

Photographic Reportage on the Rebuilding after the Irpinia-Basilicata 1980 Earthquake (Southern Italy)

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Abstract: This paper aims to present, through a photographic reportage, the current state of rebuilding of the most devastated villages by the earthquake that hit the Southern Italy on 23 November 1980, in Irpinia-Basilicata. The earthquake was characterized by magnitude $M_I = 6.9$ and epicentral intensity $I_0 = X$ MCS. It was felt throughout Italy with the epicenter in the Southern Apennines, between the regions of Campania and Basilicata that were the most damaged areas. About 800 localities were seriously damaged; 7,500 houses were completely destroyed and 27,500 seriously damaged. The photographic survey has been done in 23 towns during the last five years: Castelnuovo di Conza, Conza della Campania, Laviano, Lioni, Santomenna, Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi, Balvano, Caposele, Calabritto and the hamlet of Quaglietta, San Mango sul Calore, San Michele di Serino, Pescopagano, Guardia dei Lombardi, Torella dei Lombardi, Colliano, Romagnano al Monte, Salvitelle, Senerchia, Teora, Bisaccia, Calitri and Avellino. Forty years after the 1980 earthquake, the photographs show villages almost completely rebuilt with modern techniques where reinforced concrete prevails. Only in few instances, the reconstruction was carried out trying to recover the pre-existing building heritage, without changing the original urban planning, or modifying it. We argue that this photography collection allows to assess the real understanding of the geological information for urban planning after a major destructive seismic event. Even more than this, documenting the rebuilding process in a large epicentral area reveals the human legacy to the natural landscape, and our ability, or failure, to properly interpret the environmental fate of a site.

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1. Introduction

The earthquake of 23 November 1980, more commonly known as the Irpinia-Basilicata earthquake, was the strongest seismic event to hit the Southern Apennines in the last 100 years. It was characterized by magnitude $M_w = 6.9$ and intensity $I_0 = X$ Mercalli Cancani Sieberg (MCS) scale and/or X Environmental Seismic Intensity 2007 (ESI-07) scale [1–4]. It was felt throughout Italy, from Sicily in the South, to Emilia Romagna and Liguria in the North (Figure 1). It caused devastating effects in over 800 localities distributed in the regions of Campania and Basilicata with a total of 75,000 houses destroyed and 275,000 seriously damaged. The number of victims was about 3000, with 10,000 injured people. Several municipalities distributed in the provinces of Avellino, Salerno and Potenza were almost totally destroyed, since the local felt intensity was $I > VIII$ MCS. In the Campania region, the level of damage of 542 towns was classified as follows: 28 towns destroyed, 250 seriously damaged, 264 damaged; in the Basilicata

region, 131 municipalities were classified of which nine were destroyed, 63 seriously damaged and 59 damaged [5–7].

The earthquake also caused several striking effects on the natural environment including extensive coseismic surface faulting, observed between Lioni (Avellino) and San Gregorio Magno (Salerno) [8–18]. Moreover, over 200 landslides occurred, the most devastating hit the territories of Calitri in the urban center [11,19–22], Caposele (Buoninvente landslide) and Senerchia (Serra d’Acquara landslide) (Figure 2) [11,23]; also, widespread soil fracturing was observed, and minor liquefaction effects [24–27]. Furthermore, the coseismic faulting of the regional karst aquifer induced important hydrological variations in the springs of Caposele and Cassano Irpino [25] (Table 1).

Forty years after the 1980 earthquake, we decided to record, through a photographic reportage, the state of the rebuilding, the urban changes that the earthquake had induced mainly in the epicenter and near field areas. This study represents a realistic documentation of what has been achieved over all these years, even with the considerable state economic funding, and the resilience of each community [28]. The study of the various localities portrayed is accompanied by a detailed bibliography starting from 1981 until today.

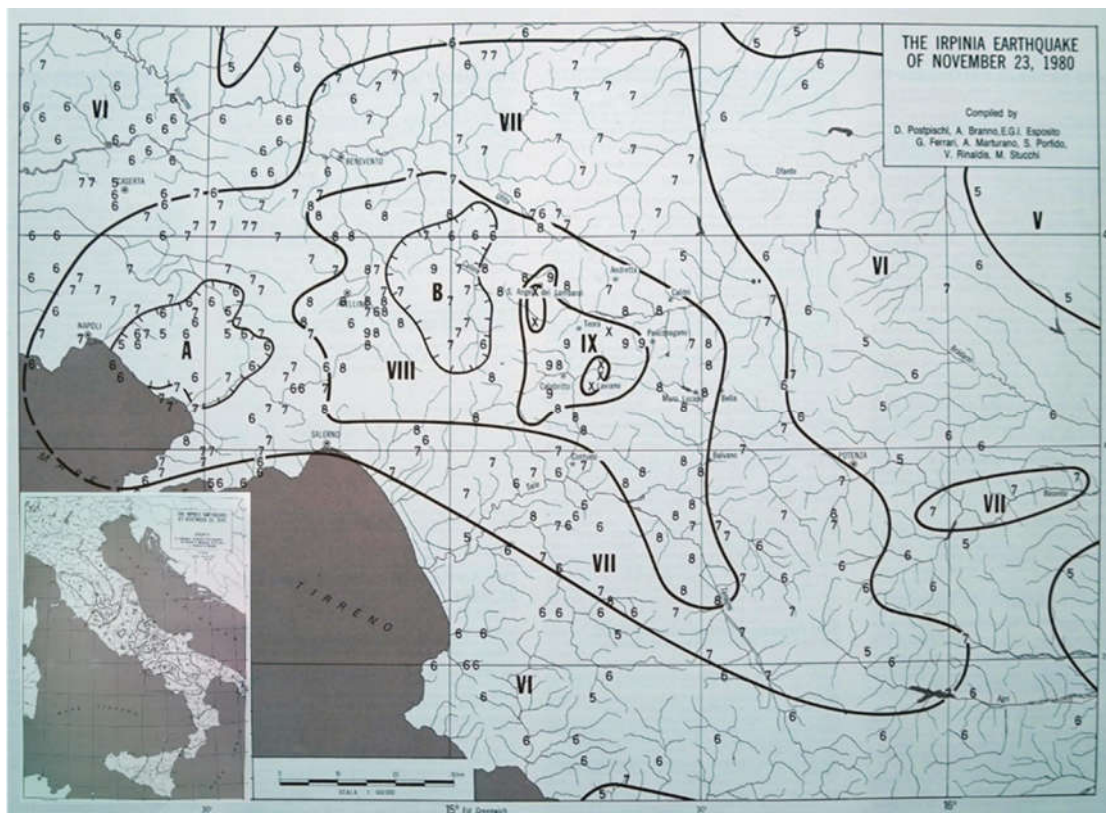


Figure 1. Isoseismal Map of the 23 November 1980 Irpinia-Basilicata earthquake [1].

