

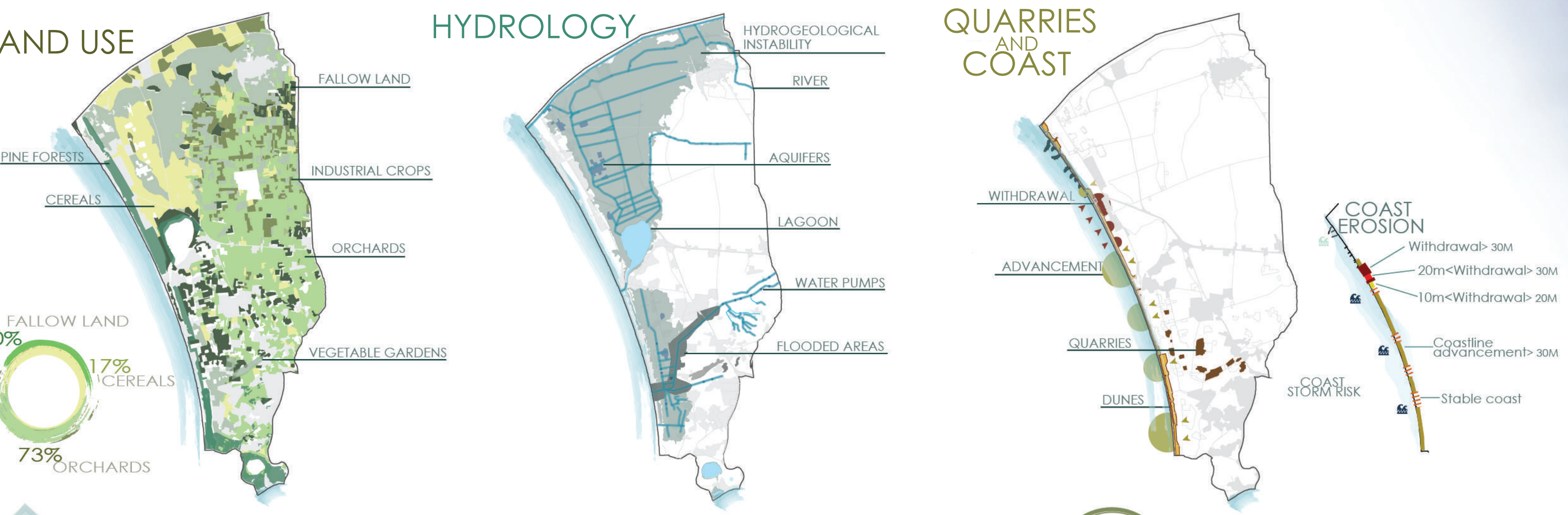
TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION



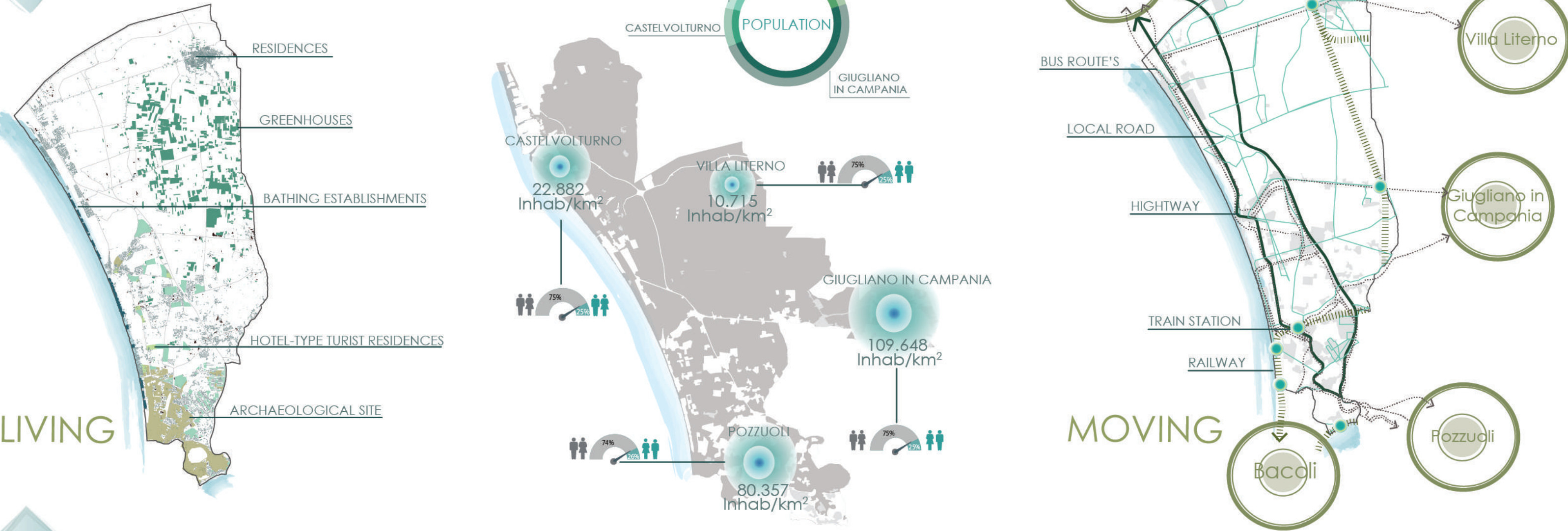
The Domizio Flegreo coastline is a site of national interest in Naples and the province that calls the coastline from Torregavella to Baia Domizia, tangent to the current Via Domiziana (ss7c). The coast has an important landscape and cultural vocation for archaeological finds (present in the Baia, Bacoli and Miseno areas), which rely on a "crater" orography and the dune system consists of pine forests, sea terraces and lakes (Fusaro and Lake Patria). Over the years, the widespread landfill and the creation of abusive landfills have fragmented the strong natural impact that makes the area inaccessible, polluted and devoid of services and attractiveness of recall.

