

PhD candidate: Mosè Cometta

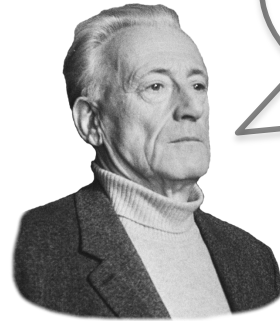
# PARC ADULA TICINO'S REFUSAL

## A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

# PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- The production of space
- The production of Ticino
  - Territorial description
  - The urban-infraurban division
- Parc Adula
- Parc Adula Debate
  - The advocates' arguments
  - The detractors' arguments
- Conclusions

# THE PRODUCTION OF SPACE



«Chaque société (donc chaque mode de production avec les diversités qu'il englobe, les sociétés particulières où se reconnaît le concept général) produit un espace, le sien».  
(Lefebvre, La production de l'espace, 40)

Space is not an empty and neutral container: it is a social product-producer

Natural parks are **actors** that participate in the definition of the aims of the territory and the communities that inhabit them.  
They are therefore to be understood as complex and highly political objects.

Parks are an aspect of the planetary urbanisation phenomena that networks the different territories.



They value and preserve nature in the context of an increasingly urban society

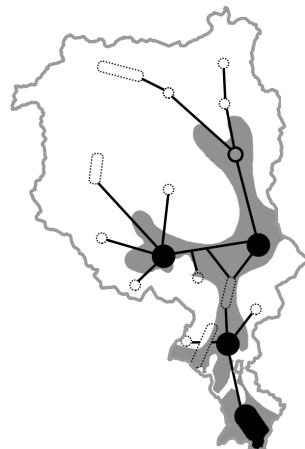
# THE PRODUCTION OF TICINO /1

Since the 1980s, there has been a global change in planning policies



1800

The canton has had a difficult history. Created by imposition, it is the result of a **disconnected** set of local communities.



1980

The urban development policy of the 1980s was aimed at decentralised centralisation, i.e. **supporting peripheral communities** and valleys.



2009

The new planning supports **functional specialisation** and networking with neighbouring territories.

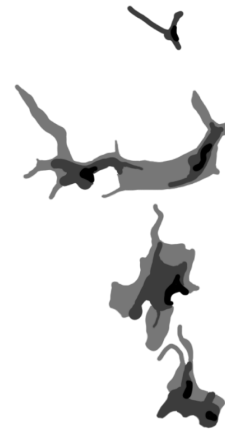
Unil

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# THE PRODUCTION OF TICINO /2

The new planning involves dividing the cantonal territory into urban and infra-urban spaces, each of which is assigned different functions



