1. INTRODUCTION

The theme of the research is the question of contact between agro and urban, to the borders between the two states. It is necessary the study of their characters in the moment in which are grafted in contexts that go to transform and which take different structural connotations due to the processes of formation, at times of long duration, sometimes sudden, like those of the reclamation and reform areas. Is reflected on the words “consolidated”, “new foundation”, “natural-artificial”; but they are really so separate and distant these categories? What is really artificial or natural in the long-term systems or those of reclamation? They are totally different settlement structures but who possess factors and characters; more or less working techniques, methods, tools that, in a precise manner, establish a relationship to the urban centre, defining a border, a border. Will talk about slow processes, fast processes related not only to the temporal
scale but also to the operational capabilities, techniques that man acquires with the aim to satisfy-transform the territory. Here then that come into play differences between morphologies slow but dynamic, those of the established centres, where man’s technique relies on the context legibly and light manner; and fast and rigid morphologies, such as rational land reclamation, where the man with the art, dominates the territory transforming it significantly, altering relations in view of the genesis and construction of new places of production. One of the common characteristics to these different types of rural landscapes is the need of the relationship with a highly productive agro which is derived from basic foundational, cultural, construction processes distinctly different. So, what are the criteria for comparison within these historic rural landscapes, what are the resources, the qualities to borrow within a program of improvement and reinterpretation of rural landscapes in view of their conservation, enhancement and development. One of the objectives of the research understands whether from these comparative studies, it is possible to draw some rules thanks to which it to reread the processes and techniques sometimes lost. The investigation of the case studies leads to the exploration of traditional building techniques and not, adaptation to modern needs. It ‘important to study the technical and constructional characteristics and distributive-functional with a solid historical and local basis. We refer to the analysis, with an approach to the recovery project reinterpretation of local factors. We need to understand the necessity, functionality, suitability of the mode of connection and contact between the urban-rural blocks and objects, tools, means that allow the state change and then the contact, their interaction from the functional, technological, constructive point of view.

2. STATE OF ART

The theme of the historical rural landscapes, its structure, reading, re-interpretation in a technical and landscape key, makes reference to some existing initiatives within the DICAAR department of the University of Cagliari through various research projects, doctoral dissertations, workshops and the drafting of Atlantes and manuals of constructive culture of Sardinia. Also the field of conservation or rehabilitation of agro, we are referring to the interest for the local tradition on the one hand and on the other to its comparison with methods, uses, techniques of the reform. Reference is made to the field of “project in the pre-existence” with the aim of identifying, reinterpreted in an actual way techniques, ways, customs, practices, materials from the tradition and, in general, to study consolidated episodes or in transformation. The analysis shows a comparison between different practices that have generated separates
structures of agro-urban but which, either way, embrace the framework of rethinking the built. In a case, the pre-existence is a settlement core, long lasting, with a strong relationship with the river valley, where, participations of reclamation and local characters have achieved a perfect balance. In the other case, happens the opposite. We studying a construction ad hoc of an urban-rural reform landscape, where, the only of the area pre-existence is the strong relationship-conflict with water and punctual dispersed settlement, that then, it formed the micro rural enterprises system. Of great importance, it is the theoretical and practical contribution of people such Donadieu and Remi Papillault that, in their investigations, pose the campaign as an object, and project and construction material, heritage of a new urbanity. The objective of the study is to highlight the relationship between urban-agro forms and the territory on which they insist, trying to explore the generating lines of these nuclei, the components of the factors constituting the states. Nowadays there is the problem of the reading of these components