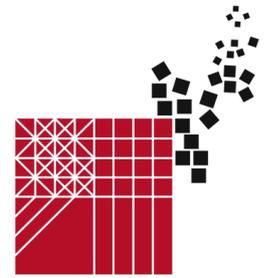




XII International Forum

Le Vie dei
Mercanti

BEST PRACTICE IN
HERITAGE
CONSERVATION
MANAGEMENT
FROM THE WORLD TO POMPEII



Aversa / Capri, 12,13,14 June 2014

The complex and multidimensional representation of the landscape on the Volturno River between Capua and Castel Volturno

Alessandro CIAMBRONE¹

⁽¹⁾ Department of Architecture and Industrial Design, Second University of Naples, Aversa (CE); Italy
E-mail alessandro.ciambrone@unina2.it

Abstract

The Volturno River – one of the main waterways of Southern Italy due to both its length and water flow – was the forced crossroad to many who, coming from the sea, wanted to reach the Port of Casilinum (today known as Capua). The reference territory for the analysis concerns the fluvial axis between Capua and Castel Volturno, which also includes the towns of Santa Maria La Fossa, Grazzanise and Cancellorosso. The multi-disciplinary investigation, and the photographic report, focus on a landscape analysis related to the history, traditions, agricultural production as well as archaeological, natural, and cultural assets of the area. Furthermore, elements of degradation were considered, such as landfills and illegal constructions that have contributed, over the years, to undermining this part of the Ager Campanus defined the “Garden of Europe” by 18th century travellers. Nevertheless, the landscapes of the Volturno remain beautiful and can become a resource, not only aesthetic, but also for the area’s economic development, for example, through the creation of cultural and tourist routes. Thematic maps were developed by analyzing the historic, rural, flooded, urban and contemporary landscapes. From the analysis comes out the project for the establishment of a network between the fluvial axis and the cultural and landscape heritage of Campania, including the six World Heritage properties of the region [Caserta, Naples, Pompeii, Amalfi, Cilento, and Benevento (Italy Langobardorum)] as well as the emblematic places of the region: Mt. Vesuvius, the islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida as well as the Phlegraean Fields.

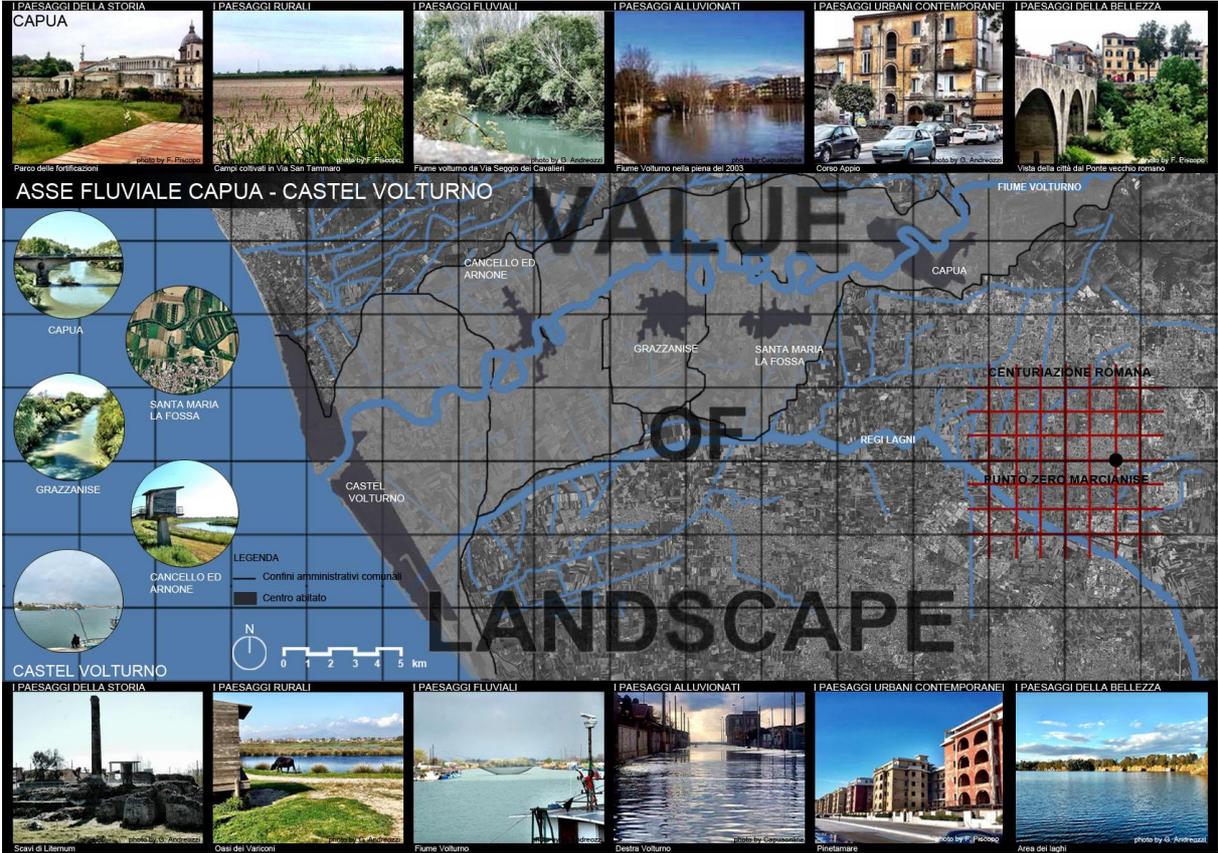
Keywords: representation, landscape, cultural heritage, territorial governance, cultural identity

