



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

Honors thesis

MASTER'S DEGREE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE FOR
THE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF
HERITAGE

Abstract

**Protection and Enhancement of Rural Architecture.
The “Stazzi” of Gallura.**

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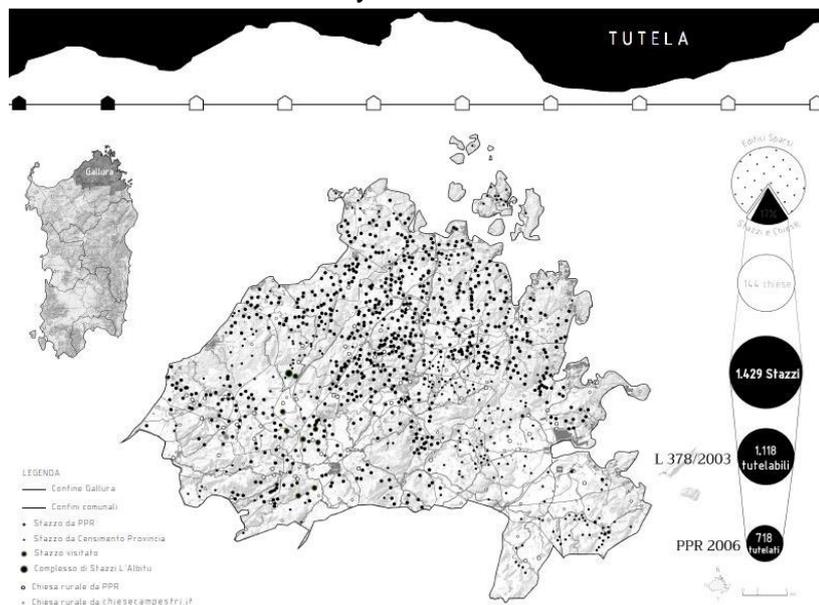
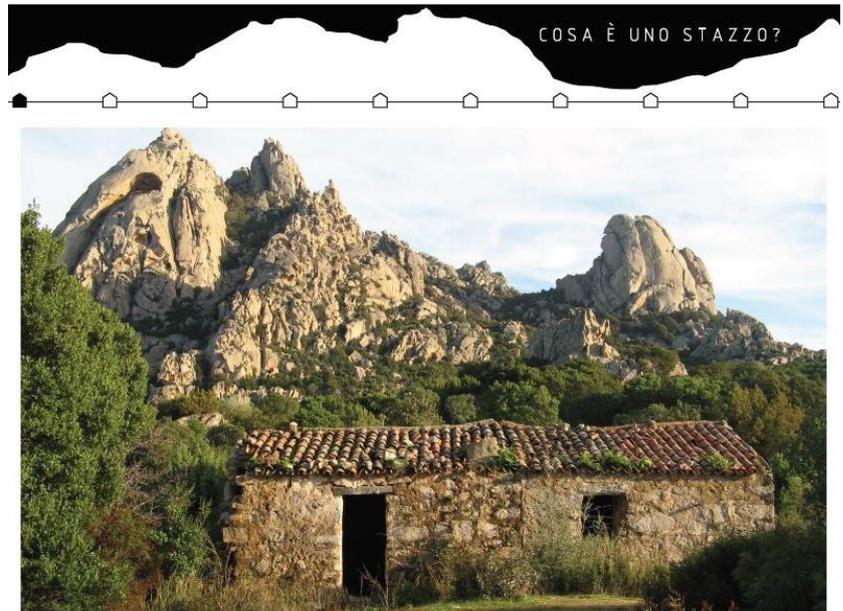
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The Sardinian landscape has a strong rural origin, with forms of widespread settlement where family life, pastoralism and agriculture coexist. Gallura is the region that shows this tendency more strongly, with the lowest population density of the whole island and the largest number of rural buildings, called “Stazzi”.

The word “Stazzo” refers to the building and the surrounding estate. It is a

private property portion of land with an area that varies between 60 and 500 hectares. In the middle of a stazzo there is one or more buildings surrounded by different ancillary spaces, breeding fences, little vegetable gardens and vineyards, while in the marginal areas there are woods, rocky and unproductive zones and plots used for grazing and sowing.

Until Today there are 1429 stazzi, most of them are abandoned for a lack of interest or for the difficulty in the hereditary division. In the coastal areas or nearby the urban centres some stazzo has been profoundly modified into tourist accommodation. Very few people live in a stazzo and rarely it is used as a farm.



Gallura region, therefore, is characterized by rural buildings, streets and drywalls that are silent witness of an important old social, economic and cultural phenomenon that get to a flourishing from XIX and XX century, that today is completely forgotten. In these last years, thanks to the attention against this kind of landscape and architecture, the Autonomous Region of Sardinia carried out a protection policy and 718 stazzi

are recognised as landscape assets: each municipality is delegated to point stazzi and to draft technical rules for original features' recovery and a compatible re-use.

The aim of this thesis is to give an accurate description of this kind of social, economic and cultural system, and to explain the importance of its protection, showing the architectural and manufacturing aspects which are the condition of a correct recovery process

philologically correct, mechanically effective and, therefore, generally compatible. In order to do this, the literary production on the subject was studied and some stazzi were analyzed directly and in detail.

The thesis is composed of 5 parts: the first one talks about the protection of rural buildings and their regulatory aspects, in the European, national and regional background. The second and the third part are the result of the sources' analysis about the settlement and architectural aspects. The fourth and fifth parts are the transposition of what has been learned: to give concreteness, after a recon in the regional level and after verifying the state of affairs in a sample, a cognitive analysis was carried out on a case study, examining first the territorial aspects and then the purely architectural ones.



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