Progetti per la città compatta. Il caso di San Salvario a Torino

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(Article begins on next page)
1. Knowledge of the City for Urban Transformation
Summary

Eman M. Abdel Sabour
German University in Cairo

Stephen Luoni
University of Arkansas Community Design Center.

Priscilla Ananian
Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Yoav Arbel
Israel Antiquities Authority, Israel

Ivan Brambilla
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Nadia Charalamous
University of California, California, U.S.A.

Antonia Maria Alda Chiesa
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Isotta Cortesi
Università di Stracca, Italy

Anca Dumitrescu M.
Tampere University of Technology, Finland

Sylvie Duvernoy
Université de Fribourg, Italy

Emilio Faroldi
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Nadia Fava
University of Genoa, Spain

Luisa Ferro
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Gaetano Fusco
Università degli Studi Federico II, Italy

Carlo Gandolfi
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Malgorzata Hanzl
Technical University of Lodz, Poland

Alessandro Isastia
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Susanne Komossa - Nicola Marzot - Roberto Cavallo
Delft University of Technology, Holland

Ilia G. Lezhava
MIRchi (Moscow Academy of Architecture), Russia

Rejana Lucci
Università degli Studi Federico II, Italy

Silvia Malcovati
With Stefano Suriano and with Leonardo Formoso and Alessandro Cuccarollo
Politecnico di Torino, Italy

Anna Bruna Menghini
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Ludovico Micara
University “G. D’Annunzio”, Italy

Carlo Moccia
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Calogero Montalbano
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Giulia Annalinda Neglia
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Farida Nilufar
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh

Nuzhat Zereen
Architect

Nicola Panzini
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Philip D. Plowright & Anirban Adhya
Lawrence Technological University, Michigan, USA

Marco Prusicki - Giovanni Cislaghi
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Giovanni Rabino - Valerio Cutini
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Giuseppe Francesco Rociola
Politecnico di Bari, Italy

Ana Ruiz
University of Navarre, Spain

Pega Sanoamuang - Darko Radovic
Keio University, Japan

Marichela Sepe
University of Naples Federico II

Raffaella Simonelli - Mariacristina Giambruno
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Benedetta Stoppioni
Università degli Studi di Bologna, Italy

Pier Paolo Tamburelli
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Alessandra Terenzi
Politecnico di Milano, Italy

James Tice
University of Oregon, Oregon, U.S.A.

Allan Ceen
Studium Urbis, Rome

Fabrizio Toppetti
“Sapienza Università di Roma”, Italy

Yuriy Volchok
Mosca

Sotirios Zaroulas
Politecnico di Milano, Italy
This study responds to a dual need. The first one can be expressed as the contingent necessity and it is linked to a specific case of investigation: the case of San Salvatorio district in Turin. This area consists in an orthogonal grid of buildings, substantially organized, with a continuous grid of structures due to the presence of plots which have never been developed or were destroyed during the Second World War, and which therefore could be unsolved by a reconsideration of the consequences of neglect or planning indecision.

The research is based on the complementarity between analysis and design. In this context the principal roads emerge from north to south: Via Nazza, Via Vittorio Veneto, Via Don Gnocchi from east to west: Consor Vittorio Emanuele II, Via Guglielmo Marconi, Corso Reale Pellegrino Piemontese. In addition, also some squares are drawn inside the geometrical system of the blocks (Piazza Madama Cristina, Largo Saluzzo, Piazza Nazza). Promis’ plan called the “Allosi green”, the ancient tree-lined suburban avenue that diagonally connects the Castle of Valentino and the new neighborhood of Porta Nuova. It connects the residential area of the Savoy monarchy, and the Porta Nuova, the city gate where began the discussion of the urban renewal of the Savoy territory outside Porta Nuova. This action was developed by the architect Alessandro Mazuccutti.

Even the latest expansion of the city, carried out by the end of the nineteenth century, confirmed the historical settlement pattern of Turin: the neighborhood is made of compact and densely built up urban districts. In this context, the principal roads emerge from the principal axes and connect the principal roads emerging from the main axes of the urban fabric. The urban texture is characterized by the existence of the Convent of San Salvatorio and the Porta Nuova, the city gate where the main axes end. The discussion results were expressed through the plan for the enlargement of the city of Turin outside Porta Nuova “by the Savoy monarchy, and the Porta Nuova, the city gate where began the discussion of the urban renewal of the Savoy territory outside Porta Nuova. This action was developed by the architect Alessandro Mazuccutti.

It is the concept of the continuity of the historical city, offering a chance to reflect on the meaning of block and neighborhood design, and to test the validity of some recent experiences in the open city. The case of San Salvatorio district in Turin. This area consists in an orthogonal grid of buildings, substantially organized, with a continuous grid of structures due to the presence of plots which have never been developed or were destroyed during the Second World War, and which therefore could be unsolved by a reconsideration of the consequences of neglect or planning indecision. The discussion results were expressed through the plan for the enlargement of the city of Turin outside Porta Nuova “by the Savoy monarchy, and the Porta Nuova, the city gate where the main axes end. The discussion results were expressed through the plan for the enlargement of the city of Turin outside Porta Nuova “by the Savoy monarchy, and the Porta Nuova, the city gate where began the discussion of the urban renewal of the Savoy territory outside Porta Nuova. This action was developed by the architect Alessandro Mazuccutti.

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Notes

1 About Turin’s urban history see Comoli Mandracci, 1983; Pas- santi, 1983 and Comoli Mandracci - Viglino, 1984.

2 The avenue had been maintained in the first projects, like that of 1862 by Giuseppe Telich and in some solutions by the same Proems, strongly influencing the shape of the blocks and the arrangement of the lots.

3 See Caldera, 1993 and Scarzella, 1995. In consequence of the “law of Naples”, in 1885, also in Turin was enacted in 1892 between the width of streets, building height and size of the inner courts.

4 See Caldera, 1993 and Scarzella, 1995. In particular, in this case, the “law of Naples”, in 1885, also in Turin was enacted in 1892.

5 See Neumeyer, 1993.

6 Mäckler - Sonne, 2011.

7 See Neumeyer, 1995 and 2011.

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