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# WORLD HERITAGE and CONTAMINATION

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## CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TERRITORIAL REGENERATION: THREE MUNICIPALITIES OF CASERTA CONURBATION

### Provincial territorial structural plan and municipal land-use plan in Caserta Province (Salvatore Losco)

The territorial reading proposed by the PTCP of Caserta, in force since 2012, disarticulates the settlement system in six areas in 3 of them, Aversa, Caserta and Litorale Domitio, there are also conurbations involving all 19 municipalities of Aversa and only a part of those belonging to the areas of Caserta and Litorale Domitio. The area of Caserta, consisting of 36 municipalities, includes the Caserta Conurbation, it is formed by the interweaving of 21 municipalities that have grown up around the Via Appia, from San Felice a Cancelli to Caserta and Marcianise, from Santa Maria Capua Vetere, to San Tammaro until modern Capua. The project of the PTCP illustrated in the Territorial Land-Use Plan identifies particular areas named denied areas for a sustainable transformation of the territory; they belong both to urban areas and open space, are devoid of a univocally defined function and are marked by obvious signs of degradation. Denied areas are divided into two macro-categories, settlement potential and environmental potential. Both macro-categories have been further sub-articulated into five types: critical urban areas, quarries, critical areas with waste accumulation, critical open space areas and critical infrastructure areas. The recovery, redevelopment of the territory and the regeneration of these neglected areas is entrusted with the project of the inter-municipal and/or municipal urban plan. The apparent flexibility of the PTCP addresses, however, clashes with the rigidity attributed by the technical rule to the perimeter and classification of denied areas due to the analysis and representation scale of the provincial plan not suitable for the inter-municipal and municipal scale. It does not allow to correctly perimeter these areas nor to disarticulate them more effectively, it is therefore necessary to identify an intermediate aggregate of municipalities between the individual municipality and the conurbation or area that represents a correct scale of intervention to refer structural planning and subclasses for the programmatic-operational provisions of the municipal plan. A possible solution to overcome this coordination problem could be found either in the drafting of a structural plan for homogeneous groups of municipalities or for the whole conurbation or area (general inter-municipal vision) or in the hierarchical structuring of groups of municipalities in relation to the individual problems to be tackled (intersectoral variable geometry vision). This second option is referred to the proposal for the redevelopment of the municipalities of Capua, Santa Maria Capua Vetere and San Tammaro as a widespread museum and network reconfiguration of cultural and environmental assets for tourism-recreational purposes, which have a considerable material and immaterial heritage of cultural heritage characterized by historical, artistic and environmental value that is completely underused.

### A supra-municipal intersectoral project in Caserta Province (Claudia de Biase)

Priority objective of the project is the revaluation of the cultural heritage through a requalification proposal that is capable of reverberating over the entire territory, starting from some sample municipalities of the Caserta conurbation. The case study involves the areas located in the municipalities of Capua, Santa Maria Capua Vetere and San Tammaro. Through the re-functionalisation of the degraded areas along the main axis of the Via Appia, their reconnection with the urban environment, the cultural heritage and the denied areas, it will be possible to reconfigure a network system basic to the tourism development. The concept is the spread museum on the whole territory which aims at the valorisation of natural and historical resources and gives a sense to the territory itself. The redevelopment proposal highlights the need to recover, enhance and make them dialogue each other about the objects and places that have been the scene of historical events intimately linked to the territory, highlighting that, often, the passage of time, the overlapping of subsequent events, having transformed or converted a place to other functions, covers its memory and history. The proposal is, therefore, a supra-municipal intersectoral project that aims to give to the places of memory the possibility to tell their story, enucleating and harmonizing the different cultural resources with the local system. The project considers, however, this heritage together with the denied areas of the PTCP, the aim is the attribution of a new role and value to these parts, using them as a tool to reconnect wider contexts. To this end, best practices have been identified as concepts that are based on three types of macro-areas named urban, peri-urban and productive (agricultural or commercial), in which the reference territory has been disarticulated. For each of them, differentiated solutions relevant to the category to which they belong have been hypothesised. After identifying the urban framework, characterized by solids and voids on the territory, the latter become the fulcrum of the redevelopment project. They are transformed into new and articulated points of interest, spaces for sharing and exchange, junctions and attractive points that direct individuals towards the system-cultural network of the territory. The project differs, of course, for each type of macro-area and thus responds to the different needs arising from each of them. Therefore, innovative junctions and proposals for the reconversion of the voids for the urban macro area have been foreseen, different from those located in the peri-urban and from those located in the productive one. It is natural that strategies are distinct and diversified for each of the macro areas chosen, because the condition of the areas and the needs of these parts of the territory are different upstream. It is up to the project to manage to sew them into a planning system.

