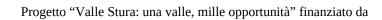


Cultural asset	Chapel of Santi Pietro and Paolo
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Pianche (44.30222,7.11349)
Description	
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	Late 17th century





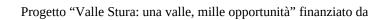
Cultural asset	Chapel of the Madonna del Vallone
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	(44.31362,7.17342)
Description	A votive chapel to protect the village from the violent flooding of the Rio Neraissa. Already existing in the 17th Century, it was rebuilt in 1763.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	17th century 1763







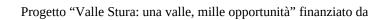
Cultural asset	Chapel of the Madonna della Neve
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Bagni - Borgata Callieri (44.26466,7.05546)
Description	It was provided with a house for the chaplain.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	18th century







Cultural asset	Chapel of the Santissima Trinità
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Borgata Neraissa (44.32432,7.15149)
Description	
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	18th century







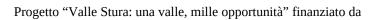
Cultural asset	Chapel of San Defendente
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	On the way to the Borgata Castellar (44.31045,7.18242)
Description	It is part of the system of chapels (built between the 15th and 17th Centuries) placed at the entrances to the city as protection. Because of their location, the buildings were subject to destruction and ruin due to natural disasters or war events. Sometimes they were renovated as votive offerings.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	XV – 17th century

Patrimonio Calturale





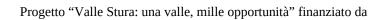
Cultural asset	Chapel of San Lorenzo
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Bagni - Borgata San Bernolfo (44.26075,7.04389)
Description	
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	18th century







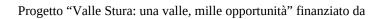
Cultural asset	Chapel of San Lorenzo
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Roviera (44.29920,7.15153)
Description	Documented since the beginning of the 17th century.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	17th century







Cultural asset	Chapel of San Michele
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Goletta (44.30516,7.20588)
Description	Already existing at the end of the 16th century, it was rebuilt in its present appearance in 1874.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	17th century







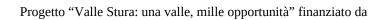
Cultural asset	Chapel of San Rocco
edital al asset	Chaper of San Rocco
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	On the way to the Borgata Goletta (44.308227, 7.178702)
Description	It is part of the system of chapels (built between the 15th and 17th centuries) placed at the entrances to the city as protection. Because of their location, the buildings were subject to destruction and ruin due to natural disasters or war events. Sometimes they were renovated as votive offerings redone in 1832.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1832

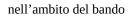




Cultural asset	Chapel of Santa Annetta
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Strada statale 21 (44.307279, 7.167492)
Description	Built in 1866, in memory of the old confraternity and then rebuilt in the neo-Gothic style in 1883, not far from the previous one, when the route of the via nazionale was moved. It is part of the system of chapels (built between the XV and XVII centuries) placed at the entrances of the town as protection; by their very position, the buildings were subject to destruction and ruin, due to natural disasters or war events. Sometimes they were renewed as ex-votos.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1866 1883



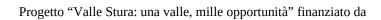








Cultural asset	Chapel of Sant'Anna
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Pratolungo (44.29955,7.15659)
Description	The chaplain has been documented since the 18th Century.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	18th century







Cultural asset	Church of San Fiorenzo
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Via della Chiesa, 10 (44.30838,7.17265)
Description	The original church, built in 1321, at the expense of the community as the inscription on the entrance says, had an east-west orientation. Around 1460, (according to the date on a shrine) the octagonal stone columns were added to the porticoed entrance. In the second half of the 17th Century, it was radically transformed: the orientation was changed (by moving the medieval portal) and the structure was enlarged. However, the Romanesque bell tower, incorporated in the right nave, was kept. The magnificent altars, among the most beautiful in the valley, in carved, painted and golden wood that decorate the quite empty interior also belong to the 17th century.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1321



Patrimonio Calturale





Cultural asset	Church of San Giovanni Battista
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Bagni (44.28943,7.07336)
Description	At the end of the 16th century, the church was located in the lower part of the city, near the stream. In 1762, it was rebuilt as a project by Pio Eula and a safer place was chosen. He was named after Magdalena Penitente. It has a beautiful decoration that has obviously recovered the elements of the previous church, such as the carved wooden altars dating from the 17th century.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	Late 16th century 1762







Cultural asset	Confraternity of the Nome di Gesù
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Via Bertrando, 23 (44.30838,7.17323)
Description	The confreres carried out work for the care of the sick along the lines of the Association of Santa Croce in Cuneo. In 1681, they built a larger building than the previous one and sold the original seat. Starting in 1836, he received furniture and confreres from Saint Anne. In 1939, it was transformed into a parish hall, while the altar of Saint Anne was moved to the parish church.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1584 1641 ! 1939





Cultural asset	Confraternity of Sant'Anna
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Via della Chiesa, 10 (44.30838,7.17265)
Description	In 1584, it is documented as a hospital and connected to the Hospice of Saint Anna located in the Cima d'Orgials. The church was probably renovated in the mid-16th Century. It had a semi-circular apse and overlooking the main road. It was demolished in 1836, and joined the other confraternity that welcomed the confreres and the great baroque altar.
Type of asset	Lost asset
Chronology	1584

Patrimonio Calturale





Cultural asset	Fort Albertino
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Piazza Vittorio Veneto (44.30697,7.17285)
Description	From 1833, a large part of the city was demolished to make way for the construction of the fort. The parish church that was saved thanks to the intervention of Carlo Alberto had to be demolished. The Vinadio fortress must be considered among the most significant examples of military architecture in the entire Alpine arc. The construction works of the fortress, ordered by King Carlo Alberto, began in 1834, and ended in 1847. Despite a brief interruption, from 1837 to 1839, in only eleven years, a true masterpiece of engineering and military technique was created and 4000 people participated in its construction sometime. The fortress that borders the city to the west was never the scene of major war events. From the fort rock to the Stura River, it has a straight-line length of about 1200 meters. The route, which runs on three levels of footbridge, is about 10 km long and is divided into three fronts: upper front, attack front, and lower front. In 1884, the large barracks adjacent to the national road were joined. Inside the fort there is still a small chapel completely unfurnished. The fortresses are present on all the hills surrounding Vinadio: the Neghino Fort, the Piroat Fort, Serziera and Sources Forts, the Testa Rimà and Punta Ciarner Forts.
Type of asset	Military building
Chronology	1834 - 1847