of rural and urban space, where they tend to get in contact, often creating margin situations, hybrid, where it recognizes a duality relative to the occupation mode of space. The conditions defining a rural space are not only morphological nature but also of economic and productive nature, and these are factors that are common to the case studies, which will focus the article. It can be affirmed the presence of different states that go to completed and dialogue at a time when the processes are functioning. We observe an urban condition, a board and contact condition with the sour and a condition of rurality; within these states, the components that generate them are able to create spatial episodes that interpret, consolidate and structure needs, uses, practices. You can tell of conditions declined in the ability of the agro to support and to become “other” for urban, as claimed by the Donadieu philosophy. The campaign of proximity concept of that “serves” the city is the basis of the dichotomous relationship between the two realities, or rather, are the origins of this historically conflictual relationship. Numerous studies, carried out especially by the French school, they put the emphasis on the contribution of rural development understood this also and above all as a quality space and structuring potentials, able to participate in the processes and urban dynamics, contributing to the construction of the territory. Donadieu talks of “residues” to be rediscovered as containers of experience and possibilities of use on the part of the urban. He proposes new forms of urban agriculture to reformulate the relationship between urban and rural, by assigning to it the value of natural infrastructure and therefore resource. Urban countryside and urban agriculture, in the sense proposed by Donadieu, represent the place and the tool to reform the technical planning delle sua struttura, lettura, reinterpretazione in chiave tecnica e paesaggistica rimanda ad alcune esperienze già avviate all’interno del dipartimento DICAAR dell’Università di Cagliari tramite diversi progetti di ricerca, tesi di dottorato, laboratori e la redazione di Atlanti e manuali delle attività costruttrici della Sardegna. Anche nell’ambito della conservazione o riqualificazione-valorizzazione dell’agro ci si riferisce all’interesse per la tradizione locale da una parte e, dall’altra alla sua comparazione con metodi, usi, tecniche di riforma. Si tratta comunque sempre del filone del “progettare nella preesistenza” con l’obiettivo di individuare, reinterpretare in maniera attuale oggetto e materiale di progetto e della tradizione e in generale studiare episodi consolidati o di trasformazione funzionanti. L’analisi propone quindi un confronto tra pratiche differenti che hanno generato strutture di agro-urbano nettamente distinte ma che in un nucleo abbracciano l’ambito del ripensare il costruito. In un caso la preesistenza è un nucleo insulsutato di lunga durata con un forte rapporto con la valle fluviale, dove interventi di bonifica e caratteri locali hanno raggiunto un perfetto equilibrio. Nello scarto accade l’inverso, cioè si studia una costruzione ad hoc di un paesaggio urbano-rurale di riforma, dove l’unica preesistenza dell’area è il forte rapporto-conflicto con l’acqua e il puntualissimo insediamento disperso che poi ha costituito il sistema di micro aziende rurali. Di notevole importanza, risulta l’apporto teorico e pratico di personaggi quali Donadieu e Remi Papillault che nelle loro indagini, pongono la campagna come oggetto e materiale di progetto e costruzione, patrimonio di una nuova urbanità. L’obiettivo dello studio sta quindi nel mettere in evidenza il rapporto tra forze dell’urbo, forme dell’agro e il territorio sulla quale insistono, cercando di esplorare le linee generatrici di questi nuclei, le componenti dei fattori costituenti gli stili. Al giorno d’oggi si pone il problema della lettura di questi nuclei e come, dato che in alcune zone si accende una duplicità relativa alle modalità di occupazione degli spazi. Le condizioni che definiscono uno spazio rurale non sono solo di natura morfologica ma che di natura economica e produttiva e questi sono fattori che accompagnano i casi studio sulla quale si inerirà l’articolo. Si può affermare la presenza di diversi stati che vanno a completarsi e dialogare nel momento in cui i processi sono funzionanti. Si osserva quindi una condizione urbana, una condizione di bordo e di contatto con l’agro, una condizione di ruralità; all’interno di questi stati, le componenti che li generano sono in grado di creare episodi spaziali che interpretano, consolidano e strutturano necessità, usi, pratiche. Si può raccogliere le condizioni declinate nella capacità che ha l’agro di supportare e di divenire “altro” per l’urbano, come sostiene la filosofia di Donadieu. Il concetto di campagna di prossimità che “serves” la città sta alla base del rapporto dicotomico tra le due realtà.
