



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

Honors thesis

COURSE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE
(COSTRUCTIONS)

Abstract

Survey and cataloguing of the “vineyard huts” for an integrated preservation of the historical rural remnants in the Unesco “Core Zone” called “Langa of Barolo”.

Tutor

Monica Naretto

by

Enrica Migliassi

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This Thesis shows the census and the preparation of recommendations for the recovery and restoration of “vineyard huts” (huts of vineyard), characteristic of small-scale rural architecture elements born with the function of aid to agriculture (Fig. 1).

The area analyzed corresponds to the Core Zone (area of excellence) of the "Langhe del Barolo" (Part 1) belonging to the UNESCO Site of Outstanding Universal Value "The wine landscapes: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato". The total area covers 3,051 ha and includes the territories belonging to the seven municipalities producers of Barolo wine: Barolo, Castiglione Falletto, Serralunga, Monforte d'Alba, Novello, La Morra and Diano d'Alba.

Today, although such products have virtually lost their function of origin, have assumed a clear importance landscaping, so much so that one of the objectives set out in the Guidelines for the protection of the UNESCO site, drawn up by the Piedmont Region in the course of 2015, shows the protection of artifacts related to the cultivation, with the request to local authorities to survey these typical rural buildings, among which are expressly cited the vineyard huts. This was the work carried out in the Thesis.



Fig.1: Example of a vineyard huts

The methodology of implementation of the said census followed a wide and varied search path, starting from the consultation of maps and aerial photos taken from cadastral sources, ending with the direct search of these artifacts on the field, inside the vineyard landscape.

For each building, in the course of the inspection, a detailed survey was performed in both photo and perimeter measures, where the topography and vegetative condition allowed it.

The result was the identification of 128 units, each identified by a code consisting of a number, and by the first letter of the City of belonging [list from vineyard huts 1 (B.) To vineyard huts 128 (L.)].

Have therefore been drawn up the cataloging cards (Fig.2), in which are shown:

- Cadastral data, the location, the mention they belong to the vineyards to which they belong, the geographic coordinates and altitude, the slope exposure;

- The description of the building and its state of preservation;
- The graphic documentation and aerophotogrammetric intended to enable the identification of the exact location;
- Photographic documentation;
- The planivolumetric sketches graphically representative.

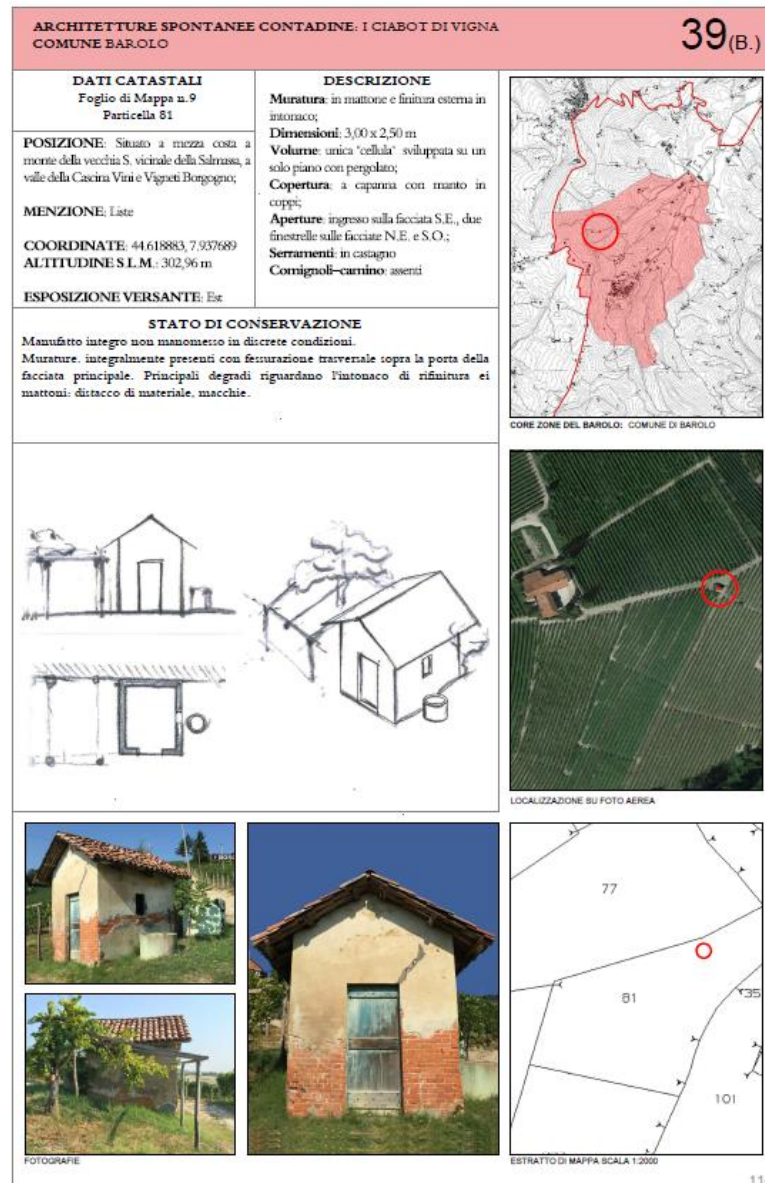


Fig.2: Example of a cataloging card

In addition, to facilitate the search for each artifact inside analyzed overall area, they have been developed various tables -a territorial plan of the Core Zone of the Barolo Langa (Fig.3), followed by a table in each municipality- each with given precise location of each artifact.

