



POLITECNICO  
DI TORINO

# Honors thesis

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MASTER OF SCIENCE IN  
ARCHITECTURE CONSTRUCTION CITY

*Abstract*

## **Exclusion in Turin**

**Dwelling as social inclusion condition**

*Tutor*

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*by*

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“Poverty, feminine noun, singular. Errata corrige. Poverty, feminine noun, plural.”

The 2015 Caritas Report about poverty in Italy starts like this. In recent years a dramatic increase of Italian and foreign workers has been measured, who have used up any type of social safety net, including the family network. That is totally new for Italy. The State, forced by the European spending review, cuts the social services and delegates to the family, which, at the mercy of the crisis and unsupported, is no longer able to support the weakest links within it. Who thought that modern economic growth and the spread of knowledge could change the deep structures of the capital and inequality must think again. Today we are witnessing the growth of social inequality, the deepening of the gap between rich and poor, and the city becomes the place where these inequalities emerge and are represented. It is the “new urban question” identified by Secchi, who also denounces the responsibility of urbanism in the growing worse of inequalities themselves. They talk of “new poor people”, plagued by feelings of failure and shame towards their children and denial of the future, exasperated because the situation in five years has not improved, despite the positive picture of recovery painted by the media. The poor, the excluded people return more than ever to be seen in the city. What are, then, the places of poverty and inequality? What are the places of exclusion?

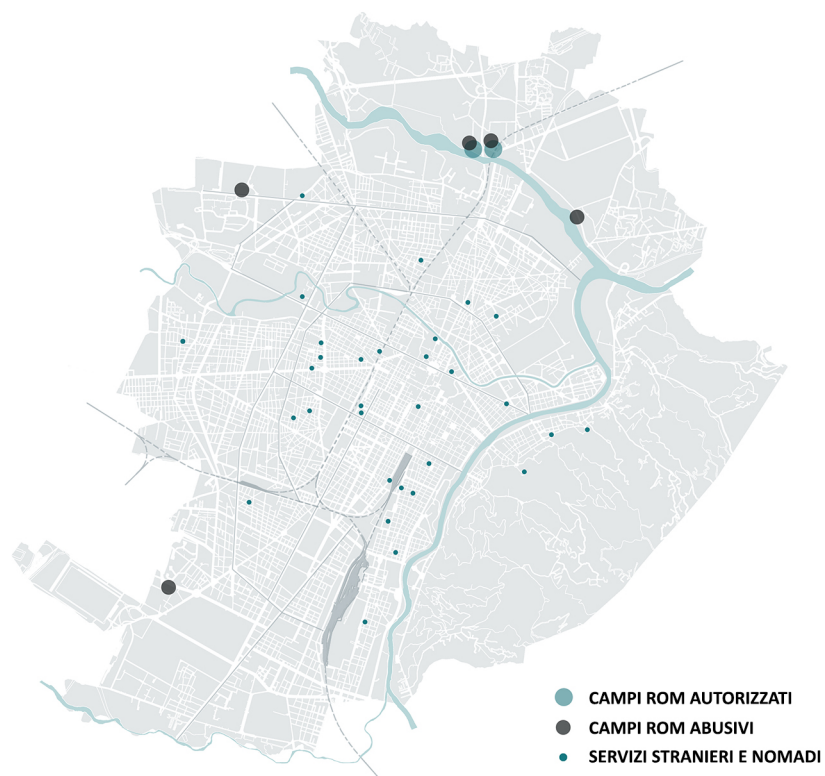
The goal of my research path is to bring back to the center of the debate the issues of urban poverty and housing. Extremely current topics and of great interest to sociological studies, which have recently come back on the Italian political agenda too, but which are struggling to enter the proper planning disciplinary debate. The work was confined to the visible poverty, the extreme ones of the homeless and of the people who live relegated to the cities edges, the Roma populations so-called “nomads.” Exclusion problems easily traceable at a spatial level, which are however only the visible part of a much wider problem. The thesis focuses on the case of Turin, interesting city for its history, which has seen in recent years an increase of people in need and that had, until 2015, one of the largest ghetto realities in Europe, the Roma camp in Lungo Stura Lazio.

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