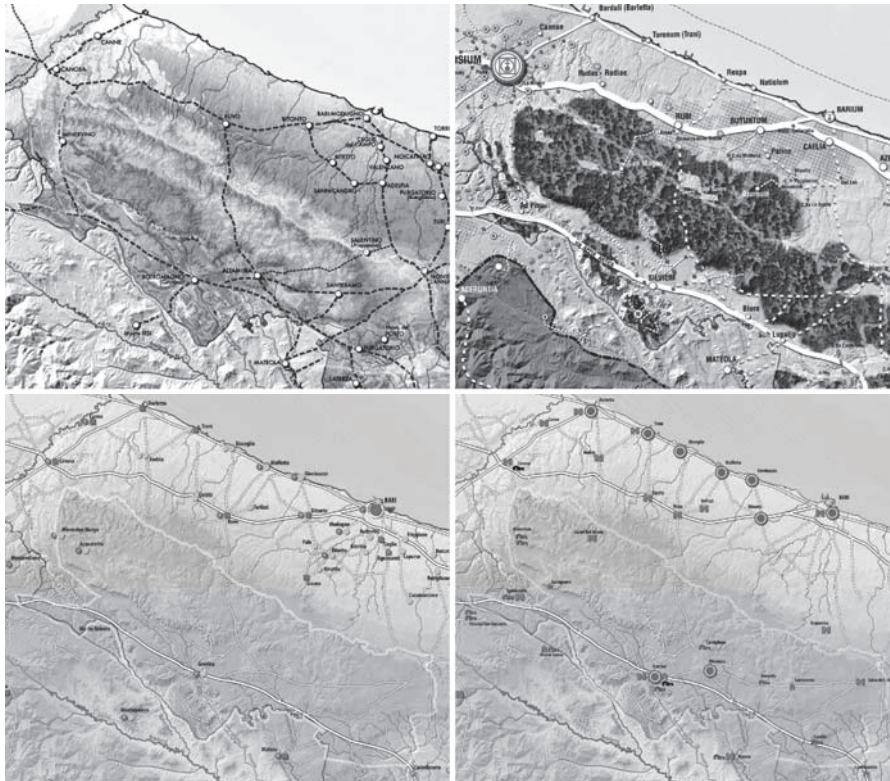


Fig. 02 : The "long-term structure of the territorialization processes of the Landscape Area n ° 6 of the P.P.T.R.Puglia:" Alta Murgia ", daunian, peucetian and messapian period, the Roman Puglia, the Byzantinian Puglia, the Swabian Puglia

In Hellenistic and Roman Age, a road network was started, which allows the innervation of the peninsula to be applied in a longitudinal direction with the Via Minucia and then the Appia and finally the Traiana, which resumed paths of the previous road structure. In this phase the importance of communications and of transversal trade between the Murgia and the Adriatic coast is reduced, probably due to the difficulty

of crossing the orographic slope of the Murgia. This condition is exacerbated in the Byzantine, Norman and Swabian phases with a relative reduction and specialization of the connections, but, in that period, the implantation of a defensive system based on the control of the territory involves a dense network of garrisons that often correspond to the productive centers for agricultural exploitation, usually reusing the *Mansiones* that had developed since the early Roman imperial period.

The transformations of the landscape and of the economy

This area, in the recent past, underwent a heavy transformation induced by the change of economic and productive models: starting from the introduction of industrialization in the processes of harvesting and processing of typical crops (cereal crops) that have caused significant impacts on the territory.

First of all, the process of "unstoning" with the grinding of the surface limestone slabs mixed to the earth, rather than the ancient practice of hand harvesting with accumulation to define the edges of the cultivations in dry stone walls, useful both for the containment of grazing areas and transhumance routes that contain land run-off fronts.

This procedure, introduced because it allows the regeneration of the soil with a mechanized intervention in comparison with the slow and tiring process of tradition, in addition to the impacts to the landscape on the abandonment of dry stone walls, involves the loss of historical elements of containment of the plots, especially at the ridges and a strong calcarization of the soils whose varied composition is reflected on the development of a different bacterial component from which derives the need for more aggressive treatments for the fertilization and disinfestation of the cultivated fields.

This behavior therefore also influences the wheat market, which is one of the first historically consolidated and still main drivers of the territory, reducing the quality of the local product in comparison with the production by imports.