1. Methodology

The research was developed within the “Aesthetic of Landscape”, Department of Architecture and Industrial Design at the Second University of Naples (professor Jolanda Capriglione – architect Alessandro Ciambrone), with the participation of 10 students,* in the academic year 2013 – 2014. The cognitive method, intended as a preparatory phase for each project proposed by the research, is related to multi-dimensional [1] and multi-disciplinary principles [2]. This allows to investigate from the territorial-landscape scale to the architectural art craft, regardless of the date the object of study, the anthropic and natural phenomena intended as complex and in progress realities through a process of discretization and measurement that allows to study each element of the entire research object [3]. This process makes it possible to know the intangible heritage, which is an integral part of the historical and cultural heritage of the area. It is in the discovery of the identity matrix of the places as well as enhancing the human capital of the territories, which the traces capable of stimulating actions for the protection and enhancement of heritage are sought. These are intended as parts of collective projects, coordinated and concerted, among the involved institutions – at different territorial scales – as Public entities, Universities, Research centres and local communities, represented by the principal actors of the associated and business sectors [4].

The main objective of this research is the propose a knowledge platform for a subsequent phase of a project that can envisage a landscape regeneration of the river axes from Capua to the sea. This axis had an historical importance. The axis represents the link between the Mediterranean and ancient Capua, the most important cities of southern Italy in Roman times. In the design phase, in addition to the enhancement of the river axis, the proposals hypothesize the inclusion of the city of Capua in the World Heritage List as well as Castel Volturno in the Man and Biospheres network, along with the mouth of the Volturno, the Oasis of Variconi and the area of the lakes.

* Gaetano Andreozzi, Chiara Coppola, Maura Coppola, Noemi Coppola, Ferdinando D'Addio, Fabrizio Di Renna, Paolo Moretta, Giovanna Nichilò, Federica Piscopo, Vincenzo Zampella

