

Markus Köhler



unfinished villas

in the wait for an uncertain future

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‘Whenever an air bubble bursts in Italy, it turns into concrete. There is no other way to interpret the many shells and buildings that have been started, which consist only of rusty struts and concreted pillars. (...) These monuments to failure simply remain standing (...) for some inexplicable reason and nobody cares. The uninhibited, almost unrestrained use of concrete (...) never ceases to amaze me, because someone must have planned these pointless things, someone built them and someone else owns them.

But for what? What happened there? How did someone come up with the idea of building a multi-storey car park for three thousand cars miles away from a village? Or is it not supposed to be a car park at all? Or was it never meant to be finished? Or is the appearance of these industrial and residential wastelands ultimately art that I don’t understand? Mysterious, beautiful country.’

(Jan Weiler, Maria ihm schmeckt’s nicht)

1 // phenomenon





Besides dry and hilly landscapes, small rural villages and an ever blue sky, the south of Italy is characterized by a great amount of vacant concrete structures that disfigure the idyllic scene. Unfinished yet under decay, their uncertain state gives the impression of a construction site that has just been left abandoned from one day to the other, with loads of bricks waiting to be filled in the empty skeletons but no-one around to continue work. Ruins of a projected dream rather than a building, these structures are situated on the edge of small, rural agglomerations or sprawled around greater cities, formulating a transition zone towards the open landscape.

In their obsolescence these structures mark a waste of resources and underline the limited perspectives of the regions. However, their openness has an aesthetic quality, inviting for imagination and breaking up the boundaries between inside and outside, between architecture and landscape.

The phenomenon of unfinished buildings is not only limited to the south of Italy but has increasingly been occurring all around the world. Due to limited economic possibilities and speculative building practices in an under regulated housing market, vacant structures are produced. The various offspring of this phenomenon and its deep entanglement in economic, legislative, social and political conditions on different scales, make it impossible to give a finite explanation to the existence of unfinished buildings.

When subjected to architectural discourse, unfinished buildings and their aesthetic qualities have been observed isolated from their social-cultural context, exploring their fictive spatial potentials. Few examples remain of projects that concentrate on an actual condition in the form of ubiquitous, ordinary, small scale structures, present throughout the south of Italy.

How does the analysis of these cases and their specific (spatial and social) situation inform the bigger picture of unfinished yet obsolete buildings?

By looking qualitatively into cases and the direct relation to their surrounding, this research aims to unveil individual stories of exemplary unfinished buildings. The focus on specific stories and buildings gives value to what is often overseen, forgotten or under represented and make visible what may previously has been invisible to others.

In form of a photographic essay, the phenomenon of unfinished ruins is documented as situated in the context of an abandoned land in a state of degrowth. Informed by the conversations, observations and experiences of done fieldwork, an alternative perspective on the complex condition as found in the south of Italy is presented. The aim to widen the scope on the understanding of unfinished buildings across scales is to contribute to a discussion about the future potentials of these structures.

Relating to personal experiences, external sources are only consulted when relevant for the understanding of a specific situation. Acknowledging this incompleteness, holistic claims and synthetic conclusions are avoided.

The personal impressions along the way are captured in a travel logbook that complements this research together with a detailed architectural analysis of the subjected buildings in a separate booklet.