Furthermore, the industrialization of agricultural processes and the very strong reduction (up to the almost total disappearance) of pastoralism led to the abandonment of the ancient farms that have dotted the territory since the Bourbon period, often going to sites on previous

historical phases by protohistoric or Roman period. In fact, modern techniques do not require housing and processing facilities near cultivations as in the past. This however led to the gradual abandonment of the "masseria" (farm houses) sometimes characterized by notable structures and decorative apparatuses and which defined extremely widespread and highly specialized types of settlement. In fact, there are different types depending on the type of cultivation, the orographic position, the presence or absence of pastoralism, up to the post-war period of the first and second world war when were settled, the row houses and villages of the National "Opera Combattenti" and the "Cassa del Mezzogiorno" for the agrarian reform and the reassignment of the soil.

However, the great and definitive abandonment of the agricultural territory with the consequent definitive loss of the maintenance process takes place with the micro-industrialization processes of the seventies and eighties of the twentieth century, in this area mainly concentrated in furniture production requiring raw materials by importation and keeping in place only the transformation activities.

This productive activity has constituted the economic driving force of many centers of the area for about twenty years, then began to enter into crisis in the nineties and to finally close its cycle with the new millennium, except for isolated producers still renowned today on a global scale. This is resulted in a definitive urbanization with the loss of continuity of the traditions of agricultural management for the majority of inhabitants and a high consumption of soil in peri-urban areas for the construction of homes and production facilities.

The problems related to soil conservation and to the maintenance of the landscape

The abandonment of the territory and, even more so, the abandonment of the oldest dwellings of the smaller historical centers corresponds to the interruption of the maintenance cycle of a delicate system of cohesion and coexistence between a fragile territorial system and a balanced anthropic use of the soil.

Because of the karstic genesis of the terrain, the Murgian area is almost completely characterized by a variable thickness of between 20 and 60 meters of sedimentary calcarenitic layers resting on a compact limestone background. The opening of ravines and fluvial fissures on the karst crust

produces surveys and preferential routes that have constituted privileged points for the settlement of residential areas. Initially often rupestrian, as in the case of Gravina, or simply deriving from the exploitation of an area naturally protected such as the case of Altamura, or determined by the outcrop of water resources, such as Acquaviva.

However, the same element that determined the opportunity of the settlement, with the expansion of the urban margin beyond the limits of the most stable lithological plate and with the abandonment of the "old poor houses" of the historical centers often entails some conservation problems not only of building, but of entire urban sectors. Likewise, the same condition of abandonment of the rural areas has led to the progressive washout of the fronts, the loss of soil containments with the consequent loss of portions of the historical traces, the clogging of the transhumance routes, the loss of the traditional farms, Stations and "lazzi" (post houses for shepherds) which, in the past, were real garrisons of the territory.

The soil conservation in Gravina in Puglia

The particular condition of the "Piaggio" and "Fondovico" districts of Gravina in Puglia, become fully evident over the last decade.

The two districts are born in two parallel bays of the karstic fissure of the river Gravina which takes its name from its morphological conformation and from which derives the name of the city.

The karst terracing produced by the river in the Peucetian period allowed a fast way of communication between the rupestrian settlements facing on the river, between which Matera and Laterza up to flow on the plain of the Ionian Gulf. Starting from the Byzantine period there is an important growth of this settlement that probably originated as a mansion of the Appian Way that begins to develop a building process of transformation of the original karstic caves anthropized in cellars and places of vertical quarry with several floors for the building of buildings above ground, up to invade the overlying plateau in the Renaissance period.

In this process, the most transformed and fragile dwellings of the ancient districts of the settlement, located along the slopes of the steeply inclined Gravina, are gradually abandoned, however this abandonment, together with the quarrying activity and above all the increase of the

hydrographic load given by the growing modern city, produces a damaging acceleration of the erosive processes of the ravine with major collapses and overturns of entire portions of the calcarenitic ridge, often resulting in the loss of part of the building stock.

Over the years many proposals have been developed for the reduction of the phenomenon, especially for those areas of the ridge affected by rupestrian churches or archaeological and paleontological sites.

Starting from the execution of deep grooves with steel cable ties, to the realization of ballasts at the lower edge of the ridge, plus a curious project dating back to the Eighties that included the planting of conifers with the consequent acidification of the soil and therefore the loss of some of the original phytotypes.

The soil conservation in Gravina in Spinazzola

To the north of Gravina and Altamura lies the small village of Spinazzola, today populated by about six thousand inhabitants, but, until the eighteenth century, it was an important center of cereal production and trade on the route to Naples. The hydrographic condition and the evolutionary history like the Gravina context have led to the loss of a whole district of the ancient historical center collapsed in the karstic fissure on which the village overlooks.

