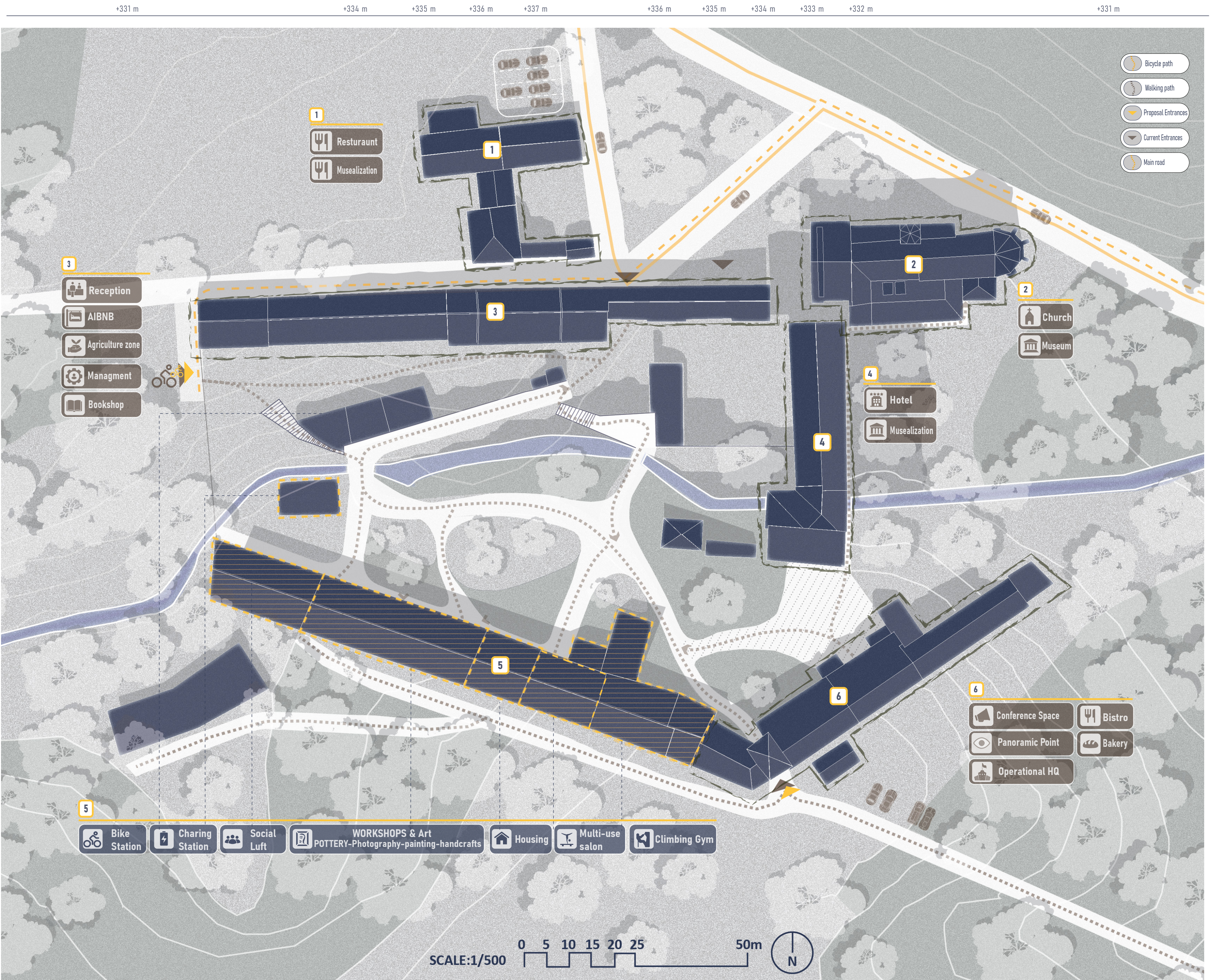
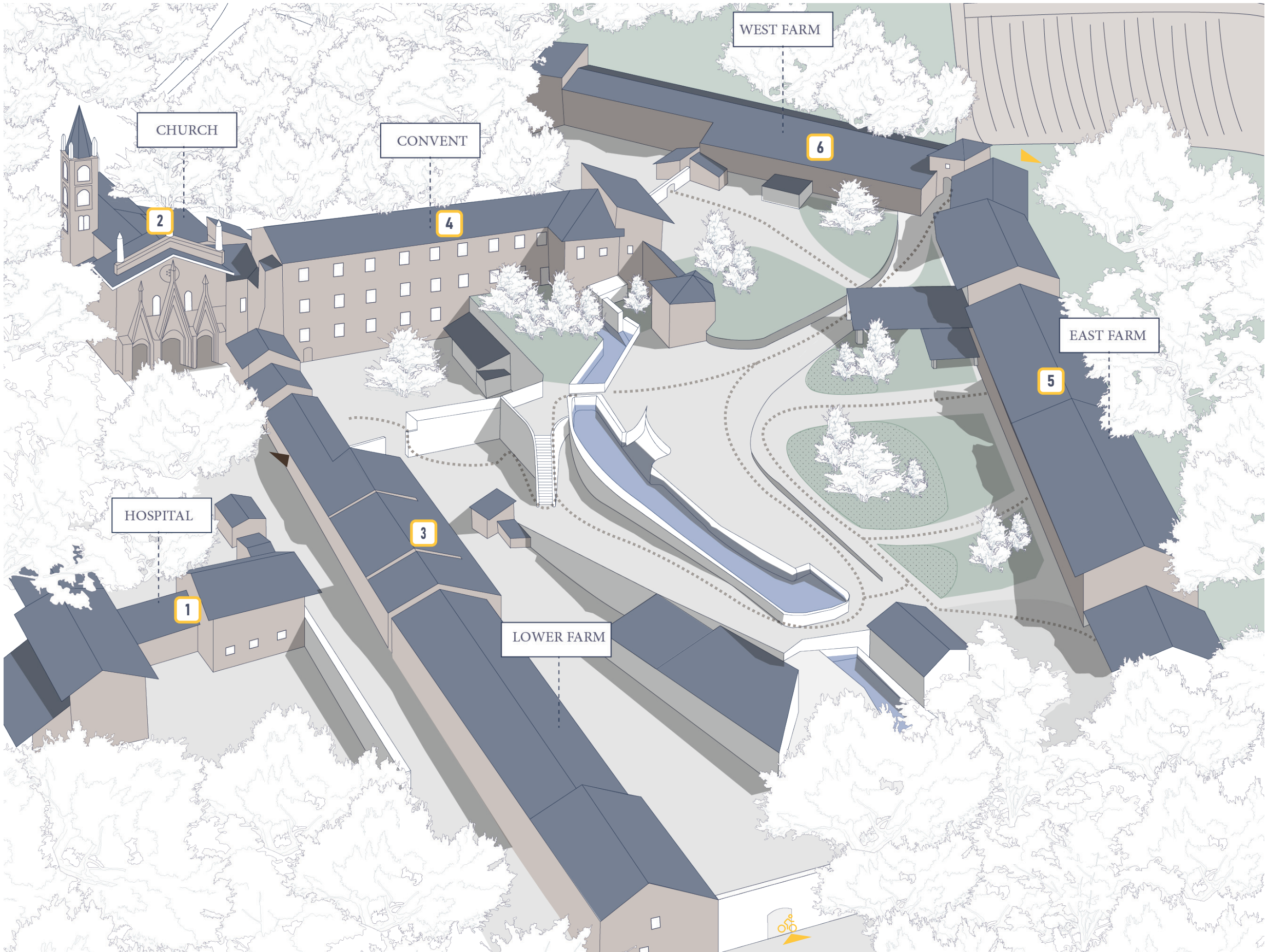