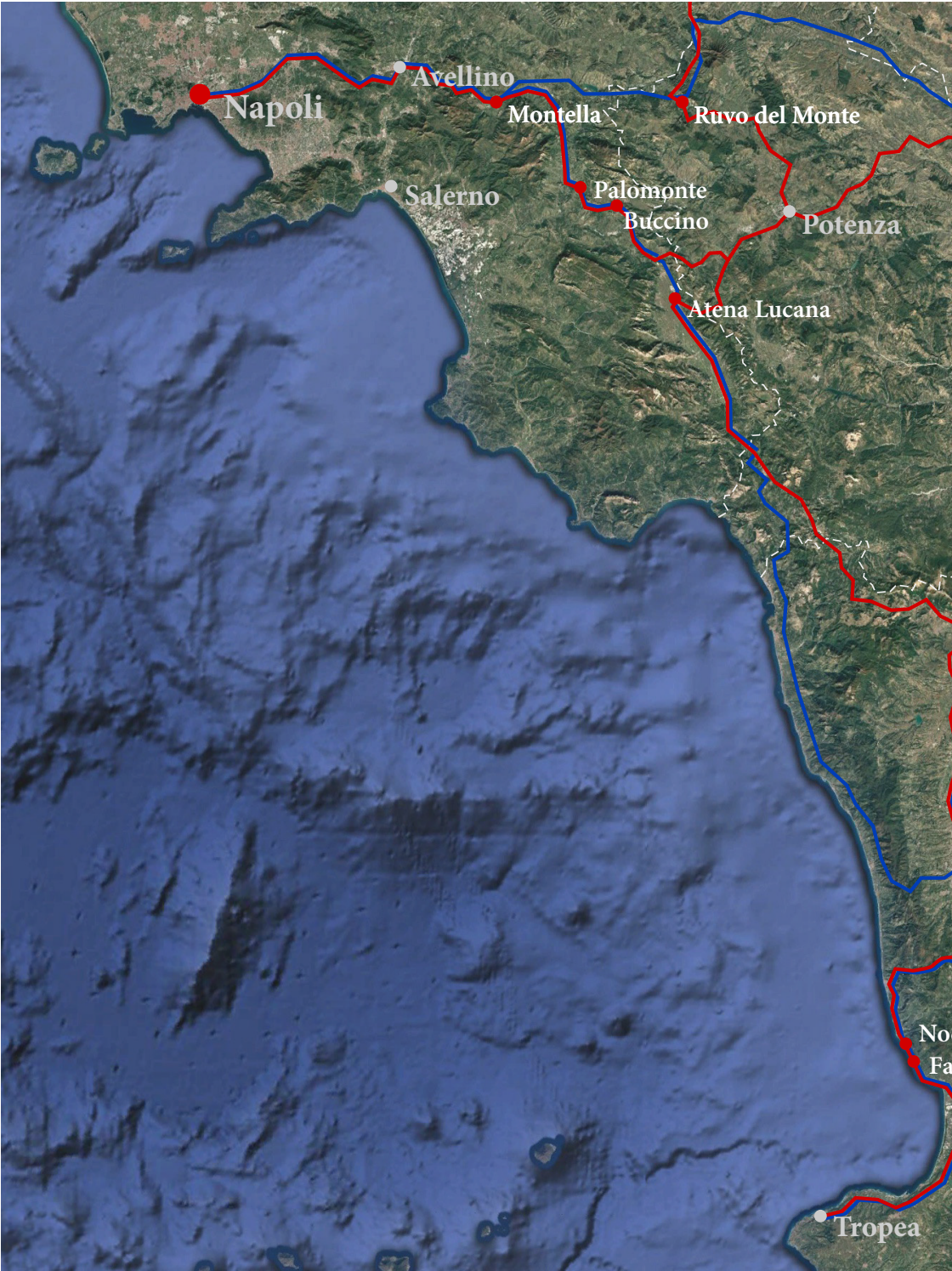




Grand Tour

A road trip through the regions of Campania, Basilicata and Calabria in August 2024 marked the starting point for this study. Along the way all types of abandoned unfinished structures were documented. Avoiding highways and following no predetermined route, this tour formed a general understanding of the remote regions in the south of Italy, while crossing the land from the coast to the highlands.

In a second tour in November 2024, the structures previously located and documented were revisited. Now, the focus lay on the detailed analysis of accessible case studies that form an interesting relation to their environment. The consulted case studies are highlighted in the following map.





Grand Tour, minor ruins

blue: tour 1 in August 2024, red: tour 2 in November 2024



1) conversations

Informal conversations with local actors on site played an important role in learning about the individual case studies.

These spontaneous conversations with neighbours, construction workers, owners or their relatives, followed the ever same form, drawing from a set of predefined questions.

The extent of answers differed from person to person. Due to the sensitive topic and the direct approach to people, eventual disclosures were respected. The answers captured in the following questionnaire are attached to this booklet.



questionnaire

1) Do you know the structure? For how long is it vacant? Who was the owner? Do you have a contact?

2) Do you know the story behind this building and why it remains unfinished?

3) How do you feel about it? Does the presence of this structure disturb you?

4) What could be done with this structure? Should it be torn down or kept as it is? Is it possible to use it?

La Struttura incompiuta di _____ (luogo)
_____ (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?



2) site analysis

Before revisiting the sites located in summer, they were subjected to analysis based on the information available online. Geodata (Google Streetview, Satellite images, land register maps) helped to capture the development of individual structures over time. Complemented by the photographs taken on-site the data provided sufficient information to draw selected buildings in plan and section to compare the primary structures.

Based on this understanding, the focus of the second tour was on a more phenomenological experience of the sites, whenever accessible, experiencing and describing the atmosphere inside a building and its situation within the landscape.



3) interviews

This research in the field was complemented by the interview of an architect, an owner and a politician, familiar with the regional context.

The interviews entailed a small presentation of the project followed by questions about their personal and professional relation to the phenomenon of unfinished buildings.



4) contextualisation

The personal experiences along the way of this two tours through the south played an important role in situating the phenomenon of unfinished buildings within the context of the region. By getting in touch with local residents, a better understanding of the way of life in the south of Italy was acquired.

The two trips, in summer and in winter, showed a land in contrast. While being frequented by tourists in summer the same spots were abandoned on the second tour in November.



2.1

land in abandonment

The rural regions in the south of Italy are abandoned. The emptiness between the dead platforms and pillars of unfinished buildings continues also outside and is reflected in wide, uninhabited landscapes, closed shutters and 'vendersi' (for sale) signs in villages.







From city to sprawl scape, ...

After leaving behind the crowded streets around the Airport of Napoli one finds themselves in an endless suburb. The influence and importance of Napoli's economic and cultural centre is evident in the sparse metropolitan region.

After two hours driving inland the built-fabric along the road opens up and the densely populated region around Napoli dissolves into a sprawl scape. The image of single family houses, scattered all over the landscape stay present throughout the better connected regions of the south.







... to no-man's land.

Up front lays a land in silence, where life moves slow throughout the year.





No one on the streets.

Only the parked cars document the presence of life behind the walls.





No different picture on the inside.

The only noise in this coffee are the quirky sounds of the slot machine. An old lady feeds coin after coin. Time becomes relative with the absence of change.



Empty streets

Often situated on a hill, countless beautiful villages are overlooking the south Italian landscape. Narrow paths and heavy walls of stone guides one through this idyllic scene, like in the ancient centre of Buccino. However, no life runs through the streets.

The atmosphere in these empty villages can be triste and oppressive. Hotels and restaurants along the way were often empty, shops closed completely throughout the winter.

While life concentrated to the outside during summer, the few that remain after the families and tourists have left, hide on the inside during winter. Bright, white lights behind closed curtains, noises of TVs and the steam of fires from their ovens are the only signs of life.

2.2

land of ruins

The south of Italy is shaped by ruins of all times, from the prehistoric cave habitats in Matera, to the great traces of Roman antiquity and the medieval times of prosperity. The beauty of these places that are often invaded by tourists in the summer months contrasts with the empty and forgotten landscape around, forming highly frequented islands in an otherwise abandoned land.






Prehistoric and Roman ruins in Matera





Medieval ruin of Castel del Monte.
Erected in 1250 under emperor Friedrich II

A wide-angle photograph of a vast, flat landscape, likely a field or plain, under a vast sky. The foreground is a dark, flat expanse. In the middle ground, a small, simple building with a dark roof is visible on the right side. In the background, a range of low, rolling hills or mountains stretches across the horizon. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, and the overall lighting suggests a calm, possibly early morning or late afternoon, atmosphere.

In the gently curved hill scapes of Basilicata one is confronted with an infinite openness. The endless fields along the vacant roads are scattered with nothing but ruins. In the interview with the Calabrian Architect Fabrizia Berlingieri, the 'reforma agraria', the redistribution of farm land after the founding of the Italian Republic that resulted in the fragmentation of plots into small individually managed units, was exposed. With every one of these plots once came a farmhouse that became obsolete in times of modern, great scale agriculture. These ruins remind of the ups and downs of civilization, of poverty and economic prosperity, distinguished only by the passing of time.



