

TOURIST ITINERARIES

The suggested itineraries start
from Cascina Le Vallere

AREE PROTETTE DEL PO PIEMONTESE

Lenght and km:

6,3 km

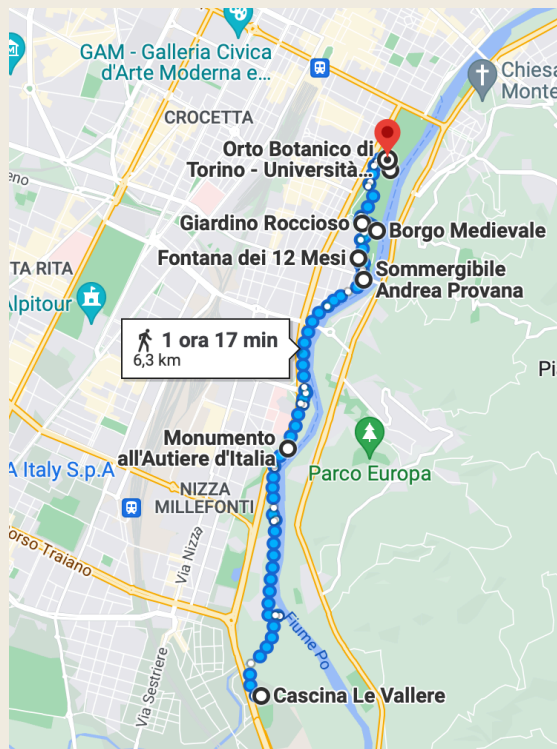
1h 17 min walk

20 min by bike

VALLERE - CASTELLO DEL VALENTINO



(fonte: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/15/Castello_del_Valentino_%28890207558%29.jpg)



1. Departure from Cascina Le Vallere

2. **Po and Sangone confluence** 1.3 km / 13 min on foot - 5 min by bike.

3. **Monumento all'autiere** 2.6 km / 32 min on foot - 9 min by bike.

Realized in 1965, the monument has the shape of a stylized wheel, decorated with some sculptural motifs describing episodes of the Autieri Corps. Their motto, "Fervent Rotae Fervent Animi," can be seen on the monument. It is located in Corso Unità d'Italia in front of the Automobile Museum.

4. **Submarine of Turin** 4.5 km / 55 min walk - 15 min by bike.

Important historical-naval artifact of Italy. It was built in the Fiat San Giorgio shipyards in La Spezia during the First World War. The submarine was never used during conflicts. The submarine is named Andrea Provana in honor of the admiral who commanded the Savoy fleet in the Battle of Lepanto against the Ottoman Empire in 1571. It was also displayed in the Regia Marina Pavilion during the 1928 exposition. Today it belongs to the National Association of Sailors of Italy. (Visits every afternoon by telephone arrangement, except Mondays. Visits are free. 011 696 32 45)

5. **Fountain of the 12 Months** 4.7 km / 58 min walk - 17 min by bike.

It was built for the 1898 Italian General Exhibition to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Statuto Albertino. Carlo Ceppi, a prominent architect who designed Porta Nuova, was in charge of building the pavilions. It is an imponent luminous fountain surrounded by four groups of statuary depicting Turin's rivers (Po, Dora, Sangone, Stura) and twelve female statues representing the months of the year.

6. **Borgo Medievale** 5.1 km / 1h walk - 18 min by bike.

It was built in 1884 for the Italian General Exhibition and reproduces a 15th-century feudal village. The great architect D'Andrade was also on the commission to build it. The decorations and frescoes were faithfully reproduced from Piedmont and Aosta Valley examples such as the Castle of Fénis. It consists of a village with an elevated fortress. The road inside the village is curved to seem longer and to loose contact with the outside reality. Everything inside is not randomly placed: the sound of water from the fountain serves to immerse the visitor in another reality, the small stores give the idea of a living place. Initially, the purpose was mainly educational to raise awareness of subalpine Gothic and protect it. The Medieval Village was so appreciated that it was not destroyed at the end of the exhibition; even today it is one of the most beloved places.

