



The Issue

The investigation, part of the research programme on *Territorial Fragilities* by the Excellence Department of DASTU, deals with the necessity to intervene for the adaptation and prevention of the Modern architectural heritage in Italy through a **design methodology**. The field of interest, in particular, concerns the **school heritage**, built between 1950-1970, and realized with frame **RC structures in seismic risk areas**. The relevance of the topic, to which also "Casa Italia" department is interested in, imposes a resolution for which architecture and design actions must be central in the debate on the field.

The dense net of schools, realized after the Second World War up to the Seventies, constitutes more than half of the buildings of this typology in Italy. The obsolescence, especially in the structural elements, to which these buildings are exposed, determined by the materials of which they were constituted, highlights the **fragility** of a heritage that must be adapted because of the strategic role it fulfills.



Time Frame | 1950-1970

reasons for the selection

Quaderni del Centro Studi per l'Edilizia Scolastica, two examples of volumes published during the activity of the research group



The interest of the research will be aimed at those buildings designed by the so-called „minor“ architects who, after the establishment of **Centro Studi per l'Edilizia Scolastica** in 1952, have experimented innovative typological and technological solutions to renew the typology of the school building. Attention focused on the „minors“ since it is aware that these buildings are more exposed to interventions that could be disrespectful of their architectural matter. In fact, even with the regulatory difficulties and the absence of constraints, there is a greater awareness about the value the buildings by the Masters possess and about their need to be preserved.

The Aim

methods and tools

The aim is to experiment, **through design actions**, solutions that can intervene on this valuable heritage for adapting it to new needs. Interventions that can provide new vitality through the introduction of modifications that can dialogue with the architectural spaces through the structural strengthening. **Working in contrast** with the widespread **emergency practices** and **rapid interventions** that often change the architectural object irreparably and undermine its liveability.

Using specific instruments like *Carta del Rischio*, data by Ministry of Architectural Heritage, Education and "Casa Italia", it is possible to select case studies to **test a methodology** that, starting from the work on buildings with distinct architectural qualities, can be applied to the dense network of schools in Italy.

What if?

Two *collages* to focus on the importance of a **preventive** intervention on the built heritage to **safeguard** it from the **seismic event**.

Different typologies of buildings require specific actions to **take care** of them.



The Modern Monument.

Insufficient regulatory protection.

Uncertainty about a valid and shared *modus operandi*

Already open debate.



The "minor" Modern Heritage.

Not recognized as possessing high architectural value.

Emergency and **rapidity** of interventions can **undervalue** the implication on the architectural **space** and its **liveability**.

Absent debate.

1st Case Study

Primary School in Gorizia
designed by Roberto Costa

1956-1959
seismic zone 2
RC frame structure

Collage
Possible intervention on the structural elements