Ruins of the agricultural reformation





Romagnano is a 'citta fantasma' ghost town. Places like this, vacant and ruined, still mark an exception along the way. The complete abandonment of this settlement had its offspring in changing environmental conditions.





Perhaps most present during the tour are those ruins produced by modernity, superimposed on existing layers of ruins of all times that are less easy to grasp. The phenomenon of unfinished buildings in Italy reached its peak in the 80s, when the attempts by the Italian government to establish new industries and economic growth in the south lead to a short time building boom. Ever since unfinished buildings are part of the regional landscape. Even though most structures are already existing since that time new ones are still produced and every year new concrete outgrowths are occurring in the landscape.

2.3

perspectives

The uselessness of unfinished buildings is not to be easily overcome by imposing new functions. The greater dimension of the problem becomes evident in the general abundance of space in the south. The majority of residents in the region is old, younger generations often leave because of a lack of work and possibilities, they say. With them leaves the hope in a more prosperous future.



Lack of possibilities

In the Campanian town Perrazze, the unfinished state of this structure is explained by a family member of the owner. Once thought to become the home of his brothers family, the construction was paused when his sons moved to Germany.

According to Alberto, the owners relative, finishing this building is no option. The renovation costs would outweigh the potential income from renting out its apartments. In consequence, this structure remains abandoned, waiting for an uncertain future.



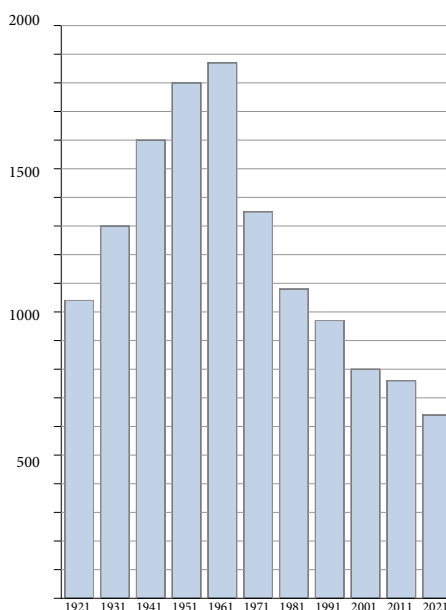


Obsolescence of space

The example of Craco, a ‘citta fantasma’ in Basilicata shows a fate representative for many other remote villages in the South: The over abundance of space and the concurrent decline in population.

Once situated on a hill the town was left vacant after an earthquake and relocated into an nearby valley. Ever since the residents were relocated to the modernist settlement, Craco is confronted with a drastic decline of population.

Today the town faces its second abandonment with now young adults intending to stay and the last generation of people living there, as the Major of the town, Vincenzo Lacapeta, states in an interview.



Demography of Craco, tuttiitalia.it, 2024:
Popolazione residenti ai censimenti.



After giving an overview about the condition as found in the south of Italy the following chapter delves into the spatial manifestations of unfinished buildings in reinforced concrete. Closely looking into specific buildings and the individual stories related to their becoming, this chapter aims to outline the architecture of the unfinished.

To clarify the scope of this study, some historical context is demanded. While unfinished buildings are relatively new to many places around the world, their emergence in Italy dates back to the post-war period and is concentrated in the southern regions, namely the Mezzogiorno. To understand their existence in this context requires a distinction between public and private commissions.

public

From the 1960s on the construction of public buildings in Italy was actively fostered by the government to stimulate economic growth in the historically underdeveloped south. Due to poor planing, corruption and misprojections many buildings remained unfinished.

With ‘incompiuto siciliano’ the artist collective Alterazione Video raised international awareness of this condition with a complete documentation of unfinished public structures all over Italy. Their work attempts a change of perception, elevating the phenomenon to an architectural Style and by that establishing a foundation for open, unbiased engagement with unfinished ruins in practice and theory. In result to the huge attention evoked by

their publications, the subject of public unfinished structures has been discussed in media and politics extensively and projected for re-evaluation by the Italian government.

private

Instead of looking into public buildings and big scale structures, the focus of this work lays on those numerous, privately built skeletons that have been documented during fieldwork.

The prevalence of private unfinished buildings, in contrast to public ones, is less discussed in architectural discourse and more complex to outline. It expresses a conflict in cultural desires of home ownership, economic limits and an informal self-building practice, facilitated by modern construction systems and suspended over time. The state is powerless to restrict the continuous occurrence of these little planned and often unauthorized projects.

As long as underlying structural problems remain and installed top-down regulations only challenge the legal state of already existing structures, the occurrence of new ruins will continue, transforming the south Italian landscape with patterns of unfinished skeletons.

3.1

location

For this study, cities and greater centres of agglomeration have been left out of consideration. Even though there are also unfinished and abandoned buildings in cities, the phenomenon concentrates on rural regions with little pressure on the real estate market.

Besides that, there is no typical location to expect the occurrence of unfinished buildings. However, some patterns of their appearance as found during fieldwork can be described.





Ruvo del Monte, Basilicata

Town extensions

A majority of unfinished buildings is located in sprawled areas around bigger agglomerations and the little planned town extensions of the 80's, such as this structure outside the small town of Ruvo del Monte in Basilicata.

These buildings on the fringe of villages or in the sprawled 'Marinas' along the coast, pay witness of a desire to escape the old, dense and compact town centres.