7. **Giardino roccioso** 5 km / 1h walk 18 min by bike.

Built by Giuseppe Ratti in 1961 for the International Exhibition and the centenary of the unification of Italy. It is a garden of over 44,000 square meters scattered with streams, water features and sculptures. Many exotic plants and extraordinary varieties of flowers can be found. The most famous installation is the "bench in love" with two lampposts embracing each other.

8. **Valentino Castle** 5.5 km / 1h,10 min walk - 20 min by bike.

The Valentino Castle is an architectural gem that has been a UNESCO heritage site since 1997. It was built in the 16th century, but its present appearance is the result of modifications ordered by Cristina di Francia in 1620. It is a French-style castle. Initially the main entrance faced the Po River, which was navigable at the time; later it was expanded on the opposite side. It was part of the so-called Court Delights, the Savoy's estates in Piedmont. Today it is the seat of the Faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic University of Turin, and only the rooms on the main floor can be visited with prior reservation.

9. **Botanical Garden** 6.3 km / 1h,17min walk - 20 min by bike.

Part of the Department of Life Sciences and Biology of the University of Turin. It dates back to the 18th century with the establishment of the Royal Botanical Garden. It consists of several areas: the grove (which contains ancient specimens of trees such as yew, beech and ginkgo biloba), the tropical greenhouse, the succulent greenhouse, the flower beds, the garden, and the greenhouses of South African plants. (Can be visited daily)

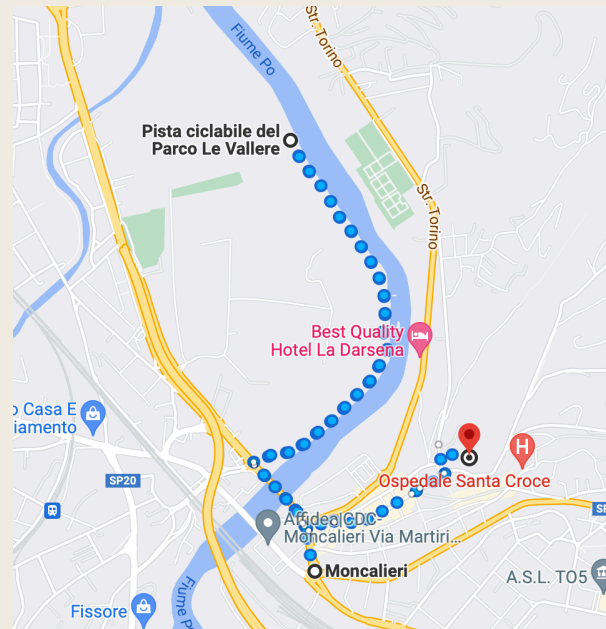
VALLERE - CASTELLO DI MONCALIERI

Lenght and km:

4,7 km

1h walk

20 min by bike



(Fonte: https://www.comune.moncalieri.it/it/nuoviaggiatori/1416/57526/accab/768407a7678/ Castello_2.jpg)



(Fonte: <https://www.ammogdormari.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Moncalieri-Rose-al-Castello.jpg>)

1. **Historical city center of Moncalieri** 3.1 km / 29 min on foot - 12 by bike.

2. **Castle of Moncalieri** 4,7 km / 1h walk - 20 min by bike.