and design towards the transformations taking place in the new territories of the dispersion. Such issues, lead to address this admixture process between agro and urban, between agro and its colonization as a structural operation, which provides continuous transformation by man, which can be long-lasting or snapshots; includes productivity and an influence on the architectures, the density, infrastructure (with its resources but also with its criticality). All factors that if disconnected, determine the crisis between the states. Therefore, arises the issue of resilience, the resistance of a territory to the transformations. To do this you need to study the structures, meshes, processes, which make up the consolidated or not agro fabric, the reading of such spaces and their “taxonomy”. In Italy, the classification of rural landscapes refers to Emilio Sereni; literature on the rural spaces puts emphasis on his experiences where you find a definition of the principle of rural landscape and agricultural system. He defines it as an organization of habitats where you recognize relationships of features including forms, ways, use of living and agricultural production organization, between the settlement and the agro, and specifically between the house and the field. Also Brigaglia, proposes four broad categories of rural landscape, he refers to and incorporates some observation of the geographer Le Lannou and synthesizes it in closed forms, open, dispersed habitat and mountain pastures. To correctly read the genesis, the meanings of a settlement of a habitat, a rural presidium, you need to understand about what are due to locational choices. The current situation, working or not is the needed results of an interaction, a more or less precarious condition, of balance between states, result of the action of man on the territory applying customs, ways, techniques in “agreement” with what the environment, the culture, the climate, the needs required. So here, are emerging as essential factors to the provision or construction of structures the presence of factors such as water resources, climate, soil, vegetation, geological. Carlo Tosco in “il paesaggio storico”, proposes different aspects that influence the locational choice of the settlement, including, the settlement function towards agro. Human intervention is easily recognized by the presence of new morphologies, geometric shapes that are opposed / compared with the pre-existing context, well-defined structures and clear boundaries. We are in a process of construction of landscapes and forms and more or less artificialisation, which often applies the equivalence between extreme geometrization and marcation limits (natural or proprietary) and extreme productivity. These considerations are valid as a reading of the historical landscapes, but also consolidated as part of landscapes, settlements, reform habitats and land reclamation.

In Sardinia, the term “reclamation” appears with the introduction of Law o meglio, sta alle origini di questa relazione storicamente conflittuale. Numerosi studi portati avanti soprattutto dalla scuola francese, hanno messo l’accento sull’apporto dello sviluppo rurale intero questo anche e soprattutto come spazio di qualità e potenzialità strutturante, capace di partecipare ai processi e dinamiche urbane, contribuendo alla costruzione del territorio. Donadieu parla di frangenti residui da ricercare come contenitori di esperienza e di possibilità d’uso da parte dell’urbano. Egli propone nuove forme di agricoltura urbana che riformulano le relazioni tra urbano e rurale, assegnando a quest’ultimo il valore di infrastruttura naturale e, più in generale, il territorio urbano e l’agricoltura urbana, nell’acccezione proposta da Donadieu, rappresentano il luogo e lo strumento per riformare le tecniche di pianificazione e di progettazione nei confronti delle trasformazioni in atto nei nuovi territori della dispersione. Tale tematiche portano ad affrontare questo processo di commistione tra agro e urbano, tra agro e la sua colonizzazione come un’opera strutturale, che contempla continue trasformazioni da parte dell’uomo e che possono essere di lunga durata o istantanea, include produttività e un’influenza sulle architetture, sulle densità, sul tema dell’infrastruttura (con le sue risorse ma anche con le sue criticità). Tutti fattori che se sconnessi determinano la crisi tra gli stati. Si pone quindi il tema della resilienza, ossia della resistenza, dell’assecondamento di un territorio alle trasformazioni. Per far ciò è necessario studiare le strutture, le maglie, i processi, che costituiscono il tessuto agro consolidato o meno, la lettura di tali spazi e a loro “tassonomia”. In Italia, la classificazione dei paesaggi agrari, si deve ad Emilio Sereni, la letteratura sullo spazio rurale pone in primo piano le sue esperienze dove si ricerca una definizione di un principio di dispersione. Per far ciò è necessario studiare le strutture, le maglie, i processi, che costituiscono il tessuto agro consolidato o meno, la lettura di tali spazi e a loro “tassonomia”. In Italia, la classificazione dei paesaggi agrari, si deve ad Emilio Sereni, la letteratura sullo spazio rurale pone in primo piano le sue esperienze dove si ricerca una definizione di un principio di dispersione. Per far ciò è necessario studiare le strutture, le maglie, i processi, che costituiscono il tessuto agro consolidato o meno, la lettura di tali spazi e a loro “tassonomia”. In Italia, la classificazione dei paesaggi agrari, si deve ad Emilio Sereni, la letteratura sullo spazio rurale pone in primo piano le sue esperienze dove si ricerca una definizione di un principio di dispersione.