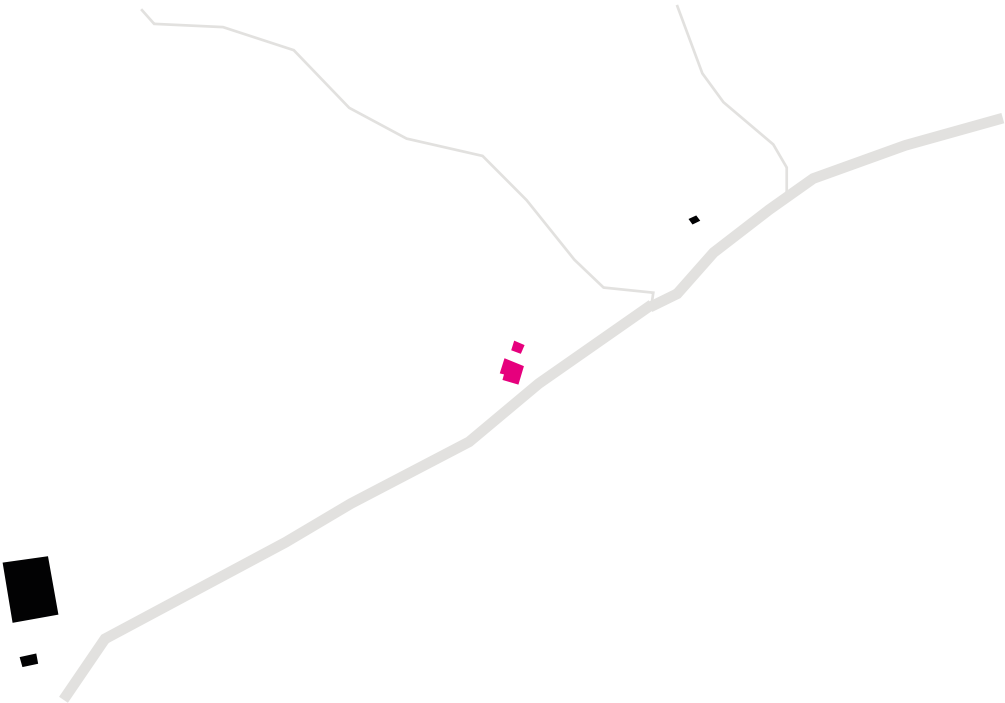


Perrazze, Campania

Boulevard of broken dreams

Sometimes, seemingly with no underlying logic, whole road strips and villages are overgrown with unfinished buildings.

The village of Palomonte in Campania for instance, is scattered with huge amounts of unfinished structures that fragment the form of the village and separate the actual inhabited buildings. Their multitude indicates great scale speculation, exceeding the private realm.





SP 53, Calabria

Remote and isolated

In other cases unfinished buildings are found in a completely remote environment.

Buildings like this along the SP53 road in Calabria raise the question of their intended function. How can a concrete box somewhere far distant from any settlements be supplied with fresh water, power connected to the sewage? And even if, how could it be permitted?

3.2

typology

Unfinished ruins vary in scale, from whole infrastructural projects to public buildings or private residences. Their bare concrete shells take on all kinds of different shapes: gigantic pillars, once thought to carry the load of thousands of cars passing over them, expressive forms of public buildings whose intended use is hardly apparent, or simple concrete skeletons that draw the three dimensional outlines of a house.





Unfinished Villas

With the limited scope of this research on structures located in the remote and suburban regions of the south, the typology of residential houses was found to be most present.

The mostly privately owned residences, sought to be erected in this situation, evoke parallels to the traditional typology of the villa, the classic Roman land house.

Like its historic predecessor, the unfinished villa is situated in the transition zone between small settlements and the open landscape and expresses generosity and prosperity to the outside.

Villa Rotonda
Andrea Palladio, 1571

3.3

structure

The material and structural appearance of unfinished buildings is always the same: pillars and slabs of reinforced concrete arranged in a structural grid, frame the outline of the building. Depending on the state of completion this concrete framework is complemented with fillings of brick or tuff stone.





Craco Peschiera, Basilicata

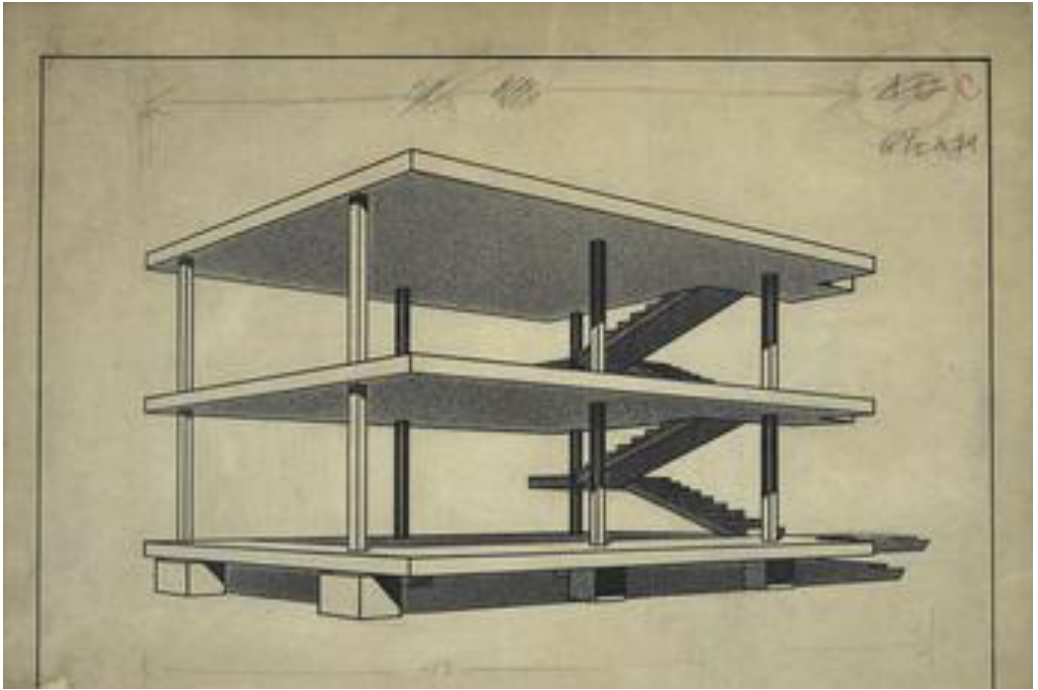
The concrete skeleton is the predominant building technique of the region and the base of most contemporary buildings.

Only in some cases, when the continuation of the construction were interrupted, the skeleton remains visible and the building stays unfinished, eventually into eternity.



This unfinished building in Perrazze is exemplary of the ubiquitous repetition of the standard slab and pillar system, typically for contemporary buildings in the south.

The ground floor rests on a thick concrete foundation. Pillars and support beams, poured of concrete insitu, hold ceilings made of a brick-concrete compound. Additional elements such as balconies or canopies are attached to the support beams. To the top, exposed steel reinforcements suggest the once intended addition of at least one more floor.



