Architectural and environmental heritage in Lanzo Torinese
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The work of historical analysis starts from the fact that the medieval building of Lanzo (already discussed in the recent scientific literature) represents the ancient centre of the town. However, these buildings had been undergone to different processes through the centuries- and especially during the 19th -obtaining the actual urban image. In order to know a bigger area than the original “nucleo” and enhance the value of the all urban environment, architectural and environmental systems has been analysed (thank to an historical and bibliographical basis checked on the ground) starting from those linked to various infrastructures. The urban system’s evolution also has been taken into consideration, including religious buildings, those for hospital treatments and scholastic services, productive structures and holiday ones. More specific studies on these buildings during the 17th century demonstrated that the village’s evolution had followed the instructions contained in the first municipal building regulations and in the file certificates, concerning the realisation of three basic infrastructures, such as the bridge on the Tesso river next to the actual via Roma, the Lanzo-Germagnano main road that divided the built-up area, and the Torino-Ciriè-Lanzo-Ceres railway with the new station.
Plan of a bridge on a Tesso dated 1781 (not realized)

The analysis has been based on two explicative urban ranges of the village, the first belonging to the 17th century, connected to the medieval “nucleo” (the actual via Umberto1 next to the Aymone Tour), and the second one referring to the historical expansion (the actual via Roma next to the railway station) of the 18th century, spreading then the supposition to the all historic centre.
Plan to identify settlement of buildings that form the historic centre of Lanzo

The study has been dealt following a rigorous method that concerns the systemic comparison between maps of different periods, building filings with reference to the building regulations, and the analysis of land registers and on project of belonging to different periods- or those modified afterward (the photographic comparison has been taken on study).
In this study some particular points has been considered, such as ancient squares that don’t exist any more today and the type of paving used through the time.
Plan of the paving arrangement concerning via Roma (dated 1932)

The results of the analysis have been therefore spread on the all municipal district, taking into consideration cultural public properties at first, and highlighting how they have been dealt a development on the settlement of the area. Thus, during the 18th century the built-area expansion’s processes- including historical and environmental sphere, that has been able to keep a rural and forestall aspect- have had a rise in value, even though they weren’t supported by any instrumental planning for a long time.

Therefore, a different reading has been obtained (even if it has been integrated) from those provided by the town-planning scheme, which can be considered as a support for people who expect to draw-up future instrumental plans, concerning the rise in cultural value of the all municipal district landscape.

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