

### 1. World Heritage Property Data

#### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Residences of the Royal House of Savoy

#### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

##### State(s) Party(ies)

- Italy

##### Type of Property

cultural

##### Identification Number

823bis

##### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1997


#### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Zona di Comando	0 / 0	18.58	?	18.58	1997
Palazzo Madama	45.071 / 7.685	0.67	?	0.67	1997
Palazzo Carignano	45.069 / 7.685	0.76	?	0.76	1997
Palazzina di Caccia di Stupinigi	44.996 / 7.606	75.23	906.67	981.9	1997
Borgo castello nel parco della Mandria	45.148 / 7.601	4.62	2922.45	2927.07	1997
Castello del Valentino	45.054 / 7.686	2.01	36.88	38.89	1997
Villa della Regina	45.059 / 7.706	12.03	7.3	19.33	1997
Castello di Moncalieri	45.002 / 7.687	12.21	44.43	56.64	1997
Castello di Rivoli	45.07 / 7.511	1.54	486.76	488.3	1997
Reggia di Venaria Reale	45.136 / 7.626	13.59	428.08	441.67	1997
Castello di Agliè	45.362 / 7.769	30.33	133.81	164.14	1997
Castello di Racconigi	44.769 / 7.676	172.26	1464.35	1636.61	1997
Castello di Govone	44.805 / 8.099	3.06	8.3	11.36	1997
Castello di Pollenzo	44.683 / 7.895	25.36	492.44	517.8	1997
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>372.25</b>	<b>6931.47</b>	<b>7303.72</b>	

##### Comment

We noticed minor errors in coordinates measures and in evaluations of core and buffer zones extensions sent to WHC in 2008 and 2010. We believe those errors are not substantial therefore they do not request the minor modification to the boundaries process.

#### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Residenze Sabaude – Torino: la Zona di Comando, scale 1:18500	16/01/2008	

Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Rivoli, scale 1:18500	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Moncalieri, scale 1:5000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude – Reggia di Venaria, scale 1:20000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Torino: Borgo Castello nel Parco della Mandria, scale 1:55000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Palazzina di Stupinigi, scale 1:29000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Agliè, scale 1:8000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Racconigi, scale 1:40000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Pollenzo, scale 1:6000	16/01/2008	
Residenze Sabaude - Castello di Govone, scale 1:7000	16/01/2008	
Map of Inscribed Property 2010	29/01/2010	

#### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Adele Cesi  
Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali  
Funzionario  
Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO, Segretariato Generale - Servizio 1

#### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Mario Turetta  
Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape of Piedmont - MIBAC  
Regional Director

##### Comment

The correct address is: Piazza San Giovanni 2 10122 Torino (Turin in English)

#### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- [Comune di Torino](#)
- [Regione Piemonte Web on line](#)

##### Comment

Please, delete the web addresses listed above they link to pages of error. WH sites on the Regional Directorate website: <http://www.piemonte.beniculturali.it/index.php/it/unesco/i-siti-iscritti> Regional Directorate website: <http://www.piemonte.beniculturali.it/index.php/it/> Websites on the Royal Residences Regional system (including World Heritage and non-World Heritage sites): [www.residenzereali.it/index.php/it/](http://www.residenzereali.it/index.php/it/) [http://www.turismotorino.org/cultura/EN/C0/A142/W3/T3/royal\\_residences/PAGE\\_1](http://www.turismotorino.org/cultura/EN/C0/A142/W3/T3/royal_residences/PAGE_1)

#### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

### 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

#### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

##### Comment

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value has been revised in compliance with the new format, based on the Decision 34 COM 10B.3 of the World Heritage Committee in

2007. It is currently subject to the evaluation of Advisory Bodies

**2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(i)(ii)(iv)(v)

**2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

**2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value has been revised in compliance with the new format, based on the Decision 34 COM 10B.3 of the World Heritage Committee in 2007. It is currently subject to the evaluation of Advisory Bodies