In their unfinished state, these buildings resemble the archetype of any modernist structure: Le Corbusier's Maison Dom-Ino, an open skeleton structure consisting only of platforms, pillars and a staircase, cast in reinforced concrete.

Maison Dom-Ino
Le Corbusier, 1914

The advantages of this structural system that replaced traditional, regional building traditions are obvious for the following reasons:

Economic efficiency, simplicity, openness and flexibility. With basic and cheap available building materials, the system is easy to construct and requires only little skilled labour after the concrete skeleton is cast. Thereby, the partitions and installations can be done by the owners with support of acquaintances.





Nocera Scalo, Calabria

However, this basic system is exaggerated in many ways, resulting in truly unique forms and styles.

The strange and quirky render of ancient castles, like the one discovered in Nocera Terinese, expresses an ongoing conflict between the traditional image of the house and the limited possibilities contained in the building system.





Unfinished Castle near Pizzo, Calabria:

Private desires to represent prosperity and express individuality

4.1

planning

The way a building is projected in the south of Italy often differs from common official procedures. According to F. Giofre and F. Quici in 'homes on hold' only the minority of buildings in the south is actually planned by architects. Rather many clients work together directly with construction companies or decide to design themselves. Furthermore, many buildings are planned without an actual permission. These so called 'Abundivismi' hamper the regulation of the building sector by external and governmental control authorities.



Falerna Marina, Calabria



In a land with great historic architecture the ambitions to build and represent oneself with great, eager projects are high. Sometimes these ambitions conflict with the actual demands and possibilities of the reality around.

The tower of Babel.
Pieter Bruegel the Elder, ca. 1563

This residential tower in Falerna remains unfinished since at least 2002 in the centre of the small coastal village. Rising towards the sky, covered in sharp and rusty scaffolding, it resembles a biblic motive. Just like the tower of Babel, this building warns mankind of hubris, megalomania and an un-reflected self-building practice.





Motta Santa Lucia, Calabria

The shortcoming of a design idea and the lack of a regional architectural identity is evident in the plans for this building in Motta Santa Lucia.

In 2008, Giuseppe, the owner of this building, commissioned the design of three social housing apartments to a local architect. After finishing the skeleton structure, the project was put on hold due to financial reasons. The fact that it remains unfinished ever since shows the limited external pressure on the local real estate market and makes one question why the building was even projected in a first place.

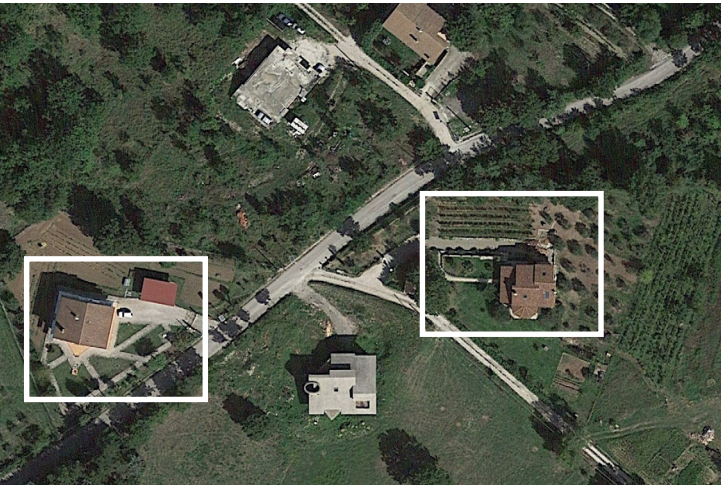
However, this unfinished state might be a chance to re-design the structure, allowing for a more open design that reacts to the prominent position on the entrance of the small city and the beautiful views overlooking the open valley.



2002



2012



2024



Montella, Campania

Unfinished buildings are often overlooked by the south Italian population as a conversation with Vincenzo, the neighbour of this structure, unveils.

When Vincenzo moved to Montella 12 years ago, he built his own house right next to an already existing structure. Instead of utilising the pre-existing skeleton to save money and time on the shell construction, he built his own house with the same program and size right next to it, having the unfinished structure blocking his view into the open valley ever since.

Increasing prices for labour and materials of the past years might change this ignorance and make unfinished structures more relevant to be considered as a valuable resource to build up on. However, also a political change of paradigm is required to allow the appropriation of unfinished building and clarify their often unclear legal state and ownership situation.

4.2

constructing

In the south of Italy the building process is often suspended over time as the example in Teglie on the following page indicates. To some part unfinished, to some part a ruin, it often becomes unclear if a building is still under construction or already under decay. But as hopeless their existence might seem, as long as the concrete skeleton ensures structural durability it awaits a possible future.



2009



2010



2011



2021



Unfinished structure in Teglie, 2024





Cetraro, Calabria

The suspension of construction works over time is nothing negative per se and a common practice in the south of Italy, often resulting in finished buildings.

If there is no external pressure to finish the building as soon as possible, this step by step approach allows for flexibility and adaptability during the construction and to build a house without taking a loan, building with the financial resources available at a time.

According to the owner of this building in Cetraro, its structural skeleton was constructed in a first building phase in 2018. Now only 5 years later, the second phase was commissioned as the information board indicates.



