

RESTAURO E NUOVE OPPORTUNITÀ URBANE DEL PATRIMONIO INDUSTRIALE: IL CASO DELL'EX FORNACE SIECI A SCAURI (LT)

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Abstract.

The ex furnace “Sieci” in Scauri (LT) was dedicated to the production and the exportation by sea of briks from 1880 to 1982. Nowadays in state of ruin, represents an emblematic case of costal industrial archaeology to preserve with the introduction of new functions.

Such an industrial emergency had been subjected to a constant dimensional and productive development until 1930. Such a flourishing period dates back to the Hoffman kiln, a continuous loop of processing, that increased the production, making it a flywheel for the local economy and a big landmark with its chimneys and piers, which then disappeared.

The following essay, wants to analyze the knowledge of the historical structure of Scauri, characterized by the ancient furnace, through the study of bibliographic sources and archives' documents, with the technical reading of the artifact, meant to find failure mechanisms and the degradation phenomenon in action, both connected to the morphology and to the purpose for which the industrial building had been created. Thanks to his majestic and iconic historical image, receiving tradition and past local customs, the ex furnace “Sieci” can be considered the fulcrum for the rearrangement of the activities of the archeological district of Minturno, hosting installation or artistic event and appearing as an “urban” museum, with common and leisure functions for residents and tourists. Moreover, from an urbanistic point of view, the emblematic building can promote the reconnection of the road boards that cross it chaotically, becoming a landmark and reactivating the correlation to the sea from the population, now cool down.

The conservation and the promotion of the ex furnace “Sieci” passis through the knowledge of the locations, the production the historical technological process, means, equipments and the final product. This, starting from the standard of the restauration, can take place only through a multidisciplinary contribution, able to define conservative goals, both functional and in performance, such as the compatibility and reversibility, of the actions, the surfaces and historical materials conservation, the employment and maximisation of sustainable technologies in relation to the location's naval microclimate.

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