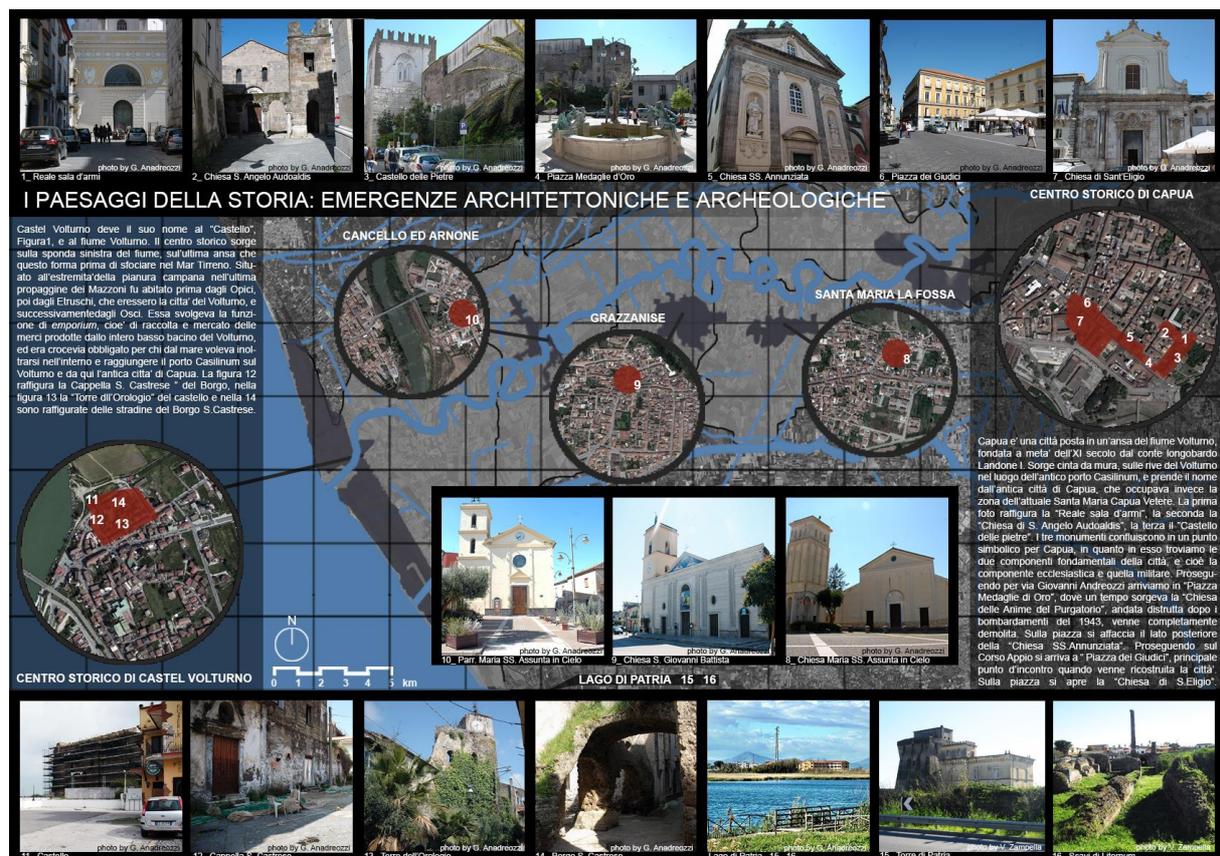


Value of Landscape from Capua to Castel Volturno. Design by Gaetano Andreozzi and Federica Piscopo

2. The historic landscapes

The analysis of the landscapes starts in the east and continue towards the sea. Capua is a city set in a bend of the Volturno River, founded in the middle of the eleventh century by the Lombard Count Landone I. It stands surrounded by walls, on the banks of the Volturno in the place of Casilinum, the ancient port, and takes its name from the ancient city of Capua, which occupied the area of actual city of Santa Maria Capua Vetere. The new Capua soon became a major economic and military centre. The outstanding urban testimony and the surviving monuments make Capua the real capital of the Lombard art. The strategic role played by the city in this period is documented by the many monuments still well preserved and not influenced by the Carolingians, and also by a large part of the original layout of the urban plan developed at the side of the ancient Appian street. Further west, the City of Santa Maria La Fossa is located in the area known as the "Mazzoni". The area was famous in the past for the cultivation of roses. The town was built around the year one thousand as a hamlet of the town of Capua and reached its maximum development in the Lombard period. The city centre is located just 4 km from the Royal site of Carditello, built by the Bourbons [5]. Continuing towards the sea, there is the City of Grazzanise, which is the main centre of the Volturno plain, and is about 14 km from Capua. Grazzanise, Asylum of Graces. This according to historical sources is the name given by the ancient Romans to the modern city centre. This ancient origin is found constantly in the life of the City, which takes its name from the three figures of Greek mythology, daughters of Zeus, the "Three