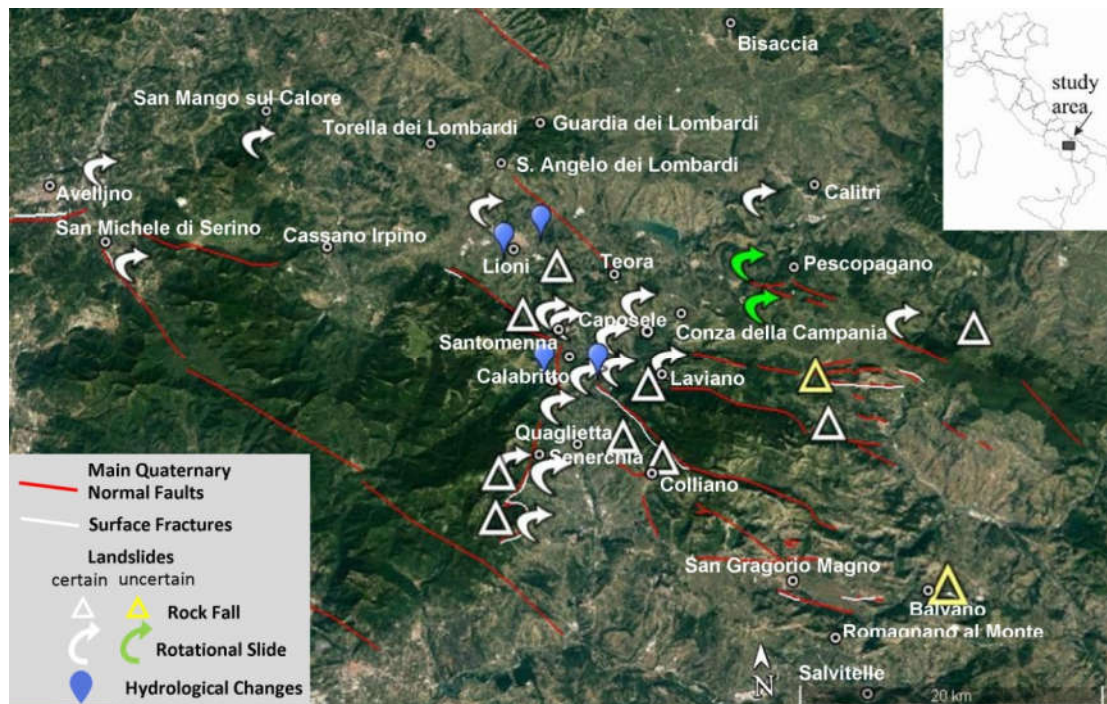


Figure 2. Environmental effects induced in the epicentral area by the 23 November 1980 Irpinia-Basilicata earthquake [21]. The Orthophoto image from Google Earth.

Table 1. The table contains the visited localities, their geographic coordinates and MCS and ESI intensity with the most significant environmental effects observed after the 1980 earthquake (SF surface fault; F fractures, L landslide, SC Soil Compaction, HC Hydrological Changes, LQ Liquefaction) [1–3,11,12,14,19–23,25–27].

Locality	Lat.	Long.	(MCS) Intensity	ESI07 Intensity	Environmental Effects
Castelnuovo di Conza	40.819091°	15.319704°	X	8	SF, L, F
Conza della Campania	40.870562°	15.330818°	X	9	L, F, SC
Laviano	40.786800°	15.309247°	X	9	SF, F, L
Lioni	40.877996°	15.189476°	X	8	L, SF, LQ, SC
S. Angelo dei Lombardi	40.927716°	15.177733°	X	8	L, temporary lake, F
Santomenna	40.808495°	15.321044°	X	-	L, F
Balvano	40.650928°	15.511861°	IX	7	L
Calabritto	40.650928°	15.511861°	IX	9	SF, L, F, HC
Quaglietta	40.745299°	15.235847°	IX	9	L, F
Caposele	40.815372°	15.220236°	IX	10	L, SF, SC, HC
Guardia dei Lombardi	40.953346°	15.209175°	IX	8	L, F
Pescopagano	40.835588°	15.399507°	IX	8	L, F
San Mango sul Calore	40.963896°	14.975828°	IX	8	L, F
San Michele di Serino	40.876228°	14.855731°	IX	6	F, LQ
Senerchia	40.740248°	15.203956°	IX	9	SF, L, F, LQ
Teora	40.852752°	15.253197°	IX	6	F
Torella dei Lombardi	40.940058°	15.114519°	IX	8	F
Colliano	40.725860°	15.291517°	VIII-IX	9–10	SF, F, L
Romagnano al Monte	40.628289°	15.456647°	VIII-IX	-	L, F
Salvitelle	40.591196°	15.459109°	VIII-IX	-	F, L
Avellino	40.916753	14.797924°	VIII	-	F, L

Calitri	40.899432°	15.439435°	VIII	8	L, F, LQ
Bisaccia	41.013215°	15.375352°	VIII	8	L, F, SC