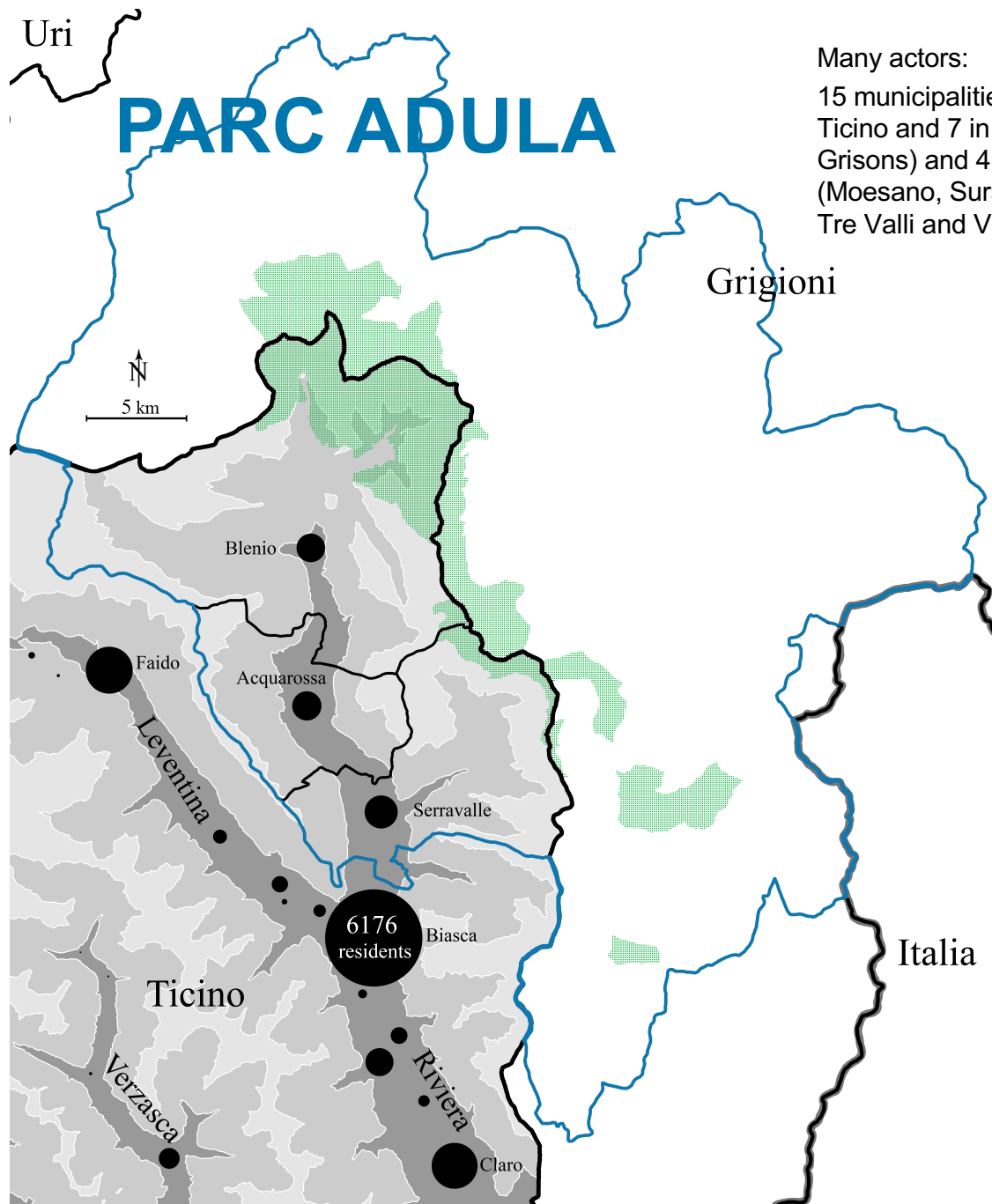
Urban



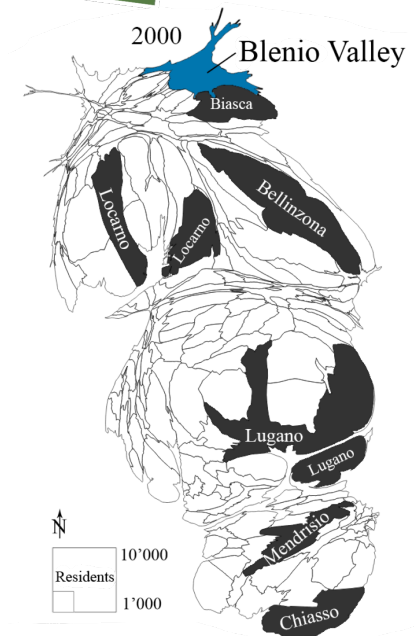
Infra-urban



The peripheral communities therefore lose their formal independence: they must accept a development that is **coordinated on a larger scale**



Many actors:  
15 municipalities (8 in  
Ticino and 7 in  
Grisons) and 4 regions  
(Moesano, Surselva,  
Tre Valli and Viamala)