The second part of the thesis shows in detail the description of the possible types of winery sheds found on site. In particular, they analyze the various building elements (external walls, roofs, interior horizontal elements, openings, stairs and structures

projecting, landscape elements) and different materials (brick, stone, wood, cement, iron), describing the state of degradation observed during the inspection.

As a result, the possible methods of intervention are reported capable of directing proper maintenance once the recovery and preservation of the building, with a focus on the use of appropriate materials of rural tradition.

Three case studies have been developed as deepening of these claims and as a final summary of the work performed.

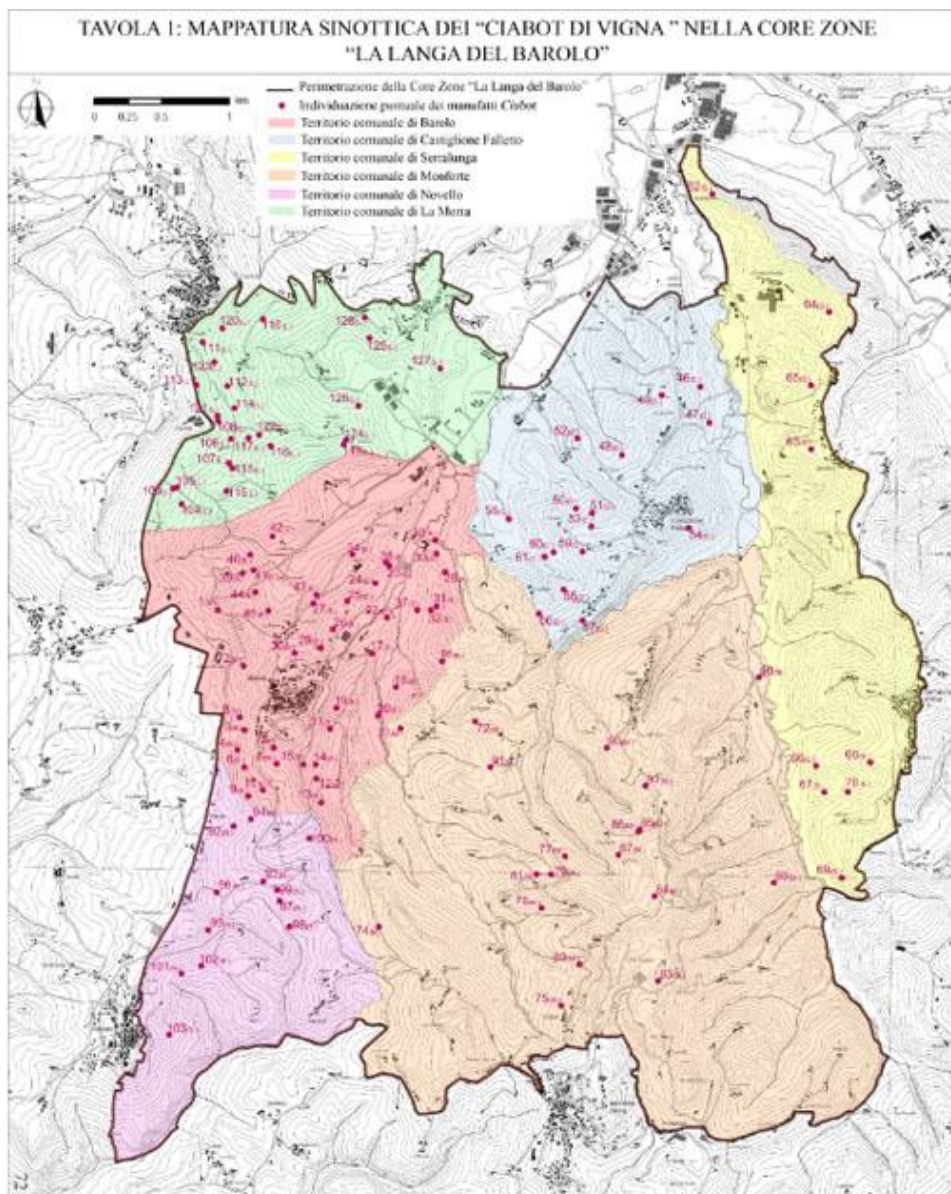


Fig.3: Plan of the Core Zone of Barolo with indicated all artifacts identified