2. Discussion

The photographic journey, carried out in the last five years, includes the documentation of the villages almost completely destroyed or seriously damaged (Figure 3), with damage levels evaluated at $I \geq VIII$ MCS, Table 1): Castelnuovo di Conza (Figures 4–9), Conza della Campania (Figures 10–18), Laviano (Figures 19–22), Lioni (Figures 23–28), Santomenna (Figures 29–33), Sant’Angelo dei Lombardi (Figures 34–39), Balvano (Figures 40–43), Caposele (Figures 44–47), Calabritto-Quaglietta (Figures 48–53), San Mango sul Calore (Figures 54–58), San Michele di Serino (Figures 59–65), Pescopagano (Figures 66–70), Guardia dei Lombardi (Figures 71–74), Torella dei Lombardi (Figures 75–79), Colliano (Figures 80–85), Romagnano al Monte (Figures 86–89), Salvitelle (Figures 90–94), Senerchia (Figures 95–99) and Teora (Figures 100–104) [1,2,4,7,29]. In some cases, we also took into account the preliminary seismic microzonation maps drawn up by the PFG of CNR (Finalized Geodynamic Project (PFG) of the National Research Council (CNR), the first major national project for seismic risk assessment and reduction), which provided useful indications for reconstruction [29]. Moreover, two others towns, Bisaccia (Figures 105–108) and Calitri (Figures 109–114), although characterized by a lower intensity ($I = VIII$ MCS), have been added to our study due to the different pathways for reconstruction, despite having both serious hydrogeological problems. Bisaccia has been often affected by landslides, due to its geological formations, mostly made by conglomerates resting on varicolored clays; indeed it was among the villages admitted to consolidation as early as 1917. Nowadays there are two Bisaccia villages: the old, ancient village recovered around the ducal castle and the new Bisaccia of the ‘Piano di Zona’, the latter almost completely rebuilt according to the urban plan drawn up by the architect Aldo Loris Rossi. Regards Calitri, it was built on the top of a hill made of sandstone and conglomerate rocks, with the middle-lower slopes made of intensely tectonized clay-rich units; therefore, it was often affected by landslides. A great landslide occurred due to the 1980 earthquake, approximately 850 m long and up to 100 m deep; it had terrible consequences on the urban and road structure of the village [19]. Moreover, other significant coseismic environmental effects occurred such as fracturing and liquefaction phenomena. Further landslides occurred in Calitri due to the 1694, 1805, 1910 and 1930 earthquakes [1,7,11,21,22,29–31]. We also added the Avellino city (Figures 115–119), because it is one of the largest cities in Campania, with level of damage $I = VIII$ [32].

In this photographic reportage, we have deliberately chosen not to reproduce the tragic images of the catastrophe, destruction, death of the places visited, that characterized all the front pages of the newspapers of the time (e.g., Figure 3) [33]. We have chosen to show the current, rebuilt urban centers.



Figure 3. The front page of “Il Mattino” newspaper (26 November 1980) transformed by Andy Warhol into a pop art manifesto [33].

We analyzed the reconstruction through the representative buildings as the churches, the town halls, the sports centers. In some cases, there are pictures of temporary villages, generally made of wooden houses, where people lived for many years waiting for the final accommodation, now used for local tourism. Almost all the villages were rebuilt in the same place despite some of them were completely razed to the ground not only by the earthquake but also by bulldozers that destroyed everything, even more than necessary.

The buildings of the old urban centers were mostly made in natural stone or baked bricks with poor mortar and wooden floors while the rebuilding involved reinforced concrete buildings, earthquake-proof. The new urban centers were rebuilt with wide roads and outsized areas for new housing compared to the current number of inhabitants, that over the last forty years has decreased dramatically, especially for the most internal areas.

As mentioned above, all of the villages affected by the earthquake were rebuilt in situ, with the exception of Conza della Campania, Romagnano al Monte and Bisaccia. For Conza della Campania, a town almost completely destroyed by the earthquake with a high number of deaths (184 victims), the political choice of the urban center relocation prevailed, supported also by the results of the numerous geological surveys some of which also emphasized local amplification phenomena due to morphology. Indeed, Conza was built on two small hills made by clay and sandy clay in the lower part, conglomerates with sands and sandstones in the middle part, and conglomerates of middle-low resistance in the upper part. The 1980 earthquake induced in this village several different environmental effects such as landslides, ground cracks and ground settlement. Moreover, this choice was also due to the historical memory of the destruction suffered by the community in past earthquakes (1466, 1517, 1694, 1732 and 1930 seismic events) [7,18,29–31,34]. At present two Conza villages coexist: the ancient village recovered and enhanced with the creation of an archaeological park that preserves the remains of the ancient Roman ‘Compsa’; and the new Conza, built in Piano delle Briglie, 4 km far from the original nucleus where the topography of this flat area ensured safer conditions. This

is a modern village characterized by earthquake-proof houses and wide roads, designed by the architect Beguinot of the University of Naples, [35–38].

Even for Romagnano al Monte, a small village in the Salerno province with only 370 inhabitants, located 650 metres a.s.l., overlooking the gorges of the Platano River, a few kilometres from the epicentre of the 1980 earthquake, the political decision to relocate prevailed. The main reason was due to the declared inhabitability of 446 residential units, after the earthquake, that also caused the collapse of some churches and heavy damage to the town hall. The geomorphological and geological assessment, that accentuated the seismic shaking, also contributed to the choice in the reconstruction process. The old town, in fact, is located at the highest point on the ridge and along the slopes are frequent phenomena of rock fall caused by the high degree of fracturing bedrock.

The village was evacuated and abandoned becoming a “ghost town” [39]. The new town was located in Ariola, 2 km from the old center, in a less panoramic position, but providing more convenient access for the inhabitants.

More complex and longer is the history of Bisaccia’s relocation. The village located at 860 m a.s.l., was affected by landslides due to the geological conditions on which it stands and was already destroyed by historical earthquakes (1694 1732, 1930 and 1980 seismic events). These aspects have heavily conditioned its rebuilding. The 1980 earthquake, once again highlighted the territory’s extremely unstable conditions, so the Municipal Administrations opted for the reconstruction of the village in another site, more stable from a geological point of view, called “Piano di Zona”, which was already identified in a previous urban planning, following the 1930 earthquake [7,40,41].

As a matter of fact, there are currently two Bisaccia towns: the old one, an ancient village recovered around the ducal castle; and the new Bisaccia of the Piano di Zona, the latter almost completely rebuilt according to the urban planning drawn up by architect Aldo Loris Rossi [42].

About the other villages we can say that among those among those which have decided to rebuild in situ, some of them have chosen the recovery or rebuilding of the old urban center, respecting the original architectural design, combined with new buildings in the expansion areas.

