



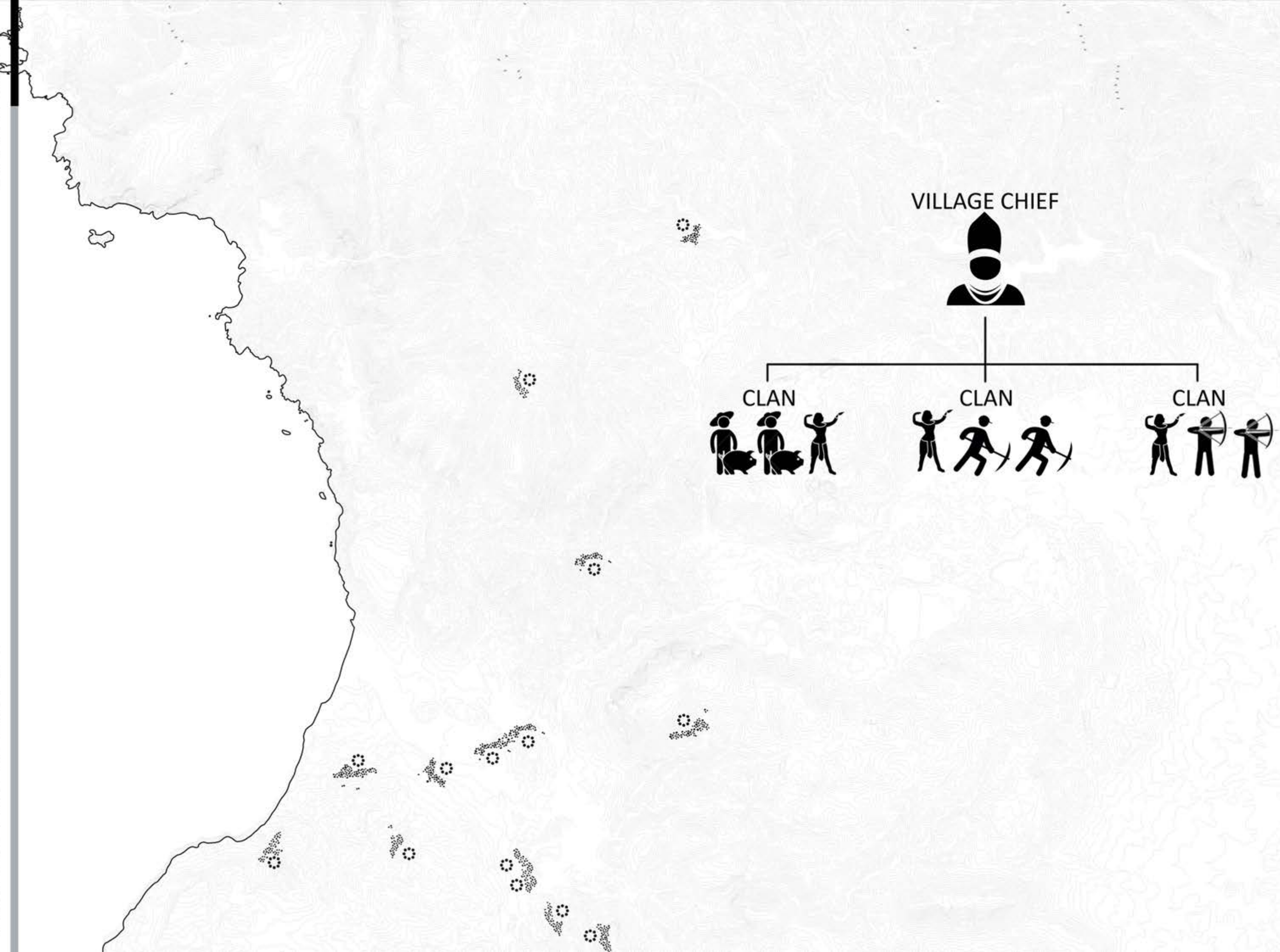
GROUP 1

- ANDREA BUTTA
- HUYEN CHU
- MARTINA CORRADINI
- GIORGIO FOGLIANI
- YUHAO FU
- ANDREA LOSIO
- MARIA JOAO PEREIRA
- RITA PEREIRA
- THANG MINH NGO

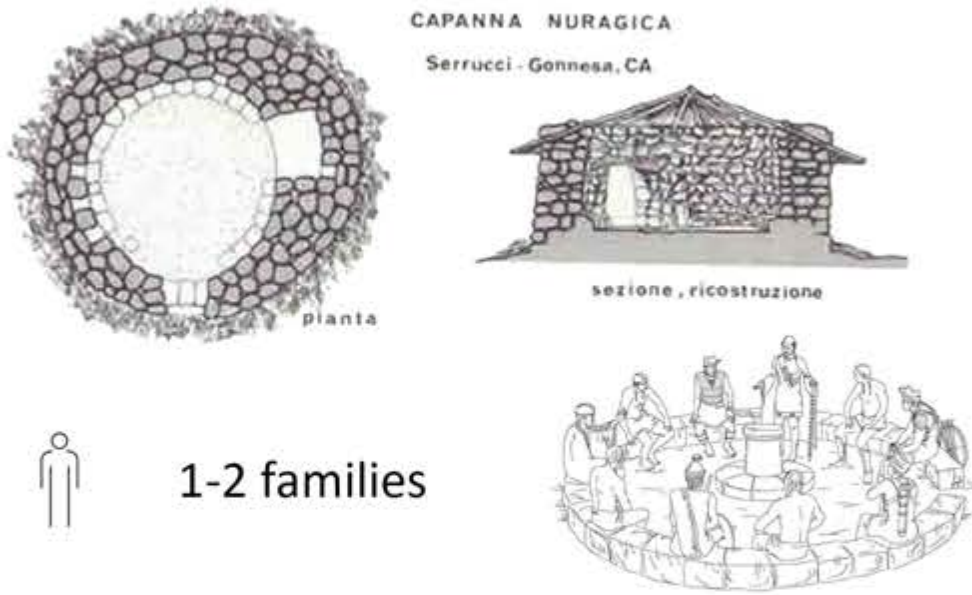
URBAN SETTLEMENT

NURAGIC PERIOD 1800 bc

SETTLEMENT

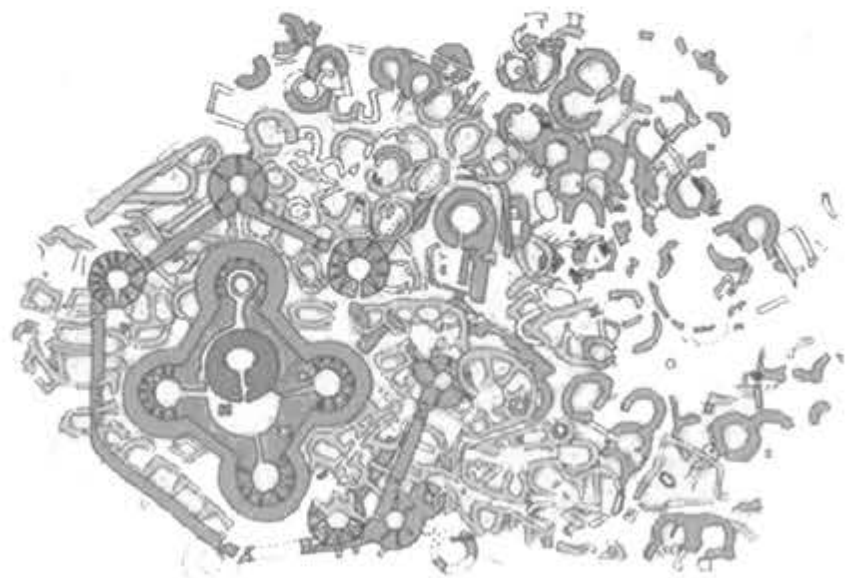


NURAGIC HUT

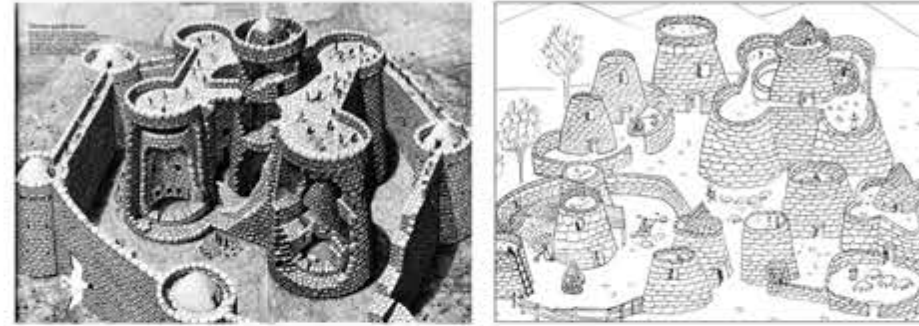


1-2 families

The nuragic village consisted of around 90-100 huts where the people lived. The huts were located around the nuraghi as a block of five houses. The lower part built in stone and the top (the roof), consisting of bundles of straw, supported by wooden beams. The interior of the huts was coated with a layer of clay.

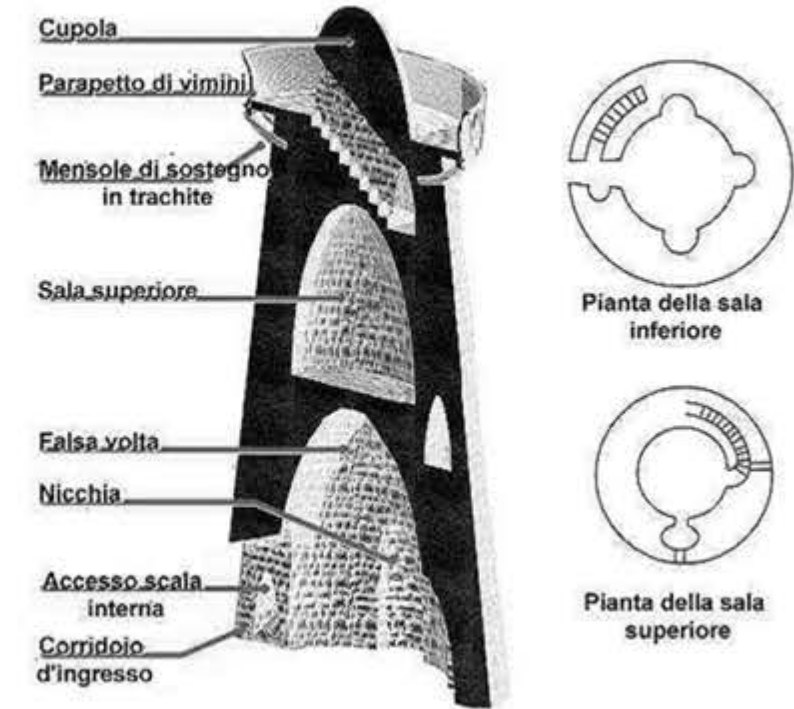


GENERAL NURAGHE



The Nuragic has the shape of a truncated conical tower. The structure's walls consist of three components: an outer layer shaped like a tower (rubble masonry in lower & ashlar masonry in upper part), an inner layer, made of smaller stones (ashlar masonry), and an intermediate layer of very small pieces and dirt.

ONE TOWER NURAGHE



In the Igesiente the main used typology of nuraghe was the one tower nuraghe. Usually the tower was a two floors tower with two rooms and a terrace on the top. The function was various: as religious temple, ordinary dwellings, military, symbol and defensive building.



ROMAN PERIOD 1000 bC - 476 aC

SETTLEMENT



\$



FREE MINERS



"DANNATI AT METALLA"



ROMAN COIN

SETTLEMENT

PISAN PERIOD 1000 - 1400 aC

Municipality of PISA



MEDIUM URBAN CLASS



Priests



Merchants

PEOPLE



Miners



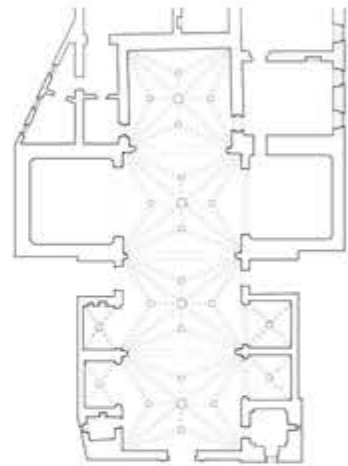
Artisans



Farmers



CHURCHES



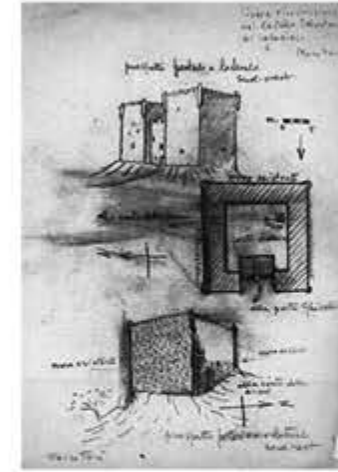
Saint Chiara cathedral was built in XIII century by count Ugolino della Gherardesca and it is was the symbol of the pisan establishment in Iglesias. Nowadays this cathedral is the main church of Iglesias and it is situated in the historical center of the city, inside the pisan's walls.

CASTLES



The castle of Salvaterra was built in medieval period by count Ugolino in the second half of XIII century. The castel was conquered by aragoneses in 1324 and was subjected to heavy rennovation.

