

The Residences of the Royal House of Savoy

Historical background - Engineering geological conditions and problems:

When Emmanuel-Philibert, Duke of Savoy, moved his capital to Turin in 1562, he began a vast series of building projects (continued by his successors) to demonstrate the power of the ruling house. This outstanding complex of buildings, designed and embellished by the leading architects and artists of the time, radiates out into the surrounding countryside from the Royal Palace in the 'Command Area' of Turin to include many country residences and hunting lodges.

The residences are mainly built in plain with exceptions of Agliè, Moncalieri and Valcasotto Castle. The Valentino castle, which now hosts the Polytechnic, is near the Po river and could be flood. The other residences are not subject to particular geological/geotechnical conditions and related problems.

Supplementary information:

The Committee decided to inscribe this property considering that the Residences of the Royal House of Savoy in and around Turin represent a comprehensive overview of European monumental architecture in the 17th and 18th centuries, using style, dimensions, and space to illustrate in an exceptional way the prevailing doctrine of absolute monarchy in material terms. The residences of Royal House of Savoy were inserted in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997.



The Royal palace in Turin
(www.pamparato.com)



The hunting palace of Stupinigi
(www.pamparato.com)



Venaria Reale (www.pamparato.com)



The Valentino castle in Turin
(<http://obelix.polito.it/sede/valentino>)



The Castle of Racconigi
(www.pamparato.com)