### References

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FIG 1: Capua, Santa Maria Capua Vetere and San Tammaro: cultural heritage and denied areas

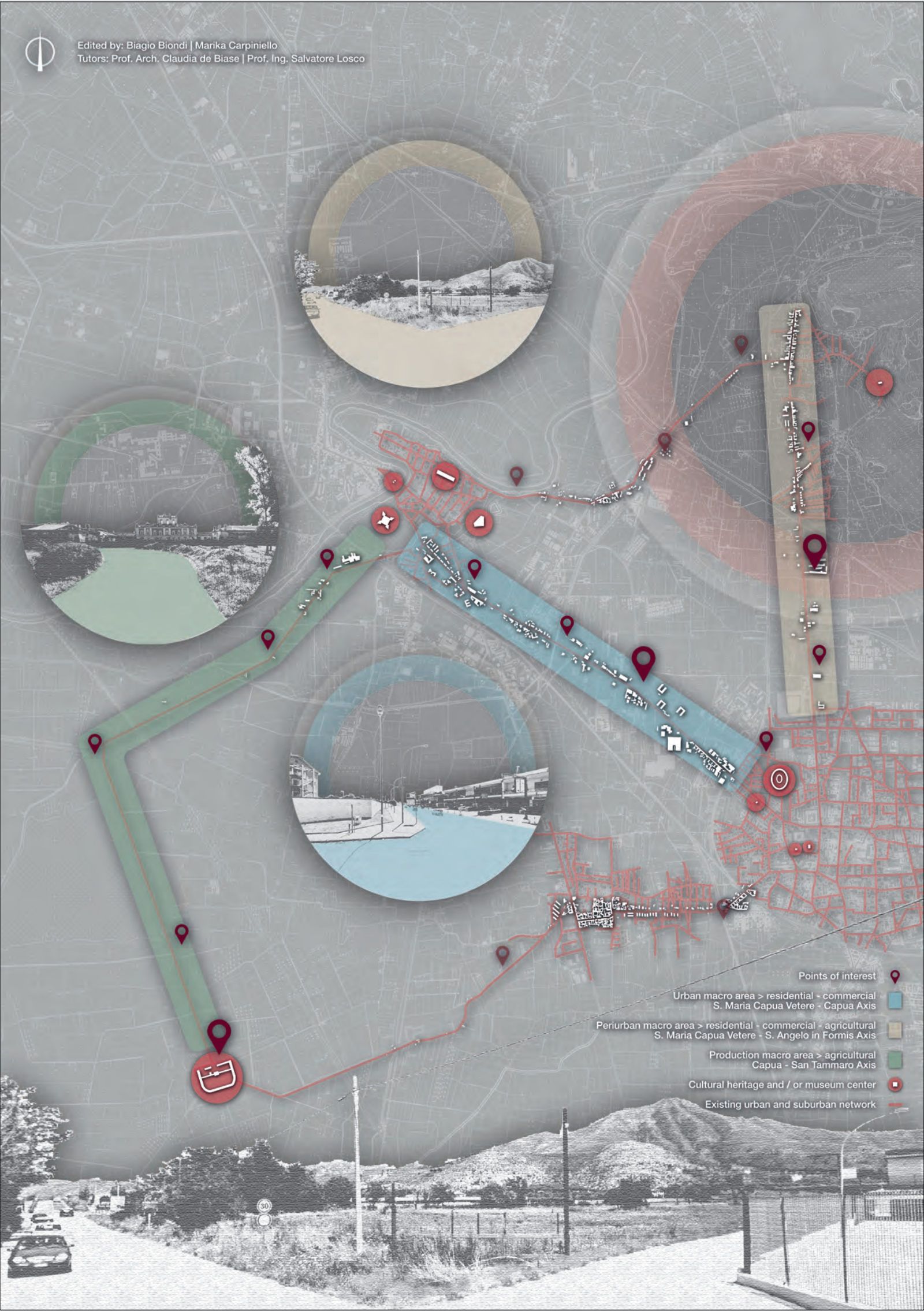


FIG 2: The three macro areas: urban, periurban and productive



FIG 3: A supra-municipal intersectoral project