Among these we mention certainly Sant’ Angelo dei Lombardi, with a careful reconstruction of the historical centre and the Abbey of Goleto (Figure 36) [7,29,31,43]; Calitri despite the historical large landslide triggered by the earthquakes (Figure 110) [7,29]; Guardia dei Lombardi (Figure 73) [7,29]; Torella dei Lombardi [7,29];(Figure 75); Caposele [29,34]; Lioni (Figure 28); Balvano (Figure 41); Pescopagano (Figure 66); and Quaglietta (Figure 53), whose medieval village has been recovered to transform it into an “albergo diffuso” (“scattered hotel”) for tourism purposes [34,44].

Even Senerchia, which has been currently rebuilt, tries to recover the remaining houses of the ancient village built on the solid calcareous substratum (Figure 98) [7,29,34]. In all the other villages the new buildings are predominant with some valuable innovative edifices such as the town hall of Lioni (Figure 25), a modern and functional building realized by the architect Verderosa, or in Balvano where the artists Boffo and Eibl designed the houses, or architectural structures often in contrast with the original planning of the village (Figures 42 and 43).

Unfortunately, in many cases during the rebuilding process the identity of Apennine villages such as Laviano (Figures 19 and 22), San Michele di Serino (Figure 62), Castelnuovo di Conza (Figure 5), Santomena (Figure 30), where the new buildings prevail over the old ones, was lost, becoming only “rebuilt villages”.

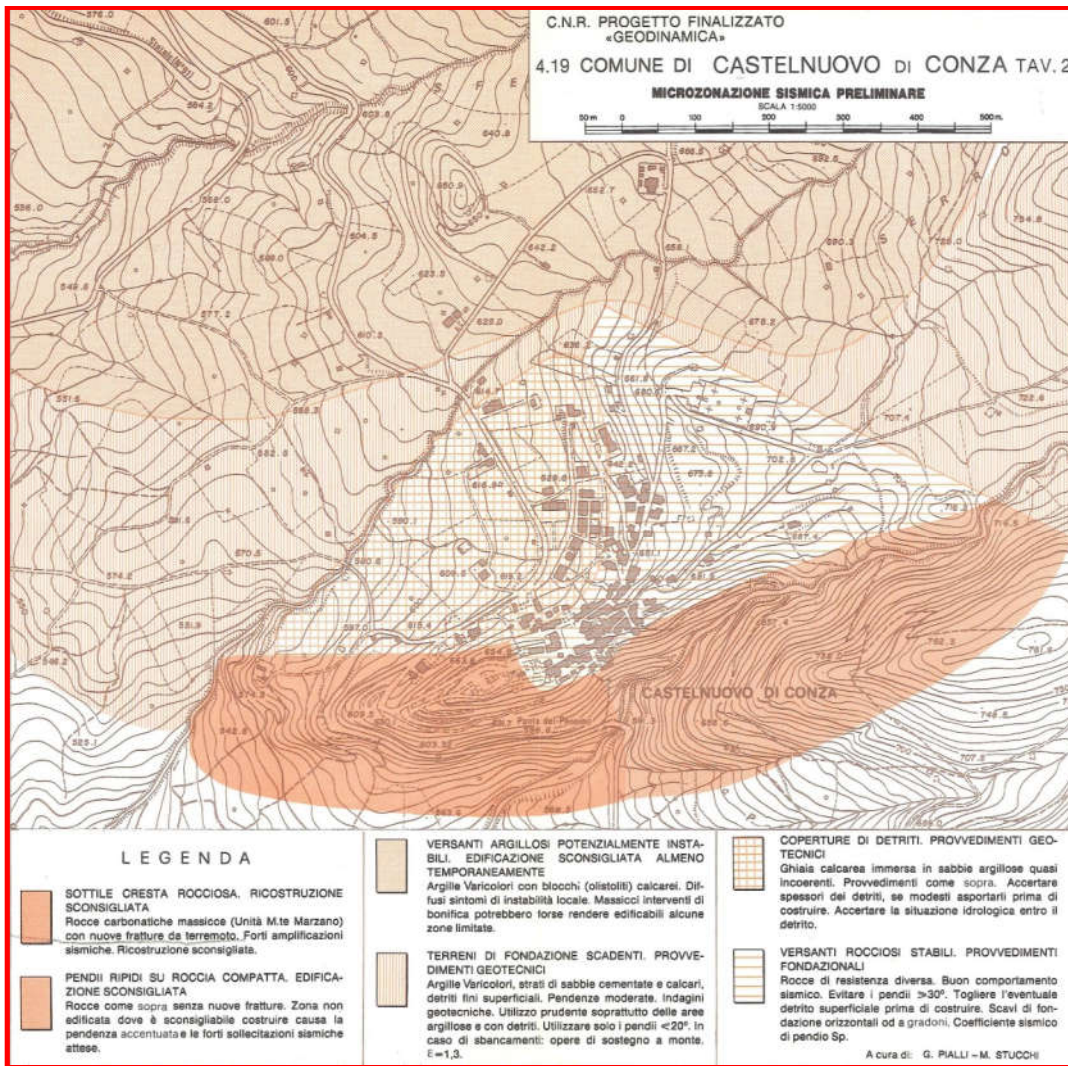


Figure 4. Original map of the seismic microzonation of Castelnuovo di Conza according to [29].



Figure 5. Castelnuovo di Conza: overview of the new village completely rebuilt after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 6. Castelnuovo di Conza: detail of the new village completely rebuilt after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 7. Castelnuovo di Conza: the new sports hall (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 8. Castelnuovo di Conza: Temporary village, consisting of wooden chalets, built immediately after the 1980 earthquake and still used today (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 9. Castelnuovo di Conza: detail of new reinforced concrete buildings (photos by [35,36]).