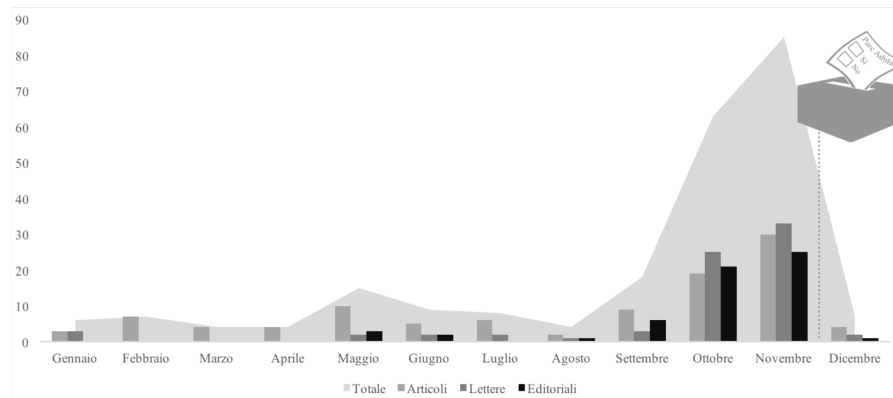
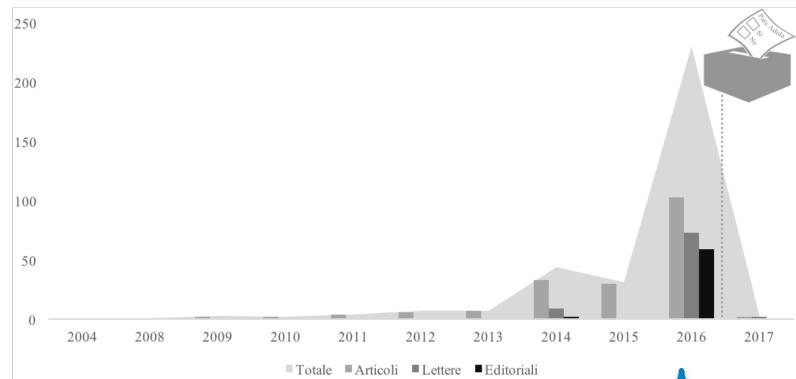


The Blenio valley had **5,714 inhabitants** in  
2015 and a density of 15,94 residents per  
km<sup>2</sup>, among the lowest in the Canton

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# PARC ADULA DEBATE /1

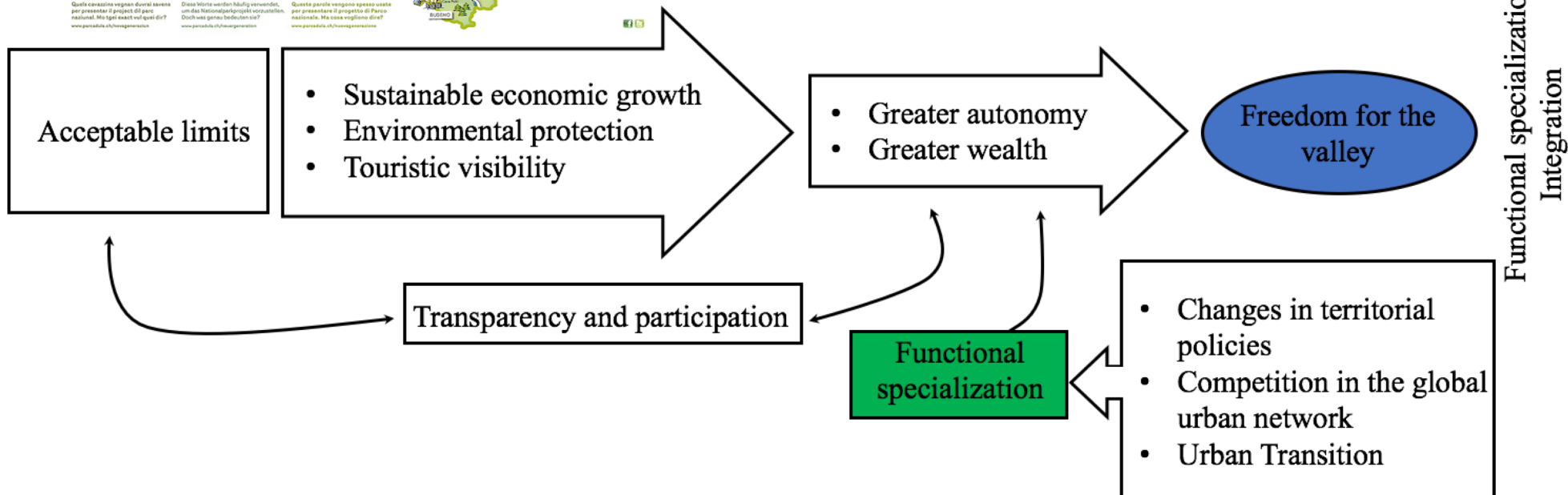


	Advocates' arguments					Detractors' arguments					
	Transparency	Acceptable limits	Economic growth	Park Reversibility	Visibility	Lack of clarity	Excessive limits	Loss of sovereignty	Poor economic effects	Fake news	Irreversibility of the Park
2008	Green										
2009	Green		Green								
2010	Green				Green						
2011						Red					
2012		Green			Green						
2013											
2014	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
2015	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
2016	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
2017		Green									