2014



2016



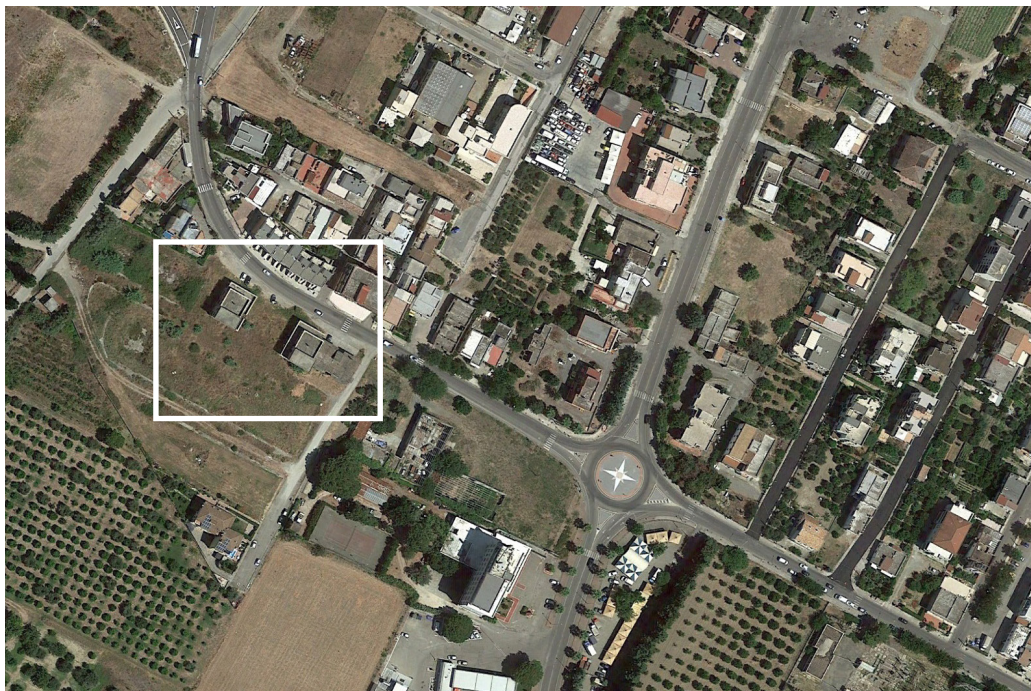
2018



Tropea, Calabria

Another present phenomenon in more densely populated regions is that of incomplete roof extensions, suggesting the planned appropriation of space towards the sky.

Inhabited construction sites, like this one in the outskirts of Tropea, are always only partly finished. Their concrete skeleton is ready to adapt, to change and to grow along with the families inhabiting it. However weird is the fact, that the parts added in 2016 remain unfinished ever since. Why was the extension decided? Why was it only finished halfway? Or is it maybe purposefully left in this state with the upper floors left open, transforming the building into a terrace house?



Nova Siri Scalo, Basilicata

The state of unfinished buildings can quickly change, as this example in Marina di Nova Siri shows.

When locating the two temple like, twin buildings in summer there were no signs of ongoing construction. Revisiting the site in November, one of the buildings changed. Vincenzo, one of the construction workers on site, explained that the building found a new owner that now aims to finish it after being unfinished for over 10 years.

Through the durability of the materials and the simplicity of the structure a re-projection of unfinished buildings remains possible for a long time. That this is, nevertheless, an exceptional fate shows the adjacent twin structure which still remains vacant for decay.







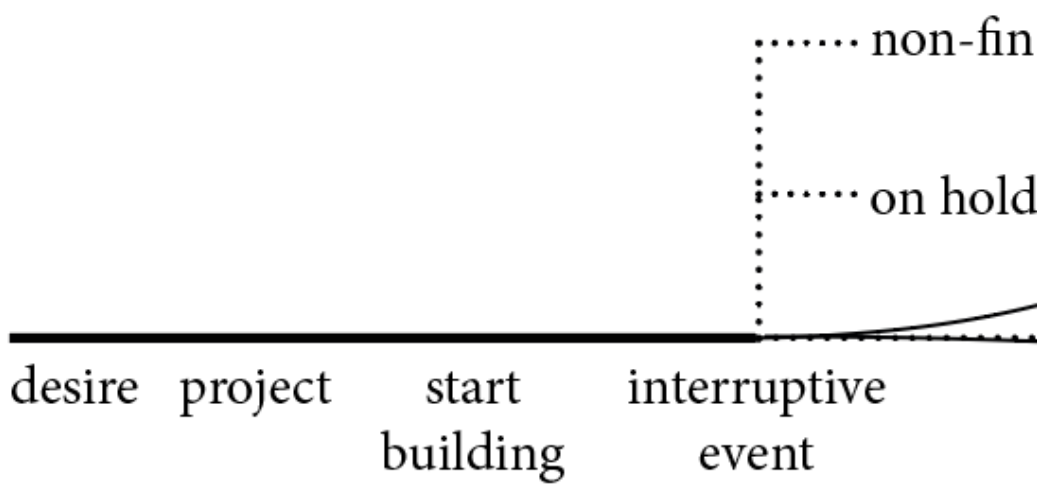
Resumed construction works in Nova Siri Scalo, Basilicata

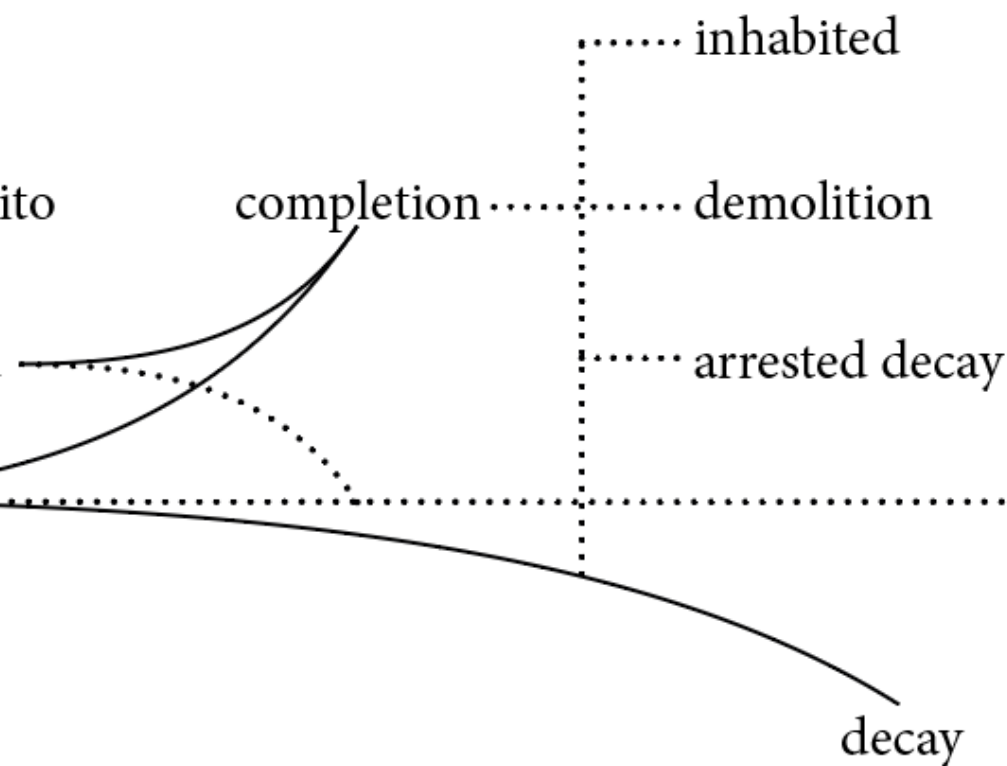
4.3

possibilities

The fate of unfinished buildings is an uncertain one.