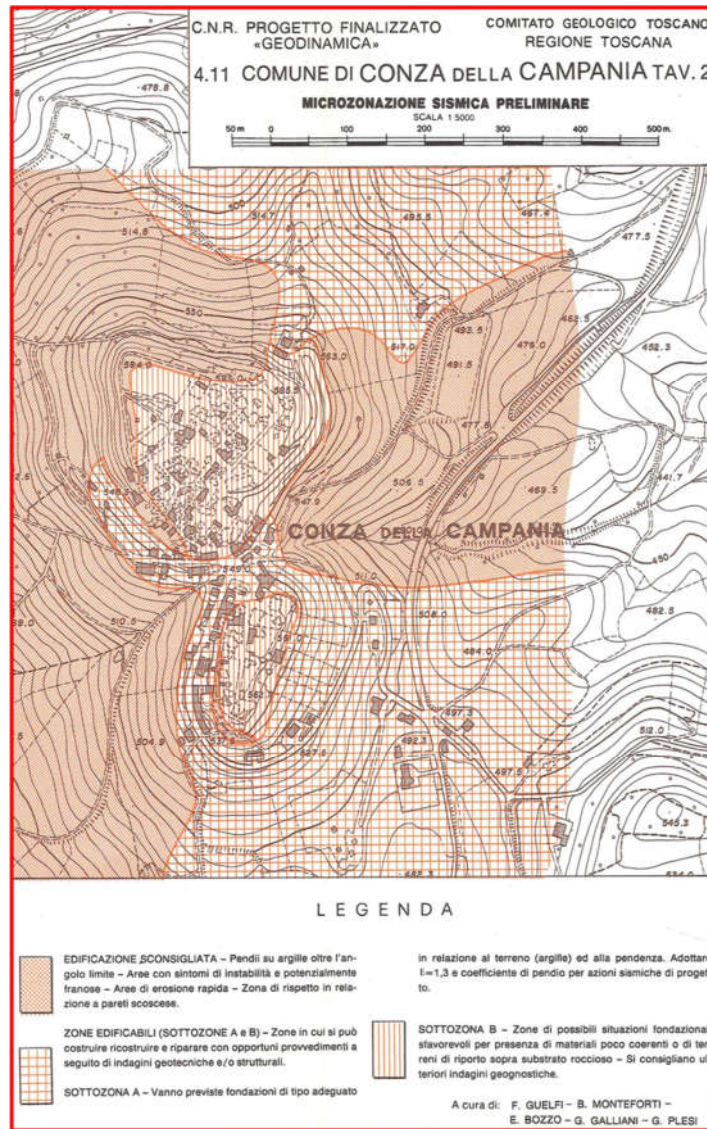


Figure 10. Original map of the seismic microzonation of Conza della Campania according to [29].



Figure 11. Conza della Campania: overview of the old village destroyed by the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 12. Conza della Campania: old village with ruins of houses after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 13. Conza della Campania: old village with houses rebuilt after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 14. Conza della Campania: old village with the Archaeological Park realized a few years ago for the tourists (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 15. Conza della Campania: detail of the Archaeological Park (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 16. Conza della Campania: temporary village, consisting of wooden housing, built immediately after the earthquake of 1980 and now almost completely abandoned (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 17. Conza della Campania: new village with the new Cathedral "Concattedrale di Santa Maria Assunta" in the center of village built after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 18. Conza della Campania: panoramic view of the new Conza built in Piano delle Briglie locality, 4 km far from the original nucleus of the old Conza (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 19. Laviano: the village completely rebuilt after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 20. Laviano: the new “Chiesa Madre” (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 21. Laviano: the new Town Hall of Laviano (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 22. Laviano: Piazza della Repubblica (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 23. Lioni: one of the first buildings built in 1985, the “Bergamo condominium” is in reinforced concrete, built thanks to the solidarity of the inhabitants of Bergamo (Northern Italy) (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 24. Lioni: a detail of the “Bergamo condominium”, the recent murales was done to remember the solidarity of the people forty years after the catastrophic earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 25. Lioni: part of modern Town Hall built by the architect A. Verderosa (1984–1994) (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 26. Lioni: modern bus station (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 27. Lioni: the new sports facilities (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 28. Lioni: restored Church and bell tower of S. Maria Assunta (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 29. Santomenna: overview of the village completely rebuilt (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 30. Santomenna: the center of the village completely rebuilt (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 31. Santomena: a detail of the new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 32. Santomena: the new Town Hall in reinforced concrete (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 35. Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi: the historical center with the Town Hall, reconstructed taking into account the original urban design (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 36. Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi: the remains of the Goletto Abbey (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 37. Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi: Archdiocese of Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi in the historical center: (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 38. Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi: Castle of the Imperials of Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi in the Historical center (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 39. Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi: overview of new buildings and the football field (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 40. Balvano: Panoramic view with the Castle in the foreground (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 41. Balvano: overview of new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 42. Balvano: the new buildings details of the architecture by R. Boffo and K. Eibl (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 43. Balvano: the new buildings details of the architecture by R. Boffo and K. Eibl (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 44. Caposele: the Town Hall in the historical center (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 45. Caposele: the historical center with the new buildings reconstructed taking into account the original urban design (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 46. Caposele: the historical center with the new buildings reconstructed taking into account the original urban design (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 47. Caposele: the historical center with artistic murals (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 48. Calabritto: panoramic view of the village completely rebuilt (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 49. Calabritto: The new Church of Santissima Trinità (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 50. Calabritto: “Largo 23 November 1980” — Memorial dedicated to the earthquake victims (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 51. Quaglietta: Panoramic view of the castle and its medieval village completely restored after the 1980 earthquake. Currently the medieval village is a tourist attraction as “albergo diffuso” (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 52. Quaglietta: detail of the medieval village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 53. Quaglietta: detail of the medieval village (photos by [35,36]).