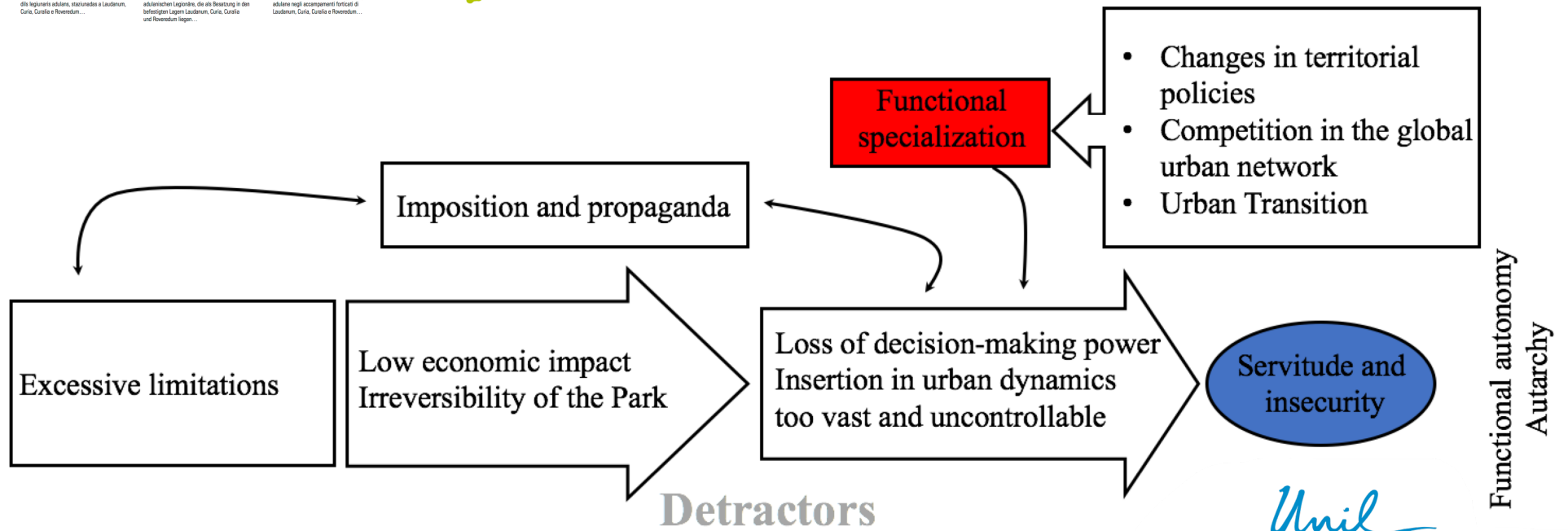
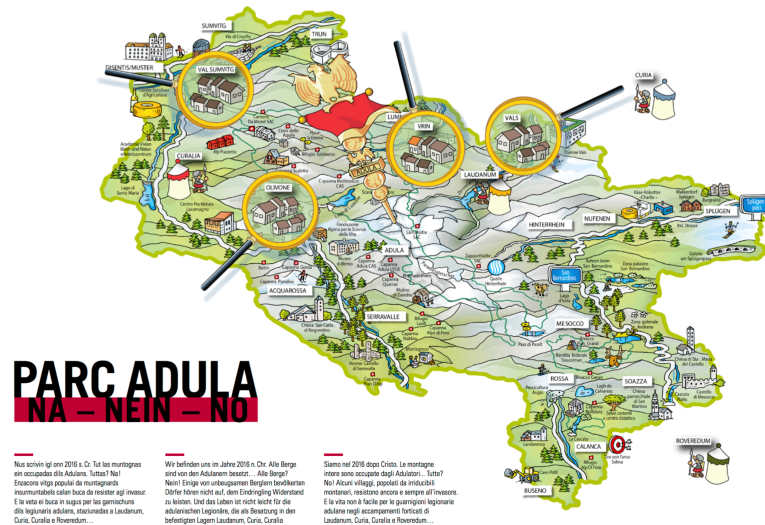
# PARC ADULA DEBATE /2



