FROM BORBONIC ROYAL GUNPOWDER TO MOUTH OF THE RIVER SARNO:
A REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE

Carlo Alessandro Manzo, Andrea Santacroce
Dipartimento di Architettura e Disegno Industriale “Luigi Vanvitelli”, Seconda Università di Napoli
info@sdgrstudio.it

For a long time, with the research unit of the Department of Architecture and Industrial Design coordinated by Prof. C.A. Manzo, we are working on projects to upgrade the complex system landscape and architecture of the valley of Sarno and in particular the areas near the Sarno between Pompei and Scafati.

In 2008, with the workshop "Cross Pompeii" edited by Emanuele Carreri, we identified four sensitive areas in the peripheral fringes of Pompeii with the aim of overcoming the various fractures caused by urban infrastructure construction subways; in the National Research Prin 2009 "From the urbanized countryside to the city in extension: rules of composition and architecture of the area of small towns" we analyzed some issues of urban character composition for 'study patterns of urbanization of the country responding that they should respond in a sustainable and progressive needs residential, productive and landscape of the peri-urban areas'.

Based on these considerations, we proposed reconnection and structural identity of the territories crossed by the Sarno through a large-scale project. Using the river as a hinge territorial, we proposed an urban expansion hypothesis of the valley small towns focused on strings cross the river and some assumptions timely placed in close relationship with the water system.

This research, under the theme 'Urban Ecotourism for the use of cultural heritage in Campania', extends, revises and deepens these previous studies. The theoretical hypothesis is that the Sarno River Park is represented as a historical infrastructure with a light or vegetable character and parts constructed over time.

This unitary system composed of nodes can be described through a series of transverse urban sections determining the shape and the size variable. The research subjects raises two objectives that can be defined to redesign the urban principles and strategies.

The first aim is to bring in the domain of architecture issues of hydraulic system of Sarno and the Bottaro ship: the dockings, the crossings, the bridges, the banks, the bulkheads; the reshaping, naturalization and the reconstruction of sections of embankments; the operations for the defense of the floods, the tanks rolling.

The second, is the recovery of the architectural buildings as elements within the River Park and functions of regional scale. This theme overlaps the park as a tourist attraction, to the recovery of old mills as industrial archaeology and environmental revitalization and landscaping of the natural elements: the construction of the second mouth and the recovery of the 'Stagnone'; the recovery of industrial volumes for existing cultural activities; the recovery of the 'River Dock'; the rehabilitation of the former Powder factory of Borbonica as 'museum of the environment'; the recovery of the island of mills in central Scafati; the recovery of the abbey of Realvalle as museum complex for the history of the Sarno valley; the arrangement of the Paleolithic archaeological site in Longola.


riferimenti bibliografici:
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- Samonà G., ‘La città in estensione’, Palermo 1975