Graces": Eufrosina, Talia and Aglaia. They are depicted on the emblem of the City's banner and the main roads of the City are also named after them. Further to the west, there are the cities of Cancellò and Arnone. The first documents date back to 1114 AD, when the town of Arnone is mentioned in a document of the monastery of Sant'Angelo in Formis. After belonging to Capua, in 1200 it passed into the hands of a few noble families, such as Filangieri, the Estendarda and Cantelmo and ended up among the domains of the archbishops of Capua. The municipality extends on either side of the two banks of the Volturno, where there are the two hamlets of Cancellò and Arnone. Buffalo breeding and the production of buffalo mozzarella are very important here. On the mouth of the Volturno River, Castel Volturmo owes its name to the "Castle", and the Volturno River. Located at the end of the Campanian plain in the last offshoot of the Mazzoni, it was first inhabited by Opici, then by the Etruscans, who built the city of the Volturno, and subsequently by Osci. It carried out the function of emporium, market of the goods produced by the entire lower basin of the Volturno and was an obliged crossroads for those who wanted to head inland from the sea and reach the port Casilinum on the Volturno, and from there the ancient city of Capua [6].



The historic landscape. Design by Maura Coppola

3. The rural landscapes

The landscape of the province of Caserta, in the centuries-long succession of historical events and up to World War II, has been not only the expression of a rural culture but it has also focused on innovative agricultural processes through a conscious attitude of man towards this extraordinary natural heritage. Over the last decades, it has passed, in a short time, from agricultural to industrial use, denaturalizing the natural vocation of the territory. This has involved a meaningful variation in the models of life and fruition of the area. The province of Caserta has been defined an "immense Mediterranean garden" by the travellers of the XVIII century and Terra Laboris, due to its characterization linked to the agricultural production and extraordinary fertility of soils. The rural landscape in the eighteenth century, is strongly marked by extraordinary hydraulic engineering works: the Regi Lagni, a massive irrigation canal that runs through the hinterland to the sea: and the aqueduct of Vanvitelli, declared World Heritage property in 1997 along with the Royal Palace, the royal gardens and the industrial city of San Leucio characterized by its production of silk [7].

The landscape of the Caserta province, characterized by buffalo pastures and “bufalare” on the coastal stretch, is also strongly marked inland by particular crops, like those of the ancient “viti maritate” (married vineyards) for which many scholars believe appropriate to ask for special request for protection by UNESCO. Among the finest wine production, it is worth noting the “Falerno del Massico”, wine of excellence for the ancient Romans, and the “Asprino d’Aversa”, of Norman origin together with Galluccio and Casavecchia, all DOC (Certified Origin). Other worldwide famous products are the extra virgin olive of the “Terre Aurunche”, “annurca” apples, cherries, Vairano hazelnuts and the “percoca aversana” along with the famous buffalo mozzarella.



The rural landscape. Design by Giovanna Nichilò

4. The river and flooded landscapes

Five bridges characterize the landscape between Capua and Castel Volturno. At Capua, the Roman bridge, ruined several times, was restored to its original state by Frederico II, who built the two towers, of which today only a part can be seen today. Destroyed during the Second World War, it was rebuilt as it appears today. The new bridge, always in Capua, is in a poor state of maintenance. The bridge of Grazzanise is called “United Bridge of Italy” since the unification of Italy took place on the Volturno River with the bloody final battle between the Bourbon army and the forces of Garibaldi. Highway “7 quarter Domitiana” is a variant of the Appian Way [8]. It starts from Formia and crosses all the Domitian – Flegra coast, ending in Pozzuoli, where it connects to the Naples ring road. Near Castel Volturno, the road crosses the Volturno river. Finally, towards the sea, the new bridge at the mouth of the Volturno was built in 1954 near the I century A.D. Domitian bridge of which remains only a hint in the arc of red brick in the medieval castle. The area around the river is at hydro-geologist risk. The floods of the Volturno, when they occur, cause a great deal of damage, due to the fact that a lot of constructions are illegal and located in areas of hydrogeological and flood risk. Particularly, Castel Volturno, in 1970 was first all the classifications for unauthorized works: one abuse out of five in Italy was erected in this City [9]. Only in the “Lago Piatto” district on the right bank, at the mouth of the Volturno, there are 4,000 illegal constructions. In the area of study there were numerous floods, especially after the Second World War, as a result of the many illegal houses.