TOWERS AND WALLS



In order to make safer the coastline and to assure a trade development between its dominions, walls and fortified building have been raised by Pisani. In this way growth of urban areas and prosperity increased together at the same time.



SETTLEMENT

ARAGONESI'S PERIOD 1100-1700 bC

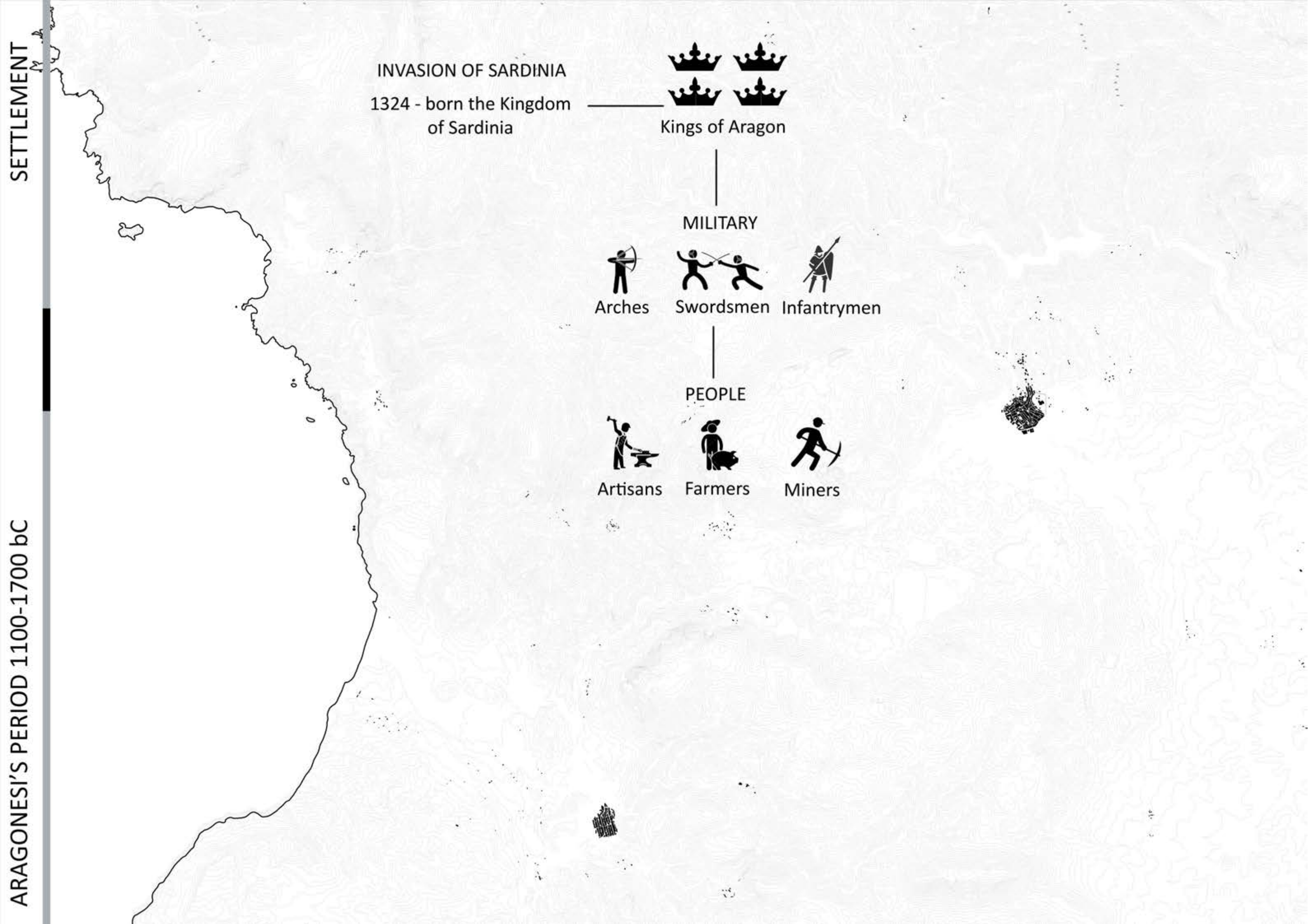
INVASION OF SARDINIA
1324 - born the Kingdom
of Sardinia



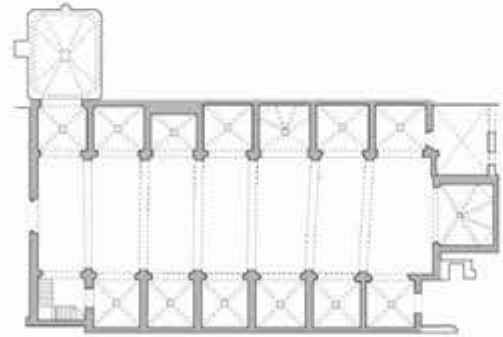
MILITARY



PEOPLE



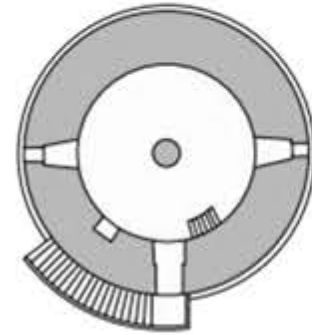
CHURCHES



Saint Francesco cathedral was built under concession of Papa Giovanni XXII by Giacomo II of Aragona in the XVI century.

The church is built in vulcanic stone, it is composed by one nave and seven chapels on the sides

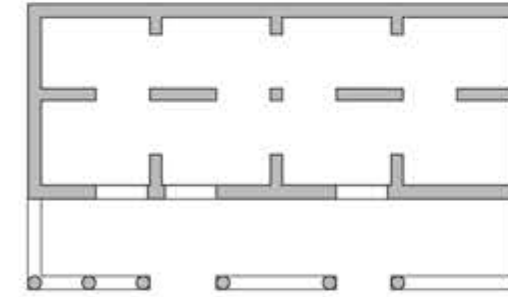
TOWERS



Tower of Cala Domestica in Iglesias and tower Negra in Sassari are two exemples of an important structure in the Aragoneses period.

They had fortified structures along the coast of Sardinia in the XVI century.

HOUSES



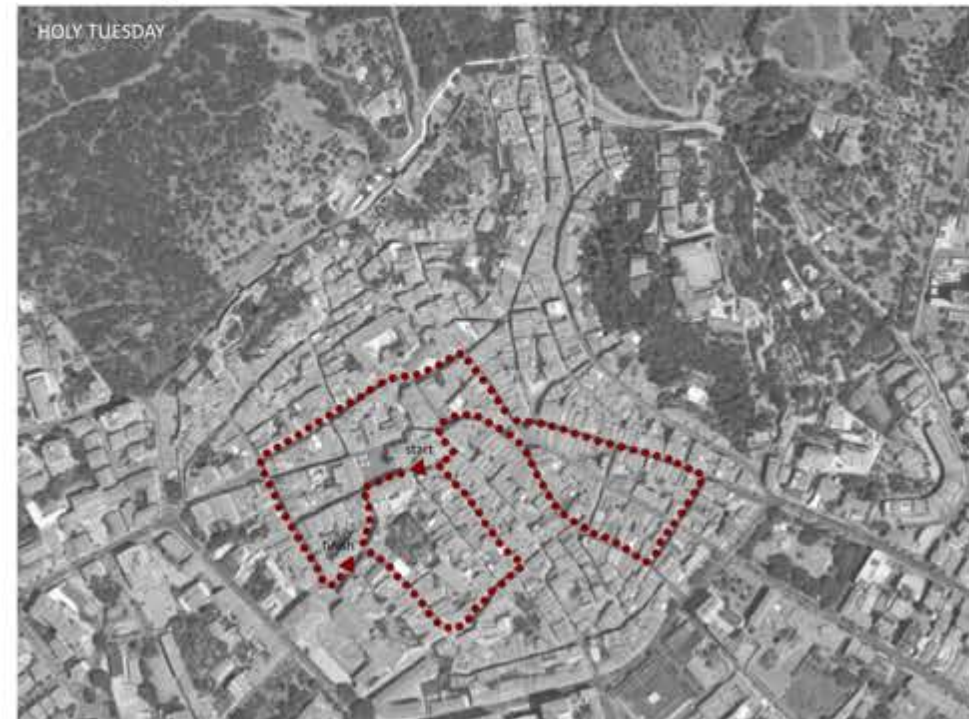
The aragonese house calles House Madeddu in the archeological site of Fordogianus built at the end of 1500, was a typical house of the aragoneses period.



