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Abstract

Multidisciplinary analysis for the enhancement of a non-accessible cultural asset. The castle of Casabagliano.

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Nowadays, The theme of non-accessible cultural assets is a very topical subject. The inaccessibility is often considered a limit that hinders the investigations that can be carried out on the asset itself, precluding possible interventions for recovery and enhancement. There is a lack of sensitivity in dealing with this problem, not only in the field of academic research, but also in more concrete precincts such as municipal administrations.

These, in fact, failing economic resources, sentence their complete abandonment. This condition has been an incentive for us to find a practical methodology to promote the development of design investigations that can not be performed directly in the field. For this reason, three disciplines have been identified, which fit well to indirect knowledge of the artefact. Among these, the history of architecture and the history of the territory, allow us to delineate the transformations and social dynamics that have influenced the life cycle of the asset.

The historical reports obtained through archival research can be linked to the archaeological stratigraphic reading of the topic, a subject that in recent decades has also been adapted to architecture. However, it is considered essential to carry out an architectural relief campaign, to obtain the graphic working basis, making use of new technologies that allow the recording of remote data such as drones, laser scanners and total stations. In this regard, the metric acquisition part is derived from a master degree work of the engineer Sara Gagliolo, graduated in 2016 at the University of Genoa; our task was to restore and decipher the artefact through drawings, models and images of synthesis, with the purpose of enhancement.

Likewise, knowledge of today's territorial context is at the basis of future planning choices aimed at enhancing the value of the asset, inlaid to the economic and cultural system. In this sense, the castle of Casalbagliano, stands for an emblematic case on which it's possible to experience the actual synergy of the adopted disciplines. In fact, it is inaccessible, consisting of different construction phases that are clearly legible and currently included in a problematic territorial context.

Through this multidisciplinary approach, it is possible to identify a winning design scenario, capable of emphasizing at best the identity of the asset and returning to the economic-cultural needs of the territory.

The method can be more generally applied to the project to recover monumental property damaged by destructive, natural or anthropic events.

In conclusion, we can state that, despite the phase of knowledge of a building, which shows particular critical conditions, may require dilated times, it is the basis of conscious and reasoned design choices. The ultimate goal is to safeguard and enhance the asset, with positive effects on the territory.



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