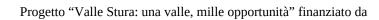






Cultural asset	"Giants"
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Strada statale 21 (44.30652,7.17212)
Description	VIAPAC is a Europe-wide project connecting the city of Digne-les-Bains in France to Caraglio in Italy thanks to the works of twelve contemporary artists in places full of nature or in cultural heritage buildings. "Giants" is an installation composed of two sculptures placed to protect pedestrians as if they were two tutelary gods. The inspiration for the subject came from the story of the over two-meter tall Ugo brothers who left Roviera at the end of the 19th Century to travel the world with circus companies. The author is David Mach.
Type of asset	Contemporary Art
Chronology	2012

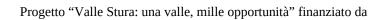








Cultural asset	Lead mines
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Borgata Strepeis (La Ruata) (44.28019,7.06226)
Description	The mines were opened in 1817, and operated throughout the 19th century. They have been abandoned for a long time.
Type of asset	Natural site
Chronology	1817







Cultural asset	Montagna in Movimento
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Piazza Vittorio Veneto (44.30697,7.17285)
Description	Sounds, voices, moving images and multimedia facilities introduce the visitor to the world of the Southern Alps. Innovative language, innovative content that demonstrates exhaustively and effectively how our valleys - but with them all the Alps - have been characterized throughout history by a continuous and fruitful coming and going, have been the point of departure and arrival of peoples, ideas, arts, crafts, commodities, innovations. This path of great visual charm gives back to our mountain its authentic dynamic character. In spite of the old cliché of an alpine reality condemned to immobility and marginalization, we wanted to recognize to the mountain people not only good characters to end up in a museum, but the ability to always plan a new future, an extraordinary ability to adapt to the environment and transform it so that we can live there. The nature of the mountain, with its vertical dynamics, is the starting point and the generating source of these movements, to represent that in the Vinadio's fortress facilities, unprecedented scenarios, stories for images also in movement have been recreated. Around forty interactive and synchronized video setups, more than sixty video programs, mark the path of the exhibition, divided into six thematic areas: Introduction, the Alps in the center, environment and territory, man and the Alps, crisis of a civilization, the borders of the future. The use of interactive technologies transforms the volumes of this military architecture into sensitive spaces and carriers of collective experiences, sometimes even playful and inviting. The images and testimonies were collected in the Po, Varaita, Maira, Grana, Stura, Gesso, Vermenagna and Pesio valleys, without forgetting the relationship with the French side. 14 lecterns placed along the path are aimed at in-depth analysis, constituting an interface in which it is enough to touch the virtual pages to thaw the images deposited on the surfaces. In this way, gesture after gesture, the visitor becomes involved in the story.

Patrimonio Calturale

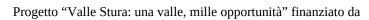




	material icon of the various topics dealt with. The fort of Vinadio also becomes a place and an occasion for a participatory rethinking of the past and the future, of a culture, of its people. A tool that is completely adapted to the design of the future.
Type of asset	Museum
Chronology	











Cultural asset	Sanctuary of Sant'Anna
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Sant'Anna (44.23173,7.10595)
Description	Since 1307, a small church has been documented in the Orgials Valley. It is a small chapel with rooms for the accommodation of pilgrims, later tended by a hermit who dedicated himself to the service of travelers. The church, which has been dedicated to Saint Anna since the mid-15th century, is becoming increasingly important as a place of prayer, devotion and a destination for pilgrimages. The new church was built in the 1680, a little further downstream from the old chapel. The porticoes in front of the church, the building to house pilgrims and staff, the façade and the bell tower were built in the 19th Century. The interior has three naves, with wooden flooring uphill on the slope of the rock below.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1680



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





Cultural asset	Thermal bath
Municipality	Vinadio
Address	Frazione Bagni, 2 (44.28902,7.07764)
Description	The Terme di Vinadio are located at 1320 meters high and use sulphurous waters from basins located between 2400 and 2600 meters above sea level, among the hottest in the Italian thermal panorama. It is almost certain that they were already known in Roman times and are later mentioned in various ways in various medieval documents. Only in the 18th century, a physician, Gian Giacomo Giavelli di Bersezio, had the foresight to construct buildings that were protected from the nearby stream and from the winds coming from Monte Oliva. More significant were the interventions that were carried out starting from 1872, which provided the thermals with a functional and elegant structure, stylistically based on liberty style, with a strengthening also of the sanitary section. However, attendance at the thermals remained for a long time reserved only for those lucky enough to be transported up the steep road that led to the village of Bagni: among the most illustrious guests were King Carlo Emanuele III, King Carlo Alberto and Count Camillo Benso di Cavour.
Type of asset	Civil building
Chronology	Roman times medieval era XVIII century 1872











Cultural asset	Strada militare
Municipality	Gaiola Moiola Demonte Aisone Vinadio
Address	Strada provinciale 337 (44.303070, 7.363361)
Description	Built where, according to the tradition, the Roman road passed, it runs to the hydrographic right of the Stura, almost parallel to the state road. It is shady and pleasant, but quite narrow.
Type of asset	Natural site
Chronology	XVIII century (?)

tto da FONDAZIONE CRC