SEW UP - LITORALE DOMIZIO A GREEN LINK VIEW SEA

ENVIROMENTAL ANALYSIS



SOCIAL ANALYSIS



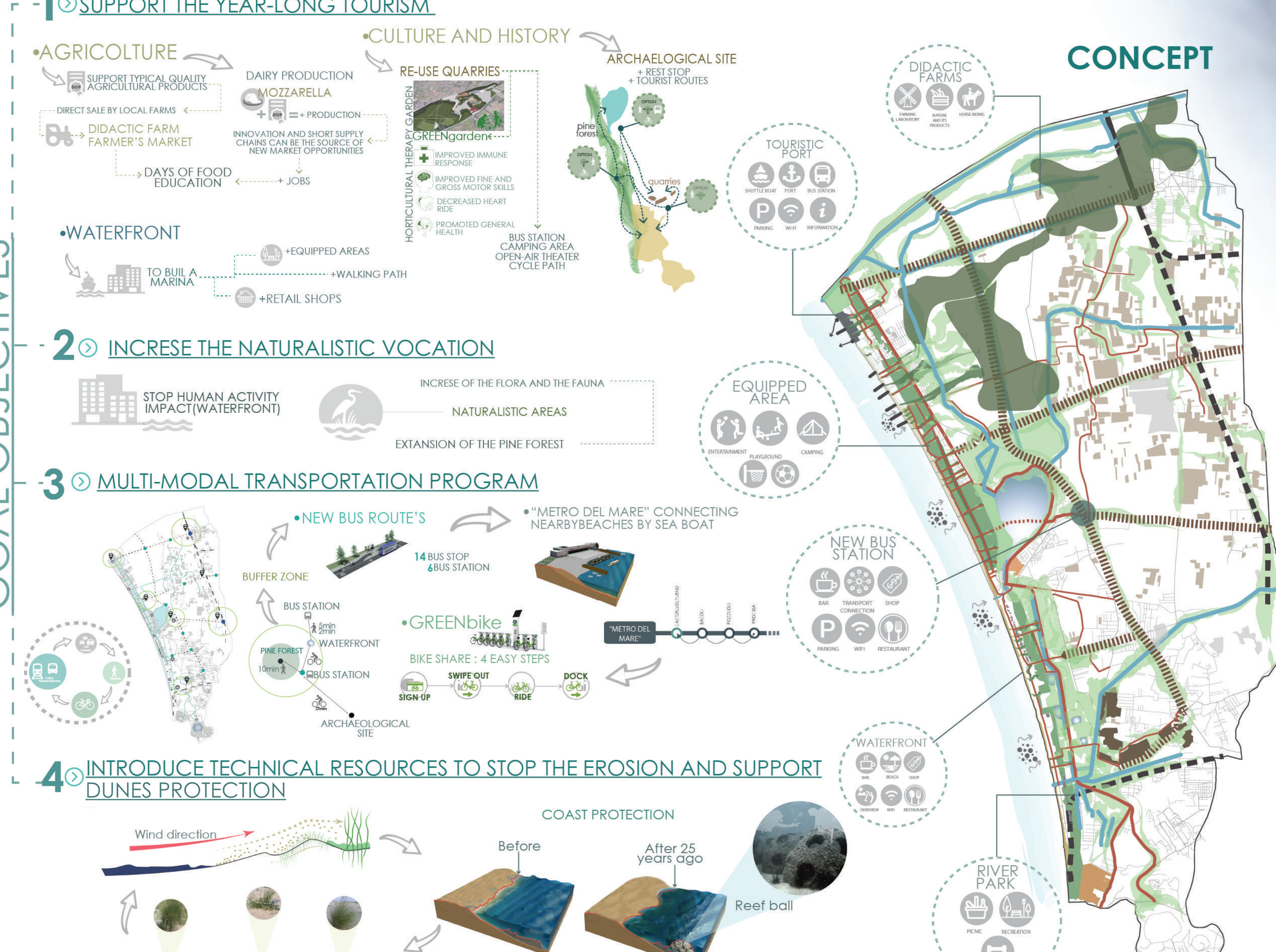
STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