A heavy work of redefining the urban front along the ridge with the insertion of numerous drainage wells and the realization of a continuous ballasted containment of the front by means of gabions and carry-over of vegetative earth has restored the stability of the ridge necessary for the static rehabilitation of the historic center, although the delay in the intervention and the loss of part of the ancient area have now led to the definitive loss of the original landscape image and the original urban form, including the Norman castle, as well as numerous houses.

The landscape maintenance for the rural areas

During the Sixties and in the following years in large areas of the territory reforestation plantings were carried out with the insertion of conifers with the aim of re-naturalizing the soil, however the failed gradual replacement of these species with other more proper ones created the realization of landscape spots, however appreciable, non-compliant with the context, often defined by arbitrary limits determined by administrative

or proprietary boundaries without any necessary adaptation band. On the other hand, the forms of the typological landscape given by agrarian and pastoral anthropization are in total abandonment, losing first of all the historical itineraries and, immediately after, the sites of the farms and the iazzi which defined a "measure" of the territory and a "time" of the traditional movement of herds, and with that elements defined a typical form of its own and inextricably linked to the nature of the place and its model of cultivation and use.

The recognition of the landscape values

To develop a process of territorial valorization in such a complex and rich context, but at the same time also characterized by very strong detractors and risk factors, a multicriteria analysis process based on the identification of the elements that bear the cultural identity of the territory has been developed.

This process aims to recognise the still existing elements of the cultural field, albeit sometimes in a *lata* form, of the site to develop their cultural value, in a sustainable way and to put them in an economical process. It has been found that the great attractions linked to historical architectural and archaeological heritage, though very rich in the healthy territory, are only one of the factors of potential improvement of the site's attractiveness and that, alongside these, the territory in its historical matrix could and should be recovered in its archetypal structures, starting from the restoration of the rural routes and the stations, even with a partially tourist vocation.

The incentive to restore the proper use of crops has been introduced, thanks to the intervention of the Local Action Group "*Terre di Murgia*" through the establishment of typical brands (on bread and lentils), and with the gradual reintroduction of ancient grains very low in gluten, cultivated through controlled supply chains. In this way much of the basic production chain has been able to reactivate, also significantly reducing the quantity of product in favor of the recovery of a local quality.

In the analysis carried out in the recently concluded three-year period, the networking of itineraries linked to the enhancement of the landscape (sometimes artificial, as in the case of the Spinazzola bauxite quarries or the Altamura quarry called "of the Dinosaurs"), to the popularization of the paleontological heritage (the Neanderthal from Lamalunga and the

footprints of Dinosaurs of the Altamuran's quarry), to the typical local agro-food productivity chain, to the most proper valorization of the archaeological, historical and architectural heritage, allows a reactivation of microprocesses of local economy abundantly able to guarantee maintenance of the territory also in the face of minimal public investments.

After these reflections, a plan was proposed for the recovery of the widespread rural building heritage, specifying it for the different types present in the territory and specifying, for each context, for the different possible building technics, also thinking to the most compatible changing of the use of the sites. In particular, for the circuit of the Alta Murgia "masserie" (some graphical examples of which are reported below).

We focused on the (at least partial) conservation of the site's agricultural use, grafting into the architectural complexes often dimensionally also very important, the services necessary to use of the park's itineraries (riding stables, accommodation facilities, deposits with small workshops for cycling tourism, educational farms, ...)

However, the territorial community is still strongly differentiated, also considering that it is an area divided into thirteen municipalities. In some areas, such as those included in the Altamuran basin, the recovery of the territory begins to be appreciable, with the replanting of cultivations, the structuring of itineraries through signage and organization of events. In other more marginal areas the path is only at the start-up phase, however, even in the face of very exiguous public investments and incentives there are numerous individual entrepreneurial initiatives whose first and perhaps most important result in this phase can be found in the remaining on the territory of young people of working age dedicated to the recovery of typical local activities.

