

Royal Saltworks Of Arc Et Senans

As a region, Franche-Comté... Salins is situated in the narrow Valley of the Furieuse, between two fortified hills, Fort Belin and Fort Saint-André, while to the north rises Mont Poupet (851 m or 2,791 ft). == Places and monuments == For salt production the Saline Royale used firewood from nearby Forest of Chaux to boil the brine. It was also connected with saltworks of Salins-les-Bains (added in an extension to World Heritage Site in 2009) by a 21 km pipeline carrying the brine. Situated in the east of France and the east of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region, it shares a border with Switzerland of almost 170 km and most of its territory is located in the Jura Mountains. Its highest point is the Mont d'Or (1,463 m), and the three main rivers that flow through it are the Doubs, the Ognon and the Loue. Arc-et-Senans is a large commune located some 32 km south-west of Besançon and 30 km east by south-east of Dole. It lies between the Loue river in the south and the Chaux forest in the north at 250 metres altitude. The northern western, and southern borders of the commune are the departmental border between Doubs and Jura. Only the short north-eastern border connects the commune to Doubs. Access to the commune is by the D17 from Liesle in the north-east which passes through the town and continues west, changing to the D7 at the border, to Chissey-sur-Loue. The D31 comes from Rans in the north, changing to the D17E at the border, and continues south, changing again to the D32, to Cramans. The commune has several hamlets: Arc to the west of the main town and Senans to the north-east almost link into one town. Then there are also the hamlets of Le Defois and Le Vernois. There is an SNCF railway station at Arc-et-Senans town which is a junction for two... The town owes its name to its saline waters which shaped its history for centuries; they continue to attract visitors today, for the town's bedrock contains salt and gypsum deposits. In 2009 the historic saltworks were added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as an addition to the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans site, which was inscribed in 1982. France has a long tradition of social and state intervention in the provision of housing. In 1774, Louis XV, shortly before his death, commissioned architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux to design

the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans. The Saltworks are considered one of the first examples of industrial architecture. The complex included technical facilities, workers' housing, and gardens, functioning as an integrated site where much of the working community resided. The complex is listed as a World Heritage Site since 1982. It is notable for being the first major industrial architecture achievement implementing the Enlightenment ideals by improving architectural quality to match those of palaces or religious buildings. When Franche-Comté became part of France in 1678, the Crown took possession of the Forest because of its potential for supplying timber for the Royal navy. In 1779, Louis XIV ordered the construction of the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans near the forest so that the works could use its wood to produce salt by boiling brine. == References == Economically, the Doubs département is one of the most industrialised in France, specialising in car manufacturing with the historic location of the Peugeot plant (Stellantis group) in Sochaux, metalworking and food processing. The Doubs is also home to many companies in the microtechnology sector, as well as being the historic cradle of the French watchmaking industry. Its agriculture, mainly focused on livestock and milk production, is symbolised by cheeses such as comté, mont d'or, morbier, and cancoillotte, and by charcuteries such as Morteau sausage, Montbéliard sausage, and smoked... == Geography == Synopsis ==

Arc-et-Senans The Royal Saltworks, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1982, is located here. Arc-et-Senans is a large commune located some 32 km south-west of Besançon Arc-et-Senans (French pronunciation: [aʁk e sənɑ̃]) is a commune in the Doubs department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region of eastern France

== Background ==

Forest of Chaux Its 20,493 hectares are located in the region of Franche-Comté on the plains west of the Jura mountains. Royal navy. In 1779, Louis XIV ordered the construction of the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans near the forest so that the works could use its wood to The Forest of Chaux is the fifth largest forest in France

The Royal Saltworks, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1982, is located here.

Public housing in France EPCC Saline Public housing in France (French: logement social, also called Habitations à loyer modéré, or HLM) is a central, local or social program designed to provide subsidized assistance for low-income and poor people. Banlieue Minister of Housing (France) Public housing Social housing in France "Saline royale d'Arc-et-Senans" [Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans] 60b82cdcc1

Jacques, a much more extrovert couple. 60b82cdcc1

Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans Saline Royale (Royal Saltworks) is a historical complex at Arc-et-Senans in the department of Doubs commissioned during the reign of Louis XVI (1774-92) The Saline Royale (Royal Saltworks) is a historical complex at Arc-et-Senans in the department of Doubs commissioned during the reign of Louis XVI (1774-92) and designed by Claude-Nicolas Ledoux 60b82cdcc1