The river landscapes. Design by Noemi Coppola



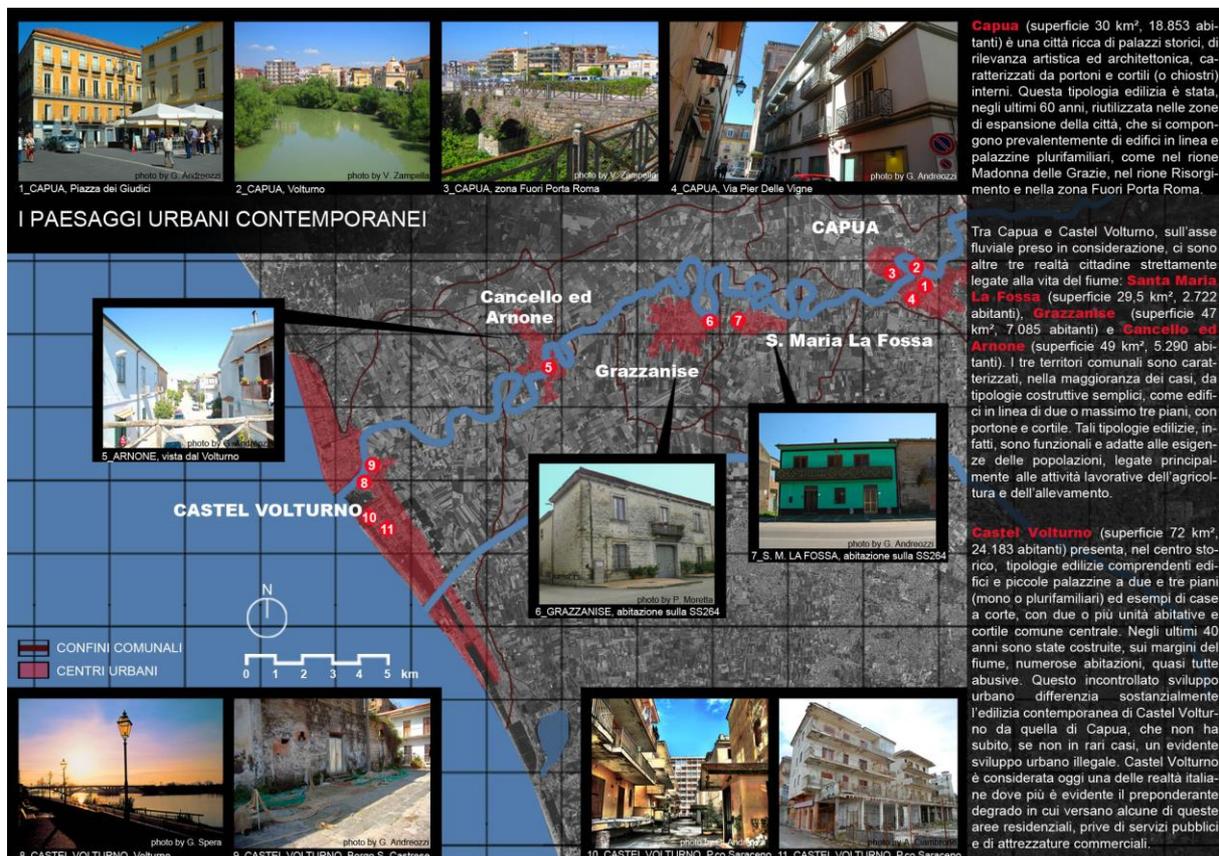
The flooded landscapes. Design by Chiara Coppola

5. The urban contemporary landscapes and the landscapes of beauty

Exceptional historic architectures, rural villages, and in some cases, poor housing, characterize the five urban centres under study. Capua (surface of 30 km², 18,853 inhabitants) is a town rich in historic buildings of architectural and artistic importance, characterized by ancient gates and interior courtyards (or cloisters). This type of construction has been, over the past 60 years, re-used in the areas of expansion of the city, which are composed mainly of one floor and multi-family buildings, as in the neighbourhoods of Madonna delle Grazie, Risorgimento and in the Fuori Porta Roma.

The three municipalities of Santa Maria La Fossa (area 29.5 km², 2,722 inhabitants), Grazzanise (surface of 47 km², 7,085 inhabitants) and Cancellor Arnone (surface of 49 km², 5,290 inhabitants) are characterized, in most cases, by simple constructions, such as linear buildings of two or maximum three floors, with an entrance and courtyard. These are the most commonly used building types, due to being functional and suited to the needs of the population, mainly related to agriculture and livestock working activities.