MURATURA A SECCO: Pagghiara doppia a pianta circolare

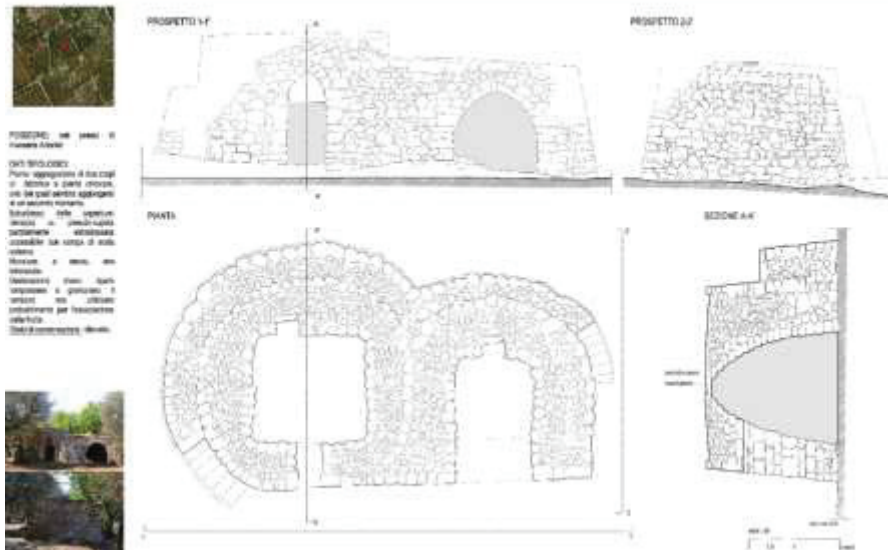


Fig. 03a : Extracts from the abacus of the rural structures of the homogeneous landscape area of the Alta Murgia Park, an elaborate graphic of Arch. Francesca Regano

MURATURA A SECCO: Pagghiara - profili delle aperture



Fig. 03b : Extracts from the abacus of the rural structures of the homogeneous landscape area of the Alta Murgia Park, an elaborate graphic of Arch. Francesca Regano

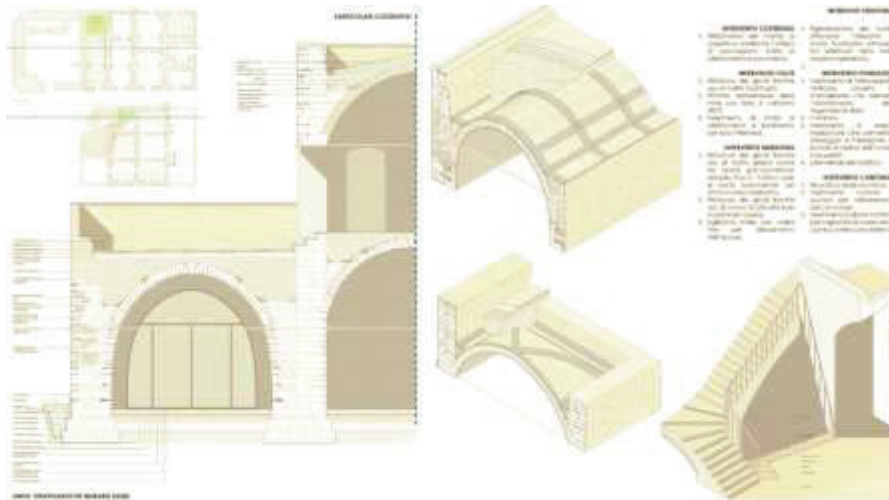


Fig. 04a : Extracts from the abacus of the typological solutions for the recovery of the rural architecture of the homogeneous landscape area of the Alta Murgia Park, elaborated graphs of Archh. E. Matarangolo, V. Pentassuglia, M.A. Rutigliano, P. Urso, A. M. Baldassarra, C. Contegiacomo, A.V. Di Leo

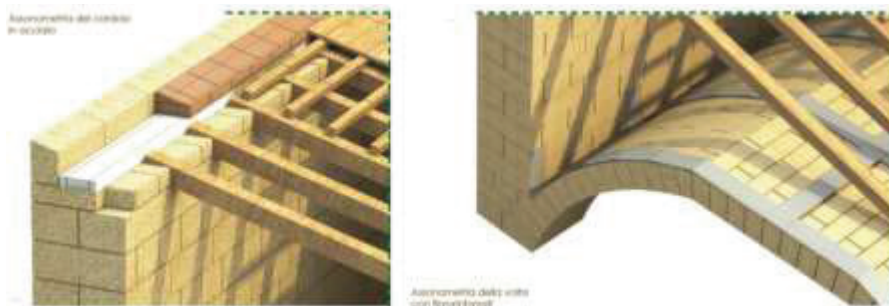


Fig. 04b : Extracts from the abacus of the typological solutions for the recovery of the rural architecture of the homogeneous landscape area of the Alta Murgia Park, elaborated graphs of Archh. E. Matarangolo, V. Pentassuglia, M.A. Rutigliano, P. Urso, A. M. Baldassarra, C. Contegiacomo, A.V. Di Leo

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Daniela Pittaluga e Fabio Fratini

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The work of these two years, based on the reflections that emerged during the conference, led to the writing of the book "Conservation and enhancement of the architectural and landscaped heritage of Mediterranean coastal sites", a series of tests and reflections on the conservation and enhancement of coastal heritage by researchers from two different continents but with many similarities in Africa and Europe.

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Daniela Pittaluga and Fabio Fratini