History of Jura salt Operations at Arc-et-Senans The history of Jura salt refers to the geological formation and extraction of salt in the Jura department, specifically within the Franche-Comté salt basin, dating back to the Late Triassic period. of the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans near the Chaux forest, with brine transported via a 21 kilometres (13 mi) brine pipeline 60b82cdcc1

Geneviève has married the writer Sylvain and moved to he countryside with him while he writes his new novel. There they encounter Françoise and 60b82cdcc1 Exploitation of the forest dates back to the thirteenth century, and there is an ancient tradition of raftsmen floating timber down the Loue to the Saône and the Rhone, and thence to the Mediterranean. Today, the "Confrérie Saint Nicolas" maintains the raftsmen tradition on the Loue. 60b82cdcc1

Claude Nicolas Ledoux His greatest works were funded by the French monarchy and came to be perceived as symbols of the ancien régime rather than Utopia. His most ambitious work was the uncompleted Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans, an idealistic and visionary town showing many examples. He used his knowledge of architectural theory to design not only domestic architecture but also town planning; as a consequence of his visionary plan for the Ideal City of Chaux, he became

known as a utopian. In 1804, he published a collection of his designs under the title *L'Architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des mœurs et de la législation* (Architecture considered in relation to art, morals, and legislation). The French Revolution hampered his career; much of his work was destroyed in the nineteenth century. This revision has distorted an accurate assessment of his role in the evolution of Neoclassical architecture. His most ambitious work was the uncompleted Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans, an idealistic and visionary Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (French pronunciation: [klod nikɔla lədu]; 21 March 1736 – 18 November 1806) was one of the earliest exponents of French Neoclassical architecture. In this book he took the opportunity of revising his earlier designs, making them more rigorously neoclassical and up to date 60b82cdcc1

Salt extraction in the Jura region began in prehistoric times and was well-established by the Latin antiquity. It became a significant source of wealth in the 6th century when King Sigismund of Burgundy donated rights to the saltworks of Salins to the Abbey of Agaune in present-day Valais, Switzerland. By the 10th century, these saltworks fell under the feudal control of the Seigneurie of Salins, acquired by the House of Chalon-Arlay in the 13th century. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Salins saltworks, the only active saltworks at the time, were restructured into a royal monopoly under the Spanish Habsburgs. Following the Conquest of Franche-Comté and the Treaty of Nijmegen in 1678, these rights were transferred to the French crown. However, the productivity of the Salins saltworks declined, and the need for vast wood resources to fuel the boilers led to the establishment of the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans near the Chaux forest, with brine transported via a 21 kilometres (13 mi)... 60b82cdcc1

Doubs Named after the river Doubs, it had a population of 547,163 in 2023. Its prefecture is Besançon and subprefectures are Montbéliard and Pontarlier. town of Besançon in a meander of the Doubs Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans Montbéliard Fort de Joux Lods, one of the most beautiful villages of France Doubs (DOO; French: [du] ; Arpitan: Dubs) is an administrative department in the northeastern French region of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté 60b82cdcc1

Fouvent-Saint-Andoche Claude Nicolas Ledoux's design, the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans (Saline royale

Arc-et-Senans) Communes Fouvent-Saint-Andoche is a commune in the Haute-Saône department in the region of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté in eastern France. region of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté in eastern France

In the 18th century salt was an essential and valuable commodity. At the time, salt was widely used for the preservation of foods such as meat or fish. The ubiquity of salt use caused the French government to impose the gabelle, a tax on salt consumption. The government mandated that all people over the age of 8 years buy an amount of salt per year at a price that the government had set. The ferme générale was responsible for collecting the gabelle. History == Geography == Claude Nicolas Ledoux's design, the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans (Saline royale d'Arc-et-Senans)

The Season for Love Geneviève has married the writer Sylvain The Season for Love (French: La morte-saison des amours) is a 1961 French comedy drama film directed by Pierre Kast and starring Françoise Arnoul, Daniel Gélin and Pierre Vaneck. The film's sets were designed by the art director Jacques Saulnier. on location around Chaux and Arbois and particularly at the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans in eastern France. New Wave in style, it was shot primarily on location around Chaux and Arbois and particularly at the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans in eastern France

Salins-les-Bains 2009 the historic saltworks were added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as an addition to the Royal Saltworks at Arc-et-Senans site, which was Salins-les-Bains (French pronunciation: [salɛ̃ le bɛ̃]; Arpitan: Sôlin), commonly referred to simply as Salins, is a commune in the Jura department in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region in Eastern France. It is located on the departmental border with Doubs, 34.8 km (21.6 mi) to the south-southwest of Besançon

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