Castel Volturno (surface of 72 km², 24,183 inhabitants), outside of the historic centre, hosts buildings of two or three floors, constructed over the last 40 years. Since the 1970s, many constructions, nearly all abusive, have been built near/on the river banks. This uncontrolled urban development differs substantially between the simultaneous constructions of Castel Volturno and Capua, which was not subject, except in rare cases, to a spread of illegal urban development. Castel Volturno is now considered one of the places in Italy where the predominant degradation faced by some of these residential areas is most evident, with a lack of public services and commercial activities [10].



The urban contemporary landscapes. Design by Paolo Moretta

6. The enhancement of the river axis river, and development plans for Capua and Castel Volturno

The exceptional historical, landscape, artistic, architectural and intangible heritage of the river axis between Castel Volturno and Capua was not put into a network system and generates very limited contributions in terms of cultural, social, and economic development for local communities. A network between the heritage of this area, the cultural districts within the province of Caserta and at the regional level should be created.

1 **2** **3** **4**

ECCELLENZE STORICHE

1 **CAPUA** situata tra le rive del fiume Volturno è una città ricca di storia e bellezze

2 **REGGIA DI CASERTA** dimora storica appartenuta ai Borbone di Napoli, progettata da Luigi Vanvitelli

3 **REAL SITO DI SAN LEUCIO** la colonia di San Leucio è stato un esperimento sociale all'avanguardia, note in tutto il mondo le sue sete

4 **ACQUEDOTTO CAROLINO** nato per alimentare il complesso di San Leucio e la Reggia, si snoda lungo un tracciato di 38 km

5 **REGGIA DI CARDITELLO** la Regia tenuta di Carditello ospitava un'azienda agricola volta alla produzione e commercializzazione di prodotti agricoli e caseari

6 **ANFITEATRO CAMPANO** secondo solo al Colosseo per dimensioni e probabilmente il primo anfiteatro del mondo romano

7 **SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS** la costruzione della basilica risalgono al VI secolo d.C.

8 **CALES** la città più importante degli Ausoni, un'antica popolazione italiana le cui origini risalgono al 1600 a.C.

9 **ALIFE** l'anfiteatro recentemente rinvenuto e riportato alla luce risale al I secolo d.C.

10 **CASTEL VOLTURNO** situata alla foce del fiume omonimo, utilizzata dai romani come "emporium", era anche la via d'ingresso al porto di Casilinum

DISTRETTO CULTURALE DELLA PROVINCIA DI CASERTA

REGIONE MOLISE
REGIONE LAZIO
PROVINCIA DI BENEVENTO
PROVINCIA DI AVELLINO
NAPOLI

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

REGGIA DI CASERTA
REAL SITO DI SAN LEUCIO
ACQUEDOTTO CAROLINO

AREE PROTETTE

11 **MONTI DEL MATESE**
12 **VULCANO DI ROCCAMONFINA**
13 **MONTE MASSICO**
14 **OASI DI VARICONI**
15 **BOSCO DI SAN SILVESTRO**
16 **FOCE DEL GARIGLIANO**
17 **MONTE TIFATA**

● **SEDI UNIVERSITARIE S.U.N**
— **FIUME VOLTURNO**
— **AUTOSTRADA A1**
— **STRADE PRINCIPALI**
— **LINEA ALTA VELOCITA'**
✈ **AEREOPORTO CAPODICHINO**

Il progetto per un network che consenta la gestione del Patrimonio Mondiale della Campania e la realizzazione di un "distretto culturale" della regione è alla base del Memorandum of Understanding, siglato il 28 Maggio 2009, fra il Centro di Eccellenza della Regione Campania per Beni Culturali, Ecologici ed Economici (GENECON), il Dipartimento di Architettura della Seconda Università di Napoli e il Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO. La proposta mira a definire un sistema di management integrato per il patrimonio naturale, culturale e intangibile in diverse scale territoriali (regionale, provinciale, comunale) mediante un criterio metodologico multidimensionale pluridisciplinare.

