

**MASSERIE**  
 Public traditional buildings, were summer and productive residences of Adelfa and Valenzano rural nobility. Generally were divided on two floors, with rooms, stables and chapel on the ground floor and residence on the first floor. These buildings were able to manage autonomously the life carried in and to combine residential demands with production activities on large portions of land. Inside the courtyard it's possible to see the remains of "dai", "palmetti" and "nevieri". "Masserie" were used as small and medium size, with a limited farm area destined for trees and shrubs. The existing planning instruments submit to direct protection only "Masseria Marone" in Valenzano, proposing for the remaining actions of preservation and protection.

**MASSERIE-TORRE**  
 More entered in the agricultural landscape and equipped with defensive measures designed because of brigands' raids, in large estates allowed to check workers labour from the top.

**CASINI, CASINE, VILLE**  
 "Casino", located nearby urban centers, has two floors: the ground floor used for production activities, while the upper floor for living. "Casina" instead is exclusively a residential building, surrounded by a park and preceded by tree-lined street. The "villa" is a home for the vacation of the landowners.

**RELIGIOUS RURAL BUILDINGS**  
 "Abazia di Gissasanti di Cuti": The church is what remains of a monastic building of the eleventh century. Recent excavations have brought to light ancient tombs and the foundations of a pre-existing building. The abbey, built between 1061 and 1078, it's one of the few examples of Apulian Romanic architecture with three naves. "Capella della Pietà" built in 1634 on the remains of an ancient shrine and restored in 1964. "The 800 cemetery": It was inaugurated and consecrated in 1942, with its construction ceased the tradition of burying under the eaves of churches. Includes a chapel dedicated to "Madonna del Carmine", which was celebrated every Sunday.

**JAZZI**  
 Rural independent building used as sheep temporary shelter during the long journey of transhumance. Generally "jazzi" are divided into three parts: "ramie", accommodations and "mungitur". They rise on gently sloping and have south oriented entrances to provide shelter from the cold northern winds. The two "jazzi" in Valenzano, "Jazzo del Barone" and "Jazzo del Marchese" a long time in disuse, are located along the rural road that goes from Ceglie (Bari) to Adelfa, from which pastors entered into the much larger "villagio" Casale-Cassano. In Adelfa there are two "jazzi" nearby "Iama Montrone" "Jazzo Di Stefano" and "Jazzo della Madonna" into disuse.