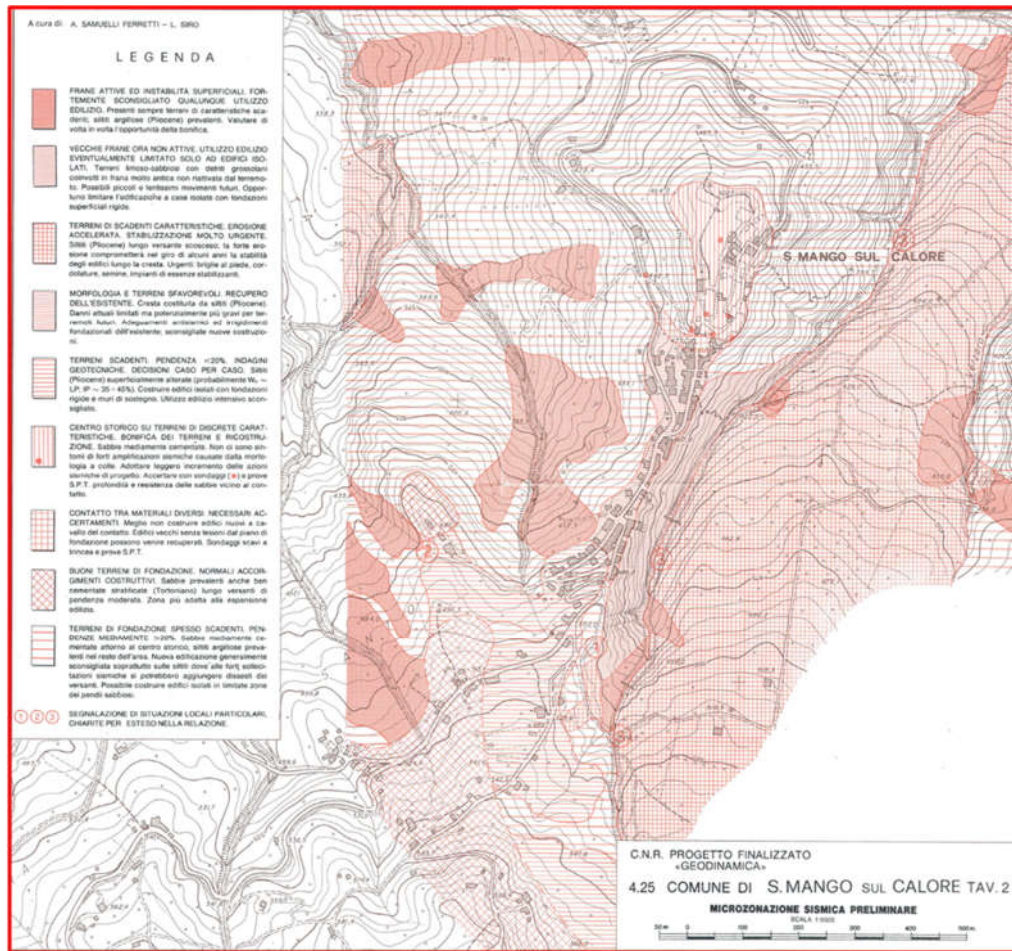


Figure 54. Original map of the seismic microzonation of San Mango sul Calore according to [29].



Figure 55. San Mango sul Calore: Panoramic view of the village completely rebuilt after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 56. San Mango sul Calore: the new Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 57. San Mango sul Calore: “villaggio italo-canadese” new homes built with the help of Canadians (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 58. San Mango sul Calore: “Villaggio S. Stefano”. Temporary village, consisting of wooden chalets, built immediately after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).

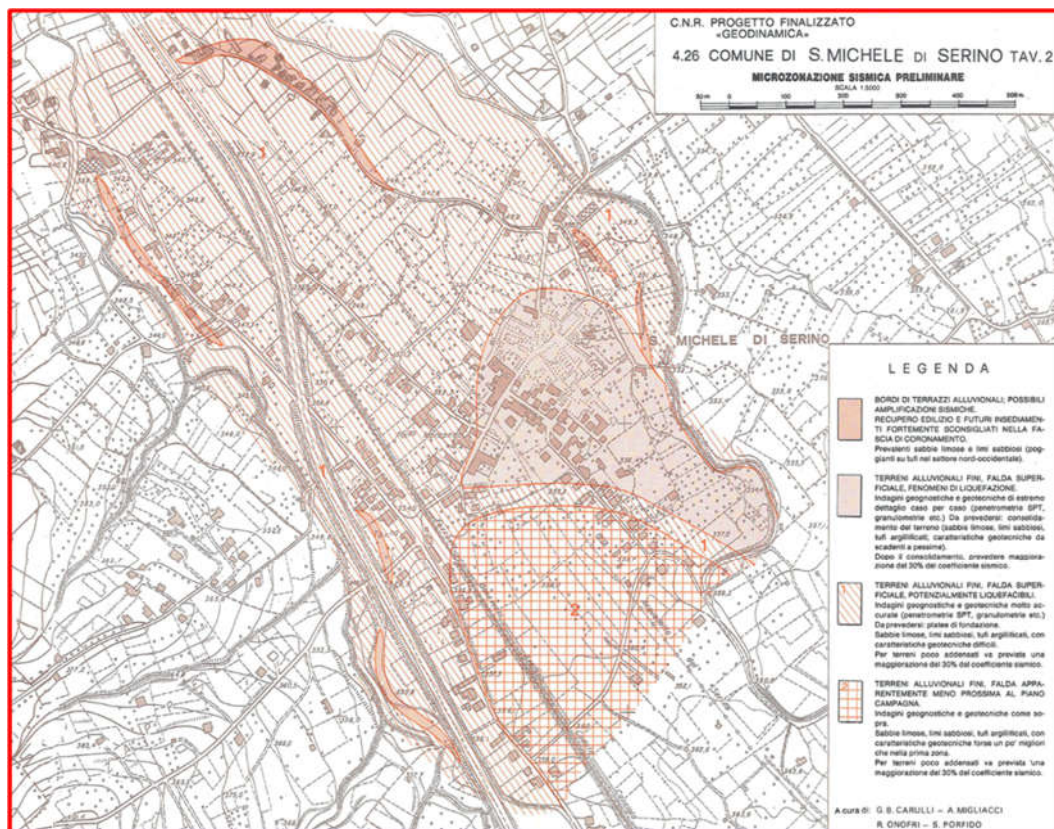


Figure 59. Original map of the seismic microzonation of San Michele di Serino according to [29].



Figure 60. San Michele di Serino: “Mariconda” palace facade, one of the few historical facades not destroyed by the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 61. San Michele di Serino: the new municipal building (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 62. San Michele di Serino: new reinforced concrete buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 63. San Michele di Serino: the new Church of San Michele Arcangelo (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 64. San Michele di Serino: the monument to the victims of the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 65. San Michele di Serino: detail of Cotone Street in which there were phenomena liquefaction triggered by the earthquake [22], (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 66. Pescopagano: a panoramic view of the new village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 67. Pescopagano: panoramic view of a part of village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 68. Pescopagano: the new Town Hall of village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 69. Pescopagano: "Porta della Sibilla" into the historical centre (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 70. Pescopagano: ruins of the medieval castle (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 71. Guardia dei Lombardi: panoramic view of the new village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 72. Guardia dei Lombardi: the restored Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 73. Guardia dei Lombardi: the restored historical centre (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 74. Guardia dei Lombardi: the new Town Hall of village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 75. Torella dei Lombardi: the restored castle of Ruspoli di Candriano (photos by [35,36]).