# Reimagining Sant'Antonio di Ranverso:

## A Slow-Tourism Hub and a Contemporary Sport & Arts Campus

The project envisions Sant'Antonio di Ranverso as a renewed gateway along the slow-mobility routes stretching between Turin and Montgenèvre. Instead of treating the complex as a static monument, the concept transforms it into a living environment shaped by movement, landscape, and contemporary forms of cultural and social exchange. The idea is to reconnect the site to the rhythms of today's users—cyclists, hikers, cultural visitors, and local communities—while preserving its identity as a place of hospitality and encounter. At the core of the concept is the idea of continuous flow: people arrive, pause, interact, and continue their journey. Ranverso becomes a point where movement meets experience. The design reinterprets the site as an open campus of activities, where heritage spaces and contemporary interventions coexist and support each other. Instead of adding new isolated structures, the project builds a cohesive system of spaces that encourage learning, recreation, and community life, all within a slow-tourism framework that values time, landscape, and regional connection. Another central theme is activation through coexistence. Different types of users—travelers, sport enthusiasts, creative groups, educators, and locals—share the same environment in complementary ways. The complex becomes an ecosystem rather than a single-function destination. The aim is not only to offer services but to create an atmosphere of exchange, where residents and visitors can meet, rest, produce, learn, or simply enjoy the environment. The concept also emphasizes the relationship between built heritage and landscape. The historical character of Ranverso is respected but not frozen; instead, it is used as a framework that supports contemporary experiences. The surrounding routes, green areas, and the natural setting become part of the design strategy, integrating outdoor movement with indoor activities and creating a seamless transition between the territory and the architecture.



## Strengths

- Strong historical and architectural identity
- Strategic location along Turin–Montgenèvre
- Direct connection to slow-mobility routes
- Multifunctional and flexible program
- Strong historical and architectural identity
- Integration of sport, culture, and hospitality
- Strong relationship with landscape and open space

## SWOT



## Threats

- Risk of over-tourism in peak seasons
- Economic instability affecting tourism investment
- Conflicts between conservation rules and new functions
- Environmental pressure on the landscape
- Accessibility limitations in extreme weather
- Long-term maintenance costs
- Competition with other regional tourist hubs

## Weaknesses

- High cost of restoration and adaptive reuse
- Large scale of the complex requires long phasing
- Direct connection to slow-mobility routes
- Seasonal dependence of tourism
- Complex management and operational structure
- Limited existing infrastructure for high visitor capacity
- Restrictions due to heritage protection regulations
- Weather dependency for outdoor activities

- Growth of slow tourism and eco-tourism in Europe
- Increasing popularity of cycling and outdoor sports
- Cultural and creative economy development
- Community-based development and local economy support
- Regional and EU funding for heritage regeneration
- Educational and workshop tourism
- Sustainable mobility policies and green infrastructure

## Opportunities