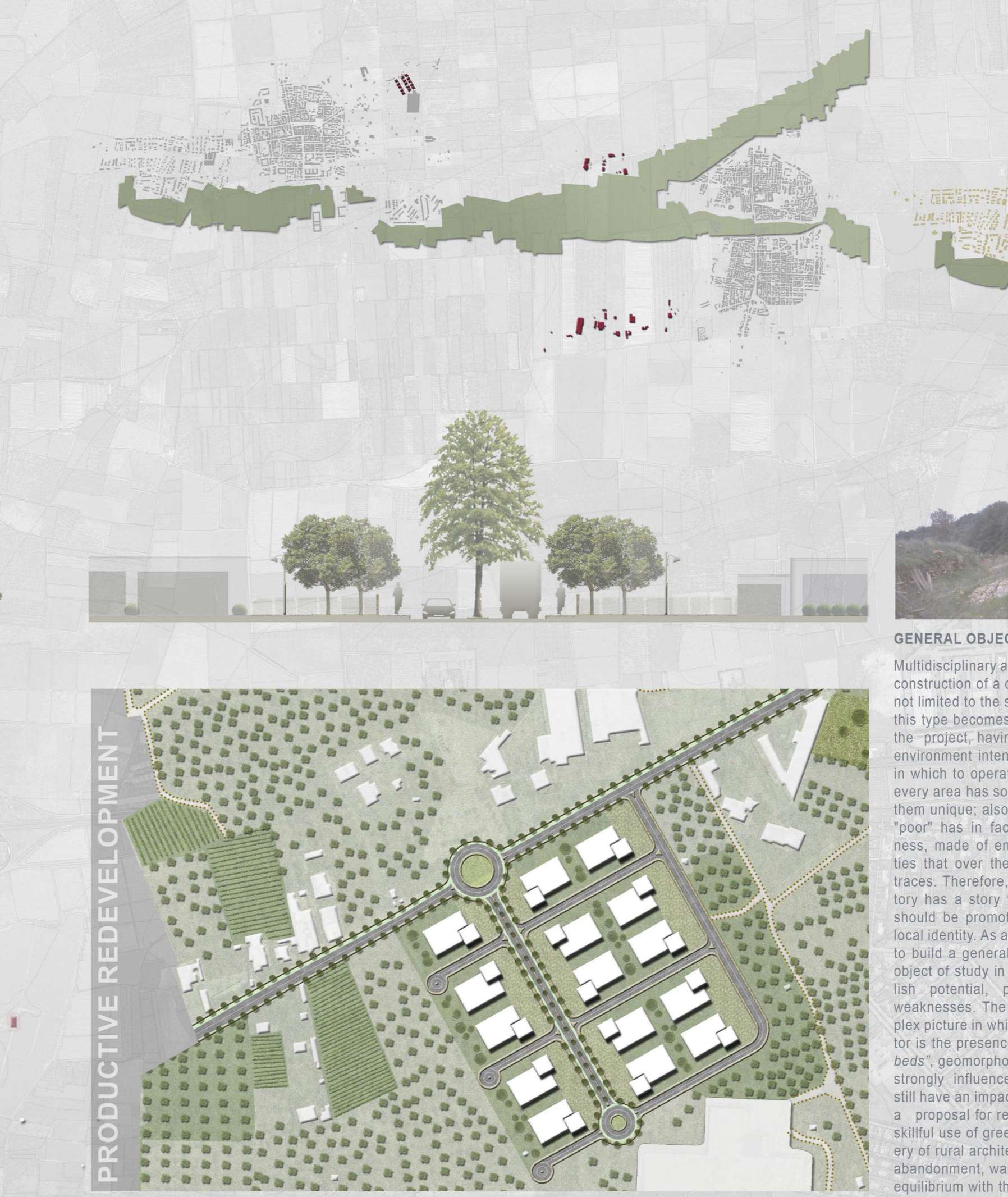
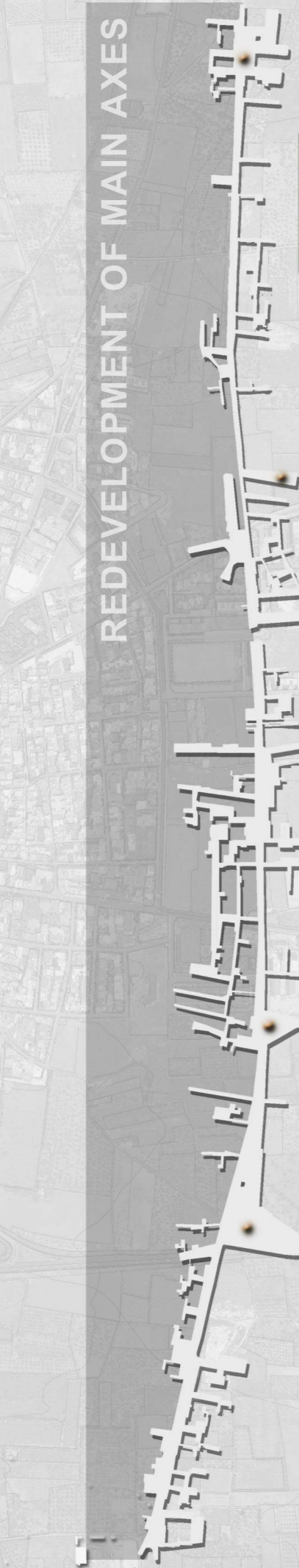
**NEVIERE**  
 Nevieri were structures built with local stone and equipped with a large well where they threw the snow picked the fields: inside the building there were steps leading to the base of the tank. This was a technique to recover, from the packed snow, ice and water to use during the summer.