The analysis of the area is characterized not only by an environmental degradation for disordered / intensive urbanization but also by social degradation for the presence of illicit activities.

The area is also poorly connected with no landings for tourism by sea. The accessibility system is based only on two fundamental guidelines that start from Naples: the tangential and the median axis, the remaining secondary trails are disconnected and they don't allow the knowledge of the area.

Like the agricultural landscape also the coastal scenery is fragmented by residues of dune landscapes and residues of water landscapes. The coast is also subjected to continuous erosion for the currents and doesn't have direct access to the beach. The recalculation hypothesis according to the analysis poses different objectives:

- The recovery of historical features for tourist purposes through a policy of reuse of the tufa quarry system, decommissioned in containers for musical or theatrical events;
- The recovery of water landscape through ecological corridors to highlight the presence of important lakes and the creation of a plane of reuse of agricultural particles with introduction (with the addition) of didactic farms, urban gardens and typical crops, in order to reduce fragmentation between urbanized and countryside;
- The recovery and environmental development of the waterfront through the reconstruction of the coast with the reef ball insertion, in order to stop the coast's shortage, the recovery of dismantled buildings for commercial purposes and the beach reclamation to allow bathing;
- The improvement of the infrastructure system through the realization of a part of the top of the coast, the realization of new cycling paths and bus services to allow the attainment of the different inner areas and finally the creation of new side openings to permit the closure of the fences and to favor the paths in the pine forests.



The Domizio's coastline is defined as a complex environment characterized by several ecosystems that are not very similar: lacustrine, agricultural, marine and dune. This feature makes the area of particular landscape-naturalistic importance, decomposed by various anthropic actions without urban planning and degraded by pollution to drainage activities. For these reasons, the final project aims to ensure continuity between the various ecosystems and to regenerate the naturalness of the area through reclamation, recovery and reuse actions to make it an attractive attraction for the socio-economic development. The main strategy is to create a system of connections between the coast and the hinterland according to a logic of "molecular design" starting from the micro and then thinking about the macro by means of an environmental correction action of the individual areas.

Starting from the coast, for the environmental, urban and functional upgrading of the waterfront as a new attraction pole, it is proposed to realize a beach with pedestrian walkways connecting the dunes, the pine forest and the new equipped areas. In order to increase the flows, the project also includes the construction of a marina with the route Castelvolturno-Bacoli-Pozzuoli-Procida and intermodal exchanges to facilitate travel to the hinterland. This is not only to improve accessibility but to provide adequate public spaces for the community and to create forms of tourism such as sports areas, leisure areas, shopping areas, playgrounds, campgrounds and hotel facilities.



1. DIDACTIC FARM



The area is also known for the production of local produce such as mozzarella and fruit and vegetable production, for this reason it aims to enhance agricultural production by introducing sales chains to sell at a kilometer 0 and to create food education activities through educational farms and urban gardens. In addition to the coast and numerous agricultural particles, there are historical cultural elements such as archaeological excavations and abandoned tufa quarries. The hypothesis is to implement a transformation policy to include temporary recall activities that alternate with seasonal events with the installation of non-invasive identity architectural elements. The individual molecular projects are then embedded within a strongly present naturalistic network (pine, lakes, canals) but not valorized to create a connection system that cleaves between the coast and the hinterland. All this will be possible thanks to the creation of intermodal exchange areas in which there will be various displacement means with longitudinal and transversal shafts.

2. LAGOON AND RIVER PARK



3. EQUIPPED AREA



4. CYCLE PATH

