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COURSE OF ARCHITECTURE FOR RESTORATION AND HERITAGE VALORISATION

Abstract

**Pian della Mussa and its reconstruction in the Rabbini
land registry. Interpretation hypothesis of the historical
structure of the settlement**

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Knowing history and transformations over the years it's essential to understand a place, the thesis documents Pian della Mussa with analysis and interpretations of the land register Rabbini (1866).

The site is at 1850 meters of altitude, near France and situated in Valli di Lanzo (North-West of Turin). Today the place has many pastures in uncontaminated alpine context, crossed by its pure and renowned waters. Its success can be found in trattorias and shelters that welcome influx of visitors throughout the year.

Since 1800s the Valli di Lanzo and in particular Pian della Mussa became a great holiday place, especially during the summer months, documented by numerous tourist guides and publications concerning the area. The increasing demand led to build refuges, villas and hotels. In some cases they were also luxurious and avant-garde, considering the era and the difficult living conditions. The '900 opened with a general interest about the water resource, plentiful and featured by great quality in the upper valley. The first plant rose for hydroelectric energy production and at the same time the Municipality of Turin began the works of water collection, to serve the taps of Turin.

In the 70s of the twentieth century, the brilliant idea of two valley entrepreneurs made possible opening the Pian della Mussa bottling plant. In 2002 Pian della Mussa plant signed a contract with NASA, to supply international space station thanks to lighter and poor in salts water properties.

The focus of the work developed following many archival researches, to reconstruct the structure of this place in 1866.

The cadastral maps of the time and the relative Sommarioni showed that Pian della Mussa was a place with an agro-sylvan-pastoral vocation already in the middle of the nineteenth century. The infrastructures present at the time were few, those visible today trace the ancient tracks to expand. The small and widespread settlements are similar to those still existing today, compact and closed on themselves. The survey in the Rabbini cadastre of all high altitude mountain pastures is also very interesting, underlining how much pastoralism was a fundamental activity.

The cultivated fields are almost absent today, while the pastures make up the majority of land uses, some of which are also contaminated by car parks or camper areas, the woods are wilder and more extensive compared to 1866, because they lost their productive aspect.

Even tourism changed a lot compared to one that invaded the Pian della Mussa in the 1800s, families today look for far destinations and they don't spend vacation period in Val di Lanzo. We witness of "pendular" tourism, concentrated on weekends.

In a declining geographical context, the Pian della Mussa can boast a tourist pressure not particularly worrying, to the benefit of environment, still intact and uncontaminated. These assumptions allowed to insert the place in the Sites of Community Interest. This appellation permits a place valorization, recognized at European level for its naturalistic and environmental peculiarities, moreover there are prescriptions which regulate all the interventions that can somehow compromise the integrity of the site.

Unfortunately, the common attitude of people visiting the mountains remains the looting and the appropriation of everything, but this causes damage to the ecological integrity in addition to any agricultural activity.