**LAMIE**  
 Rural monocellular shelter, inhabited temporarily during long periods of work in the fields or occasionally used as storage of tools and crop. Quadrangular or rectangular shaped, made of dry calcareous stone or tufo squared stone. Inside is often present a chimney on the opposite side from the opening. The oldest, called "Iama tronconico", have a shape that vaguely resembles "fiumi" and are made of dry calcareous stone with an arched entrance. Often have a terraced roof that allowed to dry clothes, dry fruits and lean harvest.

**POZZI, AIE, PALMENTI**  
 Wells are artificial structures made of stone of variable size used to extract the water from aquifers. "Aie" and "palmenti" were generally open spaces, square-shaped and paved with stone, used respectively for breathing grain and producing wine, stored in large tanks connected to them.

**MURI A SECCO**  
 The drywall is a special type of wall built with stone blocks without the use of binders or cement. They were used to delimit farms, main rural roads or to create small cultivated terraces.

**ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS**  
 In the area of Valenzano and Adelfa were found several fourth century B.C. funerary and residential settlements, which reveal that the area was inhabited by "Pauceri", an ancient population from "Milyia". Among the most important finds there is a cornelian helmet purchased by Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There are also many roman finds, including a milestone that marks via "Mincio" passage and a 9 century D. Roman villa.



**REDEVELOPMENT OF MAIN AXES**  
 - redevelopment of main axes  
 - new roads  
 - urban park roads  
 - existing roads ecological redevelopment  
 - rural roads redevelopment (slow viability)

**RURAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE REDEVELOPMENT**  
 - archaeological areas  
 - existing vineyard enhancing  
 - new vineyard enhancing

**EXISTING OLIVE TREES ENHANCING**  
 - existing olive trees enhancing  
 - existing orchards enhancing  
 - new orchards enhancing

**EXISTING WOODS ENHANCING**  
 - existing woods enhancing  
 - new woods enhancing

**NEW OLIVE TREES ENHANCING**  
 - new olive trees enhancing

**NEW WOODS ENHANCING**  
 - new woods enhancing

**NEW VINEYARD ENHANCING**  
 - new vineyard enhancing

**NEW ORCHARDS ENHANCING**  
 - new orchards enhancing

**PER NEXUM**

**GENERAL OBJECTIVES**  
 Multidisciplinary approach is the base for the construction of a cognitive framework that not limited to the state of fact. An analysis of this type becomes itself the starting point of the project, having the ability to involve an environment seen as background and field in which to operate. So we understand that every area has some peculiarities that make them unique; also the area apparently more "poor" has in fact evidence of its uniqueness, made of environment, people, activities that over the centuries have left their traces. Therefore, even a largely rural territory has a story to tell and resources that should be promoted as carriers of a deep local identity. As a first step it was necessary to build a general overview of the common object of study in order to be able to establish potential, problems, strengths and weaknesses. The analysis revealed a complex picture in which the common denominator is the presence on the territory of "riverbeds" geomorphological elements that have strongly influenced cities expansions and still have an impact in their evolution. This is a proposal for representative that, through a skillful use of green and a systematic recovery of rural architecture in state of complete abandonment, want to get as result a gain in equilibrium with the rural dimension.

**COMMON DESCRIPTION**  
 The areas chosen as objects of study are the municipalities of Valenzano and Adelfa. The first, as most of the countries of the crown of Bari, is influenced by a great attraction to the regional capital, which has strongly influenced the expansion, triggering since the 70s, a rapid process of conurbation. The result is a county that is fragmented into many small neighborhoods insulated from each other and disconnected from the urban center. The most important agricultural cultivations have always been those of grapes, olives and almonds. Instead Adelfa, 12km away from the capital, is characterized by an urban center situated in the upper part of a hypothetical axis north-south which coincides approximately with the "impulvum" that separates the two districts: Montone and Carmeto. In time the presence of these two districts has been a point of strength but equally a critical aspect that did not allow the town to evolve. Unlike Valenzano, the economy is mainly based on the cultivation of traditional table grapes. The study of the various phases of the historical evolution of the two municipalities, is an example of multiple analyzes conducted before arriving at a project that would combine territories through Montone and Valenzano town.

