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**WHERE THERE WAS THE GRASS.
RETHINK, UPDATE, REVIVE THE WORKERS' DISTRICTS**

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ABSTRACT

The theme of the house, which found its highest moment of reflection during the Modern Movement, lives again in Italy a second and intense season with the INA Casa plan (1949-1963, 1963-1970) born in response to the housing emergency which - in the years of the economic boom - reached warning levels, both for the need for post-war reconstruction, both to deal with the phenomenon of urbanism and in Turin reaches its peak. It is no coincidence that Turin is defined as the first southern city in Italy. In fact thousands of workers from the south converge in Turin bringing a great variety of traditions and living cultures. From this point of view, Turin can in fact be considered a privileged observatory for experimenting with construction procedures and techniques, even if the city was in a situation of social conflict. It is interesting to note how social transformations and technological experimentation change over time giving life to as many construction models. We move on from the euphoric climate of reconstruction - characterized by building types still strongly linked to tradition, with admirable attention to the insertion into the surrounding greenery - to the dark and asphyxiated climate of the terrorism of the Years of Lead, with the introduction of heavy prefabrication systems for the construction of ghetto neighborhoods marked by a static and non-specific vision of life models. These settlements, originally isolated from the center and deprived of even minimal but now easily accessible services reached by the public transport network are rediscovered and appreciated by the new residents - sons and grandchildren of first generation immigrants - for the architectural quality and environmental integration. Not at case many of these neighborhoods are signed by the most cultured and up-to-date professionals of the time they have concentrated their best energies on the topic of living. In the current debate on the future of cities and urban regeneration interventions - also in relation to the implementation of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda - what to do with this extensive and widespread heritage, with indisputable elements of residual quality, but which requires inevitable updates from the point of view energy and performance, takes on great strategic and cultural value