n.3134 of 1928, the “fundamental law of the regime”, is from these years that complements the action of reclamation of wetlands, integration with lands suitable for agriculture, and to a rational design land. In Sardinia, these actions were applied very rapidly thanks to a series of large-scale infrastructure projects, such as dams, canals and hydraulic systems regimentation. The action of reclamation in the fascist period brought about the constitution of new towns and agricultural sectors in the island. These areas, made between the twenties and thirties, are those Campidanesi of Sanluri and Arborea, and those of Nurra of Fertilia; most complete expression in Sardinia application of integral type reform. The reclamation program included in Sardinia many areas of intervention, constituting in accommodations, recovery of marshy lands, hydraulic development and reorganization, in some cases even the structuring of new land structure and redefinition of the rural fabric. The reclamation processes are configured small habitats, rural villages that are imposed on the territory with a logic opposed to those of long-term settlements, that is without adapting to cultural rules, territorial and of the Sardinian village tradition. Is a centralized action of land transformation, not only in its reorganization hydrogeological, but also in the closely linked to productivity and therefore agronomic, infrastructure, settlements and social. The theme of the hydraulic or integral reclamation, is a scope which is of geographical dimensions, deals with areas previously abandoned, deserted, untilled. It is here that we raise the relationship between man and the earth, usually maintained on the basis of respect, integration and long-term processes, and now overwhelmed by sudden transformations. It can be considered so successful experience of reclamation in Sardinia? Such episodes could have really transformed in an optimal manner the territory?

3. AGRO-URBAN CONTACT: CASE STUDIES

The research therefore proposes, as already mentioned, to compare two settlements characterized by a very strong relationship with the agro, in San Vito and San Priamo, both located in the historical region of Sarrabus, in the south-eastern Sardinia. That relationship, is born and grows with different needs and results. In general, the criteria for comparison are based on a reading of layers of two case studies in which to explore the dynamics, techniques, methodologies that led to their development. The areas of interest present the common factors-characters recognizable as a clear design of the meshes, the forces of the structures, the different roles and density of the green and the relationship with water, the agro border, with settlement core, which are a
cause of the genesis of space and habitats declined, however, in a different way. The two case studies, want to explicate episodes of interaction, the synergy between agro and urban in terms of spatial structure, economic factors, use, occupancy mode of space to the edge between the two states constantly in contact / conflict. The different modes of use, the spaces design of the work of man, following lines of action and approaches resulting from different situations and episodes of departure. In one case, San Vito, agro and urban have achieved almost total synergy and continuity but at the same time recognisability, the mesh of the urban fabric, is placed between the river and the relief favouring the topography of the place, it clings to the contour lines providing protection from the wind on the one hand and on the other, from the fury of the Flumendosa. The infrastructure network, cuts out the perfect pieces that are placed on the weave of the rural mesh. This too, is perfectly consolidated, in continuity with the urban one. The iso-orientation of buildings perfectly corresponds the orientation of the other elements that go to design and structure the fabric agro namely signs, green walls of the windbreaks, which define the almost closed, the weaves that declare the density of orchards and recall the culture and practice of introversion of the matrix centre. Emerges a parallel between uses, practices, employment and definition of agro and urban spaces readable through common signs with different variations. Is these elements that mark the territory, which you will discover the structure of the territory, a structure that works, connect, permeates report and spatial relationships, functional, typological and sustainable result. The functioning of the total symbiosis process that links the city to the campaign lasted centuries, consolidated but in continuous evolution, based on a strong balance between the parties, it decreed consequently its sustainability. This ceases to exist where such processes are interrupted or dissolve. The rediscovery of uses, cultures, but also variations on the theme, allow you to restore the ecosystem’s ability to maintain the ecological dynamics, goals, productivity in the future. Thus ensuring sustainability in the activation-recovery of processes that link the urban and the rural. The case of San Vito highlights an optimal management of land in which high densities of agro and urban pieces manage and design the valley/relief section. In this valley it is concentrated dense mesh of orchards, the result of a “project”, an adaptation condition of man, his needs context. The mesh definition, is the result of a long term process accompanied by intervention of the reclamation of the Flumendosa. Then emerge, the layering of interventions that have transformed the area maintaining its integrity and an easy read. This scheme, resulting from the calibrated interaction of durable and remediation processes, emphasize a