**RURAL AREA REDEVELOPMENT**  
 For rural area redevelopment it was decided to rehabilitate the waterways as multifunctional ecological strips, recovering the environmental quality, partly restoring self-purification ability, strengthening traditional practices farming natural spaces. As a filter ecological network, regarding the idle land, it should be taken away from its first state of ruin, and brought to new life through the introduction of new crops. Wastelands should be carefully catalogued, and for each of them has been identified a new agricultural function, in particular depending on the context. The position inside the open countryside, the presence or absence of historical artifacts and their proximity to the forest. The diverse aspects of the agricultural landscape correspond distinctive elements of the historic rural landscape; we wanted to capture the relationships that through time have linked the cultural and environmental heritage, so objectives have been identified in order to promote the recovery of farms, rural buildings and artifacts in dry stone. Therefore, was designed a modern infrastructure, in a network of bicycle and pedestrian use of the area through the identification of "greenways" and cycle paths that constitute the main streets of the slow mobility, also trying to rebuild the network of transhumance.

**URBAN PROJECTS**  
 In Valenzano is proposed a residential expansion filling the large urban void created by an ex-productive area, juxtaposed with services, infrastructure and public green. Were made 10 building units in line well integrated with the morphology of contour. The entire residential system, oriented primarily along the east-west, was ensure the most modern technologies for saving energy. With regard to the employment support, a first step is the creation of an eco-technological center and a new productive area where environmental quality was now, immediately compromised by human. In this area will be relocated all those productive activities close to the riverbed and producing a high environmental impact. Even in the territory of Adelfa were transformed productive zones that currently appear very critical; they have been completely redesigned with particular attention to public spaces, roads and forestry, in order to create areas of environmental compensation. Finally, in urban centers, have been redesigned main axes, making them walkable. The project consists in the reorganization of road section and the design of areas for recreation and socialization. The axis so drawn will become a single large square, which will highlight the identifying characteristics of the county.

- OLIVE TREE**  
 It's a fruit tree. The bark is cylindrical and divided with gray or dark gray bark. Evergreen among the trees species, the olive tree is distinguished by its longevity and fugacity.
- VINEYARD**  
 The vine is a climbing tree-like plant that attaches itself to growing bases by the tendrils. The buds are berries (grapes) variable shaped and yellow.
- ALMOND TREE**  
 It is a small tree up to 5 meters. presents drooping and stems that straight, smooth and gray. "flor" beaded, streaked and dark, leaves up to 12 cm. flowers, white or pink.
- PINE**  
 Second size tree, has erect trunk and the typical umbrella-shaped crown. Persistent leaves, glaucous green coloured. Can exceed 200 years. Other oak is used for restoration.
- OAK**  
 First size tree, has straight slender trunk, broad rounded crown and deciduous leaves, can reach 300-400 years. Other oak is used for restoration.
- TIGLIO**  
 Second size tree with straight trunk and branches forming a dense crown. Used along the boulevards, reaches a height of 25 meters.
- LECCO**  
 Third size tree, has irregular branching and extensive crown. Used in gardens and along the streets, reaches a height of 25 meters.
- MYRTLE**  
 Typical Mediterranean plant, shrub or small tree up to 50 to 300 cm. Rustic plant that adapts well to poor and drought lands.
- CONTRY MAPLE**  
 Tree of modest size (it can reach 15-20 meters height as maximum), with often twisted and anastomotic, low rounded crown.
- LAUREL**  
 Aromatic plant diffuse in grass with a Mediterranean climate could be a shrub of various sizes but it is a real tree that can reach up to 10 feet tall.
- BIOSIS**  
 Aromatic plant diffuse in grass branched and compact. Used as an ornamental plant in gardens for hedge.