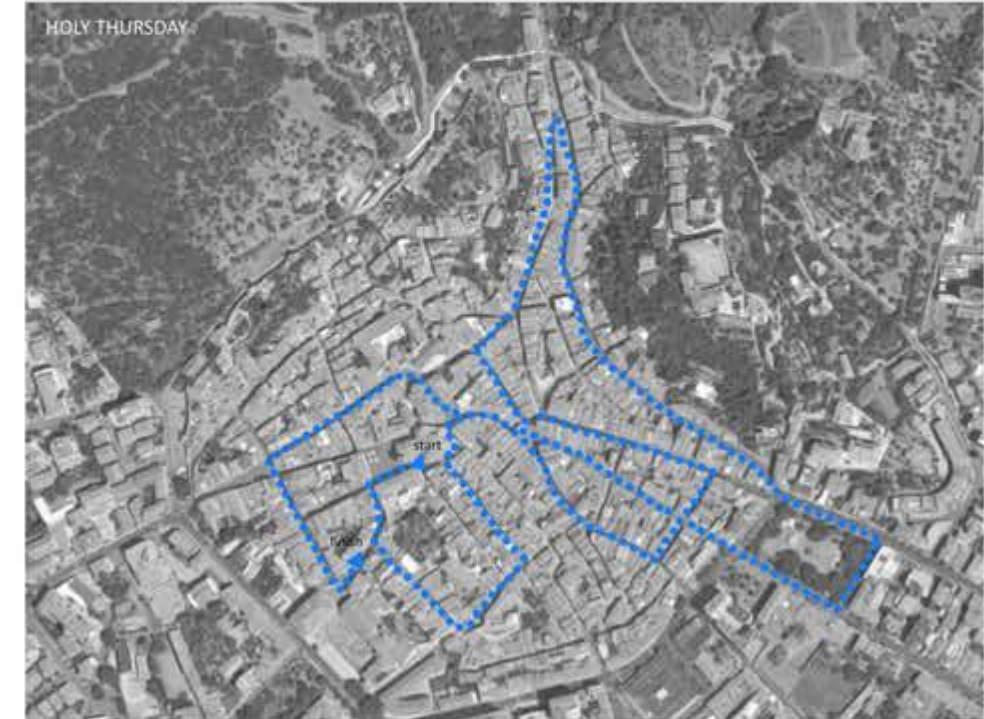
1500 ARCICONFRATERNITA DEL SANTO MONTE



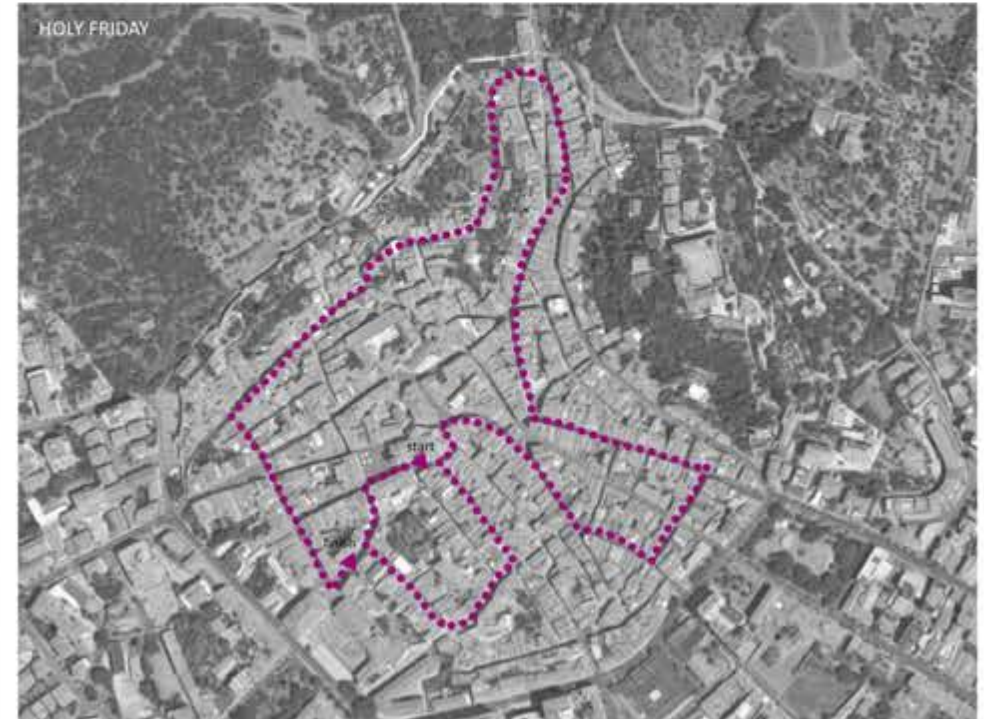
tuesday



thursday

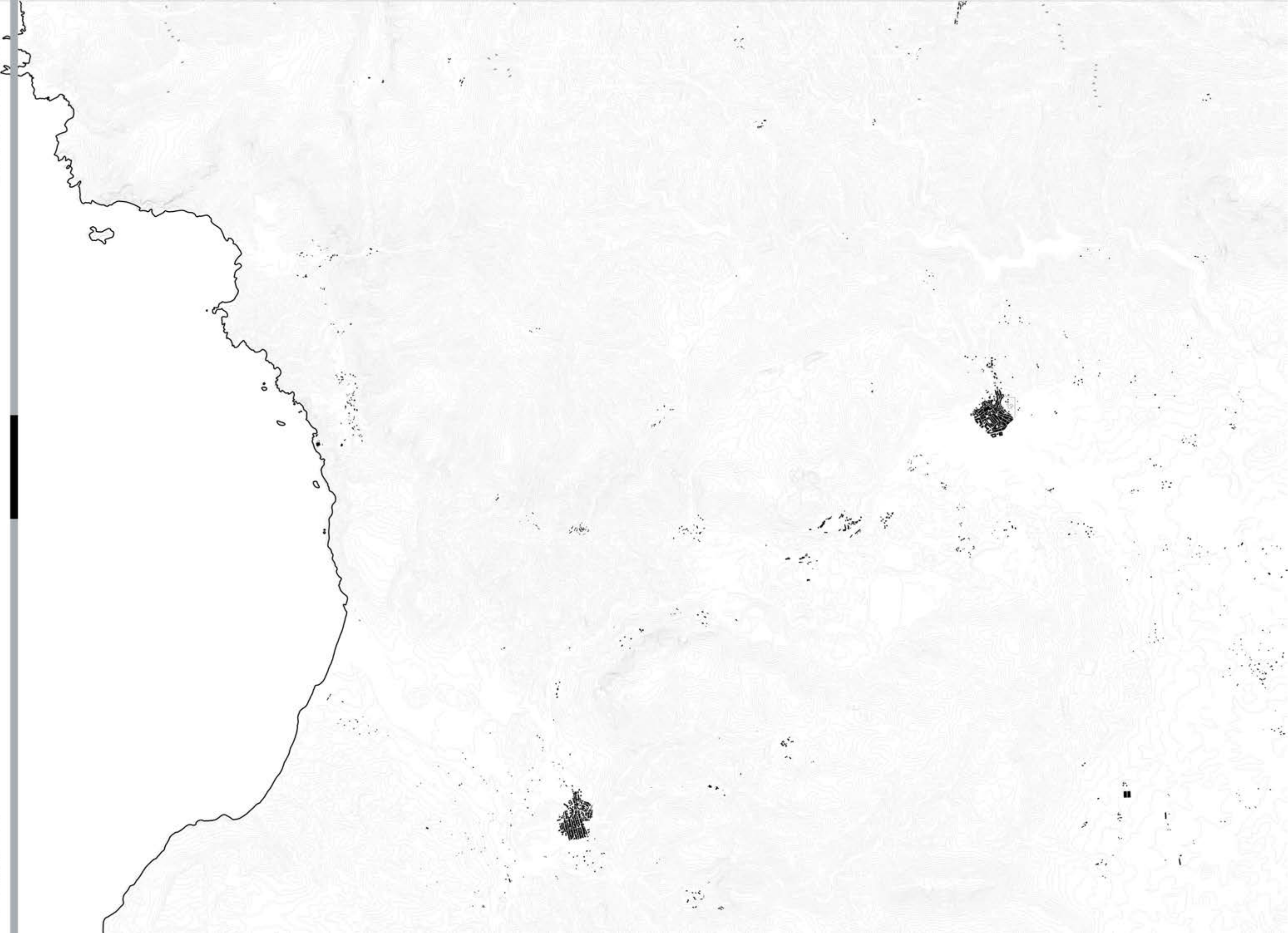


friday

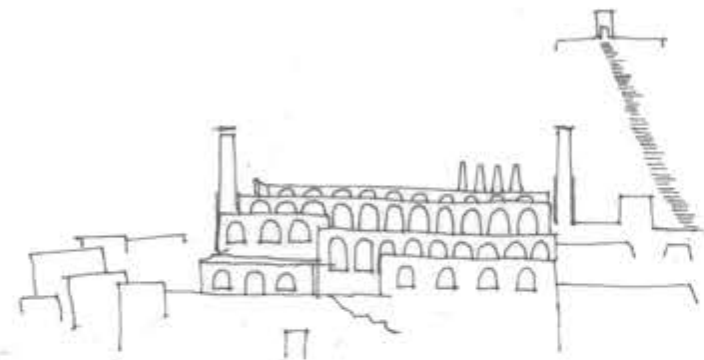


YEAR 1830

SETTLEMENT



1897 WASHERY



Laveria Lamarmora is located in the town of Nebida. Ruins of what was once the washery, facility built in 1897 for washing minerals from nearby mines of lead and zinc.



1865 VILLAS



Palazzina Bellavista was built in 1865 in Montepioni, designed by the engineer Adolfo Pellegrini, director of the Independent Montepioni, with the aim of hosting the leaders of the same mine. It was also home to the direction of the mine Montepioni.

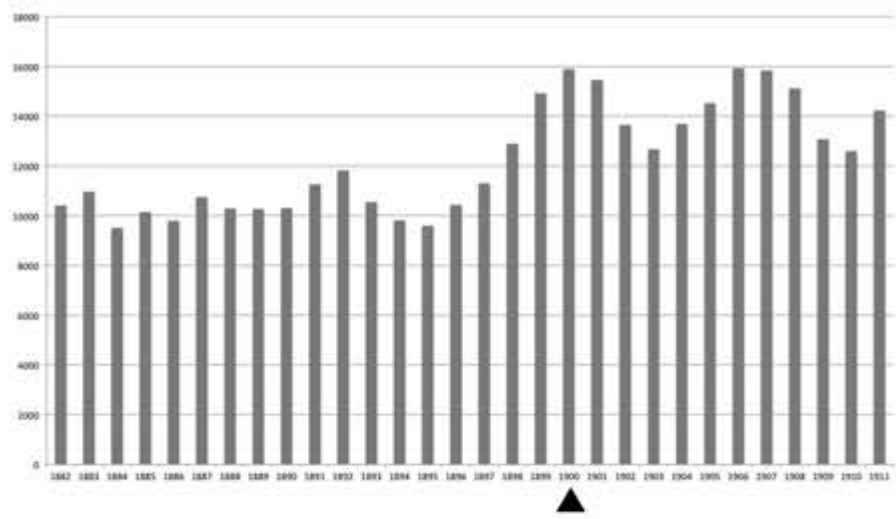
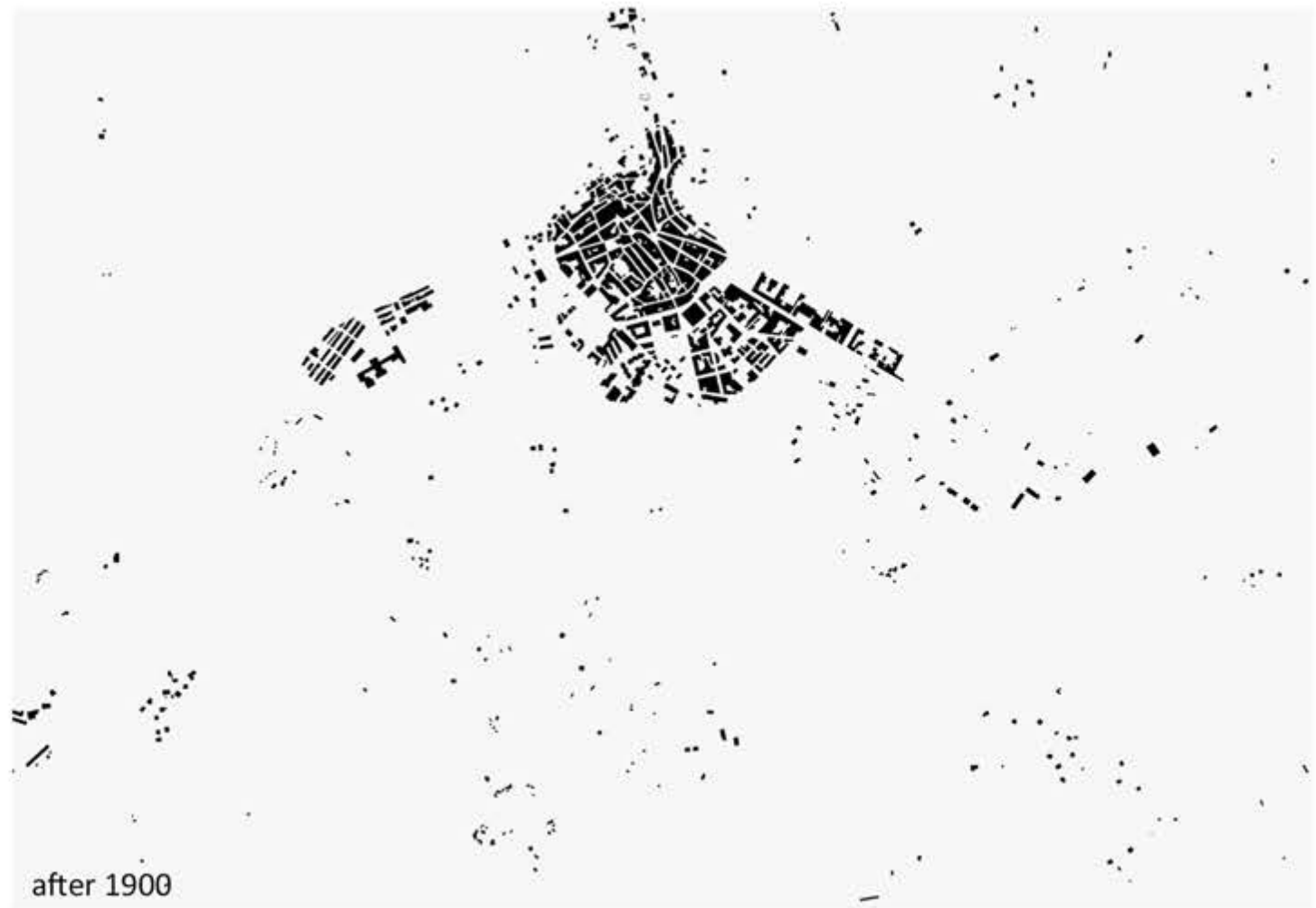
Since 1996 it is a branch of the University of Cagliari and is home to the faculties of "Material Sciences" and "Information Technology".



