

LE TRASFORMAZIONI DELL'ABITARE. IL CASO DEL QUARTIERE STADERA A MILANO (1929-2018).

ELIA ZENONI

Politecnico di Milano, Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani

elia.zenoni@polimi.it

Abstract

The public housing heritage between the world wars is still struggling to be considered in terms of its cultural heritage, especially with regard to those common buildings that didn't have the fortune to be highlighted by the success of their authors or didn't show their own "modernity" enough, detaching themselves from those historiographical parameters that can often make the difference for the fate of a building. It's partially still uncharted the case of the "very popular" building, born from the typological and social differentiation of the public housing started in the second half of the Twenties and based on a settlement model also called "ultrapopular". This model was conceived mainly as momentary shelter in sight of a controlled replacement and his counterpart were "economic" buildings, destined to alienation through the formula of the release and as prerogative of an economically higher class. These architectures bring not only the sensitive signs of the urban transformations they are co-protagonists with, but also the material traces of the evolution of living and the culture connected to it, from the policies for the public house to the architectural debate on the modern house.

After long periods of mismanagement or neglect, many of these buildings have recently been the subject of major redevelopment processes within which, however, the instances of protection rarely managed to emerge. This has left room for transformations that in many cases have completely overturned the matter of these architectures.

The present contribution starts from the reconstruction of the events of the Stadera District, ex XXVIII October, realized by the technical office of the Istituto Case Popolari of Milan led by Giovanni Broglio in 1929. The case study is analyzed in relation to the wider panorama of the strategies put in by the Fascist State to cope with the great housing emergency generated by the growing phenomenon of internal migration to large industrial centers and by the violent processes of urban transformation that affect the first half of the twentieth century. The contribution aims therefore to retrace the life of these buildings through the events of their realization and the transformations that have interested them, considering with particular attention the processes and the strategies. But these processes and strategies can be a starting point for reflection only if analyzed from the point of view of the reasons and the instances that generated them.