Figure 77. Torella dei Lombardi: stone plaque to remember the victims of the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 78. Torella dei Lombardi: details of the new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 79. Torella dei Lombardi: details of the new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 80. Colliano: the new Town Hall of the village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 81. Colliano: modern access structure with lift to Piazza Epifani (photos by [35,36]).

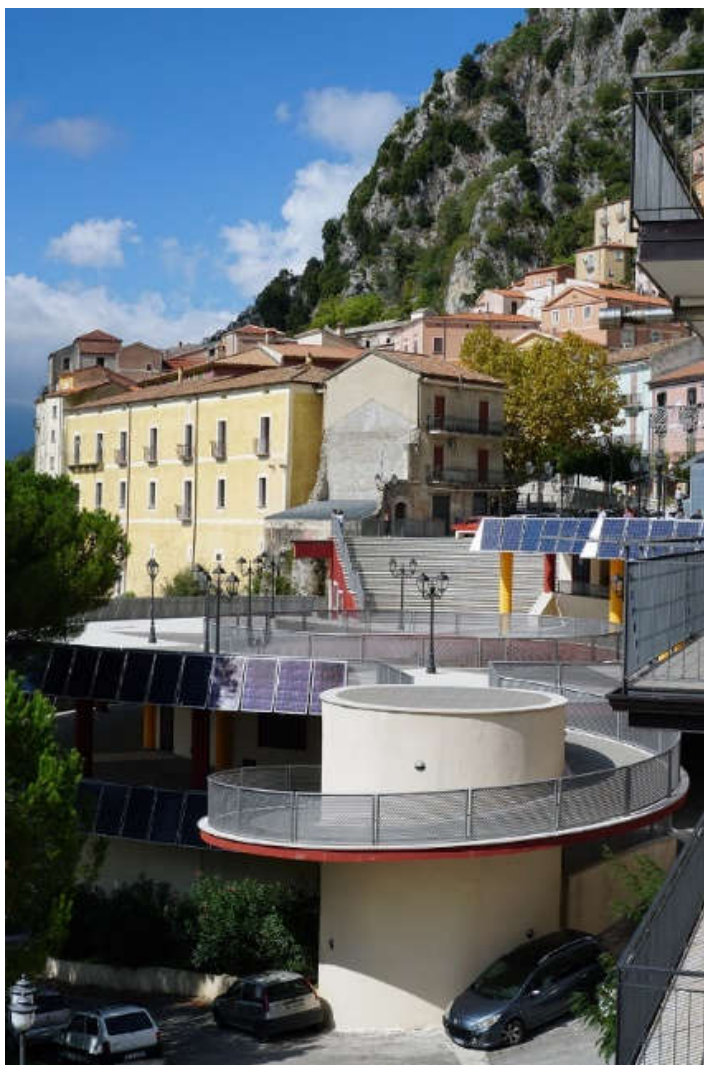


Figure 82. Colliano: New parking area of the Epifani Square (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 83. Colliano: New Epifani Square (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 84. Colliano: detail of the restored historical centre (Church of Santa Maria del Borgo) (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 85. Colliano: new residential settlement known as “Piano di zona” (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 86. Romagnano al Monte: panoramic view of the village, completely abandoned after 1980 earthquake, now ghost town (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 87. Romagnano al Monte: details of the old village completely abandoned after 1980 earthquake, (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 88. Romagnano al Monte: the Church of Maria SS. del Rosario in the new town, located in Ariola, 2 km from the old center (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 89. Romagnano al Monte: details of new buildings in the new town (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 90. Salvitelle: Panoramic view of the new village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 91. Salvitelle: the new Town Hall of the village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 92. Salvitelle: new buildings mainly in reinforced concrete (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 93. Salvitelle: details of new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 94. Salvitelle: plaque of a new street that remember the earthquake of 23 November 1980 (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 95. Senerchia: Overview of the remains of the old village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 96. Senerchia: a small street of the old village (photos by [35,36]).

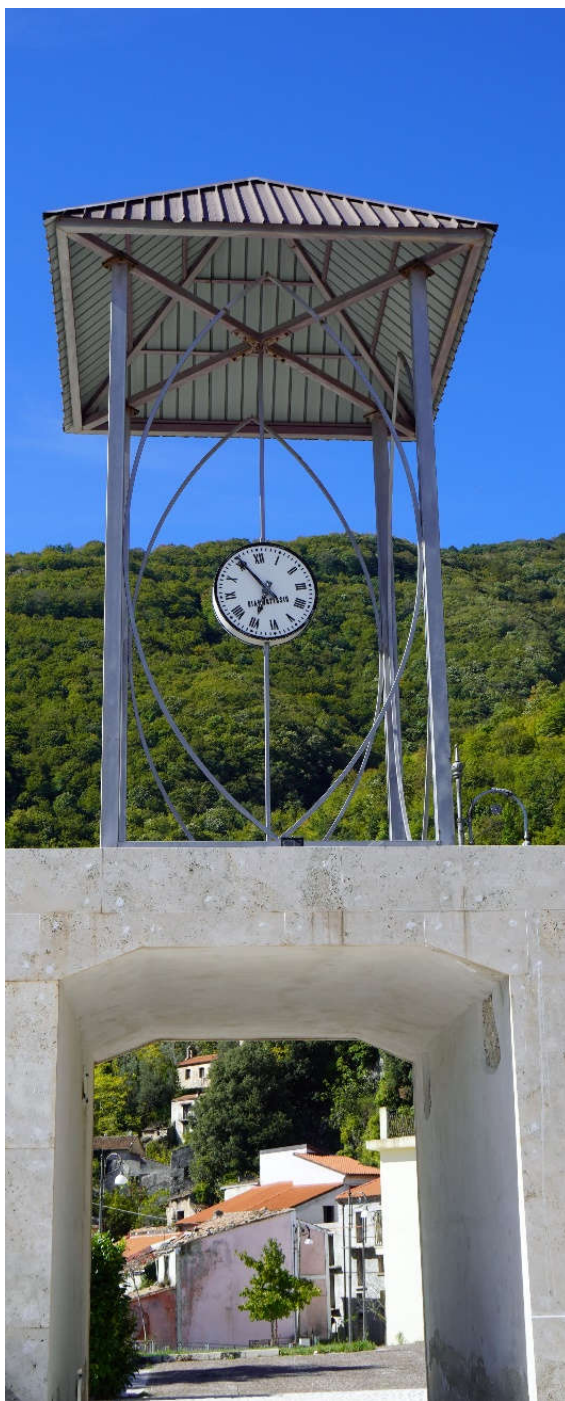


Figure 97. Senerchia: the new village, “Piazza 23 Novembre 1980” and monument dedicated to the earthquake victims (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 98. Senerchia: details of the new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 99. Senerchia: new school complex (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 100. Teora: panorama of the reconstructed village (photos by [35,36]).