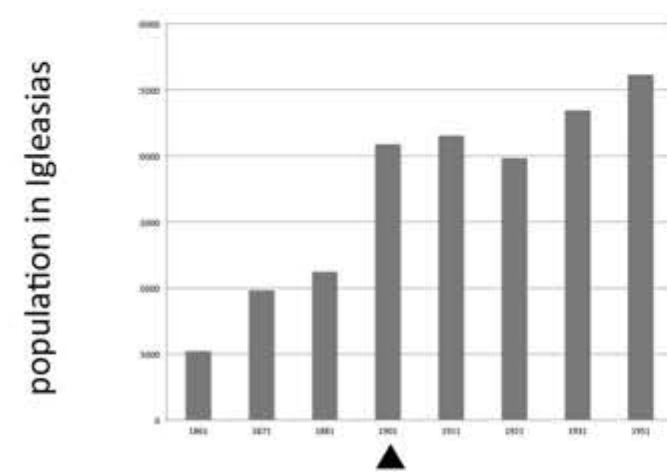
YEAR 1900

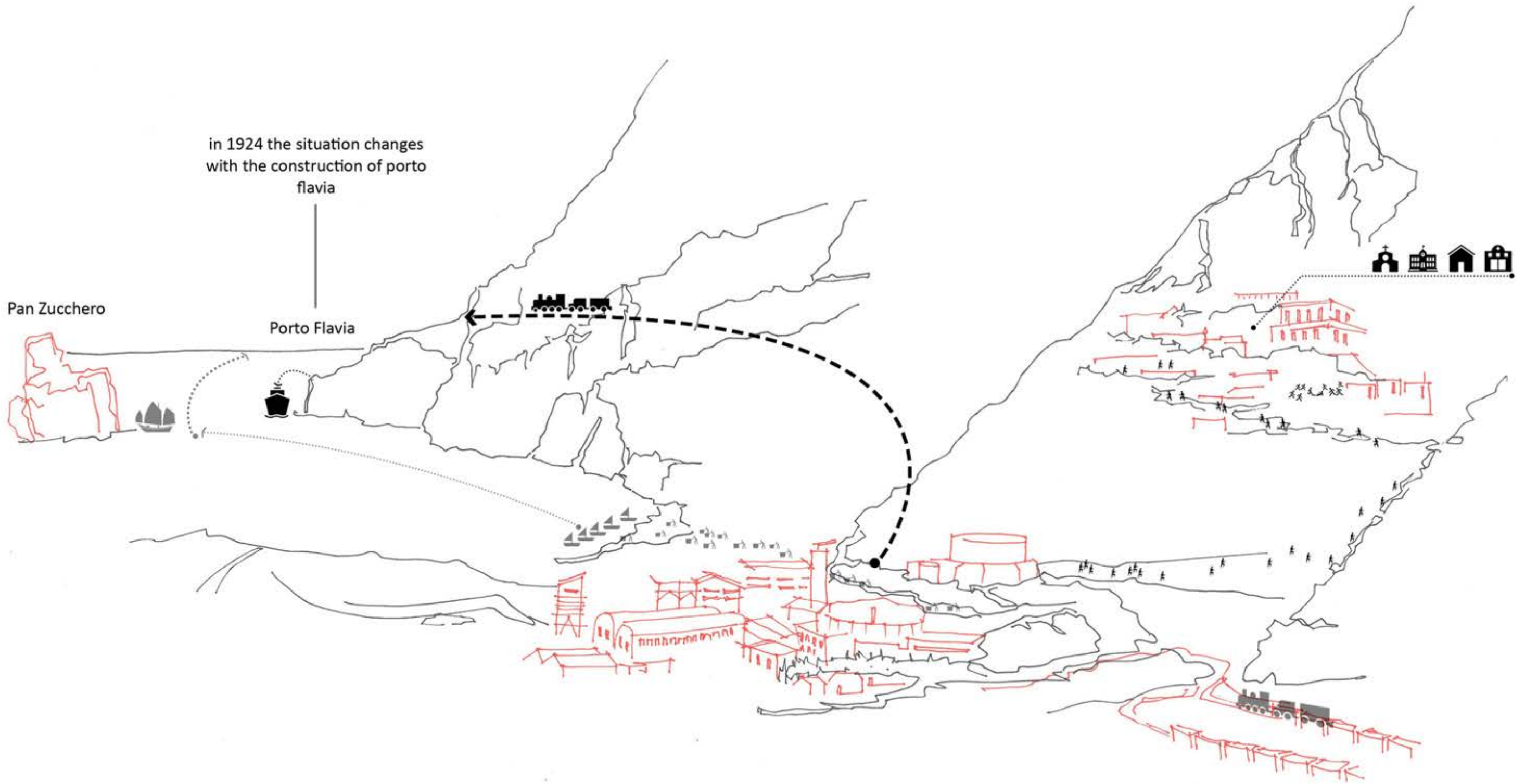
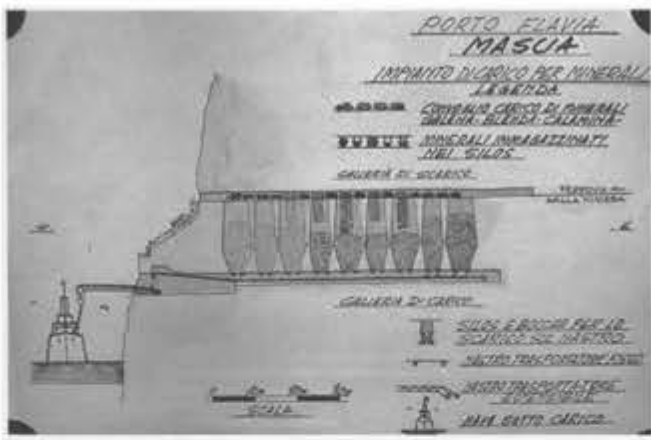
SETTLEMENT





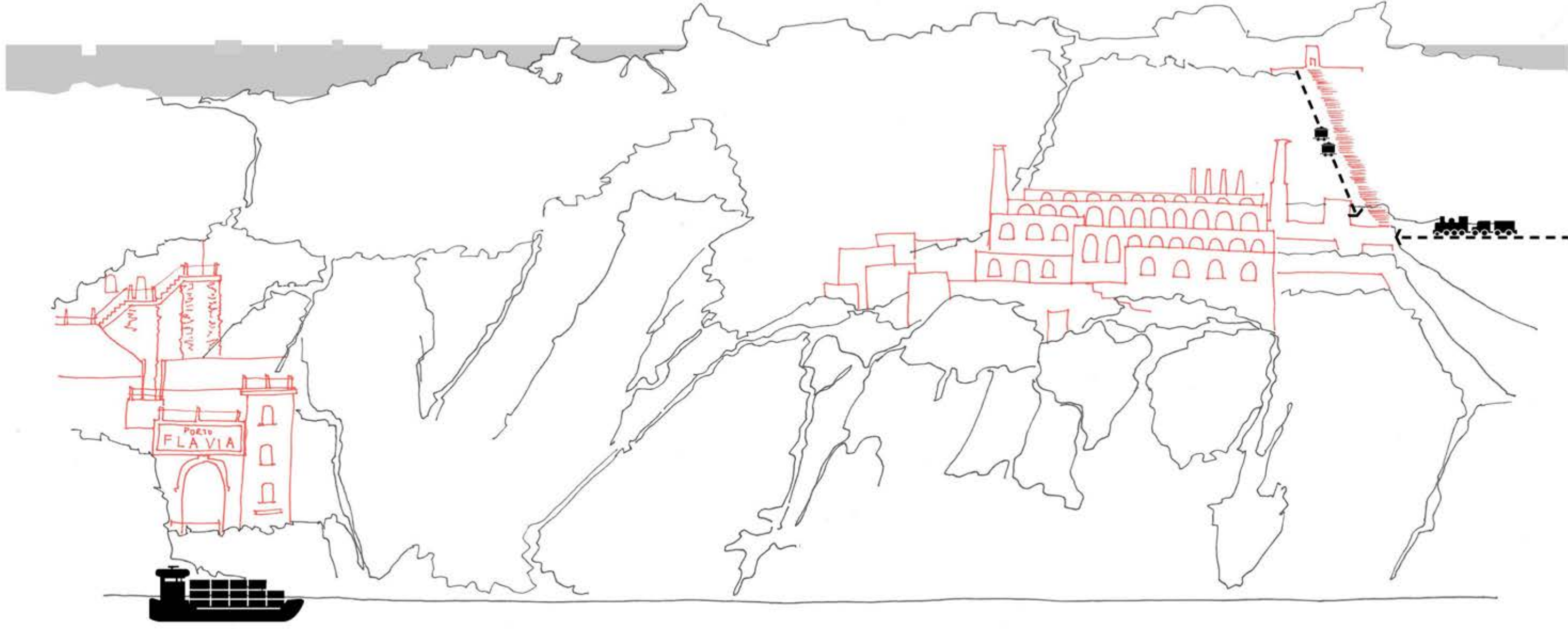
workers in the mines

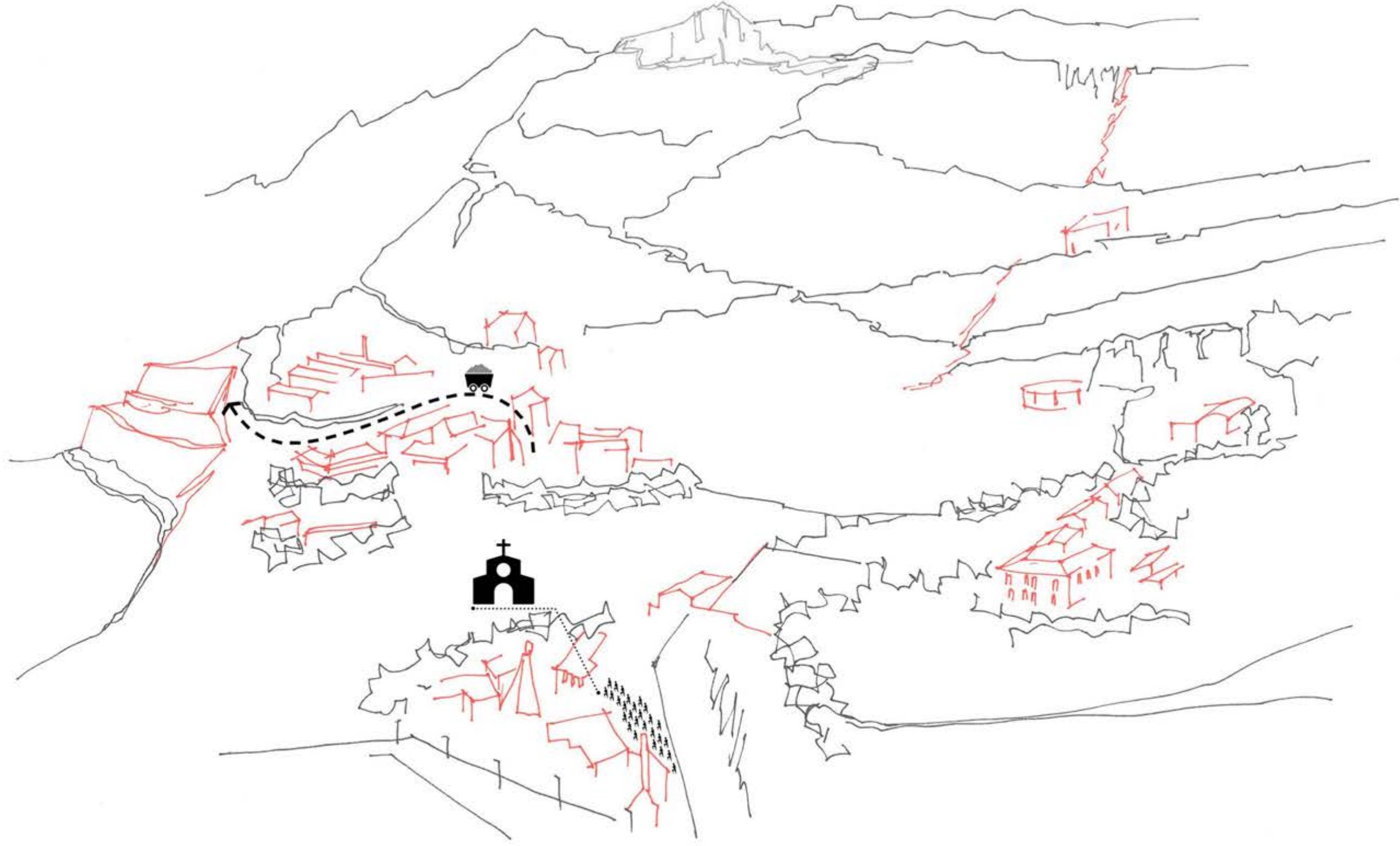




YEAR 1900

SETTLEMENT OF NEBIDA

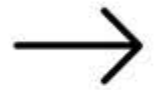




MONTEPONI

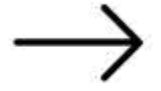


1866



first small protest because the low salary

1880



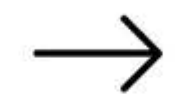
lack of safe in stairs bringing in the wells



time of work of 12 hours instead 8



wide part of benefit to the entrepreneurs damaging the workers

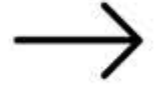


achievement of the first two points

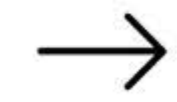
IGLESIENTE



1903



massive union of the miners of Sardinia in the associations of the workers

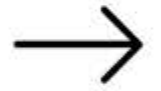


increasment of the salary

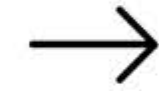


reduction of the rent

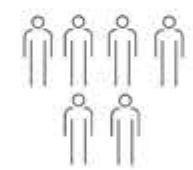
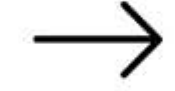
1904



increase of the strikes in all the mines of Iglesias



break time from 2 hours to 1 hour



big protest in Bugerru

Il lavoro dei mini-
eri sardi
è più
sicuro
la sera
il, che
sono
che
nelli gi-
ni-
o il
sare,
e
glia, l'E.

altri quattro comuni. Il comitato di
era stabilito per questa stagione e di
sei carabinieri, che già da molti anni
non se non quale ministero, questo com-
itato è ridotto a solo quattro carabi-
nieri, dei quali due devono fare il
servizio nei giorni festivi dipendenti,
e gli altri due devono rimanere in un
caserma per il servizio interno, lasciando la
condotta non può rimanere chiusa.

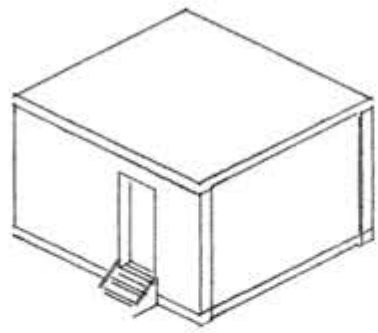
Una cosa è che non venga la spara-
gione che deve fare il servizio che
l'opera deve prendere e il comitato abbi-
stano essere del carabinieri ad ogni
minuti. Infatti è evidente, che i due
minuti per questo di buona volontà, se
fosse la pariglia nei comuni di Ma-
giori, per esempio, non la potremo fare

**MINATORI DEL SVLCIS
A RICORDO
DEL TRAGICO ECCIDIO
POSE L'AMMINIS/NE COMUNALE DI CARBONIA
4-9-1904 — 5-9-1904
MONTIXI SALVATORE — LITTERA FELICE
PITTAU GIUSTINO**



massacre of Bugerru with 3 death people and ten hurts

1880 SHACKS



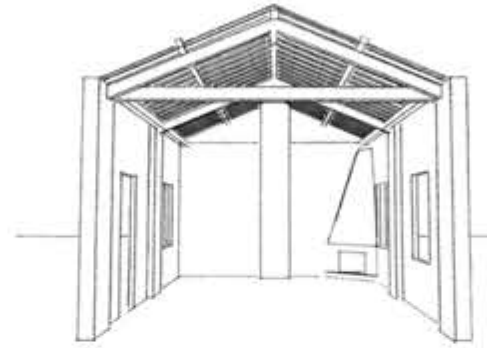
2 to 5 miners



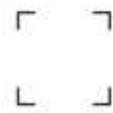
8-9 m²

before the 1900 the miners lived in poor shacks scattered around the mines, these shacks had just an entrance without other windows and the roof was constituted by straw and small beams in wood.