**2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

**3. Factors Affecting the Property**

**3.14. Other factor(s)**

**3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

Complexity of the Italian public tender process: it limits the efficiency of selection procedure in the P.A.; it can cause significant delay in the organization, start and implementation of activities. In some of the Residences the offices occupy an important area because of their destination of use as administrative centers; the needs linked to this use require creation of plant design having in some cases an impact on the buildings interior desing.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact				Origin	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
3.1.1	Housing						
3.1.3	Industrial areas						
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
3.2.5	Underground transport infrastructure						
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure						
3.3.3	Non-renewable energy facilities						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities						
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
3.4.3	Surface water pollution						
3.4.4	Air pollution						
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>						
3.5.3	Land conversion						
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals						
3.5.5	Crop production						
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>						
3.6.4	Water (extraction)						
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
3.7.1	Wind						
3.7.2	Relative humidity						
3.7.3	Temperature						
3.7.4	Radiation/light						
3.7.5	Dust						
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)						
3.7.7	Pests						
3.7.8	Micro-organisms						
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses						
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
<b>3.9</b>	<b>Other human activities</b>						
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage						
3.9.3	Military training						
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
3.10.1	Storms						
3.10.2	Flooding						
3.10.6	Temperature change						
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)						
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						

	Name	Impact				Origin	
3.12.1	Translocated species						
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species						
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species						
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>						
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3	Management activities						
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside	

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
<b>3.1 Buildings and Development</b>						
3.1.1	Housing	restricted	on-going	minor	low capacity	static
3.1.3	Industrial areas	restricted	on-going	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
<b>3.2 Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	on-going	insignificant	low capacity	static
<b>3.3 Services Infrastructures</b>						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	low capacity	static
<b>3.4 Pollution</b>						
3.4.3	Surface water pollution	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	increasing
3.4.4	Air pollution	restricted	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
<b>3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
3.7.1	Wind	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.2	Relative humidity	restricted	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.7.3	Temperature	restricted	on-going	minor	low capacity	static
3.7.4	Radiation/light	restricted	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.5	Dust	restricted	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	increasing
3.7.7	Pests	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.8	Micro-organisms	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
<b>3.9 Other human activities</b>						
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage	restricted	frequent	minor	low capacity	static
3.9.3	Military training	restricted	on-going	minor	low capacity	static
<b>3.10 Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
3.10.1	Storms	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.10.2	Flooding	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.10.6	Temperature change	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
<b>3.11 Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	localised	frequent	significant	medium capacity	static
<b>3.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						
3.12.1	Translocated species	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	restricted	on-going	minor	low capacity	decreasing
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

Despite it does not appear among the six most relevant factors, fire is the one potentially putting the core zones conservation in utmost jeopardy. In fact although each Residence is provided with fire systems, accidental fires can occur due to the large quantity of decorative elements and structures made of flammable materials.

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

**There is a buffer zone**

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **do not limit the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved**

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners.**

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities/landowners.**

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

### 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Most of the Residences of the Royal House of Savoy belong to the State, with the exception of the Castello di Rivoli and the Castello della Mandria, which belong to the Region of Piedmont, the Palazzina di Stupinigi, which belongs to the order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, the Castello di Govone, which belongs to the Commune, the Castello di Pollenzo, which is privately owned,

and the palace of the former State Secretariats, which belongs to the Province of Turin.

The majority of the residences are protected by the provisions of Italian Law 1089/1939 covering the artistic and architectural heritage of the Italian state. This law stipulates that approval by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici di Piedmont (Turin) must be sought for any interventions in the buildings concerned. Each of the residences is protected by other legislation: the provisions of the Piano Regolatore Generale of Turin (1993) for the palaces and villas located in the city and the relevant Piano Regolatore Generale for the Communes of Rivoli, Aglie, Govone, Racconigi, Moncalieri, and Venaria. The provisions of the 1939 Italian National Law 1497 on the protection of natural and panoramic beauty apply to Stupinigi, Rivoli, Govone, Racconigi, Pollenzo, Venaria, La Mandria, and Aglie. Regional Law 43 (1975) on regional parks and nature reserves applies to Stupinigi, Venaria, and La Mandria.

More recently, the site entered into the protection of the Legislative Decree 22 January 2004, n° 42. Cultural heritage and landscape Code, in accordance with art. 10 of L.6 July 2002, n° 137. The Residences have all been identified as part of the cultural heritage and therefore benefit from protective legislation, they are either owned by the state or by public bodies or are inalienable (art. 54).

#### Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Friday, October 28, 2005

##### • Question 6.02

Legislative Decree 22 January 2004, n° 42. Cultural heritage and landscape Code, in accordance with art. 10 of L.6 July 2002, n° 137. The Residences have all been identified as part of the cultural heritage and therefore benefit from protective legislation, they are either owned by the state or by public bodies or are inalienable (art. 54).

#### Comment

The Ministry for Cultural Heritage through its peripheral offices performs the institutional tasks of protection and preservation of the cultural heritage and landscape, under Code of the Cultural Heritage and Landscape (D.Lgs. n. 42/2004). The Code forbids the implementation of project risking to damage of the protected heritage and fosters the implementation of conservative interventions. Core and buffer zones are also subject to restrictions due to local and/or regional territorial planning

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

**4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?**

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

**4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?**

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

**4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures**

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan**

**4.3.1 - Management System**

The Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici of Piedmont is responsible for managing residences belonging to the State. The owners of the other residences are responsible for managing them through their respective administrations: Piedmont Regional Council, Turin Provincial Council, Govone Municipal Council, and the Order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, together with the Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici of Piedmont and Turin Municipality.

A formally constituted steering group or similar management committee had been set up in 2002 to guide the management of the site and its function is the "Definition of the planned management model for the Venaria Reale complex and the Royal Residences of the House of Savoy in Piedmont". The mandate of the group concerned the assessment of the repair and restoration projects for the Residences; the predisposition of a communication plan; the planning of a network of services common to the system; the supervision of the implementation of the project. The management of the site is under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party.

**Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2**

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Friday, October 28, 2005

**• Question 5.02**

Steering group or similar management committee has been set up to guide the management of the site

**• Question 5.03**

**Set up date:** 2002

**Function:** "Definition of the planned management model for the Venaria Reale complex and the Royal Residences of the House of Savoy in Piedmont".

**Mandate:** Assessment of the repair and restoration projects for the Residences; the predisposition of a communication plan; the planning of a network of services common to the system; supervision of the implementation of the project.

**Constituted:** formal

**• Question 5.05**

Overall management system of the site

- Management under protective legislation
- Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party

**Comment**

In 2010 a steering group was officially set up to outline the Residences management plan. On 13 December 2012 the main stakeholders approved: - a memorandum of understanding on the management plan of the Residences of the royal house of Savoy and the individuation of the property manager and - a management plan. An abstract of the Management Plan has been sent to the WHC in November 2013.

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

**Comment**

An abstract of the Management Plan has been sent to the WHC in November 2013.

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

No annual work / action plan exists **despite an identified need**

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Poor

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

Cavallerizza: previously State property it was sold to the Turin municipality in 2007 and then given to the Cartolarizzazione Città di Torino Ltd, the current owner Reggia di Venaria: State property, it is managed by a public-private consortium "Consorzio di valorizzazione La Venaria Reale" La Mandria Park and Stupinigi Park: both publicly (regional) owned, their management structures were lately merged in a single institution "Ente di gestione delle aree protette dell'area metropolitana di Torino"

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	50%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	16%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	8%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	8%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	14%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	3%
Other grants	1%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

Not applicable. No funding received.

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

Existing sources of funding are **not secure**

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

The management of several Royal Residences reports insufficient funds for maintenance work and cut in maintenance budget during the last 4years. The phenomenon is particularly relevant for the Residences managed by the Ministry of Culture where since 2008 the management of financial resources was centralized at national level determining an important gap between needs and available funds. Sometimes maintenance works are instead delayed due to the complexity of the Italian public tender process

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	90%
Part-time	10%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	92%
Seasonal	8%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	95%
Volunteer	5%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Not available
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

**No capacity** development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

Every manager of the State which manages the residences highlighted the inadequacy of the availability of human resources in many professional disciplines (visitor management, education, conservation ...). It would be necessary for the State to pursue new competitions in order to acquire additional human resources with required skills. The current legislation severely restricts the ability of state institutions to have an external support to sustain their activities.