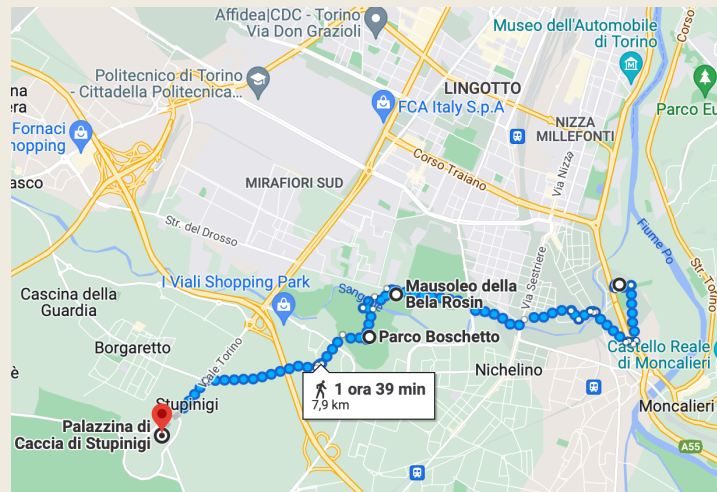
Rises on top of the hill in the historic center of Moncalieri. UNESCO World Heritage Site, reopened to the public in 2017 after the 2008 fire. It is a Savoy residence; it is in this current appearance thanks to Vittorio Amedeo I and Cristina di Francia. Architects and engineers such as Amedeo di Castellamonte, Andrea Costaguta and Carlo Morello worked on the site. Over the centuries, it was employed to various uses that partly damaged the structure. Today can be visited: the Apartments of Maria Letizia, the Reception Room, the Princess' Bedroom and the Chinese Cabinet.

OPENING: Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (last admission at 5 p.m.) Reservations required

3. **Rose Garden**

Part of Moncalieri Castle; very often it is the setting for events and exhibitions concerning: flowers, culture, music, events in the garden of Princess Maria Letizia Bonaparte Savoy.

VALLERE – PALAZZINA DI CACCIA DI STUPINIGI



Lenght and km:
7,9 km
1h 39 min walk
25 min by bike



(Fonte: https://guida.cittametropolitana.it/torino/it/monumenti/188/mausoleo_bela_rosin.jpg)

1. Departure from Cascina le Vallere

2. **Mausoleo della Bela Rosin** (open Wednesday through Sunday/April-October) 4.2 km 53 min on foot - 15 min by bike.

A mini Pantheon in Turin, dedicated to Rosa Vercellana morganatic wife of Vittorio Emanuele II. Built in 1186 by Demezzi, it has the motto "God, Fatherland and Family" engraved on the pediment. Initially, it was built to contain the couple's graves, but they were moved to Turin's Monumental Cemetery. It is currently used for performances, meetings and cultural initiatives. For opening hours and days, see <https://bct.comune.torino.it/sedi-orari/mausoleo-della-bela-rosin>

3. **Parco boschetto di Nichelino** 4.5 km 55 min walk - 15 min by bike.

One of the Sangone parks together with Miraflores Park and Colonnetti Park, it covers an area of about 600,000 square meters.

4. **Palazzina di caccia di Stupinigi** 7.9 km 1h39 walk - 25 min by bike.

One of the most marvelous 18th-century complexes. Built by Filippo Juvarra from 1729 until the end of the 18th century, enlarged and completed by Benedetto Alfieri and other architects. It was a place of loisir for hunting and a favorite haunt of the Savoy family. Since 1919 it has been home to the Museum of Furniture.



(Fonte: <https://viaggia.it/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/05/cosa-visitare-all'interno-della-palazzina-stupinigi-a-torino.jpg>)

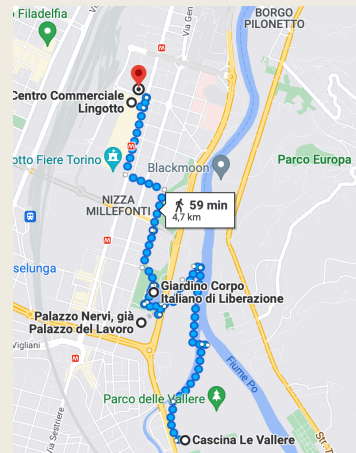
Length and km:

4,7 km

59 min walk

12 min by bike

NIZZA-MILLEFONTI The industrial Turin



The Nizza-Millefonti district was created and reclaimed for the 1961 International Labor Exposition, held in Turin to celebrate the first centenary of the Unification of Italy. During the exposition several buildings were created, including the Nervi Palace, the Monorail (currently there is only the track above the pond of the Giardino Corpo Italiano di Liberazione), the Ovovia that connected the with Cavoretto Park (decommissioned), and the Palavela (now converted by Gae Aulenti into an ice rink for the 2006 Olympics). The district is extremely interesting in that it represents the evolution of industrial Turin thanks to the presence of the FIAT factories (now Lingotto shopping center) and the Vermouth Carpano factories (now Eataly).