Integrated management and cultural districts. The French experience for the Campania Region. Napoli, La Scuola di Pitagora. A. Ciambrone

5 **6** **7** **8** **9** **10**

The Cultural District of the province of Caserta. Design by Fernando D'Addio

NAPOLI - 1995 **CASERTA - 1997** **POMPEI - 1997** **AMALFI - 1997** **PAESTUM - 1998** **BENEVENTO - 2011**

WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN CAMPANIA

CULTURAL AND NATURAL NETWORK WITHOUT BORDER

Regional system of transportation

Regional network of cultural heritage and landscape

UNESCO sites and protected areas

- Historic Centre of Naples
- Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Acqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex
- Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata
- Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archaeological Sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula
- Costiera Amalfitana
- Longobards in Italy: Places of the Power - The Sassi and the park of the Rupestran Churches of Matera

Protected green areas
Network of the UNESCO properties
Network of transportation

✈ Airport of Naples "Capodichino"
✈ Airport of Salerno-Porticciagnano "Costa d'Amalfi"
— Railway line
— Circumvesuviana line
M Metro of Naples

0 30 Km

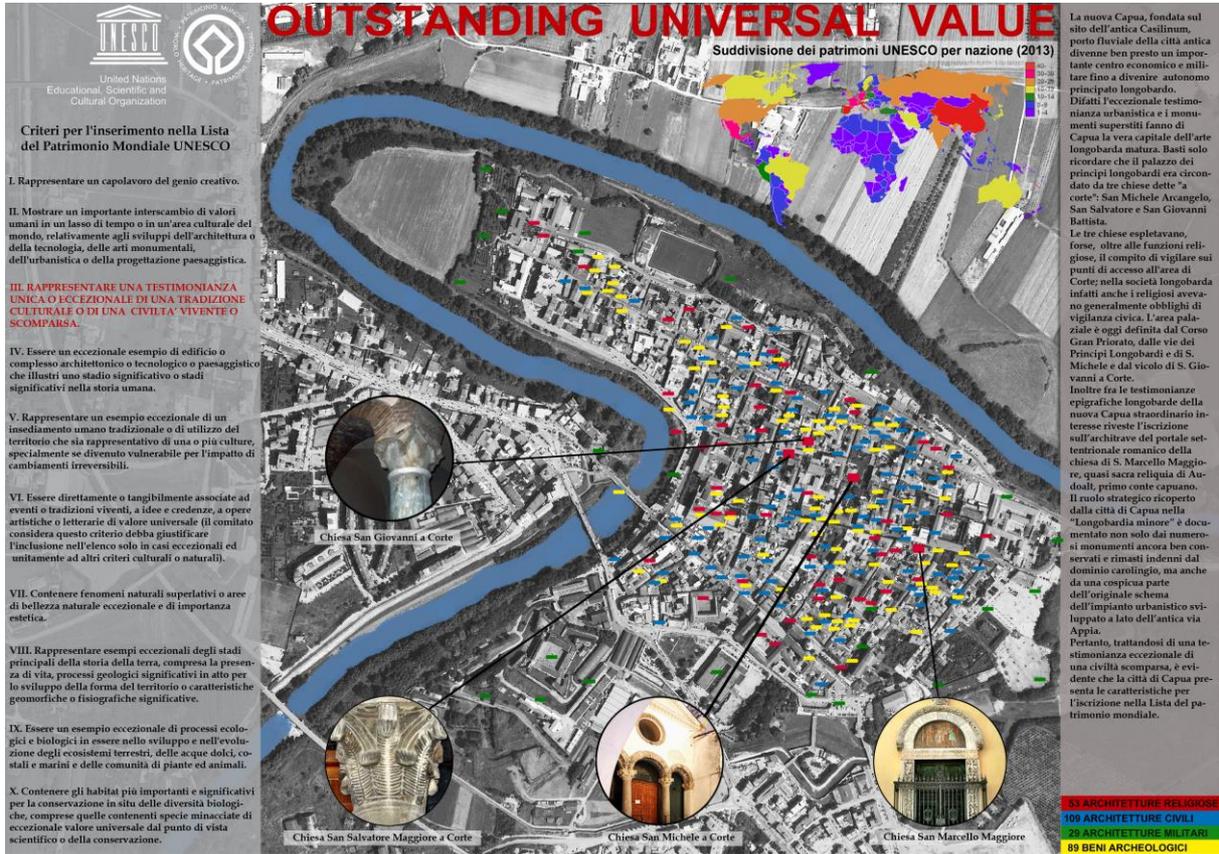
CAPRI **ISCHIA** **PROCIDA** **VESUVIO** **CAMPI FLEGREI** **CAPUA**

"Su scala Regionale, il progetto propone la realizzazione di sei "sistemi turistici locali", uno per ogni World Heritage property, inclusi nel network regionale dei siti UNESCO, in una struttura a rete che lega il patrimonio locale, cosiddetto "minore", a quello mondiale. I siti UNESCO e le properties della rete allora diventano gli elementi ordinatori di riferimento per la gestione del territorio e del paesaggio".

"Patrimonio locale e sviluppo mondiale" - Alessandro CIAMBRONE

The Regional network of World Heritage properties. Design by Fabrizio Di Renna

gives Capua the real role of the Lombard art capital. It also has an extraordinary historical and artistic heritage consisting of 59 religious, 109 civilian, 29 soldier and 89 archaeological architectures [13]. This heritage can be part of a cultural network, within the cultural district of the province of Caserta and the fluvial axis, including the landscape heritage of Castel Volturno. In the coastal town, for example, a Man and Biosphere in the area that includes the Oasis Variconi, protected by the international Ramsar Convention, the lakes' districts, which was set up by private entrepreneurs, the Mediterranean Eco-park, and the mouth of the Volturno river could be established. The realization of the river port might enhance the activity of fishing, which for centuries has characterized this area and connect, as in the ancient and glorious past, Capua to the sea [14].



Proposal for Capua to be included in the World Heritage List. Design by Gaetano Andreozzi - Federica Piscopo



Castel Volturno, Mediterranean Eco-park, photo by Gaetano Andreozzi

Bibliographical References

- [1] GAMBARDELLA, Carmine . Tra antico e moderno. Il progetto di un'identità in divenire. In: Atti del Seminario di Studi Internazionali su Architettura e Città. ROMA: Kappa,2009. ISBN: 9788865140048
- [2] HAUMONT Bernard, MOREL Alain. La Société des voisins: partager un habitat collectif. Paris, Éditions de la MSH, 2005
- [3] GAMBARDELLA Carmine. Altante del Cilento. Napoli, Edizioni scientifiche Italiane, 2009. ISBN: 9788849518368
- [4] GAMBARDELLA, Carmine, ZERLENGA, Ornella. Rilievo come piattaforma tecnologica della conoscenza: il paradigma di Pompei. In: Rilievo come piattaforma tecnologica della conoscenza: il paradigma di Pompei. ALICANTE: Marfil, 2010. ISBN: 9788426815293
- [5] SERRAGLIO Riccardo. Architetture per i Lavoratori tra Napoli e Caserta. Napoli, La Scuola di Pitagora, 2012. ISBN: 9788865421383
- [6] GANGEMI, Virginia. L'habitat agricolo del Basso Volturno. Napoli, tipografia Lithprint, 1979
- [7] LARACCA-RONGHI, Enrico. Caserta e le sue Reali Delizie. Napoli, Athena Mediterranea, 1973
- [8] PAONE, Rosario (a cura di). Antiche strade della Campania. Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico " (Dipartimento di Conservazione dei Beni Culturali), 2000
- [9] DE JACO, Aldo. Inchiesta su un comune meridionale: Castelvolturno. Roma, Editori riuniti, 1972
- [10] CIAMBRONE, Alessandro. Integrated management and cultural districts. The French experience for the Campania Region. Napoli, La Scuola di Pitagora, 2012. ISBN: 9788865421741
- [11] Regione Campania. Movimenti Turistici. Assessorato Regionale al Turismo, 2005
- [12] CAPRIGLIONE, Jolanda. I musei della provincia di Caserta. Camera di Commercio di Caserta, 2005
- [13] PANE, Giulio, Filangieri, A. Capua, architettura e arte: catalogo delle opere. Vitulazio, 1994
- [14] CIAMBRONE, Alessandro. Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Development. A Management Network for the Campania World Heritage properties. Napoli, La Scuola di Pitagora, 2012. ISBN: 9788865421680



Castel Volturno, Mediterranean Eco-park, photo by Gaetano Andreozzi