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

(2007) "Le grandi residenze sabaude"; Torino; Allemandi &C. - La Stampa. Caresio, F. (2007) "Residenze reali del Piemonte";Torino;EDA. (2009) "Le residenze sabaude";Torino;Allemandi. (2010)"Villa della

Regina,Torino.Study and conservation of a historical Royal Vineyard Estate now open to the public", ICOM.CC, Multidisciplinary Conservation; Rome; Interim Meeting 23-26 march 2010

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations, but not easily visible** to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Poor
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has **partially influenced** education, information and awareness building activities

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed



**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

Information and education visitor facilities and activities are better organized in private managed Residences mainly due to the lack of dedicated budget items in municipalities' and Ministry of culture balance sheet. Nonetheless the effectiveness of information and education facilities has improved and an education project involving the system of the Royal Residences has been starting since 2012.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Decreasing
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Static
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Minor Increase

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**Comment**

Every institution to be open to the public has to attend safety standards requiring also security measures in order to manage visitors in case of emergency. Moreover every public institution open to the visitors has written regulations where are listed visitors rights and duties, opening time and services available. Also the other Residences have this kind of regulation but generally not written.

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Not applicable
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Not applicable
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is planned, but has **not yet begun**

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

In 2010 while approving the minor modification of some of the Residences' core and buffer zones, ICOMOS recommended further extensions to the buffer zones, in terms of the historical connections between the Residences and the "command centre", their axial relationships, views and vistas. Researches on the Residences' historical landscapes are in progress, feasibility studies for further extensions will be consider as soon as there will be available funds.

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
<b>3.1.3</b>	<b>Industrial areas</b>	(v) criteria; areas surrounding the farthest Residences were traditionally used for agricultural purpose; moreover industrial areas interfere on views and vistas	projects aiming to reduce the impact of industrial areas has been started a few years through cooperation with local municipalities which have been modifying their territorial planning; this is referred in particular to the Bra municipality	municipalities and soprintendenze are monitoring the territorial planning implementation and variations in industrial areas extent and volumes.	5-10 years	Comune di Bra (Bra Municipality); Soprintendenza dei beni architettonici e paesaggistici (governmental department responsible for historical building and environment at regional level)	no further comments
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
<b>3.4.4</b>	<b>Air pollution</b>	Air pollution is the main cause of blackening and deteriorating of building surfaces in Turin centre; affecting in particular marble decorations and stuccos it makes necessary periodical conservative interventions	to reduce air pollution (for public health reasons) restricted traffic zone was introduced in Turin city centre years ago; when needed and endowed conservative interventions are implemented to clean the blackened surfaces	Monitoring is undertaken through sampling equipment (aiming to improve the air quality for public health reasons) and through condition survey of historical building by visual inspection of external surfaces	conservative interventions are implemented when needed and endowed	Soprintendenza dei beni architettonici e paesaggistici (governmental department responsible for historical building and environment at regional level) and manager responsible for the building involved in conservative projects	no further comments
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
<b>3.7.2</b>	<b>Relative humidity</b>	Humidity coming up from soil and/or surrounding environment is one of the main factors affecting the residences interiors and/or building located within some residences parks	when needed and endowed conservative interventions are implemented to restore the damaged surfaces and, where possible (both architectonically and financially) air-conditioning is implemented	monitoring of humidity level; condition survey of historical building by visual inspection of surfaces	conservative interventions are implemented when needed and endowed; monitoring is on-going	Soprintendenza dei beni architettonici e paesaggistici (governmental department responsible for historical building and environment at regional level) and manager responsible for the building involved in conservative projects	no further comments
<b>3.9</b>	<b>Other human activities</b>						
<b>3.9.3</b>	<b>Military training</b>	presence and training of army corps in the Royal Academy and Moncalieri castle has caused modifications in the buildings park and interior spaces and decorations in order to satisfy their management needs with little care of the consequences	The Turin Municipality has started a process to acquire the Royal Academy while Moncalieri castle will remain State property. Military corps having there their HQ should leave within few years; future conservative intervention will be planned.	Condition survey of historical building are undertaken by visual inspection of surfaces; also developments in signing of agreements for the acquisition of buildings and in moving out of military corps are monitored	5 years	Turin municipality; Regional directorate of Ministry of culture; Soprintendenza for historical building and environment	no further comments
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
<b>3.10.1</b>	<b>Storms</b>	It affects decorative elements on buildings exteriors and fixtures with damages due to the combination of wind and hard rain	When needed and endowed conservative interventions are implemented to restore the damaged exteriors and fixtures	After storms visual inspection is fulfilled to check the condition of buildings, gardens and parks	conservative interventions are implemented when needed and endowed; monitoring is fulfilled after each storm	Soprintendenze (governmental departments responsible for historic and artistic heritage and for historical building and environment at regional level) and manager responsible for the building involved in conservative projects	no further comments
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	Their presence affects decorative elements on buildings exteriors, roofs and fixtures, sometimes also the park surroundings; the main hyperabundant species are pigeons, bats and wasps	To reduce the presence of those species, interventions are undertaken and protective systems are on: disinfestations, anti-roosting spikes, bird deterrent devices.	Condition survey of historical building are undertaken by visual inspection of surfaces	Conservative interventions are implemented when needed and endowed	Soprintendenze (governmental departments responsible for historic and artistic heritage and for historical building and environment at regional level) and manager responsible for the building involved in conservative projects	Interventions to reduce the presence of species hyper-abundant in two of the core zones are not possible since they are colonies of bats endangered.

