SARA PORCARI Universita' degli Studi della Basilicata Facolta' di architettura Dicem, MATERA

[About me]

Sara Porcari

Place and date of birth: Matera, 01/09/1995

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[Education]

Secondary School Diploma : Scientific High School from Liceo Scientifico "Dante Alighieri" in Matera, 2014.



Master Degree in Architecture from "Università degli Studi della Basilicata", currently entered in fifth grade, the last year.



[Aim]

Apply a traineeship, would allow me to know new enployement and social skills. I think that doing an experience alone, far from my school, let me grow up like an young architet and it will be a way to look at new forms of composition and architecture. I want to learn and accrue new relationship with people who can only teach me as to so a professional work.

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I have excellent skills to work in a team of colleagues and good organization and management of works; good flexibility and adap-

tability to the need of the work team, and ex lop project and research, gained during the gh different works carried out, in a group or	university years throu-
[Software Skills]	
Microsoft Word	•••••
Microsoft Power Point	
Microsoft Excel	
Autocad	
Adobe Photoshop	
Adobe InDesign	
Adobe Illustrator	
Adobe Premier Pro	
QGis (Geografic Information System)	
Movie	
Archicad	
BIM Revit	
[Languages Skills]	
talian	•••••
English	

[Publications]

"Boulevard Matera 2019 #laviadelcarro" with an exhibition of the projects of the students of the Phenomenology of Architecture laboratory - A.A. 2016-2017 Edizione Giannatelli, Matera. (2018)



Take part to "XXXI Salòn Tecnològico de la Construccion EXCO 2017- Salòn International Cevisama 2017 Mortero equivalente al hormigòn autocompactante Mortar equivalent to self-compacting concrete".

Study and description of the compositional techniques of the "Epoca Littoria" in Italy. Case study: Cine-teatro Radar in Monopoli (BA), Italy.



#01 CINE-TEATRO "RADAR"



Vincenzo Pace Sara Porcari Federica Salvi

[Workshops]

"Baumart_Variazioni sul tema" October 2016



"Vertical Studio_Mouse House" March 2019



The next workshops ...

"Heritage and Vernacular Architecture_Workshop Cappadocia" with students of Université de Lyon April 2019



Workshop Siviglia 2019 May 2019



[Presentation]

Most of the projects at the "Università degli Studi della Basilicata", during the five years of Architecture, have been focused on areas or macroareas within the city. The faculty of Architecture in Matera aims at focusing the job and the study on the problematics and difficulties of the historic centers, and then highliting its features. work on the Sassi of Matera has been very significant as a result of implementing the theory with a pragmatic view on the reality.

We can say that the history of the city, is closely linked to the history of the Sassi. This place was described for the first by the Italian writer Carlo Levi "Cristo si è Fermato a Eboi, 1945, with a description of poverty in the South Italy, morphological the point of rom 'The scenery of the Sassi can be compared to an eagle, with the beak represented by the highest part of the Civita, whe re the Cathedral rises, and the wings embrace the two great barts of the Sassi: sass Caveoso and sasso barisano. The former resembles a Roman amphitheater, with the house-caves that go down to terraces, and, perhaps, it takes the name from the caves and from the classical theaters; the latter, the crux of the old city, is the richest of graven portals and friezes.

Thanks to the report by Levi, first signs of change came into being. from 17 May 1952, with the Special law n.619, the trial of "improvement Stones" begins, and the progressive dispersion of the rocky city. the new districts planned by Ludovico Quaroni, Charles Aymonio and Luigi Piccinato, were undoubtedly more comfortable. That's where a new page of the history of the city of Matera begins: not only the restricted area of Sassi, but also the new districts.

The history of the city, shortly described, has been characterized by contradictory events: from a "National Shame" (by Palmiro Togliatti in 1948, and dispersed by Alcide De Gasperi beginning from 1950) to UNESCO heritage, in 1993, thanks to its history and culture, and Today over that for the conformation and the history, also to the rainwater harvesting systems. Currently the Sassi and the whole city of Matera have the role of European Capital of the Culture 2019.







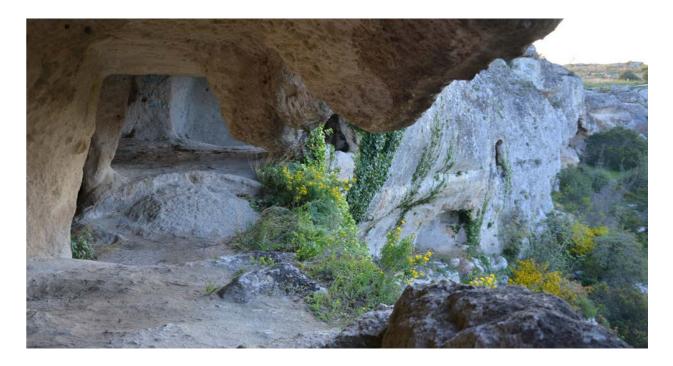
























[P	Project Design Examinations]
]	Project Design Examination 1: "Genealogy of Architecture Academic Year: 2014-2015, Annual Examination Prof. Arch. E. Vadini]
]	Project Design Examination 2: "Representation of Architecture" Academic Year: 2015-2016, Annual Examination Prof. Arch. G. Rociola]
]	Project Design Examination 3: "Phenomenology of Architecture Academic Year: 2016-2017, Annual Examination Prof. Arch. I. Macaione
]	Project Design Examination 4: "Construction of Architecture Academic Year: 2017-2018, Annual Examination Prof. Arch. E. Vadini
]	Examination: Technological Design of Architecture Academic Year: 2017-2018, Fourth Year, SEM 1 Prof. Ing. A. Pagliuca

[Project Design Examination 1: "Genealogy of Architecture"]

The whole area of our project is situated in a particular and suggestive point: near the church of Sant'Agostino, changed into a cliff: the Gravina of Matera.

Our project indeed has been influenced a lot by this characteristic, so that it became a crucial element of the project itself. We have observed our area of project looking at the context of the Sassi, at the typical costructions and at their simple but complex characteristics.

We have tried to propose, also with the use of a tufa covering for the ground floor of the residences. St. Pietro Caveoso church has the same structure.

The other main characteristic of our project it is the relationship with the neighborhood, that has represented one of the fundamental components of living in the Sassi in the past: sharing everyday life.

In our project, besides realizing a residence for students, we wanted to re-use and restructure it a small, giving it a new life as library / area study.

The assigned area has a particular conformation. It is long and narrow shaped, and therefore our residence has the same stucture. The territory has some preexistences: a 2 meters wall, a 1,10 ms retaining wall and a small preexisting building.

So, Our residence, by choice and by need, is long-shaped. And it is composed of two floors.

The ground floor overlooks the Gravina.

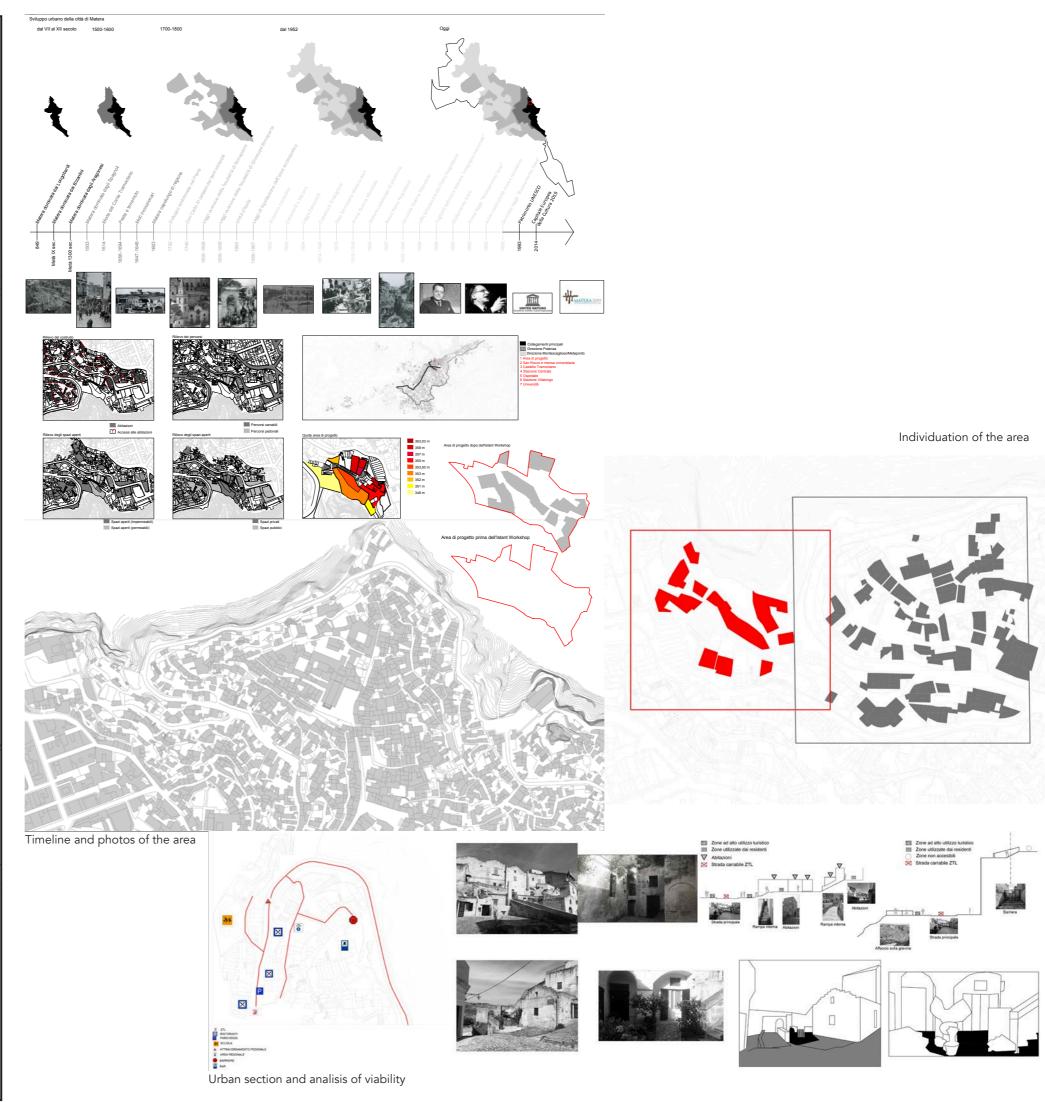
Its form recalls a tipical construction of the Sassi: the "lamione", with a rectangular shape.

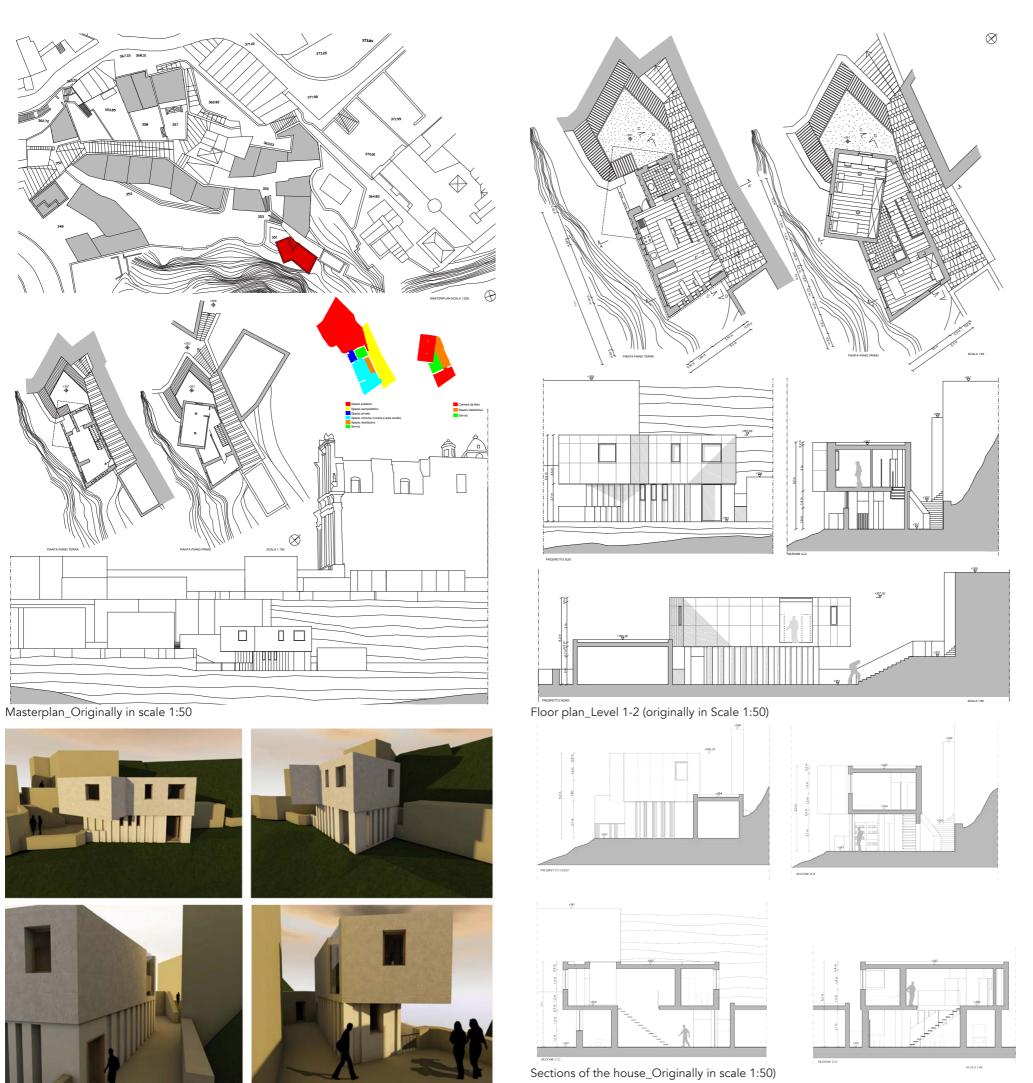
For the fires floor we didn't use the typical Barrel vault, but we have used a modern structure, in contrast with the structure of the ground foor.

In the first floor we have created a profusion directly overlooking the gravina.

Regarding the materials studying the models I taken as inspiration and her solutions

modern more opportune, we have opted for a tufa covering for of the ground floor, with vertical cuts creating games of light and darkness, while regarding the first floor we have decided to use marble modular screen panels.











[Project Design Examination 2: "Representation of Architecture"

The area focused on in the second year is located between Casalnuovo road and Lucana road in Matera, near the historical center of the Sasso Caveoso. The project is founded on the study and measurements and planning of townhouses in Casalnuovo road and of a museum and auditorium on Lucana road. Currently, despite the importance of these two roads, these two areas are unused. In the first area there is an underground parking garage that is unused, whereas in the second there is an abandoned petrol station.

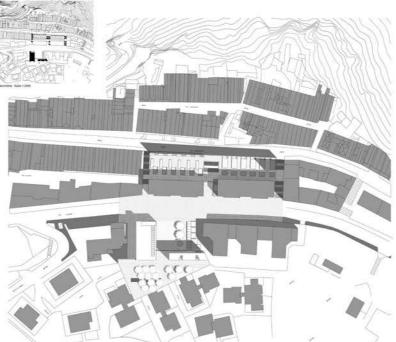
The use of these spaces, and the creation of new areas of social gathering, enjoyable for both the resident population and the tourists, has fundamental importance in an area so close to the historical center. It was decided, therefore, after studying various types of residences, to focus on townhouses as single family homes built all together, reviving the cornerstone theme of the Sassi: the neighborhood.

The auditorium and the museum are located on the Via Lucana, taking the place of the disused gas pump. The structure consists of two levels; on the ground floor is the gallery space and the auditorium is on the upper floor and can be reached through a stairway that creates an outlook. The height of the structure allows the auditorium to stand on the existing buildings and to have a view of the Murgia and the Sasso Caveoso.

The development of the gardens incorporates one of the most important characteristics that we find in the Sassi: the idea of neighborhood and proximity. These green spaces, therefore, have the aim of creating sociability and new friendships between the districts due to the communal care and cultivation of the gardens.

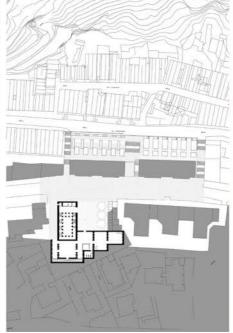
The area is situated on Via Lucana and is composed of three parts: the gardens, the orchard and a green area. The garden consists of five balconies, every balcony is characterized by the cultivation of various vegetables, which provide odors, colors and different flowers according to the periods.

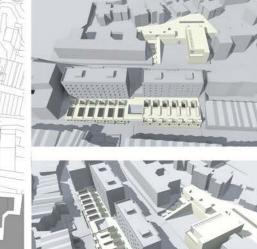
In the orchard there are instead, three kinds of fruit trees each with different characteristics regarding the form, the dimensions, the colors of the leaves, the period of flowering and maturation of the fruits. In the centre of the land is an evergreen tree, leccio, which is used to create shade for the tourists and visitors of the museum

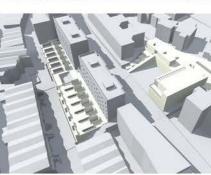


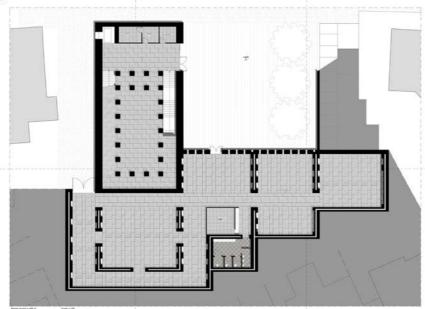
Urban plan, sections and rendering



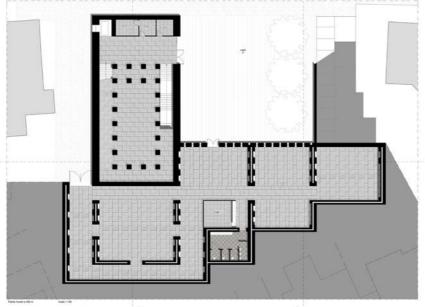




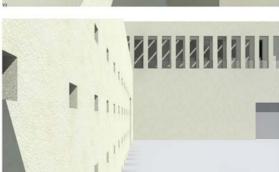


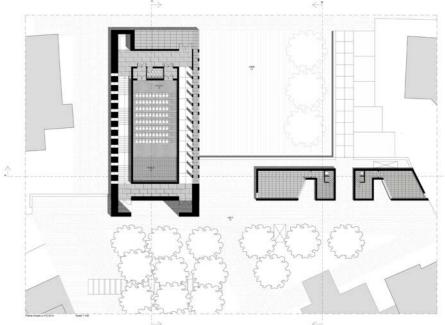


Museum Section_Level 1 (Originally in scale 1:200)

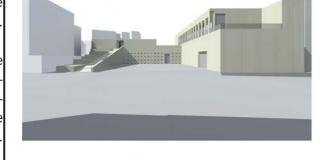






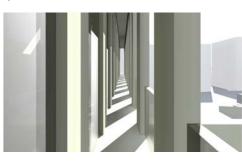


Auditorium Section_Level 2 (Originally in scale 1:200)

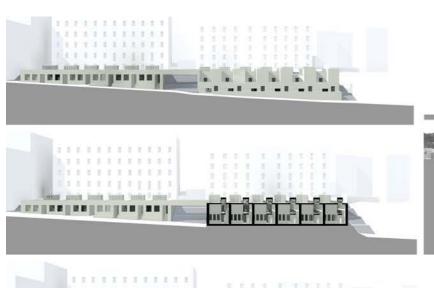


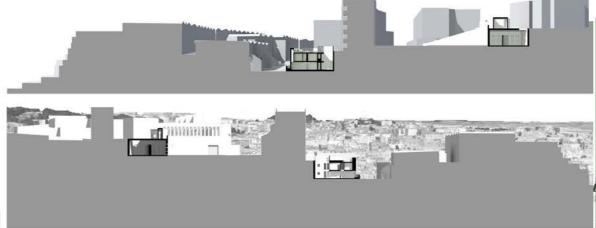


Auditorium Rendering (outside)





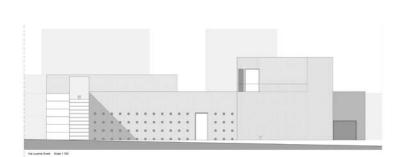


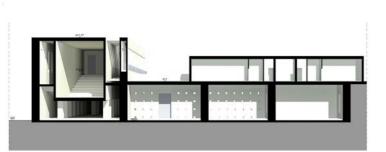


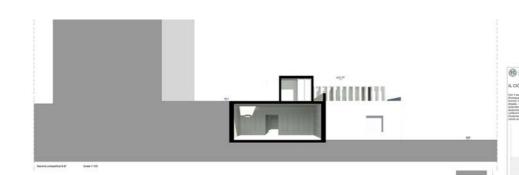


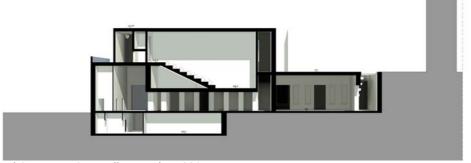
Green project of the Auditorium











Auditorium Diagonal and Longitudinal Sections_ Originally in scale 1:200





Auditorium Rendering (inside)



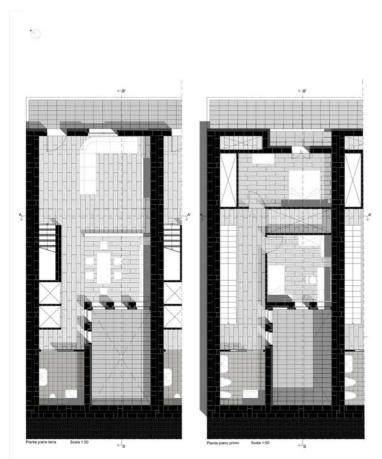




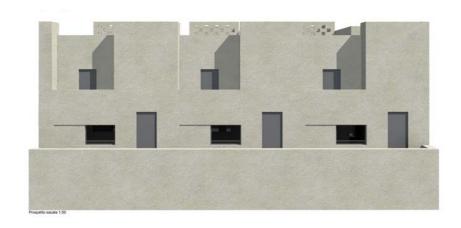


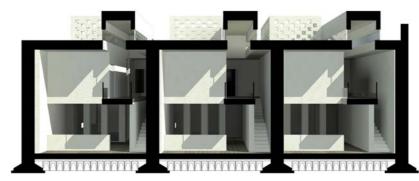


Green project of the houses

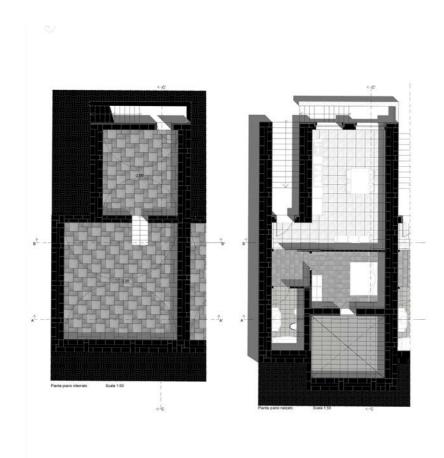


Plan Floor (type 1)_Level 1 and 2_Originally in scale 1:100

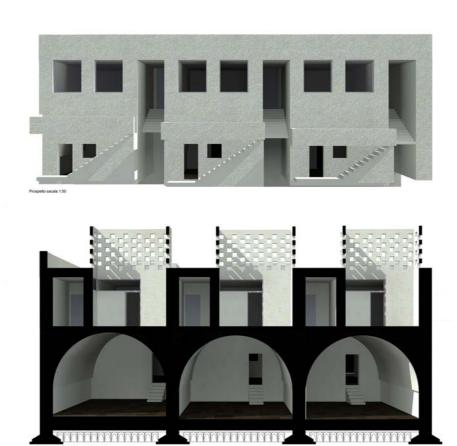




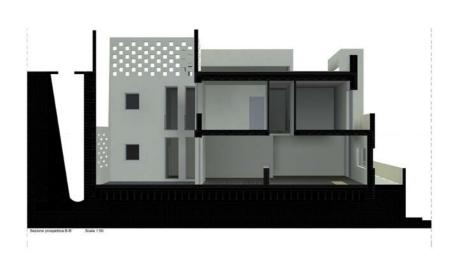
Rendering and Diagonal Section (type 1)_Originally in scale 1:100



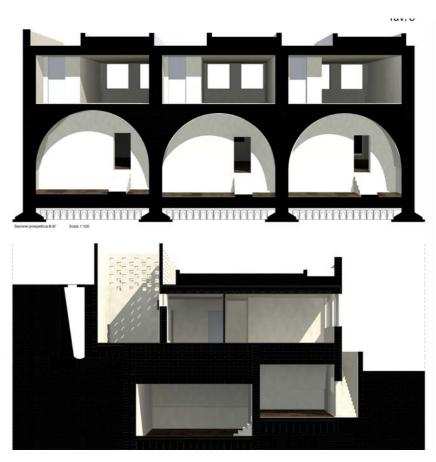
Plan Floor (type 2)_Level 1 and 2_Originally in scale 1:100



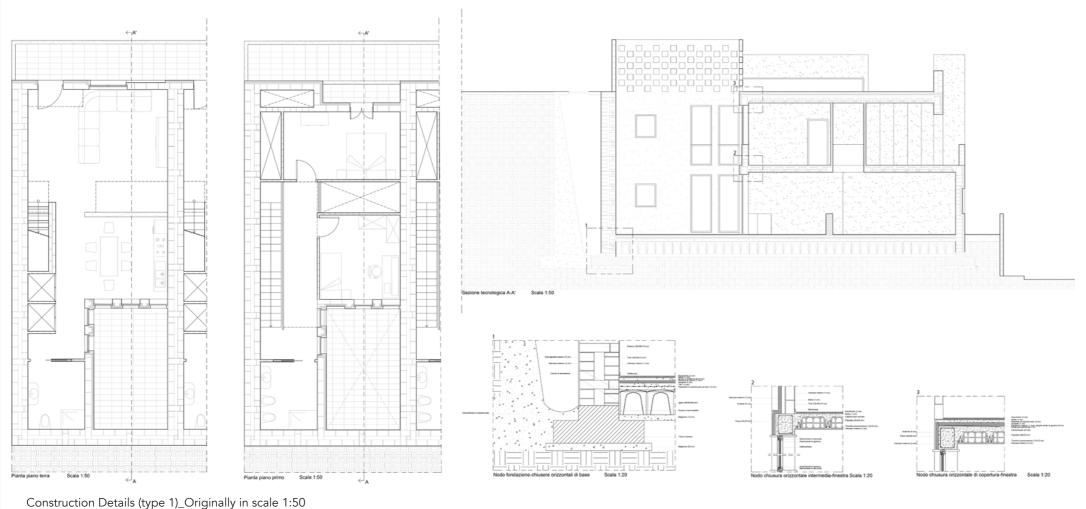
Rendering and Diagonal Section (type 2)_Originally in scale 1:100





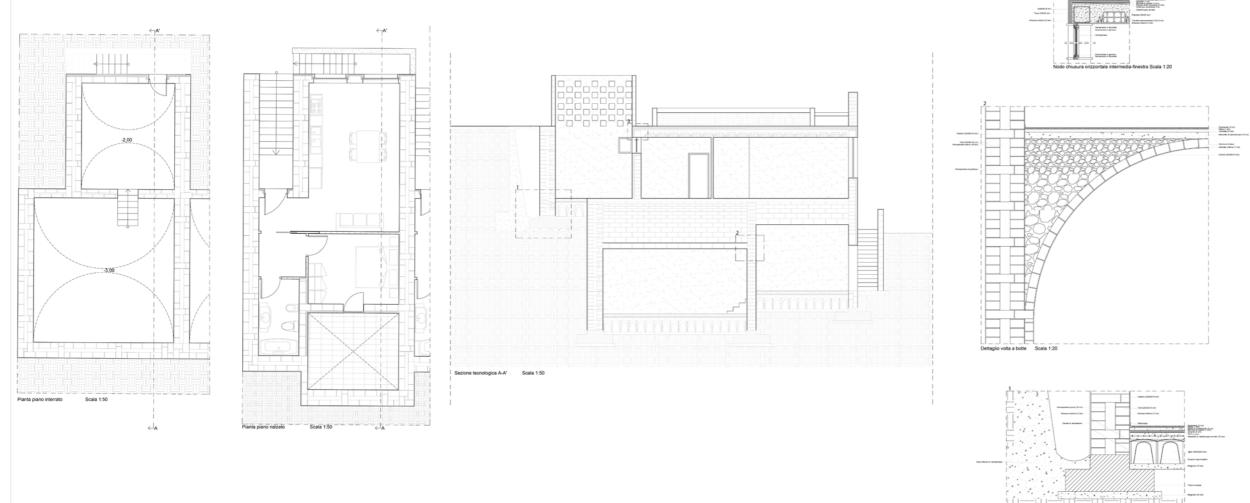


Diagonal and longitudianl Section (type 2)_Originally in scale 1:100



Considering the notable change in elevation of Via Casalnuovo, there are two types of townhouses. The first one is reminiscent of the time of the culture of the barrel and wine cellar where wine was fermented. There are many of these in the Sasso Caveoso. The second type, is characterized instead by the presence of the gallery, almost reflecting driveways that are seen in typical modern residences.

In both of the residences planned, a proposal is to insert a patio that could allow light to enter and to allow the aeration of the residences embedded in the rock. On the roof of the houses, the use of a social garden, taken care of by the residents themselves, creates more aggregation and co-operation amongst the occupants. Another proposed idea is to create social gardens assigned to the neighboring population in the inclusive area around Via Lucana and Via Casalnuovo. In sight of Matera 2019 and of the project "bloomed Matera", the realization of the gardens would have a positive impact on the city.



[Project Design Examination 3: "Phenomenology of Architecture"

The "Follow the red line" project has as objective the retraining of the route "Street of the wagon" and of the areas included in the "Madonna della Bruna" parade, which is strongly felt by the citizens, from the urban center, heart of the party, to the factory of the wagon, where this begin. It deals with a pedestrian run characterized by a "red thread", that would allow citizens and tourists to fully live the most important moments of the party maintaining Street Rosselli the only vehicle access.

The general concept focus on the idea of a multifunctional route, which is able to define different forms and functions: the red thread, which tells the history of the party and the city, becomes a space for temporary shows, and it turns into pedestrian run. The concept "Follow the red line" is supposed to move the flow of tourists from the city center to the outskirts thanks to the use of this red thread The area interested by the project is located between Vittorio Veneto square and the Villa Comunale. It, therefore, includes XX Settembre street, Roma street and lucana street. The main principle of the project is to create a pedestrian crossing and to make that area a great Boulevard.

The basis of the project there is the desire to build a light structure which will elevate and lower according to to the functional needs. In the environments below we have designed bookshops yard sales with the presence of a literary coffee, that may become a point of aggregation available everyday for the local population. The desire to create social areas had the intention to make the villa Comunale a place full of vitality and a point of meeting for young people that are completely absent in this area.

The most important element of the project is the biolago realized in the "court" created by the bridge. The biolago becomes therefore, becomes the focal point of the project since it wants to represent the place in which the population can spend moments of calm and rest. The pedestrian crossing is characterized by the presence of a botanical garden that runs along the whole route. The project regarding the green areas started from the desire to attract the tourist and to introduce him to a part of the unknown city. That's why we have thought to create a great botanical garden with a great variety of plants of different kinds, colors, heights and perfumes.



Exibition project







[Project Design Examination 4: "Construction of Architecture" 1

The design of this year focuses on the recovery of a small urban area of the Sasso Barisano, in which there is the so-called " school site", with the purpose to ideally allocate it to the Center of the Unesco chair of Matera. As is well known, in 2016, the Unesco gave the university of Basilicata the opportunity to set up the "Mediterranean Cultural Landscape and Communities of Knowledge"chair in our city. The Unesco chair of Matera has a vast partnership with twelve Mediterranean Universities, research institutions and international nets, and it wants to play a bridging role between the academic world, the civil society, the research and the management policies, setting itself strategic and sustainable objectives.

The UNESCO chair, MUCH, stands for a "center of excellence" that will realize, together with other Institutions, advanced educational teaching and research programmes. The Center of the Unesco chair of Matera will be therefore a cultural place, a public open space with flexible areas for administrative, educational, seminar, and scientific research activities, useful to the institutional meeting, to the scientific knowledge, to the dissemination of know-how. The functions of the Desk Unesco are the followings:

- Reception office / Reception
- 3 classrooms for the didactics
- Auditorium with 80 places
- Administrative area
- Small Library
- 2 residences for visiting professor
- Exhibition spaces inside the hypogaeum.

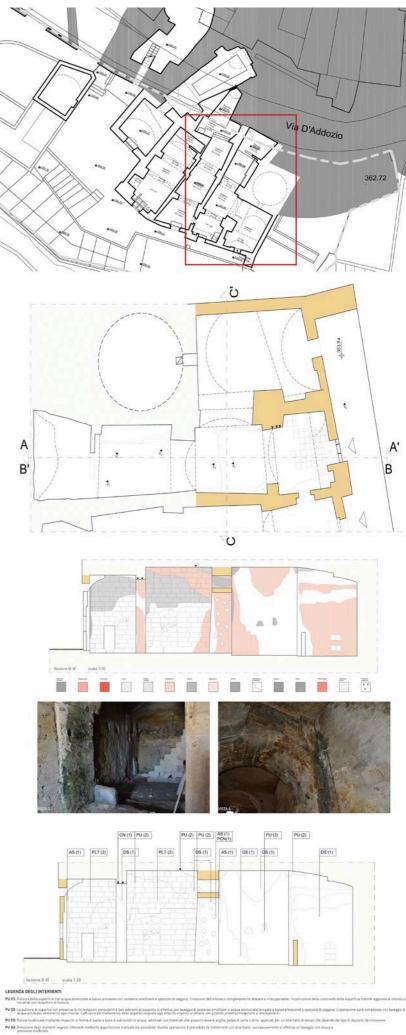
In the preliminary phase of the recovery of the "School site" we analyzes the pathologies and the degradations. We focused on the third place of the second level, carrying out of recovery of the pathologies.

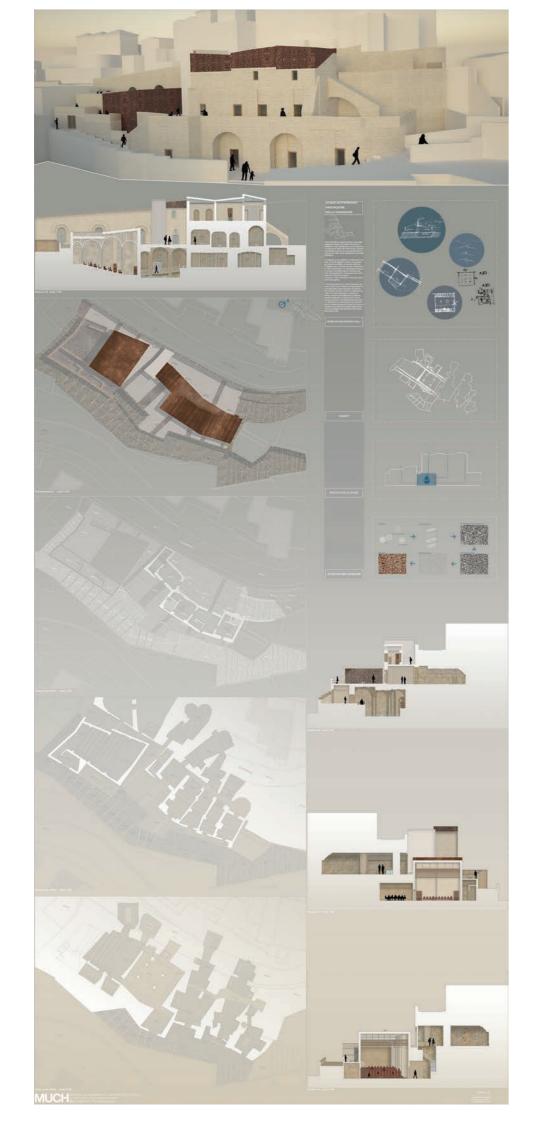














The project of recovery of the "school site" concerned with two principal aspects: the ptojects for rain water collection and acquifer rooftops. Hence the name "groundwater": innovation of the tradition." The Sassi of Matera represent one of the more ancient build-up area worldwide and have complex rain water collection systems. This peculiarity resulted in The UNESCO world heritage in 1993.

The need to collect and to preserve water led the inhabitants of the Sassi to dig tanks, connected with a system of communicating vassels, and to create external vents, the eaves, that could run the rain water from the roofs to the tanks. Departing from the dig of an environment, we wanted to recreate a foyer with a cross vault and stone pillars; through this system that run the rainwaterain to the foyer, we tried to recreate a tank in the rock, that recalls the tank in Istanbul, which guide the audience to the auditorium.

The choice of the materials has also been studied: besides the tufa, we chose thin foils of copper. The peculiarity of this material is the ability to be carved and for this reason, an original has been created that took back typical objects of the tradition of our city: the lace, the ventilation grids and the rose window of the Cathedral of the city.

[Examination : Technological Design of Architecture]

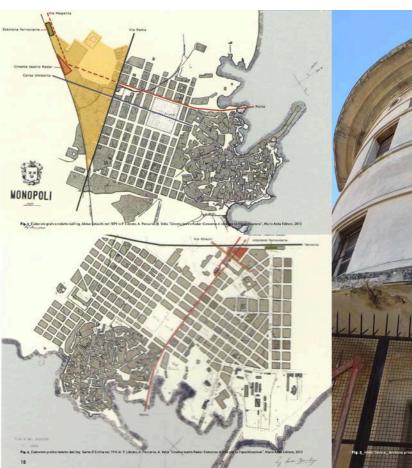
The Cinema-Theater Radar, flagship of the seafaring city of Monopoli (BA, Italy), offered a place of entertainment for cinema lovers and gave hospitality to the many travelers coming from the nearby railway station. It is located south-west of the so-called "Borgo Murattiano", between the railway track and via Magenta, it is one of the main streets of the nineteenth-century city.

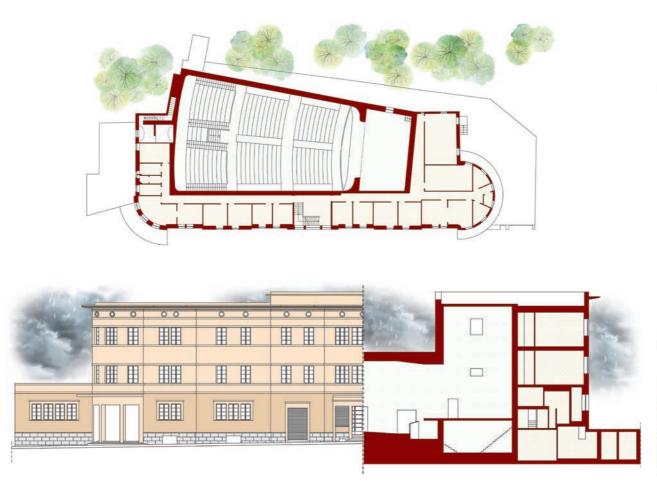
On the basis of a 1937 project (which will never be realized, due to the events of war), the Cine-Theater Radar (cinema and hotel), designed by Ing Giannoccaro, was created and inaugurated in 1947. The two functions will remain active until the Sixties, when the Hotel Savoia ceases its activity. The Cinema-Theater Radar survives for another decade closing definitively in the eighties.

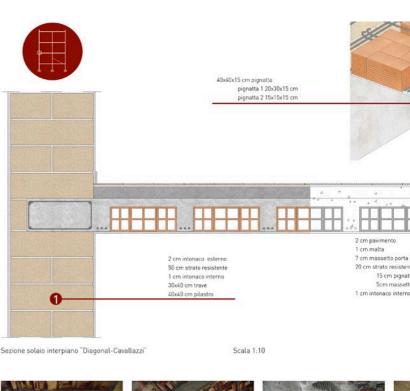
The factory consists of three floors above ground and a basement, is divided by two independent functional bodies: the cinema with large and elegant distribution solutions, and the hotel consists of measured and serial spaces. The entrance to the cinema, characterized by the wide portal and by the forwarding shelter, elevated on a short staircase, accentuates the compositional attention of the entire façade. Following the distribution path we arrive in the great hall of the shows that slopes towards the large stage. The ground floor and the basement have two semi-circular rooms for the restaurant waiting room. On the upper floors the long and symmetrical corridors disengage the numerous rooms and reach the toilet blocks in the head of the building.

The Cine-theater Radar is one of the first examples in the city of mixed structure for the language used, but above all for the materials and the construction techniques. The mixed structure of pillars, beams, load-bearing masonry allows the creation of a wide and almost as large as the entire building, which defines a solid architectural relationship between construction technology and functional distribution. One of the main types of slab is of the cross-ribbed type: these were made on regular (mainly square) plants and in the case of elongated (rectangular) shapes, the ribs could assume a diagonal 45°, as in the case of the "Diangonal-Cavallazzi". The ceiling of the Cine-Teatro Radar is most likely built with this construction technique on a wall of tufa blocks.



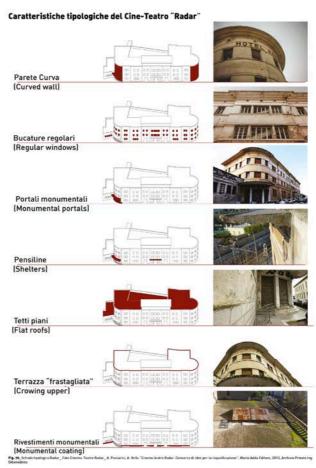


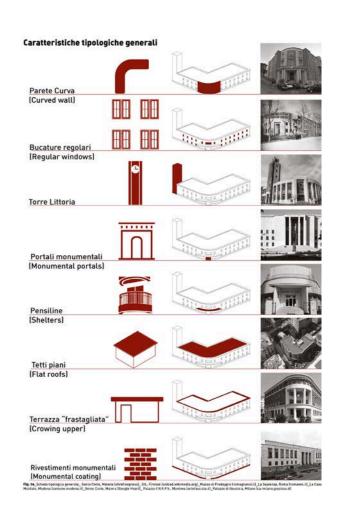


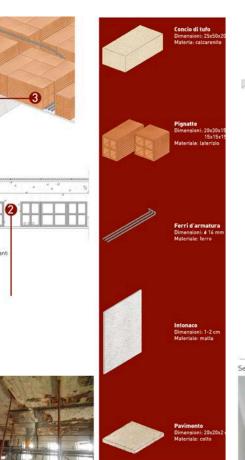


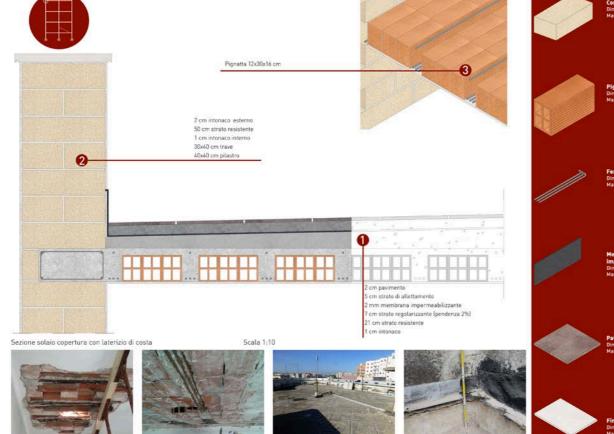


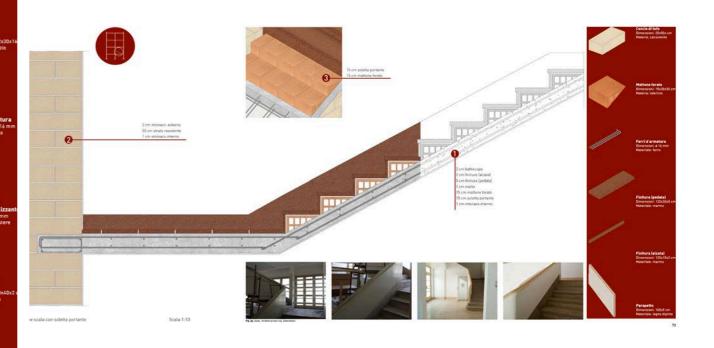












[U	rban and Planning projects]
I	City planning: Villalongo First year 2014-2015_SEM 1 Prof. Arch. M. Mininni]
I	Urban development planning: C.I.B.I. Thrid year 2016-2017_SEM 2 Prof. Arch. M. Mininni
I	Infrastructure hydraulics : Analysis of an hydrographic basin in Matera Fifth year 2018-2019_SEM 1 Prof. Ing. R. Ermini]

[City planning: Villalongo

Essentially, the job is based on the study of the district Villalongo, within the city of Matera, effectively analyzing both the history and the urban planning, and the strengths and opportunities that these offer to the inhabitants. Before analyzing Villalongo in all of it characteristics, the first chapter of the book is focused on observing and understanding the wider scale of the morphology, and of the history of the city of Matera, to which the district belongs.

Villalongo follows the General Development Plan (Piano Regolatore Generale) of Luigi Piccinato, which foresees the organization of various districts in the new areas of urban expansion, surrounded by main roads and crossed by public lands. Villalongo was inhabited for the first time in 1961, drawing inspiration from the Law #299 of 1958, the second law of the improvement of the Sassi areas.

The architectural design of the district is centered around a small villa from which the district takes it's name: Villa Longo. This villa has been inhabited since the XIX century by the noble family of Matera. Currently the villa is considered a historical monument to the city of Matera and a place of assembly for the elderly of the district. Today on the ground floor the villa has become the center for public and social functions within the district, unlike the upper floor which is still inhabited.

The district is located at the crossroads of local and regional roads, (National and Provincial Road 7) which connects Matera not only with the urban center but also with it's neighboring cities. Of fundamental importance is the railway station of Villalongo, built in 1925, that extends along the entire length of the city and constitutes an important route of communication from Matera to the rest of the region of Puglia.

After a careful study on the state of affairs of the district, with analyses of the practicability, it's buildings, and it's inhabitants, a proposal was formed that takes into consideration the reorganizing and revival of certain areas, starting with the reparations of certain buildings in obvious states of disrepair. The main projects are tied to the reorganization and maintenance of the public parks and green spaces and a conversion of the area to a more pedestrian space, ideal for children and the elderly.

1.2. I Sassi di Matera

Dichiarati "VERGOGNA NAZIONALE" da Palmiro Togliatti nel 1948, e sfollati da Alcide De Gasperi a partire dal 1950, i Sassi di Matera diventano nel 1993 patrimonio dell'umanità dell'UNESCO. Oggi i Sassi e tutta la città di Matera sono Capitale Europea della Cultura 2019.

Ed ecco come vengono descritti i Sassi:

"Lo scenario dei Sassi può essere paragonato ad un'aquila, in cui il becco è rappresentato dalla parte più alta della Civita, dove sorge la Cattedrale, e le ali abbracciano i due grandi rioni dei Sassi: il Sasso Caveoso e il Sasso Barisano. Il Sasso Barisano, fulcro della città vecchia, è il più ricco di portali scolpiti e fregi che ne nascondono il cuore sotterraneo; il Sasso Caveoso, invece, è disposto come un anfiteatro romano, con le case-grotte che scendono a gradoni, e prende forse il nome dalle cave e dai teatri classici."

2.1. Localizzazione del quartiere















Quartiere Villalongo

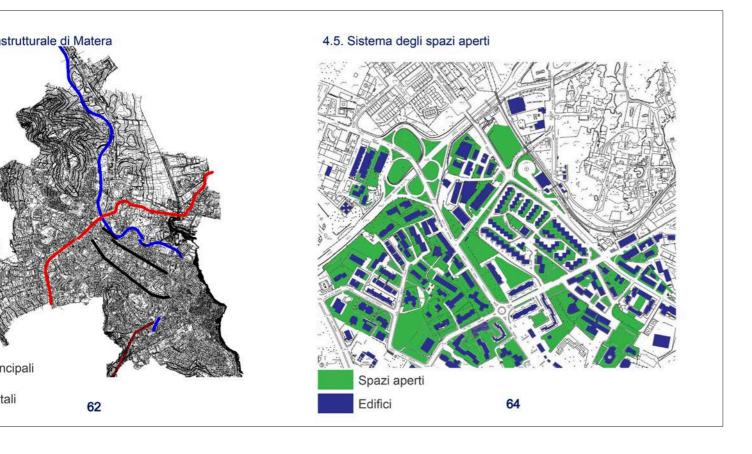
2.2. Storia del quartiere

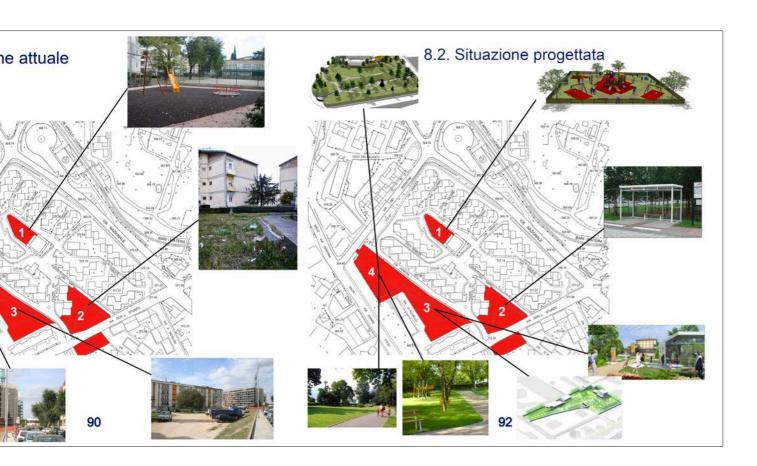
Carlo Levi visitò i Sassi quando erano all'apice di un collasso demografico. Gli abitanti erano maniera aumentati in esponenziali, e sulle case nella roccia, erano stati sopraelevati più piani, erano spariti gli orti e i giardini pensili, e le cisterne erano state riadattate a monolocali abitati da famiglie intere e i lori animali, in condizioni estremamente precarie. A partire dal 17 maggio del 1952, con la legge n.619, inizia il processo di «risanamento Sassi», con il progressivo sfollamento della città rupestre. L' abbandono forzato delle loro vecchie abitazioni da parte di molti cittadini fu comunque doloroso, per quanto i nuovi

quartieri progettati da Ludovico Quaroni, Carlo Aymonio e Luigi Piccinato, indubbiamente più confortevoli. Il quartiere Villalongo segue il Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG) di Luigi Piccinato, il quale prevedeva l'articolazione di vari quartieri nelle nuove aree di espansione urbana. circondati da strade di scorrimento e attraversato da verde pubblico. Villalongo fu abitato per la prima volta nel 1961, traendo linfa dalla seconda legge del risanamento dei Sassi, la numero 299 del

8.1. Situazio

17







VERDE PUBBLICO E PRIVATO:

- Il verde circonda tutto il quartiere e abbellisce le abitazioni, risultando uno degli elementi più importanti del luogo.



SERVIZIO SANITARIO:

-Nel quartiere è presente una valida assistenza sanitaria disponibile, sia per i residenti del quartiere che per coloro che non vi ci abitano.



TRANQUILLITA':

- Il silenzio che vige nel quartiere crea un'atmosfera di serenità che corrisponde alle esigenze degli abitanti, mediamente costituita da anziani.



TRASPORTI:

-Pur essendo un quartiere ai limiti della città risulta ben collegato alle altre aree urbane ed extraurbane grazie alla presenza della stazione ferroviaria, e della stazione dei pullman.



DISINTERESSE:

PARCHEGGI: - La scarsa presenza di

parcheggi, sopratutto nei

pressi del centro sanitario,

rendono la viabilità del

quartiere meno agibile.

- Evidente è il disinteresse da parte degli abitanti verso il quartiere, che sembra abbandonato a se stesso, portandolo verso un lento processo di degrado, che comprende anche il verde pubblico.



RIQUALIFICAZIONE:

- Riqualificando gli spazi verdi e le funzione dei servizi già esistenti, si potrebbe dare nuova identità al quartiere.



CONNESSIONE:

- Nel quartiere si nota la stazione ferroviari, che svolge un'importante funzione di connessionefrau la città di Matera e le città limitrofe.



INTERESSI:

- Il quartiere potrebbe sfruttare al meglio strutture già esistenti, ma che risultano abbandonate, come il campetto da calcio e i parco giochi per i bambini, creando nuovi interessi per i residenti.







MANCANZA DI GIOVANI:

- Il quartiere ad oggi risulta abitato per la maggior parte da anziani, sfavorendo una possibile attrazione per i giovani, che per altro non hanno alcun punto d'interesse.



SCUOLA:

- Fra i problemi più evidenti del quartiere, emerge la mancanza di un istituto scolastico nelle vicinanze, che obbliga i residenti più giovani a doversi spostare ogni mattina in auto o in pullman, in altre zone della città.



PERICOLI:

- Girando per il quartiere si notano vari atti di vandalismo, sopratutto nell'area abbandonata dell'edificio in cui è situato anche il centro sanitario, zona frequentata spesso dai ragazzini e per questo fonte di pericolo.





87

Urban development planning: C.I.B.I.

The "Urbanism and landscape" exam has been focused on the creation of a 'Food Atlas' to give to the city of Matera, analyzing a single district, though. The district is 'Piccianello' and our/my work has led to the realization of a book, 'C.I.B.I. Commodity_Integration_Business_Integration".

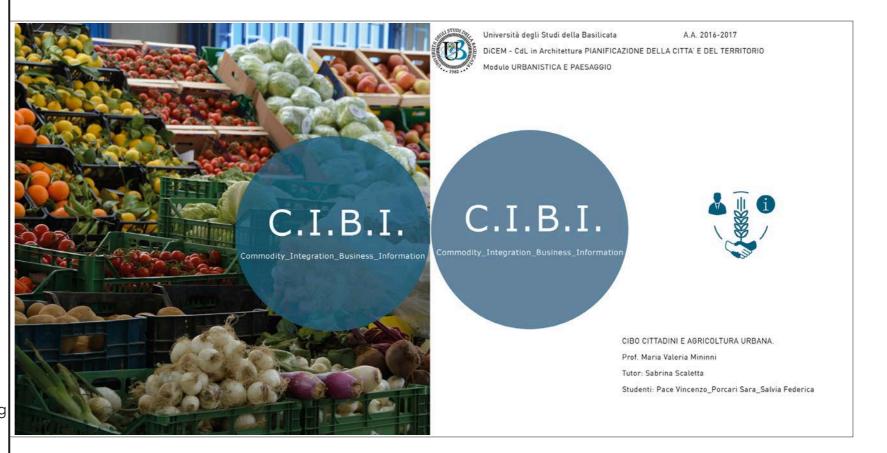
Matera, "the capital of the country world", as it has been defined by Carlo Levi, as in the past, tends to experience a new ideology, departing from the outskirts which are near the country, from the borders and from the rural suburbs of the city that focused on food, which refers to an agriculture more sensitive to the producers and the consumers and builder of new centralities. In the specific case of Matera, the relationship between space and agricultural economies is completely distorted in comparison to the past, indentifying in the country not the image of an underdeveloped world but the starting point for new perspectives.

Within the theme of the food, besides the recovery of disused environments of the outskirts, automatically meets that of the collaboration and sharing spaces, combining innovation and tradition, according to the logic of "neighborhood" by now lost by the new generations.

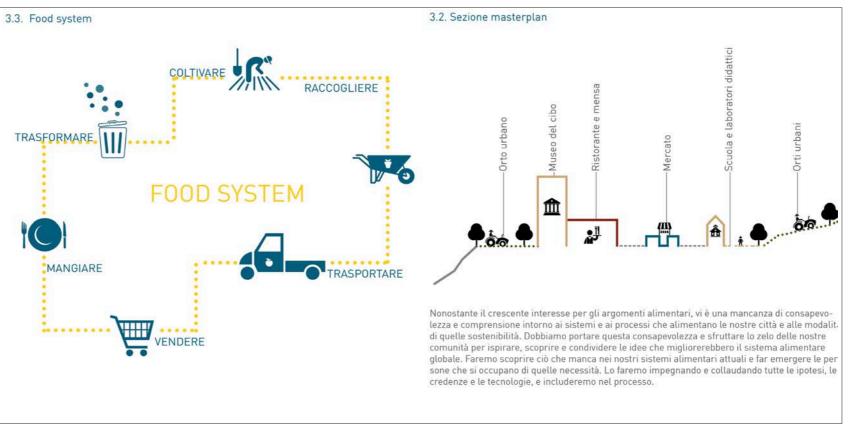
The sour-urban proposal is planning to stress local productions through the creation of sectors and local markets and to retrain the unused space with educational , convivial and of knowledge-sharing activities. For this purpose a market area and spaces for social gardens are planned.

The location of the internal are allows the collaboration and the building relationships of trust among citizens, farmers and immigrants who live in the place. One way to favor the meeting between city and country is to stimulate the promotion of the products of the countryside behind the urban circle through daily markets. These are occasions to establish relationships of trust between producers and consumers and to educate the citizens to the consumption of local products.

Despite the increasing interest for the food subjects, there is a lack of awareness and understanding around the systems and the trials that feed our cities and the modalities of those sustainabilities. This awareness and also exploit the zeal of our communities to inspire, to discover and to share the ideas that would improve the global food system are needed. We needs to discover what is missing in our current food systems and let the people that deal with those necessities to emerge, hocking and testing all the hypotheses, the beliefs and the technologies, included in the trial.



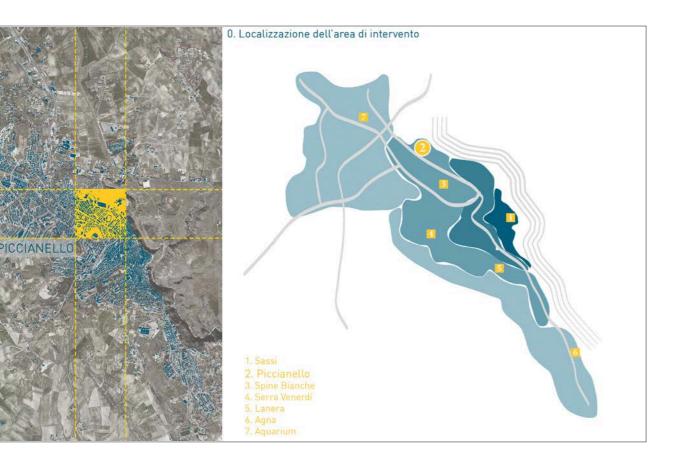




Section masterplan

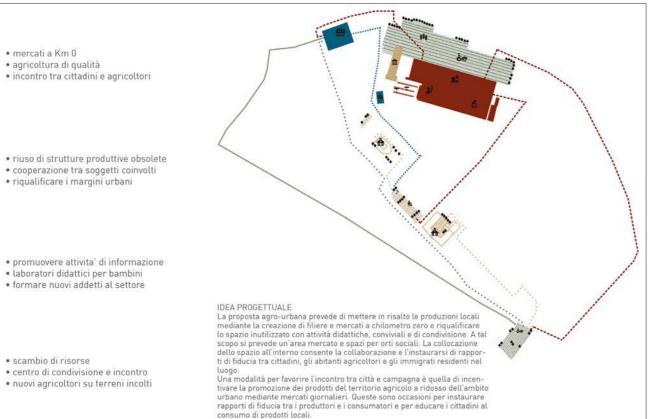


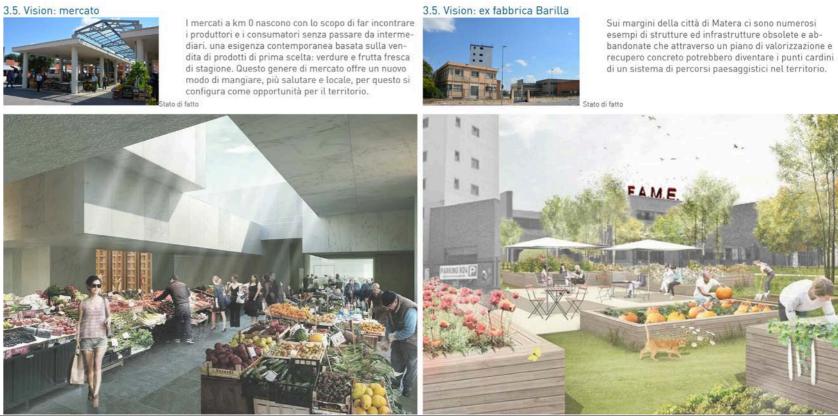
Masterplan concept





Project Area





Project Area

Infrastructure hydraulics : analysis of an hydrographic basin in Matera

Can the man-made actions compromise the identity of the natural system of the territory?

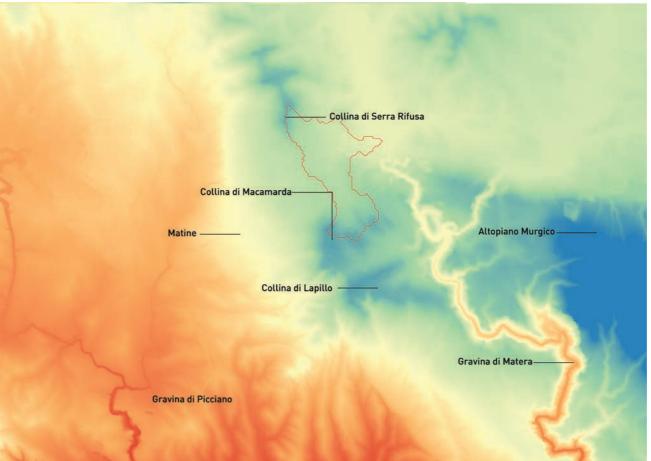
The work of man has always aimed at improving his own living conditions and, as a result of the technological and informative evolution, he has tried to raise his own standard of living. Human activity the interventions anthropic has often not taken into account the consequences would result following the choices of the design qualities done, causing some problems: the urbanization of the grounds represents one of the clearest critical issues.

During the last decades, the occupation of the ground for the urbanization and the construction of infrastructures is increased at more than twice rapid pace than the rate of population growth, which is untenable in the long run. The ground the more is urbanized the more the run-off percentage increases at the expense of the amount of water absorbed and transpired by the ground. The city of Matera is clear example of the exponential increase of the urbanization linked to the rate of population growth.

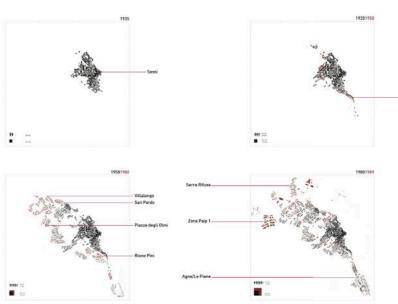
From 1950s Matera has experienced a strong urban expansion that has coincided with the population growth up to the 1980s. From now on, the urban evolution has continued to increase while the population growth has stabilized. For the purposes of the study, we focused on the analysis of the whole city on a large scale, analyzing the morphological, geologic, urbanistic and hydrologic aspects.

objective was to analyze a river basin of city underlining its critical issues on the basis the evaluation and the analysis carried out.

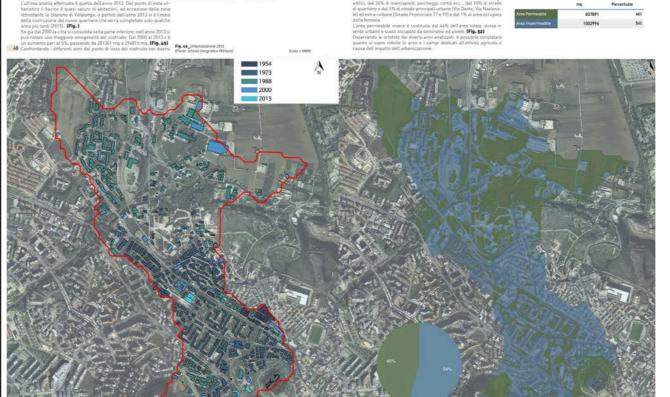
To underline the impact that the urbanization has had, the basin has been analyzed within the different time frames (1954, 1973, 1988, 2000 2013) observing how the permeable surface has changed over time.



DTM with QGis_Originally in scale 1:20000



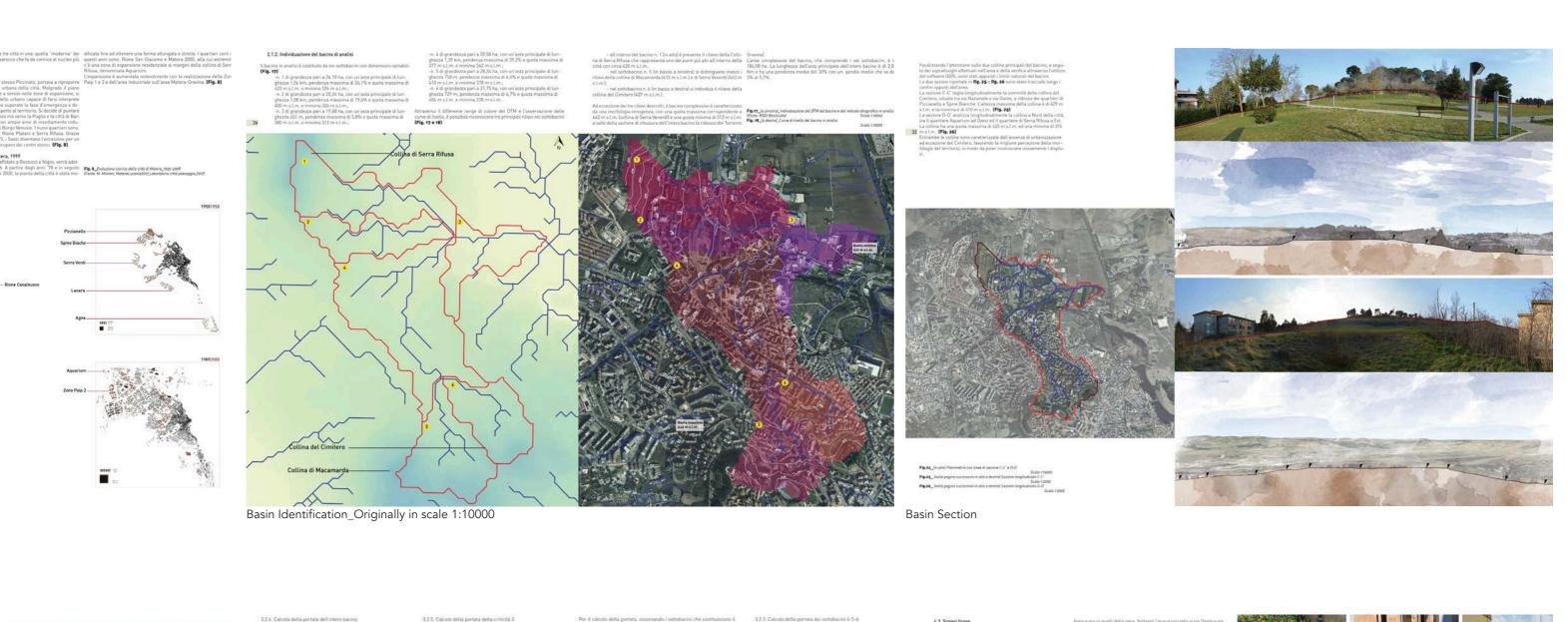
Development of the city of Matera

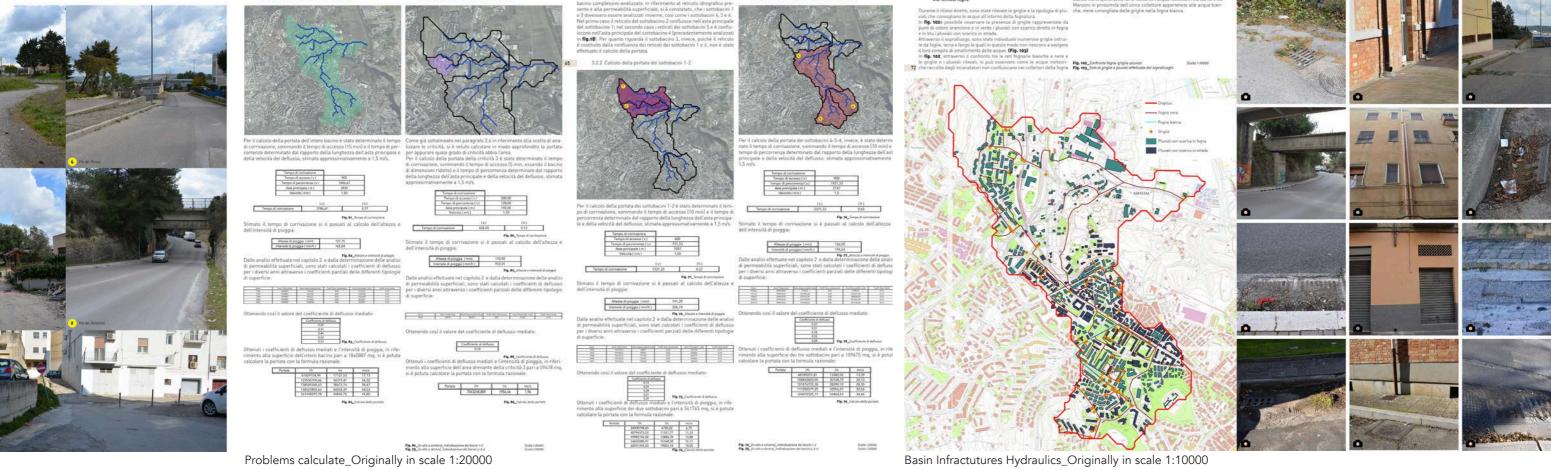


Basin Analysis in 2013_Originally in scale 1:10000



Basin Problems_Originally in scale 1:10000





[Restauration Project]
[Restauration project: Santa Maria Maggiore Church in Miglionico (MT) Fourth year 2017-2018 Annual Examination Prof. Arch N. Masini, Arch. I. Carabellese]

Restauration project: S. Maria Maggiore Church in Miglionico (MT)

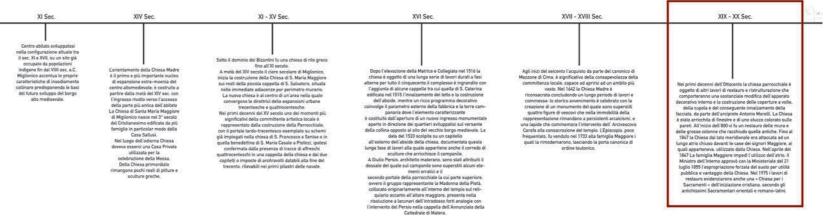
The project of the Restauration exam focused on Santa Maria maggiore Church, in Miglionico, in the province of Matera. This is an example of unique architecture for this place: it is a set of different eras and architectures, also studied by writers of lucania: Giuseppe Ventura In "gli uomini che hanno fatto miglionico"; Giuralongo, Buccico, Caputo in the "Il castello del Malconsiglio e il centro storico di Miglionico" and Teodoro Ricciardi in "notizie storiche di Miglionico.'

The orientation of the Church is the first and the most important core of extra-moenia expansion of the center belonging to the early middle age; the constructions begun in the mid-14th-century with the entry directed towards the access of the oldest part of the inhabited area but in the mid-16th-century when the areas of Torchiono, S.Sofia and Castle will be congested, it will be necessary to open another monumental entry under the bell tower, directed towards of the new city center

The Church of Santa Maria Maggiore of Miglionico was built in the 3rd century A.D.; instead of this Church there had to be a Private House used for the celebration of the Mass for fear of the persecutions of Costantino which finished in the 313 A.D. The primordial Church had only the Chapel of the Savior and few paintings and Greek sculptures still remain. Up to the 11century, Under the dominion of the Byzantines, it was a church with Greek rituals. In the mid-14th-century the clergy of Miglionico begins the construction of the Church of S. Maria Maggiore on the rests of the small chapel

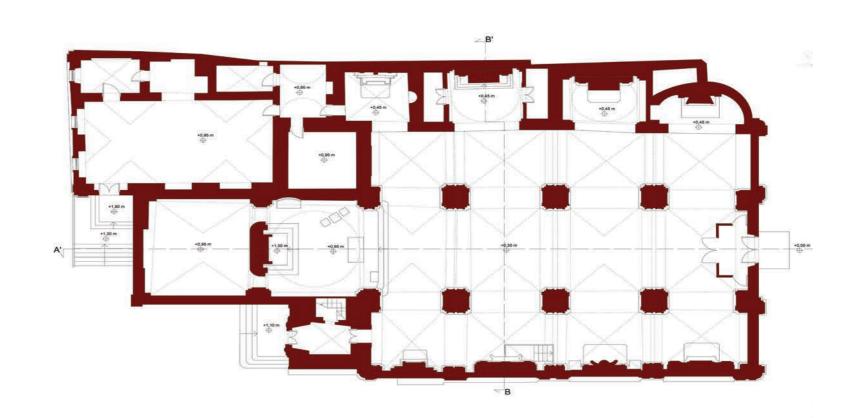
In the first decades of the XV century the Parish with the late-fourteenth-century portal was built. In the early 1800s there were restoration and restructuring work that changed the internal decorative apparatus and the construction of the coverages of the dome and of the raising of the façade. During the 80's the superintendence of Matera, began a series of jobs that concerned the remaking of the coverages, of the flooring and structural works.

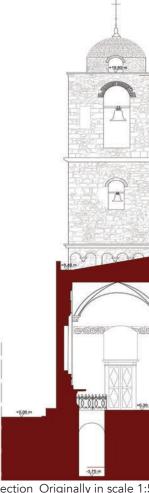
Currently the Church of S. Maria Maggiore is made up of three overlapped buildings which has been built in different eras: the first with a Greek-Byzantine Lantern in the central nave, with five apsis with Greek-Byzantine dome and altar. On the left side there is a Romanesque Tower with the high-relieves of Madonna with Child, S. Pietro, S. Paul, bishop Sant' Emidio and S. Michael. The access to the building is made up of a Romanesque-Gothic portal carved in the stone, and a baroque Small Door, which depicts the "Pietà'









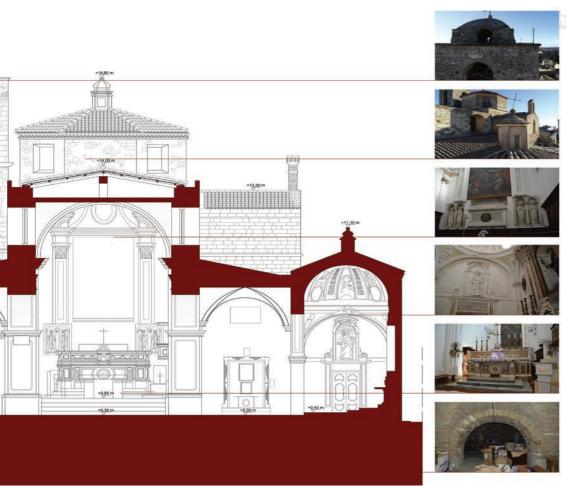


Floor Plan_Originally in Scale 1:50



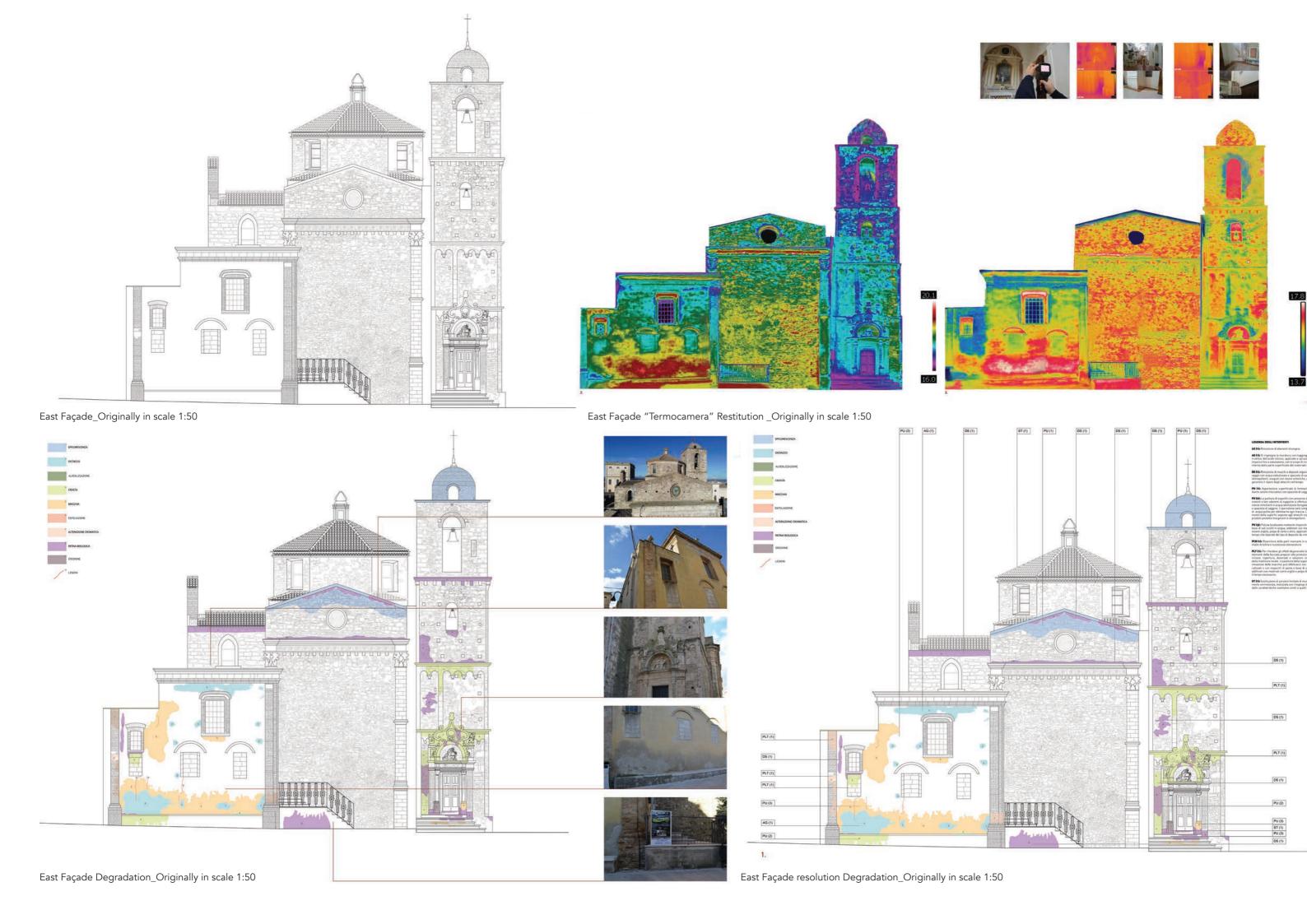


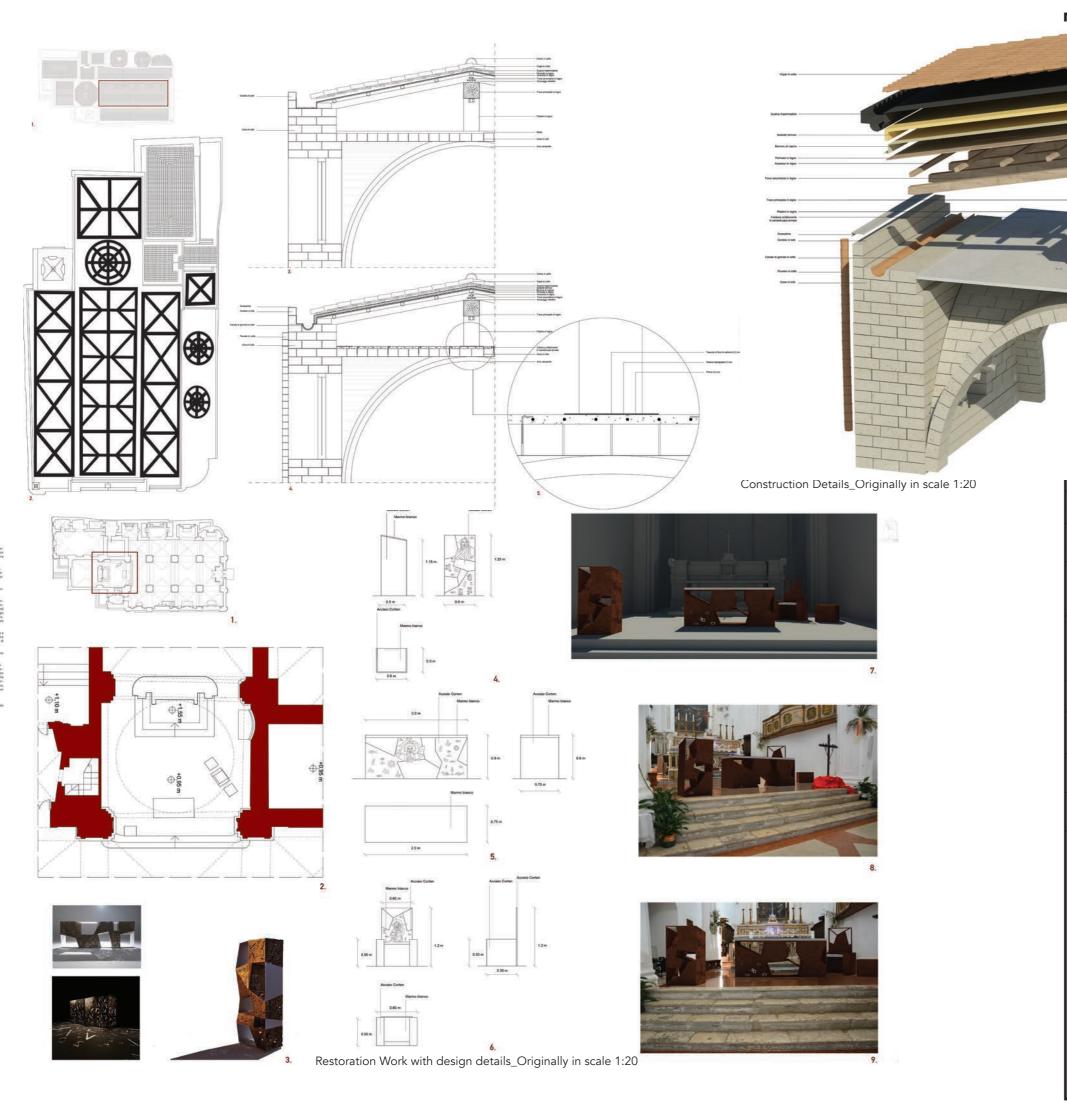
Photoscan restitution





Longitudinal Section_Originally in Scale 1:50





The Church has 3 aisles. It has a Jonic architecture, but before it was Gothic-Byzantine. The west portal is made up of pillars and lintels, in which heads of angels with arabesque are carved. The oval windows above are Byzantine, with glasses of different color. The Small Door, under the bell tower, has low relieves and arabesques; above, under an arcade of the same style, there is the white stone Pietà. The principal nave is 50 meters long and 25 meters wide, whereas the aisles are 30 meters long and 23 meters wide, without the chapels. Under the Bell tower there is built a long Norman Crypt with artistic and elegant stone arches and separate mural perimeter seats.

After the historical research about Miglionico and its Church, we saw the images taken with a drone: in this way we took photos from the software Photoscan, and we made a 3D reconstruction of the church. This has allowed us to realize the 2D prospectuses, to cut some sections and to analyze from a new perspective the problems of degradations and the pathologies related to the masonries. For a more detailed study, we used the termocamera. The use of the termocamera has allowed us to get the temperatures of the masonries and to understand if there were capillary rising phenomena; the study has been made during different times of the day in order to have better comparisons.

Therefore, the cleaning of surfaces, the consolidation of the arches and the remaking of the coverages has been made: a thermal insulator and a vapor barrier to avoid infiltration of rainwater and a reinforced-concrete boiler at the bottom of the wood pillar have been added under the cotto roof tiles. Furthermore a liturgical adjustment has been performed with the remaking of the altar, the Ambon and the steel corten seats.

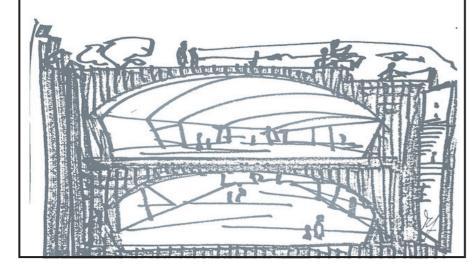
[W	/orkshops]	
]	Baumart_Variazioni sul tema Thrid year 2016-2017 Exibition]
[Vertical Studio_MouseHouse Fifth year 2018-2019 Exibition]

[Baumart_Variazioni sul tema Thrid year 2016-2017 Exibition

"To enter ancient way in an ancient city", as Calvino affirms in the Cosmicomiches, the hypogaeum is understood as sky of stone, a clearer sky than the sky itself." This is the sentence that has represented the tables and the project introduced during the workshop "Baumart, variations on the theme." The objective was to study in 5 days, the Square and convent of Saint Lucy of Porta Pistola overlooking the Gravina and to think about a project of recovery and exploitation of one of the vast areas inside the urban System of the Sassi, whose potentiality has not been developed yet. In the workshop there were very fomous architects: Marcos Acayaba, Fabrizio Caròla, Enric Massip-Bosch, Franz Prati, Mauro Saìto and Benjamin Servino.

The dig and the re-use of its material is typical of the constructive tradition of the town. It is easier, when we talk about architecture, for local peopl local to have more emphasis with the land.

Because of narrow and irregular environments, in the Sassi of Matera there are no great dimensions: the void filled in last century, is emptied for showing the constructive autochtonous realities to the new innumerable spectators and to create a new great and versatile architecture hypogaea architecture.















I sottili movimenti della natura lasciano segni indelebili nella materia che può raccontare così la storia di un luogo. Originariamente, quando il mare copriva il suotosi quale si erge la città di Mottera, governava un ecosistema decisamente differente dall'attuale, l'ecosistema marino, che vedevo padrone le balenottere.

marino, che vedeva padrone le Bulerunuere.

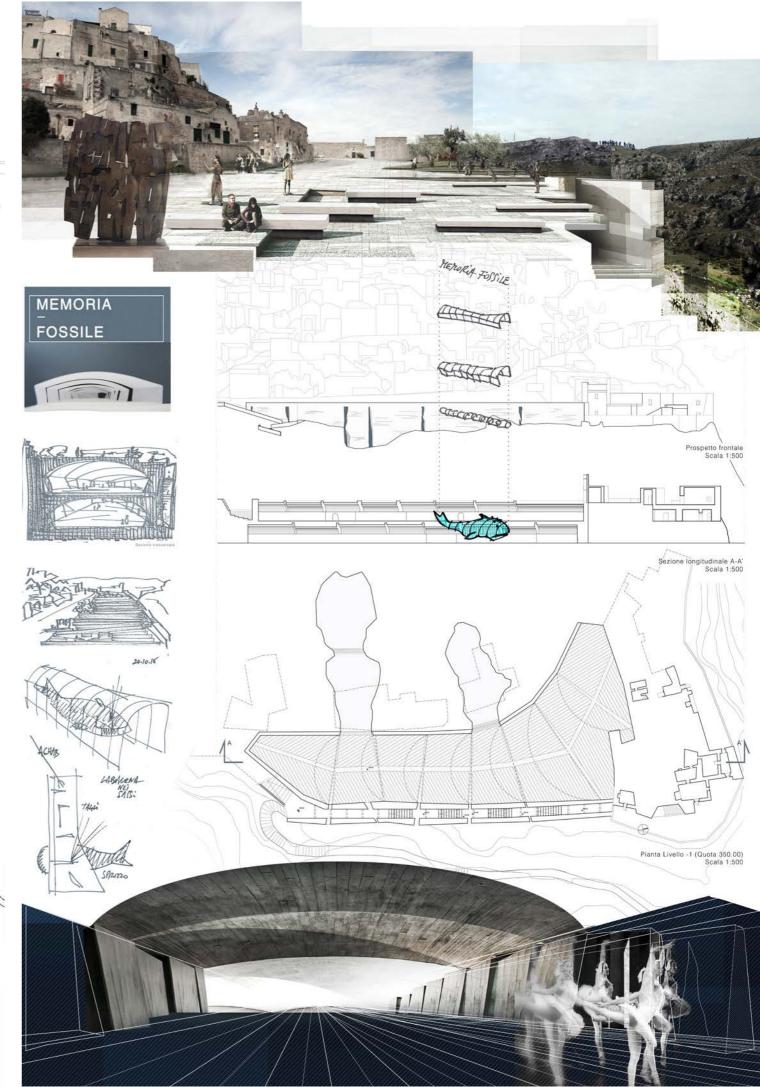
Il sottile movimento dell'acqua, ha lasciato emergere terre sulle quali, spesso ritroviamo come tracce del tempo i fossili. Quanto recentemente è stato scoperto ne da conferna: la bolenotere ficiliano è stato qui. Ciò che si vuole è quindi, entrare in città in modo antico: nel modo in cui i la balene scoprivano la antiche acque materane, ma anche nel modo antico in cui i nostri ordenti entravano in città, o come i nostri frisavo), che rientravano a Matera da questa porta, dopo essere andati al tarrente a lavare gli abili. Passando lare hanno fasciato segni di strade ancora aggi percorsi.

Fondamentale è quindi il rapporto umano e materico con l'ocqua. Umano come quanto detto e materico poiché i sottili movimenti dell'acqua hanno plasmato il territorio sul quale oggi progettiamo.

Per questa ragione la linea di terra ha la stessa importanza della linea che un giorno era la linea del mare, da qui ancora la nostra volontà di pensare ad un cielo di pietra più limpido dello stesso cielo.







[Vertical Studio_MouseHouse Fifth year 2018-2019 Exibition

The purpose of the Vertical Studio is to investigate a self-sufficient micro space, a temporary sustainable room, based on the well-known concept of Existenzminimum, in terms of minimally-acceptable floorspace, density based on simplicity, sobriety and utility, values on which Matera was founded.

The concept of Mousehouse in Matera, was borning in the Paleolithic yet.

The general concept of L.E.G.A.M.E. consists of dwellings located around the Murgia plateau and a spiral placed in the center of the community where it will be possible to experience a literal sensory path developing the five senses: smell, touch, hearing, taste and sight. These are inspired by the local area. The houses consist of a wooden platform in which all the elements that will constitute the house are kept: benches, a table, two beds, a kitchen and a bathroom that can all be extracted and properly assembled when required. The distinctiveness of the houses is also the opportunity of personalization through interlocking wooden and glass triangles, also stored inside the platform. The objective is therefore to carry out a real sensory and constructive path, freeing one's creativity and imagination.