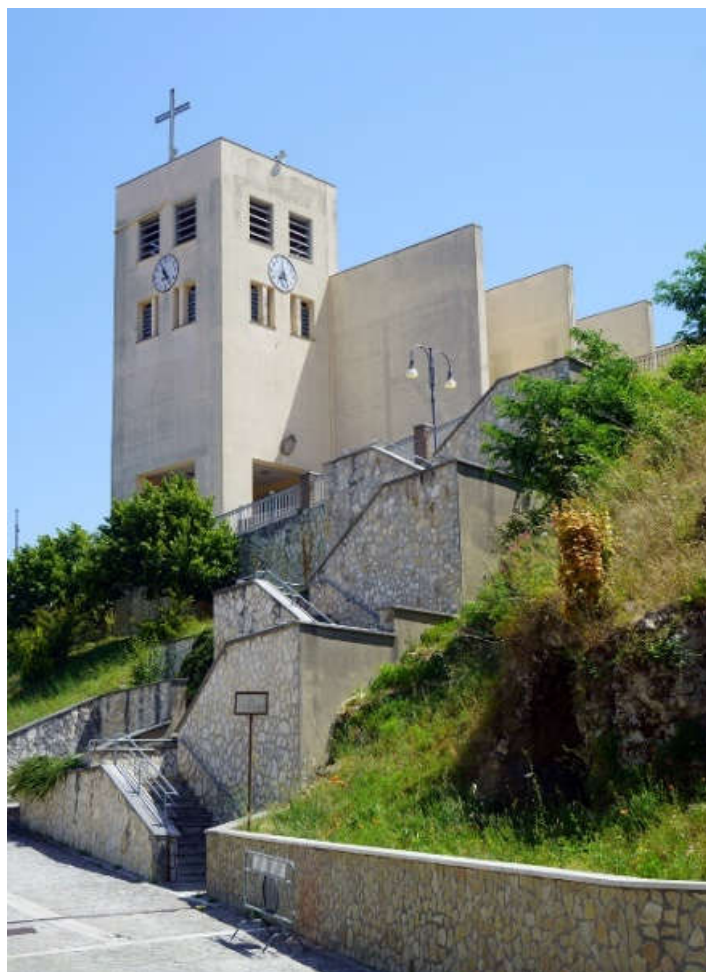


Figure 101. Teora: the new Church of S. Nicola di Mira (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 102. Teora: new school complex and Town Hall (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 103. Teora: part of the restored historical centre (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 104. Teora: new reinforced concrete houses (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 105. Bisaccia: the new village (Piano di Zona) with new Church of Sacro Cuore built by the architect A. L. Rossi, 1998 (photos by [41]).



Figure 106. Bisaccia: the new village (Piano di Zona) with a details of some reinforced concrete buildings realized by architect A. L. Rossi, (photos by [41]).



Figure 107. Bisaccia: the new village (Piano di Zona) with a detail of the new reinforced concrete homes designed by the architect A. L. Rossi, (photos by [41]).



Figure 108. Bisaccia: the new village (Piano di Zona) with the remains of the new social housing still to be completed (Istituto Autonomo Case Popolari-IACP). A part of them has been demolished in 2020 (photos by [41]).



Figure 109. Calitri: panoramic view of the village (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 111. Calitri: historical centre, remains of some buildings that were recovered after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 112. Calitri: historical centre, remains of some buildings that were recovered after the 1980 earthquake (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 113. Calitri: panoramic view of new buildings (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 114. Calitri: panoramic view of the new constructions, the historical centre and the remains of the castle on the hill (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 115. Avellino: panoramic view of the town (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 116. Avellino: Rifugio Street after 1980 earthquake (cortesy of F. Capossela).



Figure 117. Avellino: Rifugio Street today completely reconstructed (photos by [35,36]).



Figure 118. Avellino: “Piazza del popolo” after the 1980 earthquake (courtesy of F. Capossela).



Figure 119. Avellino: “Piazza del Popolo” today completely reconstructed (photos by [35,36]).

3. Conclusions

The rebuilding process, in many localities, has been driven by microzonation maps drawn up as part of the Finalized Geodynamic Project (PFG) of the National Research Council (CNR), created immediately after the 1980 earthquake [29].

The seismic microzonation maps show the areas with different seismic characteristics, illustrating the morphological structure of the territory, the distribution of the building heritage existing in 1980, and in some cases, the level of damage suffered due the 1980

event and provide suggestions for reconstruction. We reported some examples of these maps: Castelnuovo di Conza (Figure 4), Conza della Campania (Figure 11), S. Angelo dei Lombardi (Figure 34), San Mango sul Calore (Figure 55), San Michele di Serino (Figure 60), Calitri (Figure 110).

However, the choices made for the reconstruction did not depend only on the geological assessment of the territory and therefore on the indications given by the microzonation maps, but also on the urban and socio-economic context. Nevertheless, there has not been a socio-economic redevelopment policy for the entire territory which, despite the settlement of some important factories, is currently suffering from unemployment and depopulation [45–49].

Our reportage is certainly not exhaustive, in fact there are still many other places that have undergone considerable transformations during the reconstruction process. The images can guide the future urban development of ancient villages after a major destructive seismic event, with a view to safeguarding the territory and cultural heritage. Even more than this, documenting the rebuilding process in a large epicentral area reveals the human legacy to the natural landscape, and our ability, or failure, to properly interpret the environmental fate of a site. Often in the post-earthquake reconstruction process of 1980, instead of taking into accounts the socio-economic, historical and geological local conditions, different case by case for each affected village, the policy of rebuilding at any cost has prevailed, even with buildings unsuitable for the context of the Apennine inland areas.

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