Source: <https://www.kskroning.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Lingotto-Torino-p-9f2d46c2.jpg>



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/04/Real_Monorail.JPG/1200px-Real_Monorail.JPG

1. Departure from Cascina Le Vallere

2. Palazzo del Lavoro/Nervi 2.4 km 30 min walk/10 min by bike.

Built for the Expo as the Palace of Nations by architect Pier Luigi Nervi. It constituted an exhibition venue of considerable size and extremely innovative in terms of technology. It has been put to various uses over the years, but is currently abandoned due to high management costs.

3. Giardino Corpo Italiano di Liberazione 2.5 km 30 min walk/10 min by bike.

An artificial lake with an elevated monorail running through it was also built for Expo Italia '61. It consisted of the north station (redeveloped into Ugi House, housing children with cancer and their families) and the south station that can still be partly admired on the pond's bank. The central body was dismantled as it was abandoned and unsafe. In the center of the pond is the Light Fountain Wheel (star-mill), a contemporary architectural work of urban art by artist Gilberto Zorio.

4. Palavela 2.7 km 33 min walk/10 min by bike.

Together with the Labor Palace it formed the two main buildings of the Expo. It is so named because it is characterized by an imposing concrete sail. Initially called the Palazzo delle Mostre, it was repurposed for various uses until Gae Aulenti's 2006 conversion of it into an ice rink for the Olympics. It is currently used for this purpose.

5. Lingotto FIAT factory 3.3 km 40 min walk/ 12 min by bike.

The Lingotto factory was designed by Giacomo Matté Trucco and opened in 1939. At that time, it was the largest in Europe and represents the most important example of industrial architecture in Turin. It is still a symbol of the Italian automotive industry today. The plant was inspired by north american models such as Ford, thus concentrating production within the building creating a mass-produced product. The building is divided by a series of floors, each with a specific production function and a vehicle testing ramp. During World War II it was heavily bombed because the factory, like many others, was converted for war production. In 1940 production was moved to Mirafiori and the Lingotto became a subsidiary workshop. In 1982 it closed and was repurposed in the 1990s as a shopping mall. Renzo Piano designed a series of environments integrated with the structure including: the Giovanni Agnelli auditorium (used by the RAI Symphony Orchestra and as a conference hall), the "Scrigno" containing the Agnelli Picture Gallery, and the "Bubble" (a conference room on the roof connected to the heliport).

6. Pinacoteca Agnelli

An art museum opened in 2002, it consists of the permanent collection of Giovanni and Marella Agnelli and temporary exhibitions. The structure is called "Scrigno" and is perfectly integrated into the architectural style of the factory and depicts a crystal spaceship. The collection is stunning: 1700s paintings by Canaletto, Bellotto and Tiepolo; 1800s statues by Canova and Impressionist paintings by Renoir and Manet; and 1900s Picasso, Modigliani, Matisse, Severini and Balla.

7. Carpano factory, museum and Eataly 4,7 km 59 min walk/ 12 min by bike.

It was once the site of the Carpano factory. It is an example of late 19th-century eclectic industrial architecture. The Carpano coat of arms can still be seen on Via Nizza. It produced Vermouth, an aperitif that Antonio Benedetto Carpano made in 1786 in Piazza Castello. This structure is interesting in that the entire cycle from winemaking to aging took place inside. Courtyards, warehouses and dwelling houses were present. This factory was also bombed during World War II. It closed in 1995. Between 2005-2006 it was renovated as the headquarters of Eataly, which has maintained and enhanced its original layout. The museum is free and is located on the second floor.