1905 MINER HOUSES



2 to 5 miners



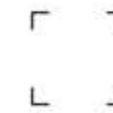
11 to 14 m²

in 1905 in Masua we have one of the first examples of miner's houses: they were houses built for the miners and sometimes by the miners that provided better living conditions compared with the previous shacks. These houses had a floor in bricks, windows in glass, a fireplace and a bed in straw.

1916 SOCIAL HOUSES



468 families

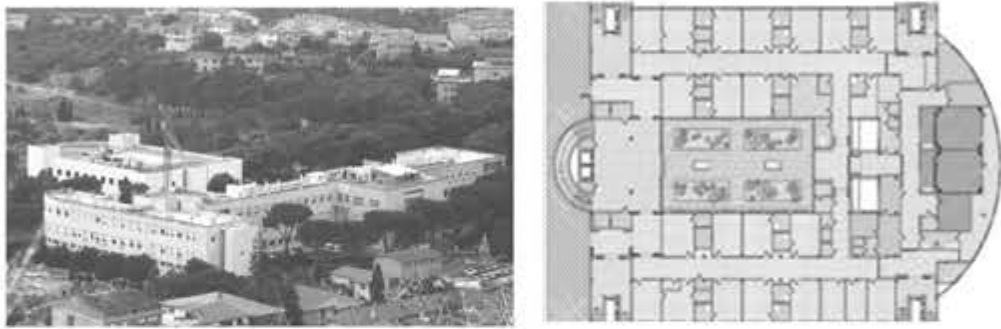


about 300 m² each one

in 1916 the Monteponi society built groups of houses in Iglesias that could host many families of miners; for instance in the next years of 1916 these structures hosted 168 families, and later other groups of houses like these borned in Iglesias in order to host all the miners of Monteponi. This factor causes the rapidly expansion of Iglesias as we can see in the previous page.



1906 HOSPITAL




 about 200 places

In 1906 the belgian society "Vieille Montagne" gives free assistance to the workers building a big hospital in Iglesias related especially to the Monteponi's mine.

1924 MUTUAL HOUSES



 20-30 places

in 1924 in Monteponi was built a small mutual house from an old infirmary which hosts about 20-30 bed places. In this period was built also a mutual house addresses to old miners.

KINDERGARDEN

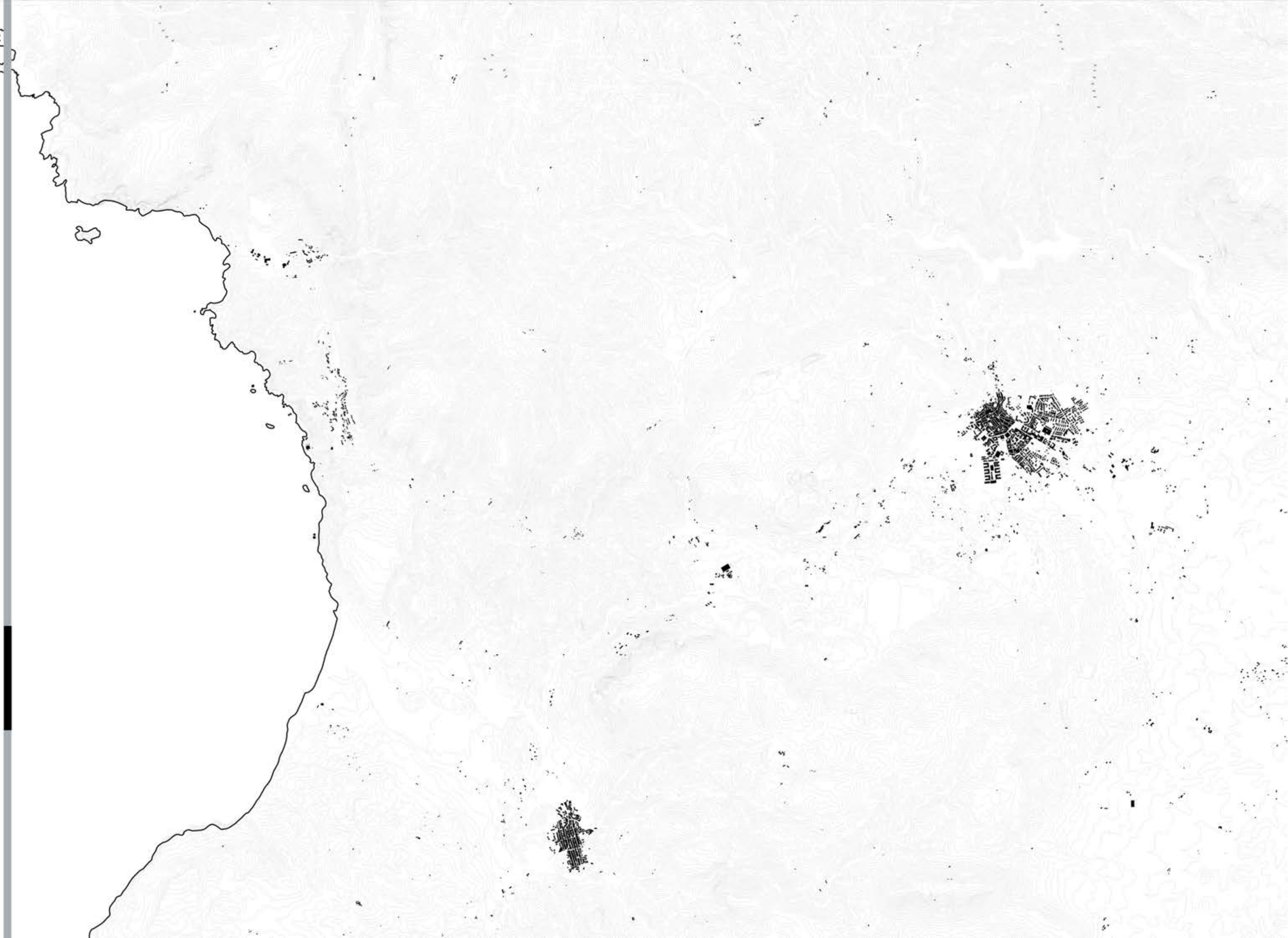


in this period the societis built schools and kindergardens near to the mines in order to give instruction to the children of the workers



YEAR 1960

SETTLEMENT



4th DECEMBER SANTA BARBARA

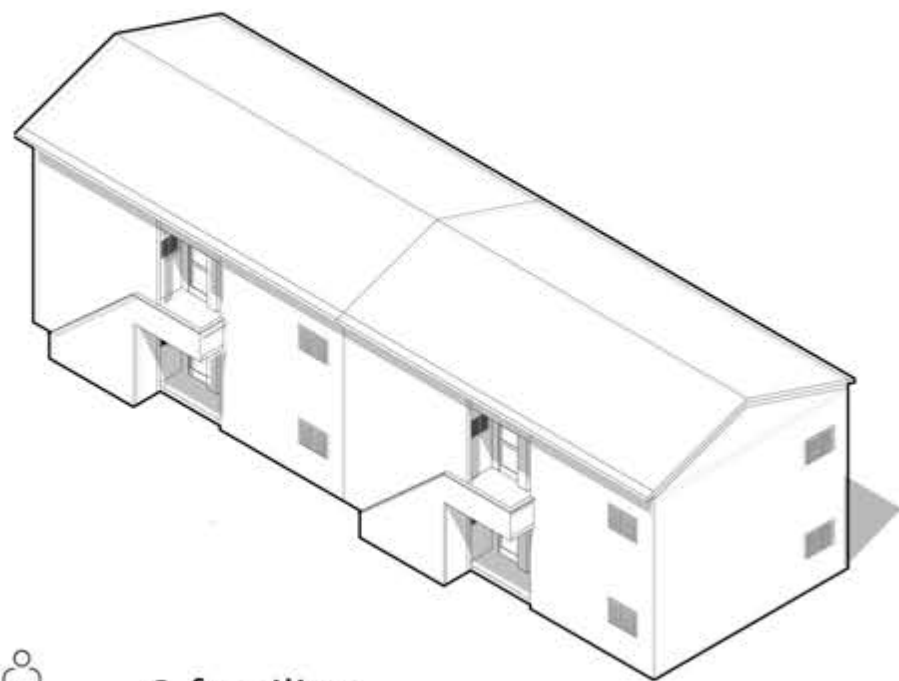


church of Santa Barbara





TIPOLOGY A

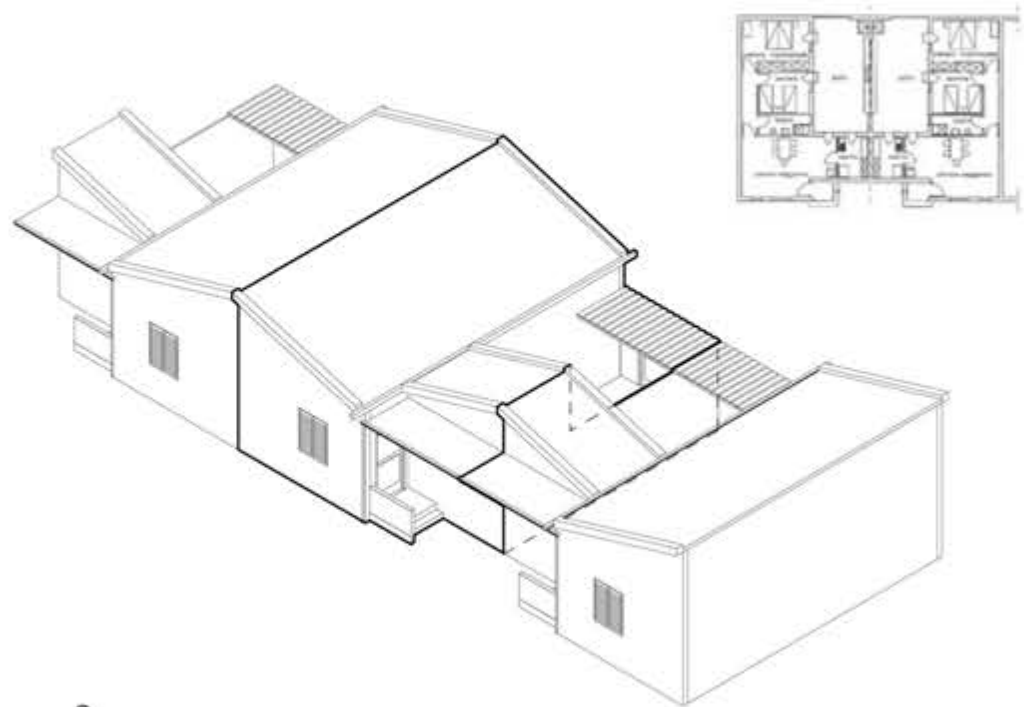



8 families



The Sottsass neighborhood was built in 1949 thanks by the money given by the Americans with the European recovery program and thanks by the Piano Fanfani, later INA-casa. The Sottsass neighborhood is in Iglesias, this important city of Iglesiasiente at the end of the war had a great problem of homeless peoples, of the more 27000 people living in Iglesias in that period just 1/3 of those persons had a proper house. In the Sottsass master plan there was 5 typologies, A, B, D, E and F. The neighborhood develop it self on an hill; at the bottom part we have the less complex volumes and the green part it's almost private, mean while we reach the top of the hill the volumes turns to be more complex and the green part is for the majority public.

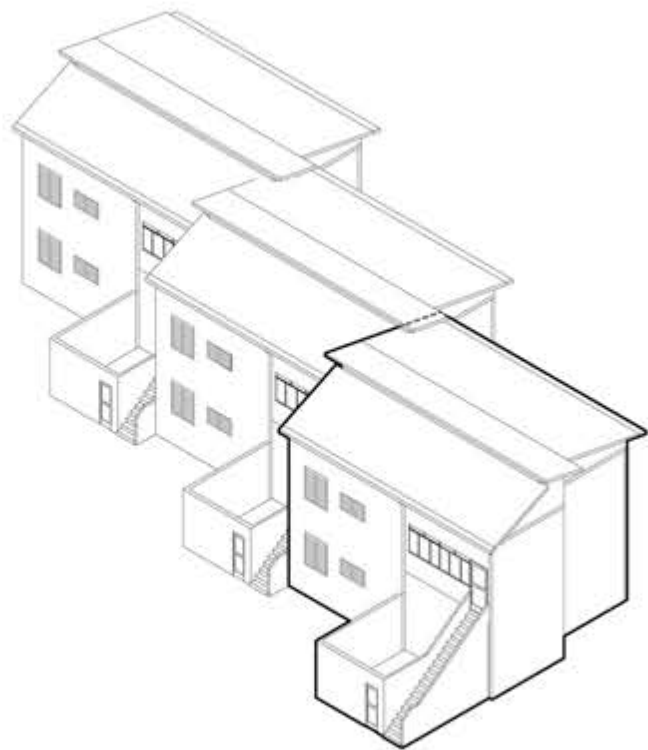
TYOLOGY B



 1 family



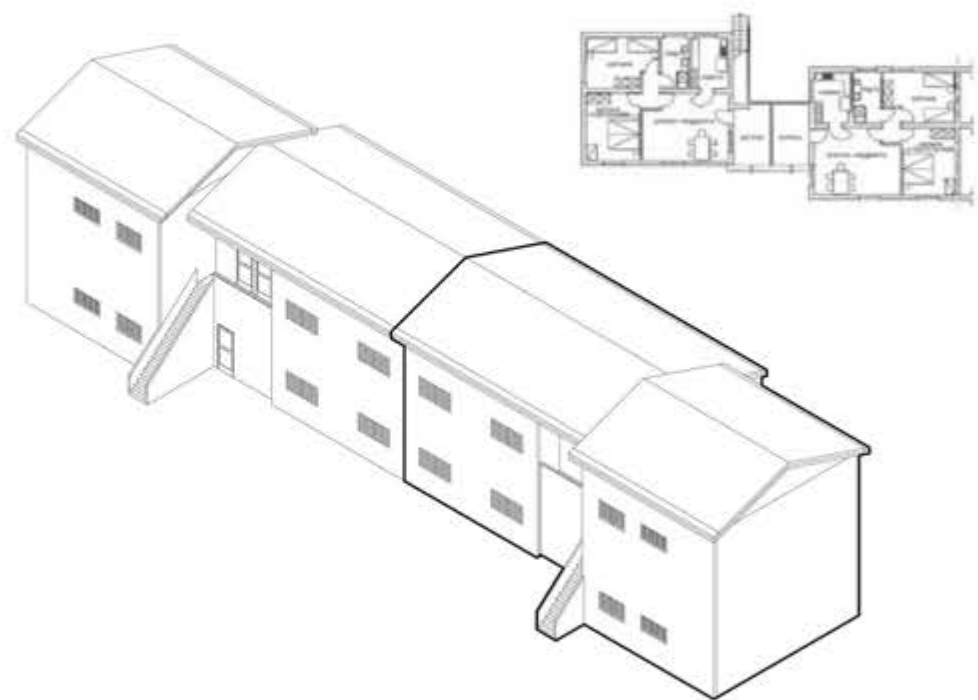
TYOPOLOGY D



2 families



TYOLOGY F

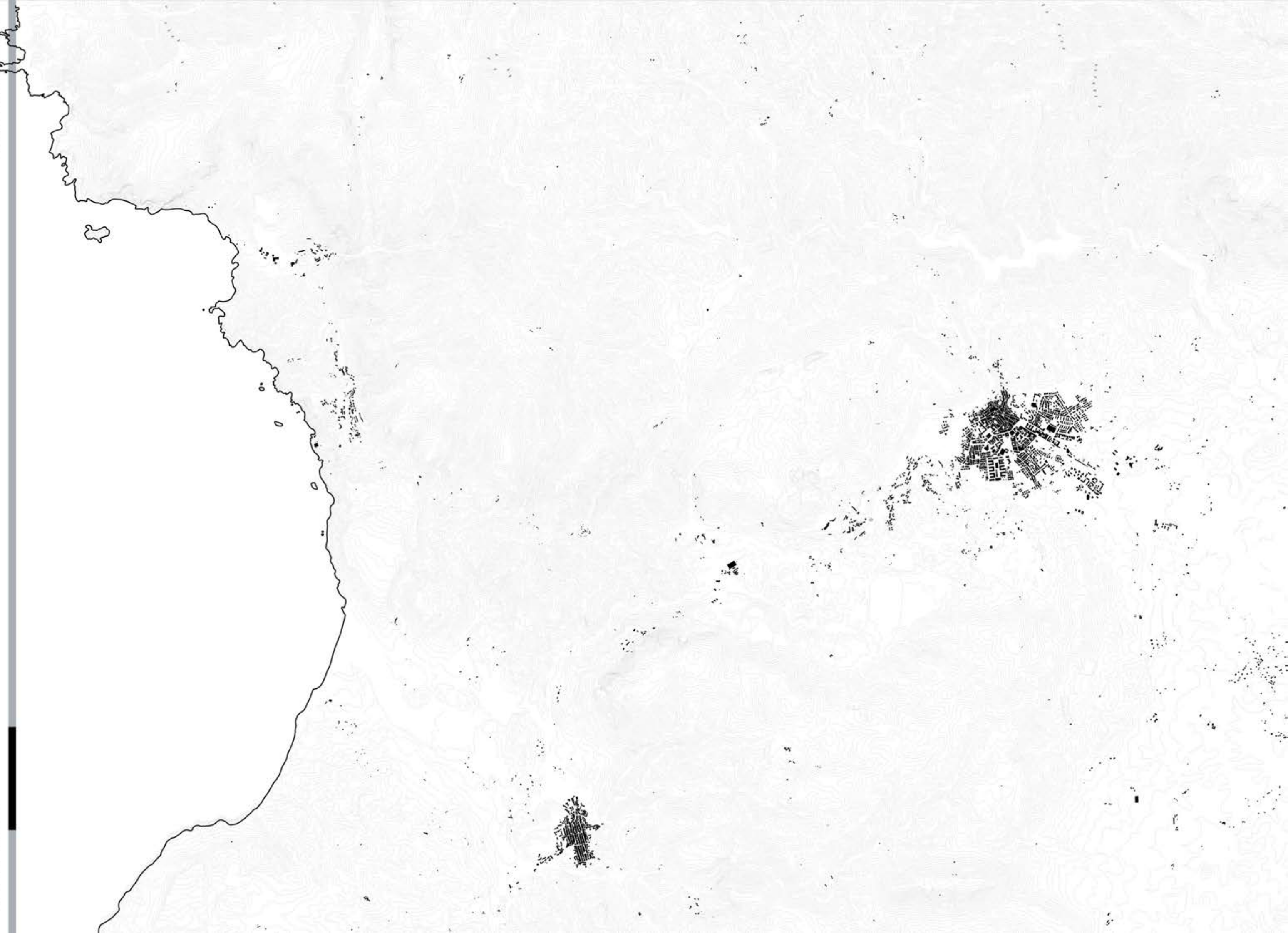


3 families



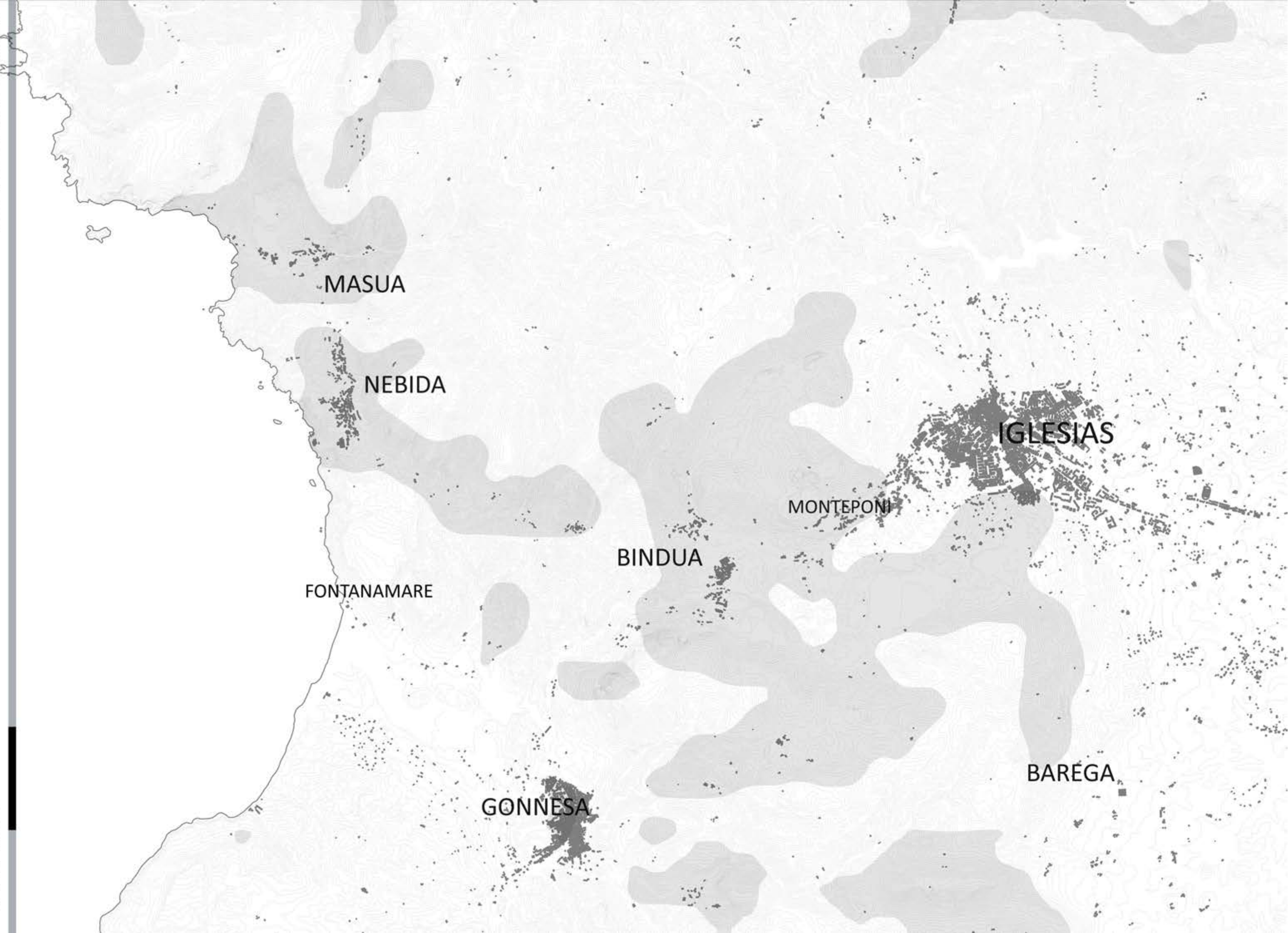
YEAR 2000

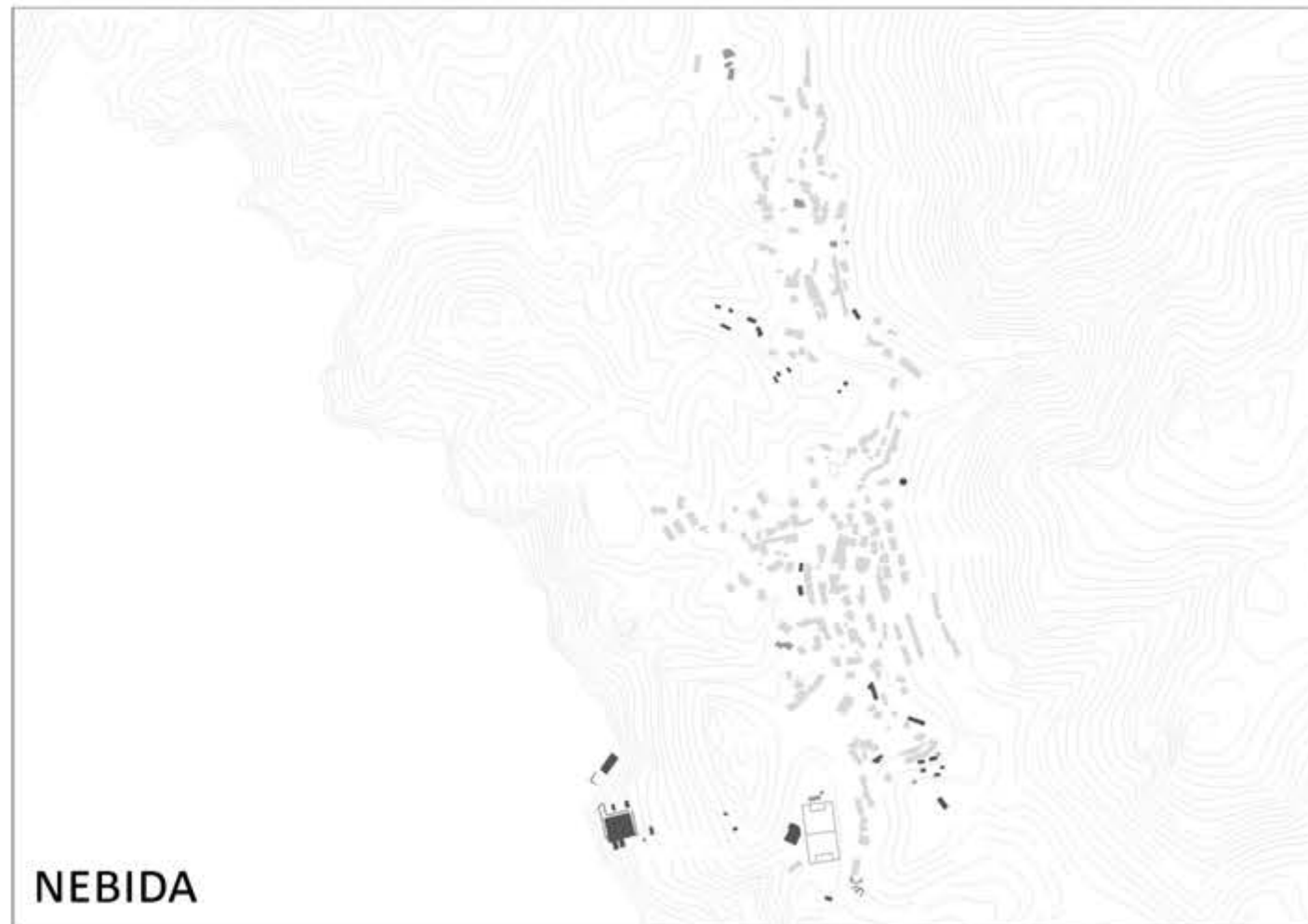
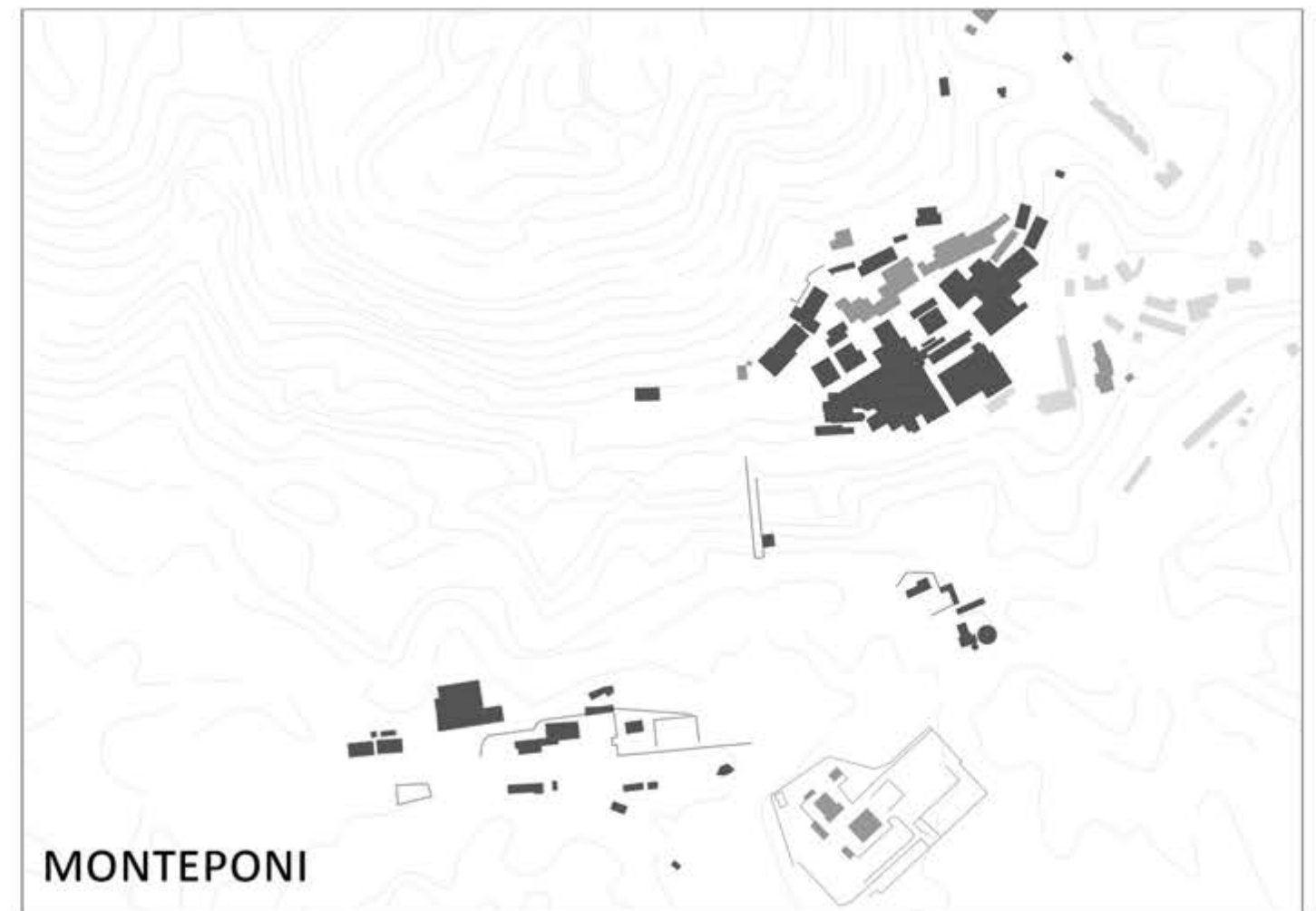
SETTLEMENT



ABANDONED MINES

YEAR 2000

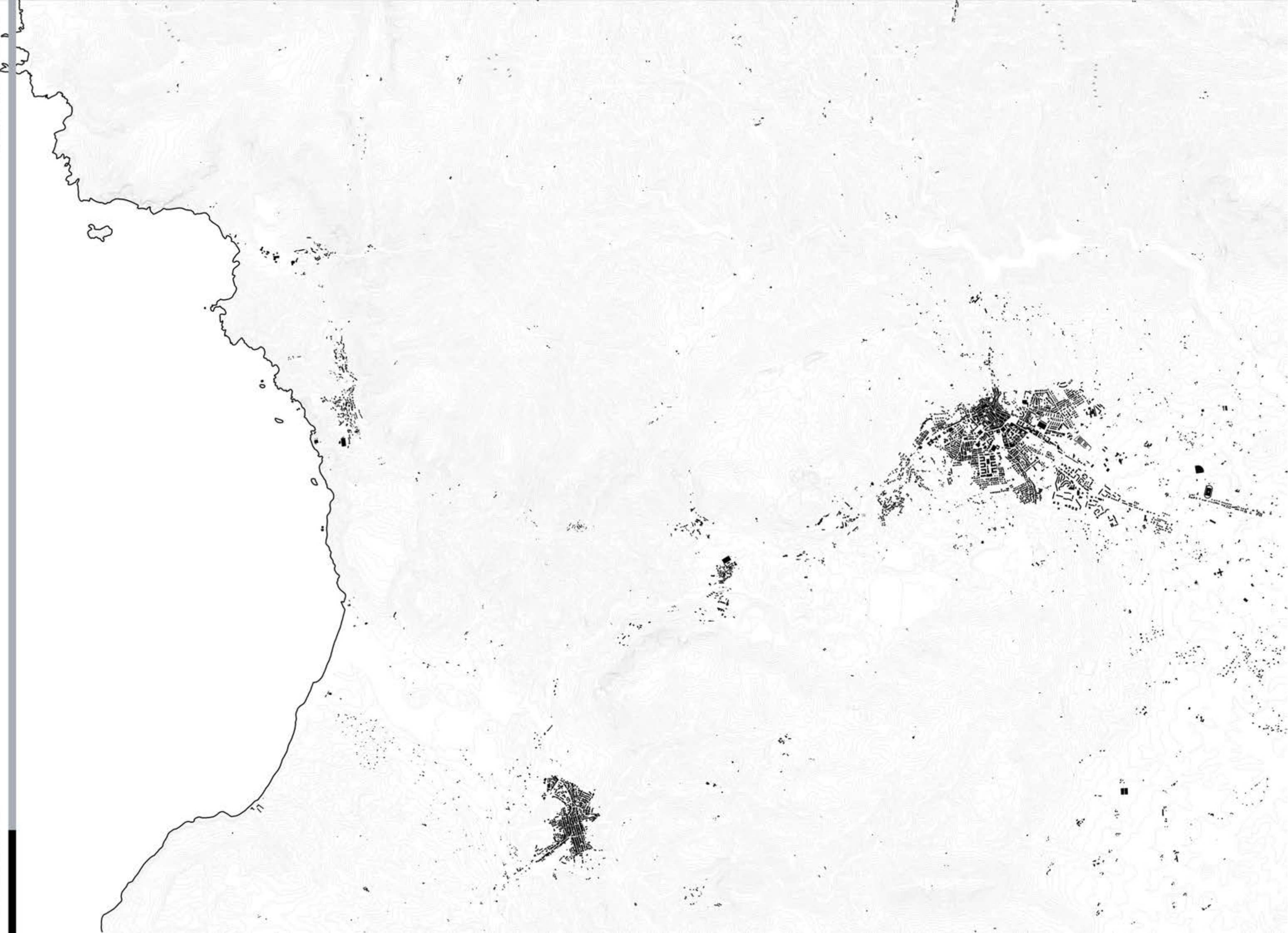




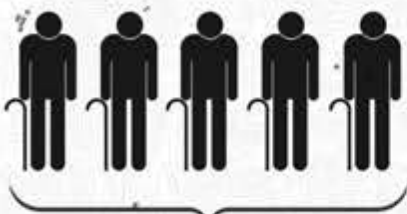
After the closing of the mines we have lots of abandoned buildings, all together form something that we can name as ghost towns. From this year we can really talk about shrinkage and shrinking. People found themselves with out a job and simply decided to leave.

YEAR 2015

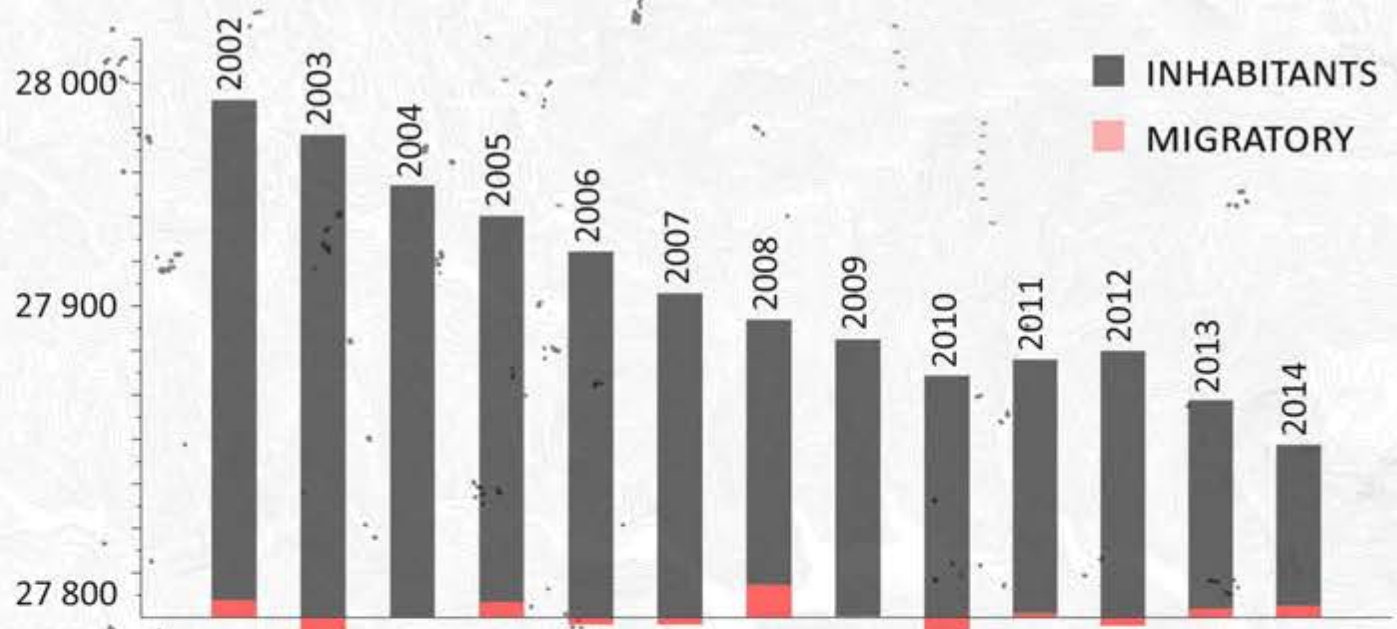
SETTLEMENT



Average age: 46.7 yo
Aging index: 220.9%



5 old people each child born



MASUA
36 inh

NEBIDA
960 inh

FONTANAMARE

BINDUA
418 inh

MONTEPONI

IGLESIAS
27 292 inh

GONNESA
5 045 inh

BAREGA
96 inh

PORTO FLAVIA

MASUA

NEBIDA

IGLESIAS

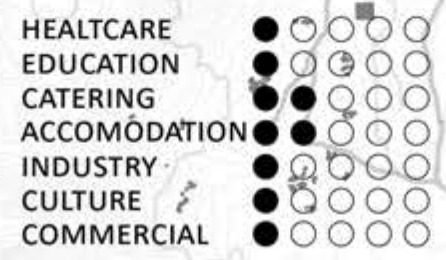
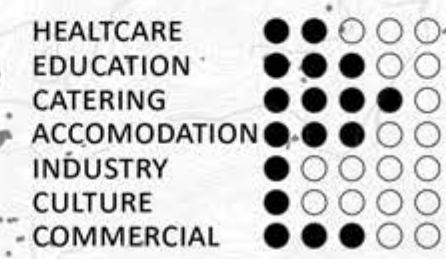
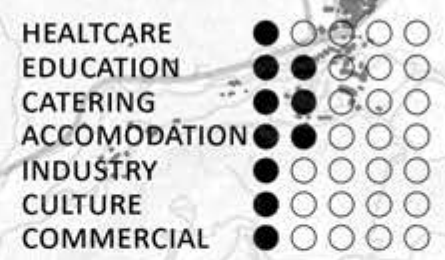
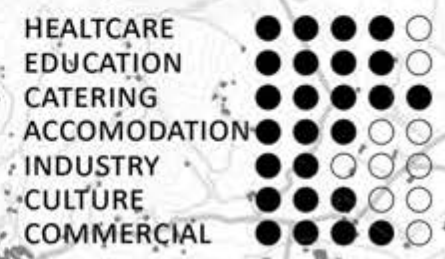
MONTEPONI

BINDUA

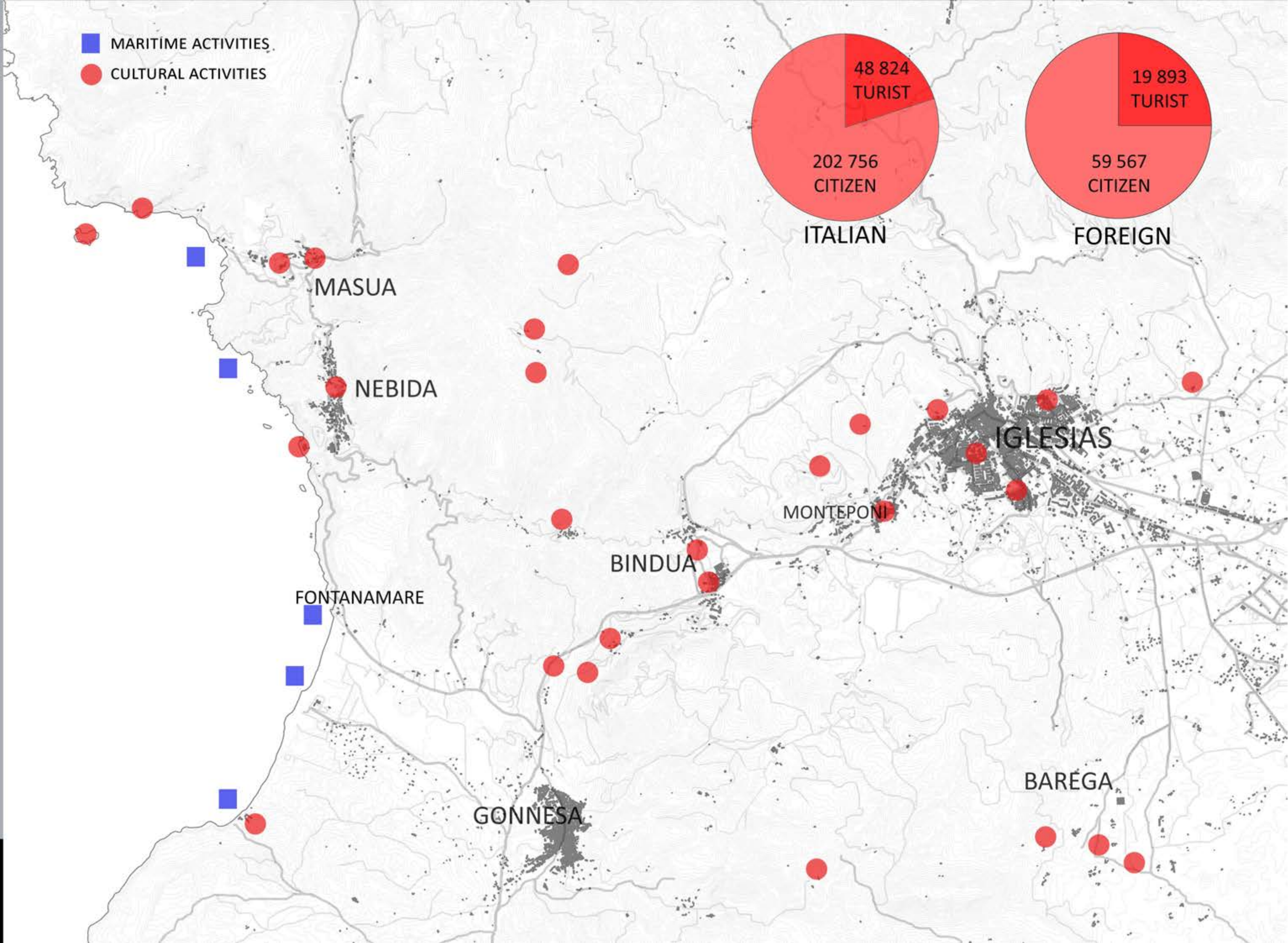
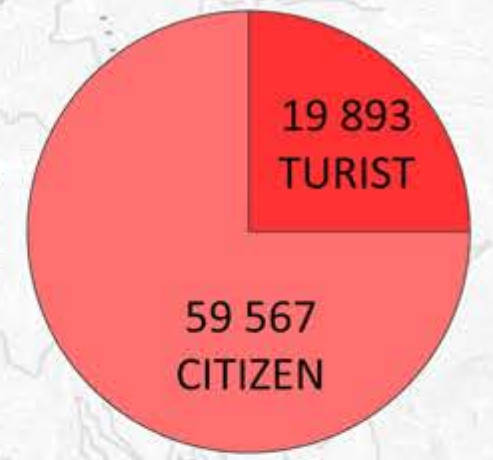
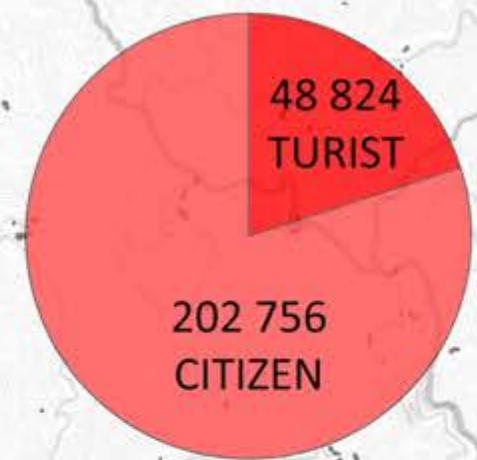
FONTANAMARE

GONNESA

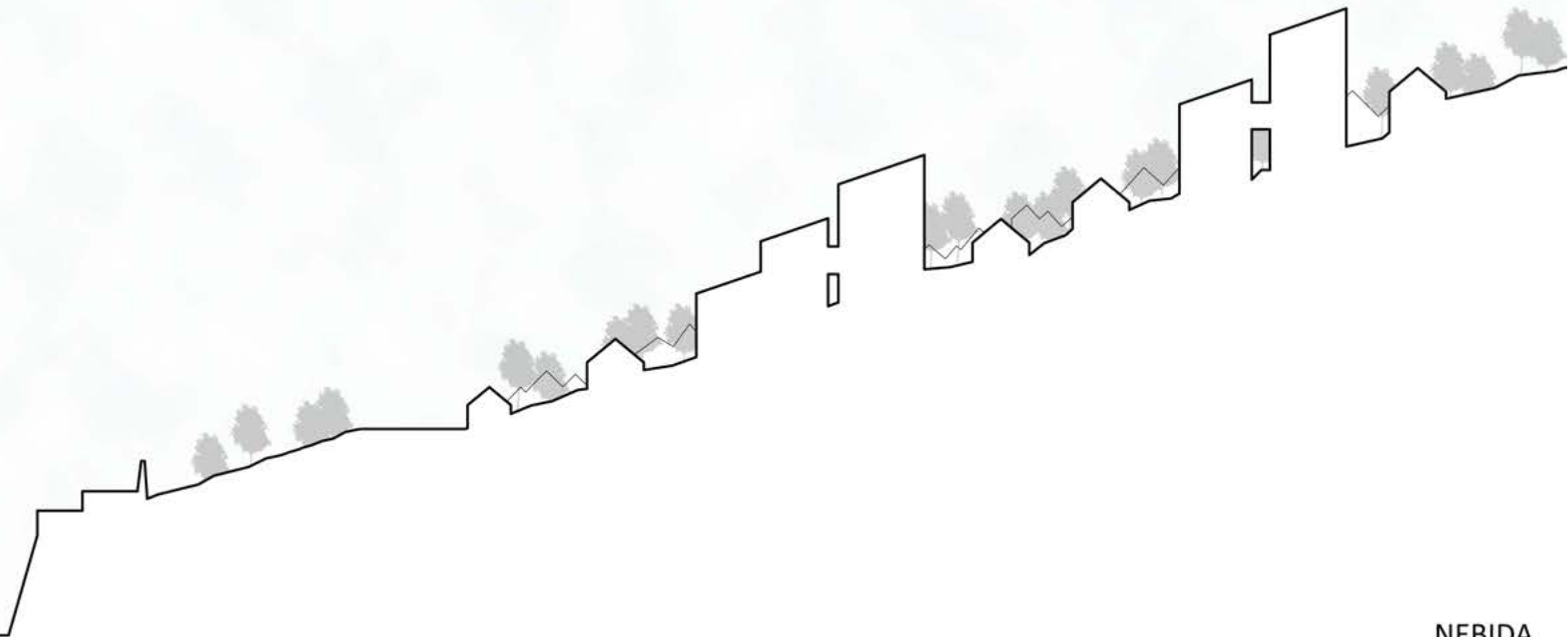
BAREGA



- MARITIME ACTIVITIES
- CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



INHABITED TOWNS

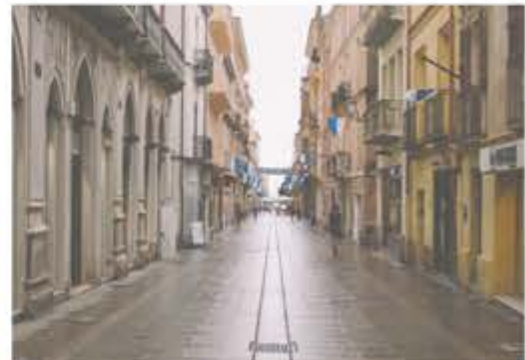


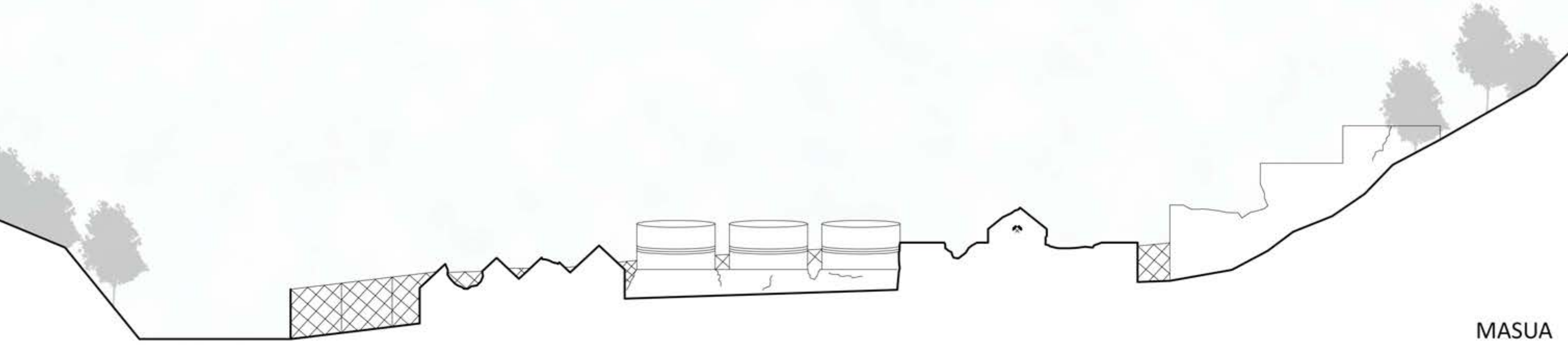
NEBIDA



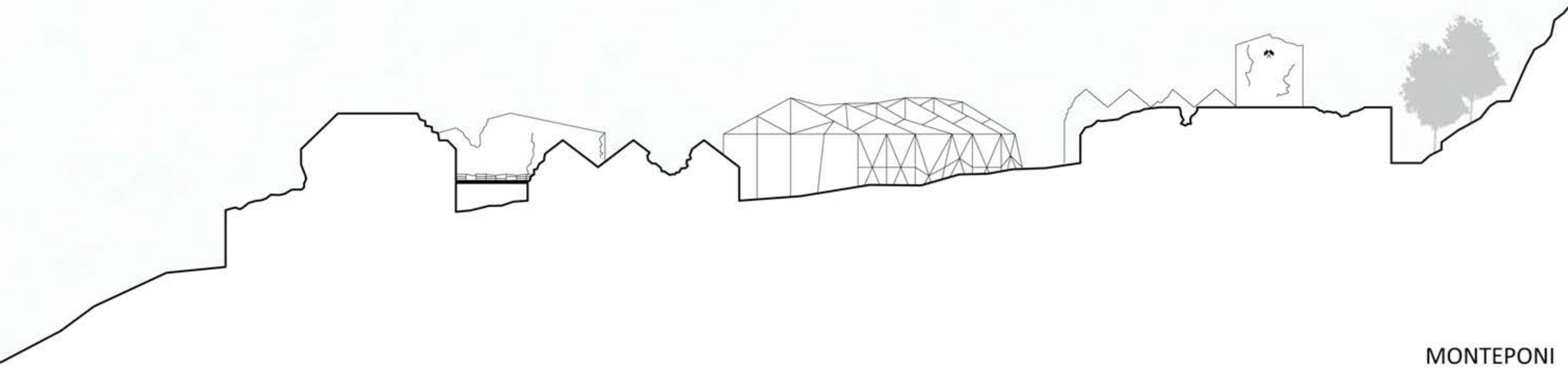
IGLESIAS

YEAR 2015





MASUA



MONTEPONI



THANK YOU