In reference to 'Reimagining unfinished architectures' (P. Arboleda, 2019) the following diagram describes potential approaches towards existing unfinished buildings. Demolition, finishing as intended or the transference into an active arrested decay (the minimal invasive activation of the current state) are possible actions besides leaving the structure vacant.





What can be done with the spatial and material resources of unfinished buildings? How can they be addressed by local residents?





Nocera Scalo, Calabria

When is a building finished? Some buildings might serve their purpose already in an unfinished state.

Located idyllically next to a wedding venue at the beach, the blank openings of this building in Nocera Terrinese were covered with window imitations to the main site, creating the illusion of a finished facade. By this small intervention the marvellous concrete castle might already fulfil its intended function, at least, as a picturesque scene for wedding photographs.





Buccino, Campania

Is all this built mass, the countless tons of concrete, no more than useless debris?

Not necessarily, as this expressive building in Buccino shows. A closer look to the inside often reveals informal uses. Unfinished yet already serving an informal purpose as storage and workshop, one wonders if there is still any intention to continue or if it has already found its new purpose.





Atena Lucana, Campania

In some cases one can only hope that they will never be finished. This adjacent buildings located in Atena Lucana pose an unavoidable question: Better unfinished than ugly?

The openness of the skeleton reduces its visual disturbance. While the former allows a dialogue between the man-made and the surrounding landscape, this truly can not be said about the latter.





Perrazze, Campania

For some other buildings every possibility has departed and the demolition of their structure remains to be the only option.

Seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1978 this concrete skeleton in Perrazze is at risk of collapsing ever since, and waits for demolition as Maria the adjacent living neighbour explains.





Vibo Valentia, Calabria

Unfinished buildings, vacant apartments: An omnipresent scene in the south of Italy.

The abandoned and the inhabited are deeply intertwined and coexists in a direct context. With its emergence in the 1980s the phenomenon of unfinished buildings became part of the everyday life, as Pedro, bartender in Vibo Valentia, explains.





Market in an unfinished building, Tropea, Calabria.
Life continues, in and around the open scars.

5 // conclusion

The numerous stories revealed in this essay present a personal perspective on the unfinished as spatial condition. These buildings have long since become an integral part of southern Italian identity; they cannot be isolated from their context but must be understood in relation to their surrounding culture, life and landscape.

By embedding the architectural phenomenon in its socio-cultural situation, including multiple perspectives of different actors and subjective experiences, a potential method to approach the existence of unfinished buildings is presented.

Rather than romanticising the aesthetic qualities of vacant and incomplete structures, the goal has been to develop a neutral perspective that can serve as a productive foundation for further exploration.

Findings on both, the scale of buildings and that of the region, have shown an urge for further confrontation with the wasteful obsolescence of unfinished buildings in a region that faces a hopeless future, while longing for past times. In an age of increasing building costs, scarcity of resources and climate change the spatial resources, frequently poured in concrete, have to be valued and can no longer be ignored.

Architecture, both in research and practice, plays a crucial role in addressing this challenge by raising awareness of the often-overlooked presence of these structures.

Exemplary projects can explore the spatial potentials of the unfinished and proof the feasibility of actual transformations in the south of Italy. Encroaching also upon the standard of contemporary, finished buildings in the longing for an architectural identity, these architectural studies can serve as case studies to inspire practitioners beyond regional borders.

While finishing the unfinished as originally intended is, in many cases, unlikely to ever happen, this study has unveiled that the ubiquitous presence of unfinished buildings in the south of Italy, are valuable resources that can give hope and new perspectives to a land in an ongoing state of de-growth.

However, legal and political uncertainties remain, complicating the actual redevelopment of unfinished buildings. To foster a shift in perspective and enable new possibilities, local governments must take responsibility for clarifying the legal status of these structures and creating pathways for their future transformation.





Images:

Markus Köhler, Till Zerkaulen, 2024.

Figures:

Page 52: Popolazione Craco, tuttiitalia.it, 2024.

(<https://www.tuttiitalia.it/basilicata/25-craco/statistiche/censimenti-popolazione/>)

Page 67: Villa Rotonda, Andrea Palladio, 1571.

(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:VillaCapra_2007_07_18_1.jpg#/media/File:VillaCapra_2007_07_18_1.jpg)

Page 73: Maison Dom-Ino, Le Corbusier, 1914.

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Page 81: Tower of Babel. Pieter Bruegel the Elder, 1563.

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La Struttura incompiuta di MONTELLA (luogo)
25/11/2024 ALESSANDRO (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?

Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

LA STRUTTURA È COSÌ DA QUANDO MI SONO
TRASFERITO. È VOTA PERCHÉ IL PROPRIETARIO
È MORTO.

OGNI TANTO VIENE QUALCUNO PER TAGLIARE
L'ERBA.

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

IL PROPRIETARIO È MORTO MENTRE LA STAVA
COSTRUCENDO ED È RIMASTA ABBANDONATA.

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

VISIVAMENTE NON È BELLA ESSENDO INCOMPIUTA
E IN STATO DI ABBANDONO.

SICURAMENTE UNA VOLTA FINITA SAREBBE
MOLTO BELLA.

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

POTREBBE DIVENTARE SEMPLICEMENTE UNA
VILLA MA ANCHE UN AGRITURISMO, UN
B&B & BREAKFAST.

VA SICURAMENTE FINITA AL PIÙ PRESTO PER
NON FARLA ROMINARE DALL'INTERPERIE.

La Struttura incompiuta di GRACO (luogo)
28/11/2024 GIULIO LAURIA (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?

Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

SI, 35 ANNI ALMENO, NICOIA IANNUZZIELLO

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

L'EDIFICIO È STATO COSTRUITO PER
USO ABITATIVO. NON È STATO FINITO
PER DECESSO DEL TITOLARE

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

PENSO CHE STRUTTURE SIMILI PORTINO
SOLO TRISTEZZA IN QUESTO PICCOLO
BORGO

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

POTREBBE ESSERE SFRUTTATA A
LIVELLO COMMERCIALE

La Struttura incompiuta di ANNA-MARIA (luogo)
LE CASTELLA - ISOLA DI CAPO (data, nome)
RIZZUTO

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

70/80s economic boom > senza soldi
non ce più abbondissimi

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

disturba - no belle immagine
fuori paese & centro ristorante storici

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

cosa è ilstatico? non lo so
ma c'è un possibilità

La Struttura incompiuta di PORTA S. LUCIA (luogo)
30/11/2024 (data, nome)

- 1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

SÌ. PARECCHI ANNI. GIUSEPPE GIGLIOTTI.

- 2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

SÌ, NON È STATO COMPLETATO PER MANCANZA
DI FONDI ECONOMICI. (PUBBLICI)
PERCHÉ È STATA REALIZZATA CON IL
PARTNERIATO PUBBLICO/PRIVATO.

- 3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

PENSO CHE SIA UN PECCATO CHE NON SIA
COMPLETATA. NON MI DISTURBA LA
PRESENZA -

- 4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

PER QUANTO MI RIGUARDA DAREBBE
BELLO SE SI POTESSE COMPLETARE PER
AVERE UN PATRIMONIO EDILIZIO DEFINITO.

La Struttura incompiuta di NOVA SIRI (luogo)

VINCENZO 29/11/2024 (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?

Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

SI da più di 10 anni

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

UNO NON FINITO ALTRO COMPRATO E ~~HA~~
DA FINIRE DAL COMPRATORE
COMPRATO NEL 2023

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

EBRUTTA DA VEDERE INCOMPIUTA
PERCHÉ È SULLA VIA PRINCIPALE DI
NOVA SIRI PROPRIO ALL'ENTRATA

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

La Struttura incompiuta di PALOMONTE (luogo)
FRANCESCA, 25.11. (data, nome)

- 1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

SI, SEMPRE STATA VUOTA,

DANIELE VALITUTTO - FACEBOOK

SI ROBERTA GROSSI

- 2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

SI PROPRIETÀ
ANDATE IN GERMANIA
~ 20 ANNI FA

- 3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

NO

- 4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

POTREBBE ESSERE UTILIZZATA SIA COME
ABITAZIONE O STRUTTURA RICREATIVA,
(ASILO NIDO, RISTORANTE)

La Struttura incompiuta di MONTELLA (luogo)
25/11/2024 ALESSANDRO (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?

Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

LA STRUTTURA È COSÌ DA QUANDO MI SONO
TRASFERITO. È VOTA PERCHÉ IL PROPRIETARIO
È MORTO.

OGNI TANTO VIENE QUALCUNO PER TAGLIARE
L'ERBA.

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

IL PROPRIETARIO È MORTO MENTRE LA STAVA
COSTRUCENDO ED È RIMASTA ABBANDONATA.

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

VISIVAMENTE NON È BELLA ESSENDO INCOMPIUTA
E IN STATO DI ABBANDONO.

SICURAMENTE UNA VOLTA FINITA SAREBBE
MOLTO BELLA.

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

POTREBBE DIVENTARE SEMPLICEMENTE UNA
VILLA MA ANCHE UN AGRITURISMO, UN
B&B & BREAKFAST.

VA SICURAMENTE FINITA AL PIÙ PRESTO PER
NON FARLA ROMINARE DALLA TEMPERIE.

La Struttura incompiuta di ANTONIO (luogo)
FERRAZZE. PALOMONTA (data, nome)
25.11.

- 1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

TWO STRUCTURES:

- 1) FROM HIS BROTHER ANTONIO - BIG UNFIN - LEFT TO
GERMANY - LIKE THIS FOR 10 YEARS - 2 ~~SOME~~
COMING BACK ONLY CHRISTMAS
INTENDED AS HOTEL / APARTMENTS
ONLY ONE TENANT - BUTCHER

- 2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

- 2) UNFIN SINCE 1978
then big earthquake - not finishable
Sued construction comp.
nothing happened
now needs to be demolished

IN FERRAZZE: SEEMED LIKE GOOD WORK FOR A TIME
> PEOPLE BUILT > THEN WORK DECLINED > PEOPLE LEFT (GERM. OR NORTH IT.)

- 3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

NO

- 4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere
demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

APPARTAMENT

La Struttura incompiuta di ATENA LUCANA (luogo)
26.11. - non ricordo (data, nome)

- 1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

WERKSTATT IM NACHBARNHAUS DIREKT HINTER
DOPPEL RUINE - KENNEN DIE ZWEI VERSCH. BESITZER
SIND SICHER DAS EINS (ROT) NOCH FERTIG GEBAUT WIRD
KEIN INTERESSE AN PERS. GESPRÄCH UND DARAN
FRAGEN ZU BEANTWORTEN - EHER ANDERSRUM FRAGEN SIE
MICH

- 2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

ZU WENIG GELD - WEITERBAUEN ÜBER ZEIT
WIE BEI ANDEREN NACHBAR GEBÄUDEN

- 3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

NO

- 4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

FINIRE

La Struttura incompiuta di NOTA S. LUCIA (c2) (luogo)
30/11/24 Mancuso Anz (data, nome)

1) Conosce questa struttura? Da quanto tempo è vuota?
Chi era il proprietario? Conosce qualcuno che potrei contattare?

sì, da sempre, un ragazzo di Notte
di Giuseppe Gigliotti.

2) Conosce la storia dell'edificio e come mai non è stato finito?

NO

3) Cosa ne pensa? La disturba la presenza di queste strutture?

Non so, molto

4) Che cosa si può fare con questa struttura? Dovrebbe essere demolita o lasciata in piedi? È possibile utilizzarla?

sì dovrebbe essere - solo finché
se viene finché si -

