



**Politecnico
di Torino**

Honors Thesis

Master of Science in Architecture Construction City

Abstract

**Residential architecture in Turin in the boom years
The 167 law and the E10 and E11 plans in Mirafiori Nord**

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The subject of the thesis work follows the branch of research concerning residential architecture built in Turin in the decades between the Second World War and the 1980s. In particular, the emerging issues are the fundamental role played by cooperatives and the important presence of the middle class in the development of a residential portion of the city that changes from countryside to city suburbs following the economic and industrial boom.

Turin was often identified only in the "working-class city", not considering instead the city of the middle class. The first is mainly based on work and industry while the second on the theme of the housing.

Research intercepts various topics ranging from reconstruction to the economic and demographic boom, from the housing issue to attempts at policies for access to housing for the lower classes, passing through the negotiation between public and private actors, organizations and cooperatives that have designed the Turin residential landscape after the Second World War.

The approach is to start from the analysis of a relatively small case study (in this case a portion of the Mirafiori Nord district) to investigate a broader phenomenon. In particular, the objective was to investigate the relationships existing between the dynamics that occurred in the study area and some broader themes that have characterized the history of Turin during the twentieth century, identifying peculiar aspects related to the history of the building heritage.

The choice of the case study fell on an area of the Turin suburbs that at the beginning of the twentieth century was still an agricultural area and that within a few decades it turns into a densely built and populated area. Following the strong need for housing that occurs after the Second World War in fact the area becomes a residential expansion area and is then assigned to two area plans following the

implementation of law 167 of 1962, a law which aims precisely to solve the housing shortage issue. The projects for the two areas date back to 1963, the realizations take place in a dilated way over time. Interesting is the fact that in this area, both the cooperatives and the IACP and a private company are involved in the implementation envisaged by the two zone plans. So it's an area in which it is possible to find different alternatives for implementing the 167.

Furthermore, the area is closely related to the development of Fiat and in particular of the Mirafiori factory. It is in fact a symbol of the affirmation of Fordism, on a productive but also social level (and therefore of the phenomena of immigration, growth of the working population, class conflicts, mass consumption, company domination over society and territory).

The study aims to investigate the actors, the processes and the dynamics that led to the development and transformation of this area of the city by reconstructing its history, with a research methodology that passes through the intersection of different types of sources (scientific literature, archival, visual, oral sources ...).

We wanted to try to understand what the relationships between public and private entities were, who were the users considered in the constitution of the area and how it has developed over time.

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