## 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones							
			Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
4.1.4	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities / landowners		In order to spread the knowledge of the World Heritage boundaries (both of core and buffer zones), the creation of a GIS dedicated to the Residences has been started since June 2012 to be available online within 2014	2-3 years since the project start	Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Culture, managers responsible for the buildings, Regional and local authorities, external experts	The project was financed by governmental funds especially devoted to Italian UNESCO sites	
4.1.5	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities/landowners		In order to spread the knowledge of the World Heritage boundaries (both of core and buffer zones), the creation of a GIS dedicated to the Residences has been started since June 2012 to be available online within 2014	2-3 years since the project start	Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Culture in Piedmont, managers responsible for the buildings, Regional and local authorities, external experts	The project was financed by governmental funds especially devoted to Italian UNESCO sites	
4.3 Management System / Management Plan							
4.3.6	No annual work / action plan exists		For planning annual action plans, sources of funding for the site management ought to be secure. In the absence of such resources annual meetings gathering the main stakeholders are organized to sum up developments and needs in the site management	since an agenda to secure funds is not yet established, it is still difficult to set up a timeframe to overcome the lack of an effective annual action plan	Regional directorate of the Ministry of Culture in Piedmont	The lack of an annual action plan is linked to the lack of budget for the site management. Governmental funds especially devoted to Italian UNESCO sites allow to undertake special projects lasting 18-24 months	
4.8 Monitoring							
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned		Each manager undertake accurate visual inspections on the condition of the historical buildings after events that can potentially jeopardize them. Daily inspections are conducted by directors and curators supported by custodians and guide	on going	Each Royal Residence is involved	the lack of secure funding does not allow to plan further actions	

**5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity**

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

**5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity**

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

**5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value**

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

**5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values**

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

**5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.4.1 - Comments**

**6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas**

Conservation	No impact
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

**6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status**

**6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report**

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
External experts

**6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?**

no

**6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

It would be better allowing site managers to select factors affecting the property as it is already possible to do with management needs. In fact one of the factors which could place in utmost jeopardy the conservation of the world heritage properties (fire) does not appear among the six most relevant probably due to its rare occurrence. Furthermore we believe 400/500 characters to be a far too small amount to comment properly.

**6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO	Fair
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Poor

**6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

**Most** of the required information was accessible

**6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following**

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
Monitoring and reporting

**6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	None
State Party	None
Site Managers	None
Advisory Bodies	None

**6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**

• **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**

Reason for update: The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value has been revised in compliance with the new format, based on the Decision 34 COM 10B.3 of the World Heritage Committee in 2007. It is currently subject to the evaluation of Advisory Bodies

• **Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: We noticed minor errors in coordinates measures and in evaluations of core and buffer zones extensions sent to WHC in 2008 and 2010. We believe those errors are not substantial therefore they do not request the minor modification to the boundaries process.

**6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise**