

| Cultural asset | Bell tower "dei quattro lupi" |
|----------------|--|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | At the cemetery (44.34343,7.03644) |
| Description | The only remnant of the ancient church of Santo Stefano, the four-story tower now in the Pietraporzio cemetery is also known as the "campanile di quatre loups" ["bell tower of four wolves"] for the four apothropaic sculptures in the shape of a wolf's head, an animal symbol of the Alpine territory. They do not serve as gargoyles, as is often the case in French and Tuscan Gothic monuments: this increases their symbolic and mysterious potential by turning the Alpine monster into a kind of guardian or sentinel. It is dated 1466. |
| Type of asset | Religious building |
| Chronology | 14th century (?) 1466 (?) |



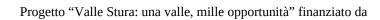
Progetto "Valle Stura: una valle, mille opportunità" finanziato da FONDAZIONE CRC





| Cultural asset | Church of Maria Vergine Assunta |
|----------------|--|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | Frazione Pontebernardo – Via Alpi, 2 (44.35081,7.01795) |
| Description | A document from 1386 tells us of a church dedicated to Saint Mary, although much of its present appearance is due to the transformations of the 18th and 19th centuries. The interior of the church is particularly striking, with a wooden floor and painted altars overlooking the side naves. The church preserves one of the most faithful representations of the Holy Shroud, made around 1660-1665. It still preserves medieval furniture. |
| Type of asset | Religious building |
| Chronology | 1386 |









| Cultural asset | Church of San Fabiano and San Sebastiano |
|----------------|--|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | Frazione Castello (44.34709,7.03516) |
| Description | The village is overlooked by the thick pine forest of the same name, and owes its name not to the presence of ancient fortresses. The church houses a valuable 18th century painting of excellent quality, whose author has not yet been identified. |
| Type of asset | Religious building |
| Chronology | 18th century |

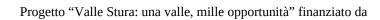
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| Cultural asset | Church of Santo Stefano |
|----------------|---|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | Via Roma, 2 (44.34367,7.03248) |
| Description | Pastoral visits in the 18th century reveal the need to build a new parish church to replace the medieval building of which only the bell tower near the cemetery remains today. The new construction site, located in the inhabited center, began in 1787 and the church was already finished in 1792 as written on the triumphal arch of the presbyter.y The works of decoration and interior design continued until the end of the 19th century, with the interventions of the painter Giorgis, who frescoed the ceiling in 1899. |
| Type of asset | Religious building |
| Chronology | 1787 |



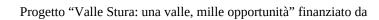






| Cultural asset | Pastoralism ecomuseum |
|----------------|--|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | Frazione Pontebernardo – Via Francia (44.35048,7.01772) |
| Description | In Pontebernardo, hamlet of Pietraporzio, stands the original "Ecomuseo della Pastorizia" where the main protagonist is the Sambucan sheep, symbol of the valley and well-known both for its tasty meat and excellent wool. The Sambucan sheep is praised in Vinadio, inside the Albertino Fort, during the Fair of the Saints. It takes up the tradition of an ancient fair at the edge of the mountain pastures: it is the right occasion to taste the Sambucan lamb meat and to see performances of Occitan music and dances. |
| Type of asset | Ecomuseum |
| Chronology | |









| Cultural asset | Fortresses of Becchi Rossi |
|----------------|---|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | (44.334722, 6.968889) |
| Description | The fortresses in Becchi Rossi are a collection of defensive caves built between the 1920s and 1930s, when, following various ministerial orders, it was decided to fortify the ridge of the Becchi Rossi summit, one of the mountains overlooking the Stura valley. This valley assumed a fundamental role after the Great War, since it represented one of the possible access routes of the French army to the Italian territory through the Maddalena hill. |
| Type of asset | Military building |
| Chronology | 1924 - 1937 |

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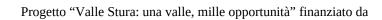






| Cultural asset | Barite mines |
|----------------|---|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | Località Les Frachos (44.345408, 7.021584) |
| Description | Over the centuries the territory of the Stura Valley has been the subject of research and exploitation of soil resources several times (lead mine in Bagni di Vinadio, silver deposits in Bergemoletto and Aisone). Near the hamlet of Pontebernardo there is evidence of the existence of barite deposits which were exploited in the period 1950-60. Barite is a barium mineral which, in granular form, is mixed with cement in order to improve its shielding properties against radiation. |
| Type of asset | Natural site |
| Chronology | |











| Cultural asset | Copper mines |
|----------------|--|
| Municipality | Pietraporzio |
| Address | |
| Description | At the beginning of the 19th Century, some copper mines were developed in the municipality. One of them was located at the foothill of Becco Alto del Piz. |
| Type of asset | Natural site |
| Chronology | 19th century |

