

**Analysis, relief and hypothesis for a tenable re-qualification of a part of St Ambrose of Turin's historical centre: Umberto I street**

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The work made for this degree thesis is divided in three parts.

1) **HISTORICAL ANALYSIS**

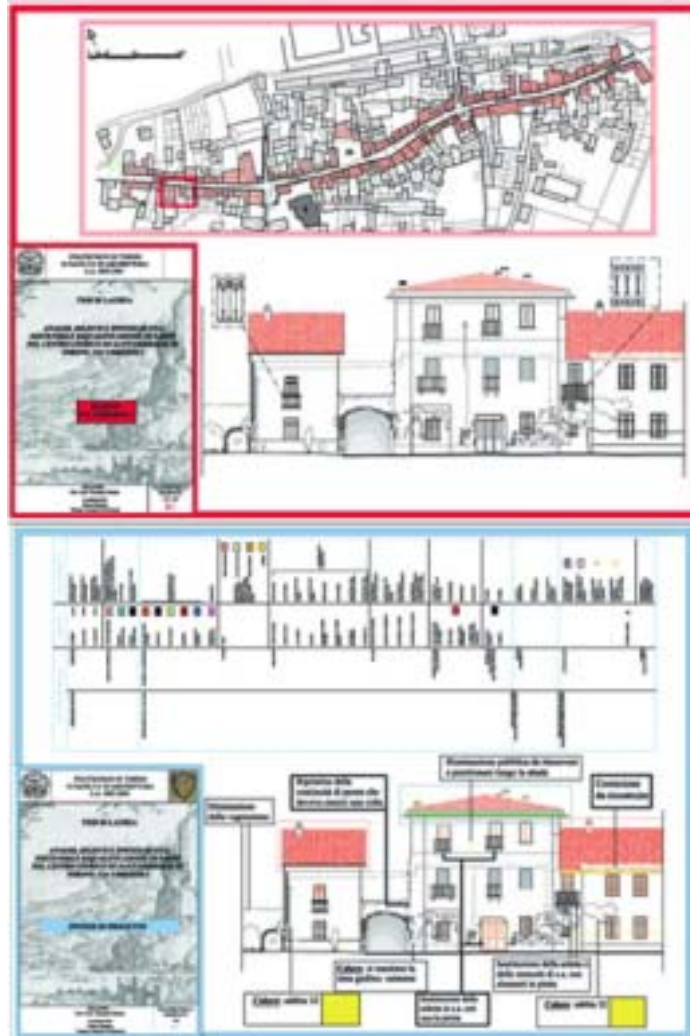
The history of S. Ambrogio based its origin on the post pre-historical period, when the populations of Liguria and Celts lived in Val Susa. Some lettered see in S. Ambrogio the place where were located the well known "Ocellum" by S. Cesare, namely the last war period of Gallia Cisalpina. The best hypothesis, however, is that Lombard populations were the founders of this country in VI centuries B.C.

During the centuries, the history of S. Ambrogio, was tied to two big structures that many times determined the economic and urban development and sometimes its destruction: Francigena street and the "Sacra di San Michele".

The first houses were erected around the "**Torre campanaria**" one of the oldest construction, forming so the "*borgo superiore*", already in VI centuries B. C. The first urban development was in XI centuries when they form the "*borgo di mezzo*" with an increasing of the urban conglomerate in direction to Avigliana. During this period they erected a **boundary wall** with two doors, for paying the toll, and four angled cylinder towers. In the XIII and XIV centuries they developed the "*borgo inferiore*" in direction to Avigliana, and the boundary walls were increased. They erected also important buildings: the **Torre comunale**, the **Torre and Palazzo del Feudo**, the **Torre della Dogana**, and also the **Canale Cantarana** for irrigation and two **fountains "Paschè"** and "**Rustà**", near the two doors of the boundary wall. Until the XVIII centuries, invasions, pestilences and political events determined the urban drowsiness then they start to make up the country in direction to Susa, the **church of s. Giovanni Vincenzo**, on a drawing by Vittone, and the **post station**. Recently two important events determined the history of the country: the **railway** and the industrial development with the **Maglificio dei fratelli Bosio**.

## 2) RELIEF

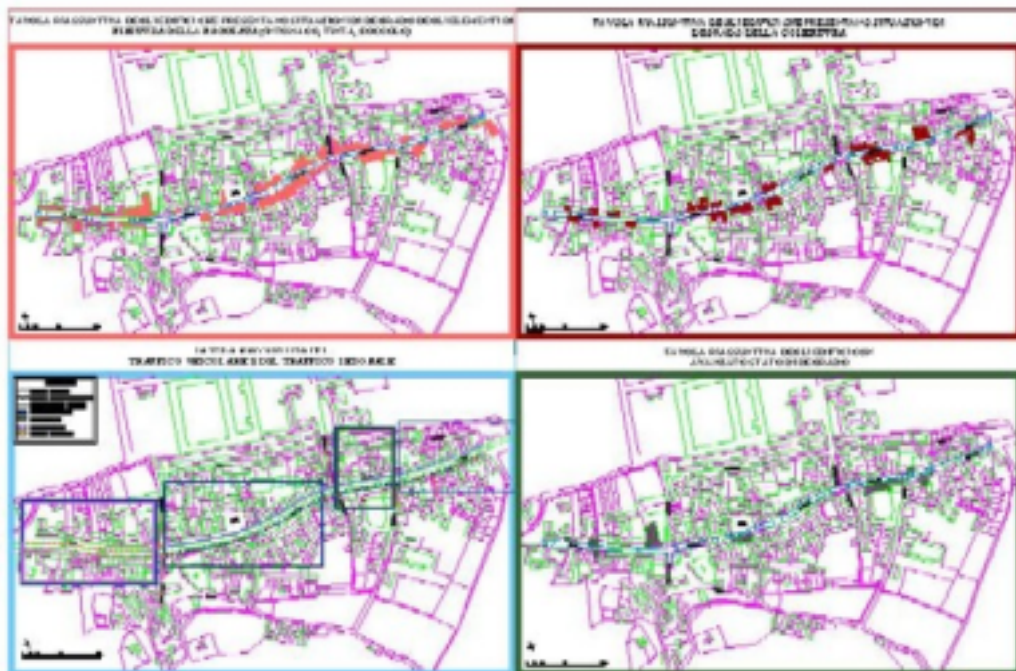
On the Umberto I street, we made a relief of the front with a 1-200 graphic scale. It was made, in part, with a classic measurement: meter and ruler; in part with a total station.



Two buildings were considered with a graphic investigation 1-100 graphic scale.

In a second moment we analyzed for any building the architecture, urban and social level. All the informations are on enclosed **Auzelle cards**. This method is based on the analysis of the building utilizing well defined parameters.





### 3) HYPOTHESIS OF RE-QUALIFICATION

Thanks to all the work of news we have, we are able to analyze now the problems that afflict the buildings of historical centre, and it is possible to propose a guide to re-qualification of the Umberto I street, considering also the existing legislations:

- To fix up the roof
- To fix up the front of buildings (windows, doors, frame, colour, balconies,...)
- To organize the traffic of cars and rebuild the street protection
- Control the publications for commercial activities.

With 1-200 graphic scale we identified all the interventions we suggest for all buildings of Umberto I street.

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