accennato, di confrontare due insediamenti caratterizzati da un fortissimo rapporto con l’agro, a San Vito e San Priamo, entrambi situati nella regione storica del Sarrabus, nella Sardegna sud-orientale. I termini di confronto si basano su una lettura per strati dei due casi studio nella quale esplorare le dinamiche, le tecniche, le metodologie che hanno portato al loro sviluppo. Le aree di interesse presentano dei caratteri comuni riconoscibili, come un chiaro disegno delle maglie, la forza delle strutture, le diverse densità e ruoli del verde, il rapporto con l’acqua, il bordo dell’agro con il nucleo insediativo, che costituiscono motivo di genesi di spazi e habitat declinati però in maniera diversa, i due casi studio vogliono esplicare episodi di interazione, sinergia tra agro e urbano in termini di struttura spaziale, fattori economici, usi, modalità di occupazione dello spazio al bordo tra due stati perennemente in contatto/confitto. In un caso, San Vito e San Priamo, l’agro e l’urbano hanno raggiunto una quasi totale sinergia e continuità ma allo stesso tempo riconoscibili; la maglia del tessuto urbano si adagia tra il fiume e il rilievo assecondando la topografia del luogo, si aggrega alle curve di livello adagiando su di esse garantendo protezione dal vento da una parte e dalla furia dell’acqua del Flumendosa dall’altra. La rete infrastrutturale ritaglia delle tessere perfette che si collocano e immettono nelle tessere della maglia rurale. Anche questa risulta perfettamente consolidata, in continuità con quella urbana. L’isorientamento dei corpi di fabbrica corrisponde perfettamente all’isorientamento di altri elementi che vanno a disegnare e strutturare il tessuto agro e cioè i segni, mari vegetali dei frongenti, che definiscono quasi dei chiusi, tessere che dichiarano le densità dei frutteti e richiamano alla cultura e pratica dell’introversione del centro matrice. emerge quindi un parallelo tra usi pratiche, occupazione dello spazio agro e urbano leggibili attraverso segni comuni con declinazioni diverse. E in questi elementi che si scopre la struttura del territorio, una struttura che funziona, connette, permea relazione e rapporti spaziali, funzionali, tipologici e conseguentemente sostenibili. Il funzionamento del processo di totale simbiosi che lega la città alla campagna durato secoli, consolidato ma in continua evoluzione, fondato su un forte equilibrio tra le parti, ne decreto di conseguenza la sua sostenibilità. Questa cessa di esistere laddove tali processi si interrompono o dissolvono. La ricoperta di usi, culture, ma anche variazioni sul tema, permettono di ripristinare la capacità dell’ecosistema di mantenere attive le dinamiche ecologiche, i fini, la produttività in futuro. Garantire quindi la sostenibilità nell’attivazione-recupero dei processi che legano l’urbano e il rurale. Il caso di San Vito mette in evidenza una ottimale gestione del suolo nella quale densità elevata di tasselli agro e urbani gestiscono e disegnano la sezione valle/relievo. In questa valle si concentra la maglia densissima di frutteti, il risultato di un “progetto”, di una condizione di adattamento dell’uomo, dei suoi bisogni al contesto. La definizione della maglia e
strong link between agro and urban culture in physical terms, customs, economic and constitute a good comparison episode with another reality, always characterized by a necessary relation with the agro but built on different presuppositions and starting factors. If in the first case, the agro and urban design was formed in the time, in a continuous way, in a measured both in terms of space and of time intervals, the second case study, the small village of San Priam, is constituted by a reclamation centre, reform, so born with opposite genesis principles in San Vito. The complex of San Priam, called “Ex Worker Village”, was built between 1926 and 1932 and also known as Village Jurors. The original nucleus included twelve properties in rectangular plan and with only one floor above ground, five, four and three rooms. The buildings were symmetrically arranged around the large central square occupied by the small Chapel of the Village. Still, the core of the system is the original one, the typological characteristics of the complex buildings have double-pitched roofs, made with wood frame with clay tiles, shingles; exterior elevations clad in stone; the inputs raised by some steps for health reasons is probably due to the abundance of rains that caused the dangerous area flooding. Over the years, although most of the buildings has been substantially amended by the occupants that adapted it to the household growth. In some cases, it was real new expansion buildings in the old buildings. The village of foundation of the first fascist reform, had a core group of services and public representative buildings with the residences disposed always within a rigid mesh that respects the orientation of infrastructure axes and consequently the of agro mesh. The buildings had preferentially noble overlooking in the street, on the back there is access more private and domestic where they often were organized spaces for gardens and home orchards. The original plant structure is still balanced and well integrated within the agro weave. Urban and agro meshes found in a relationship seamless. The features of this landscape of “reclamation” as now altered and emptied of meaning are evident, given the strong geometry and rationality of the system. The orientation remains nearly constant, based on the direction northwest-southeast, of the urban core and agro dowels. This intervention emerges from the context as a portion of “alien” territory to local, built, Forced, where, however, the dynamics among the states shows the creation of a recognizable landscape reform, a readable sign now damaged, where agro and generate a new urban fabric. Even in this case, the relationship with the agro are necessary but the processes are placed on different sizes and measurements. The settlement depends on a genesis dictated by abrupt processes, and sudden transformation of a territory redesigned by a reclamation project of the Picocca river. The area has been transformed into a perspective
of extreme productivity, and management of hazards / limits created by water. The mesh is strongly marked by the water regimentation systems that follow a very rigid design, it consists of regular blocks, often delimited by green walls that also receive, in this case, density of orchards and vegetable gardens. In both case studies, the two states, living in a mutually sustaining relationship but unlike San Vito, San Priamo for form, structure, use, occupancy mode of space, is affected by a stiffness that impairs the interaction with factor for which it was designed. It discussed previously of common factors to the two case studies which, however, are being addressed in a different way; among these there is the green part, the relationship with the water, the infrastructural system and the building type, the habitat. The term that puts in the first comparing the two centres, generator of the strong rural fabric is water. In the case of San Vito and San Priamo water creates space becomes an excuse to apply techniques, land use practices. In San Vito, constitutes the limit element beyond which is constructed a dense fabric, highly designed and productive, managed, as mentioned before, from the measured mixture between long-term and remediation processes. In San priamo, the water is almost the key element, the foundation of the reclamation, it is by design of the water lines, of its regimentation and highly artificial management, which derives the rational morphology of forms. The water, it is brought back on new lines, concrete canals, that redesign and create an agrarian landscape, and that flow into the lagoon system Feraxi and Colostrai. Also the green element, is the protagonist in the structural and technological terms. Is declined in the wall, windbreak wall, that reinforces the mesh design, protects the density of citrus trees from the winds, constitutes shelter for rural routes and, in some cases like in San Priamo, is an effective method to purify inside of the canals water, which then will pour in the lagoon system. Green, it assumes a key role as a linear element (windbreak), as a volume that represents the productive density of olive trees and as a technological element of water purification and filtration. That of San Priamo, is an agricultural landscape that is totally interface with the water, to the lagoon, guaranteeing new uses of the area, in addition to the more purely reclamation, and then, the conversion of a soil to make it productive. This new landscape has enabled an easier access space with humid systems, it strengthens the plant networks, the accessibility to the areas and an order of the control of water. Consequently, also the mesh infrastructure, acquires its own weight, which then becomes the limit, criticality, between the settlement and the mesh agro. San Priamo is strongly marked by the axis road which until recently was the only way of crossing the eastern front of the island. His strength of interchange, stopping, construction of agro ceases
when one of these constituent factors weakens. In San Vito however, even the road network has almost intact retained its original genesis, which shows a total continuity and possibility to permeate the different fabrics, relief from the valley that welcomes the settlement. Despite these common factors are evident in San Vito structure of the village and the agro are the result of relationships much more balances, reports that become factors bearers of quality and functionality of the Sardinian rural landscape. This does not happen in San Priamo, where it appears of great intentions the construction of a new portion of agro fabric but this new mesh does not communicate with the urban, relegated to simple regular and rational disposition of volumes for the home. Is a clear the difference between two systems (long-term and reform), one that works, another barren, where urban functioned as the temporary stay active only during the land reclamation and now become ghost town; this due to its lack of connection between the states described above. Born of the unit-production complexes, commercial and residential, where they are often accompanied by residual spaces given by the extreme rationalization of agricultural and urban fabrics. All this is aggravated, as said before, by the presence of heavy infrastructural axes that polarize the lines of development deforming tissue growth. The reading of the spaces and tissues, the discovery of the technologies derived from the recognition of signs that represent forms and functions of agricultural limitations, the fence, the green wall or the administrative border, the proximity of water, modelling of soil and the technology that makes it accessible, i.e. the type of human activities that has influenced the new conformation of the ground, marking them new practices and new uses. Other important elements that unite the two case studies which constitute terms of comparison are: the question of soil productivity, i.e. its ability to react to new configurations and external transformation of agricultural practices and support. The theme of agricultural parcellizzazioni, the degree of fragmentation of the agro mesh. But also the crop sorting, the type of crop, the mode of exploitation, size and density of crops. San Vito and in general the area of the Flumendosa estuary, is characterized by an agrarian specialization that always manifests in proximity of urban centres, on particularly fertile lands, structured through gardens in a complex organized, articulated but increasingly circumscribed. The peculiarity of this system of specialized crops is that although they are the result of a reorganization date from the reclamation works has kept intact and rich in quality the contact area with the settlement. Episode that is lacking in many other settlements with a peri-urban belt of this type, in which the frayed margins break the links with agro fabric. In many cases the specialization of crops has become a “industrialization” process,
also given by a redesign of the space invaded by heavy infrastructure suited to a more intensive use of the land. There are many layers made by man over the years, operations concluded in continuity with the needs, requirements, customs, practices of morphological and cultural context. It emerges the theme of resilience of the spaces, and the structures that construct these spaces, that is, their ability to endure, absorb change, take on new forms.
4. CONCLUSIONS

The character reading of the two episodes brings out the inherent need in other places to reconnect to the rural, to restore relations with a dimension that transmits good practices, cultural references, technical, related to sustainability as a factor in the ecosystem but also the guarantor of a quality design often lacking in current habitat. Reading, re-interpretation of the characters that denote contexts board between urban and agro where they work, allows to derive useful rules of the redefinition of structures, techniques, uses, current practices to address the continuing fragmentation of the urban dissolution.

Sardinia is a good case study of the dynamics of urban agro relations. The presence of structures and “long life practices” of the rural landscape and the settlement; the slow and low intensity of the transformations, due to an historical marginality and isolation; but at the same time the reading of small variations, of interventions of transformation, success or failure, but still recognizable, they allow you to analyse a range of solutions and full episodes of interest and capable of stimulating even today the debate on the issue of quality, conservation of rural landscapes. All this is certainly linked to the concept of sustainability as, ability to continue in the still valid practice through time and uses quality carriers in the future as analysis of tecnine, means, instruments used by man to tame the context in favour of the production, the health and overall improvement of the area. There are the bearing structures i.e. structural, formal configurations, resulting from material and immaterial relations, technical, functional, that man establishes with the rural territory.

The identification of functioning of agricultural and urban relationships scenarios could lead to the construction of a comparative method but also guidelines for planning intervention in the matter of the margins of the smaller towns in contact with a strong rural fabric and within the scope of anthropization of the territory, in a coherent and constructive. The man, with his technique and his ability to adapt to the place, build others, produces places, long-lasting. The example of St. Priamo is not exhaustive experience of reclamation in Sardinia, but it does reflect on their success or failure in terms of improvement of the territory.

Reclamations are still, in Sardinia, essentially attempts, experiments, which make the difference, but not always with great long-term results. If the recovery of the land led to the construction of a still functioning hyper productive landscape, at the same time it led to the inability to manage this innovation at the social level, leading to the abandonment of small reclamation villages and related services. It appears necessary to the comparison with a
case like San Vito where relationships-bonds have remained steadfast and useful information in terms of approach to the issue of contact between agro and urban.

5. REFERENCES