## Supporters



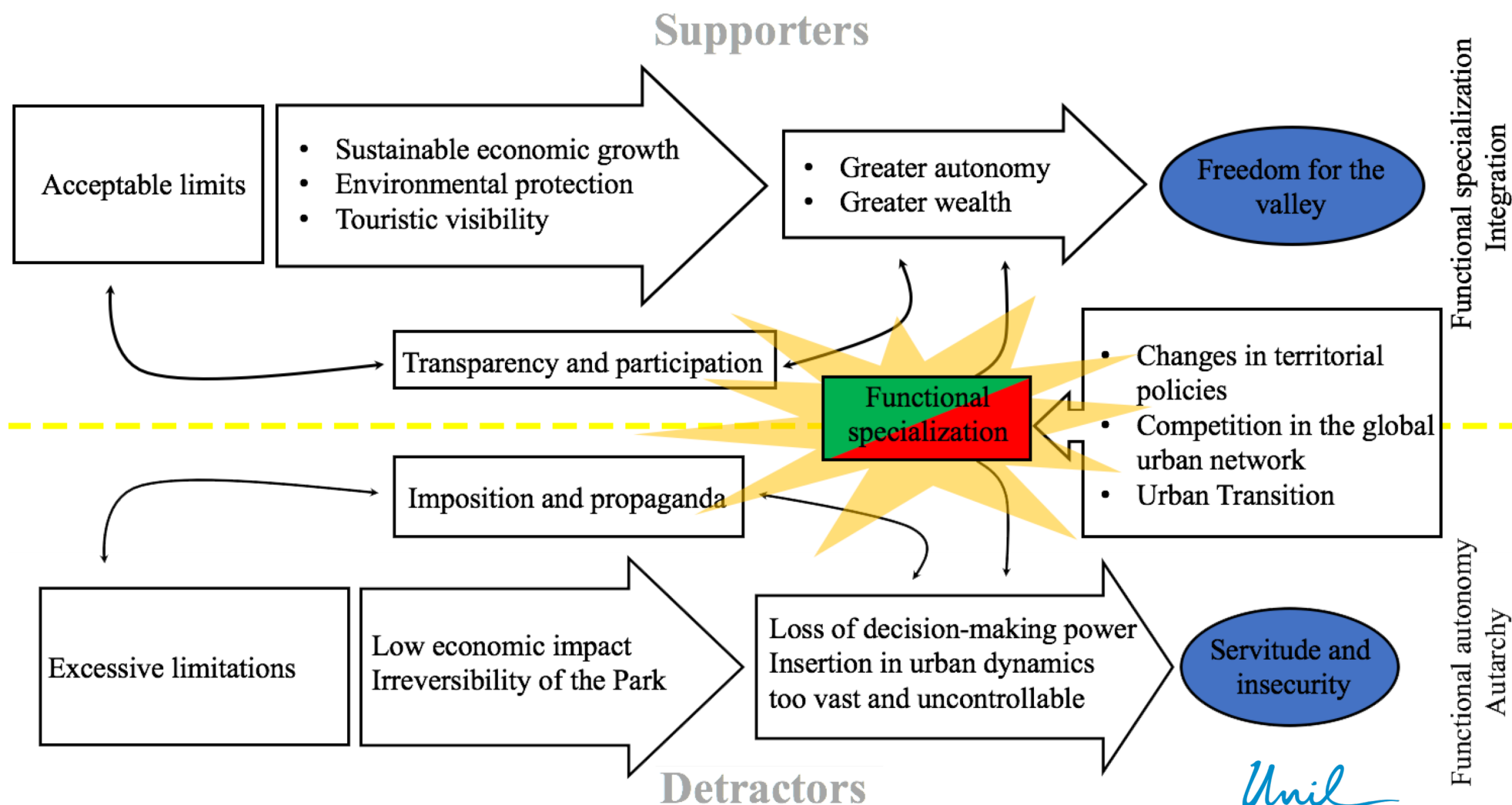
# PARC ADULA DEBATE /3



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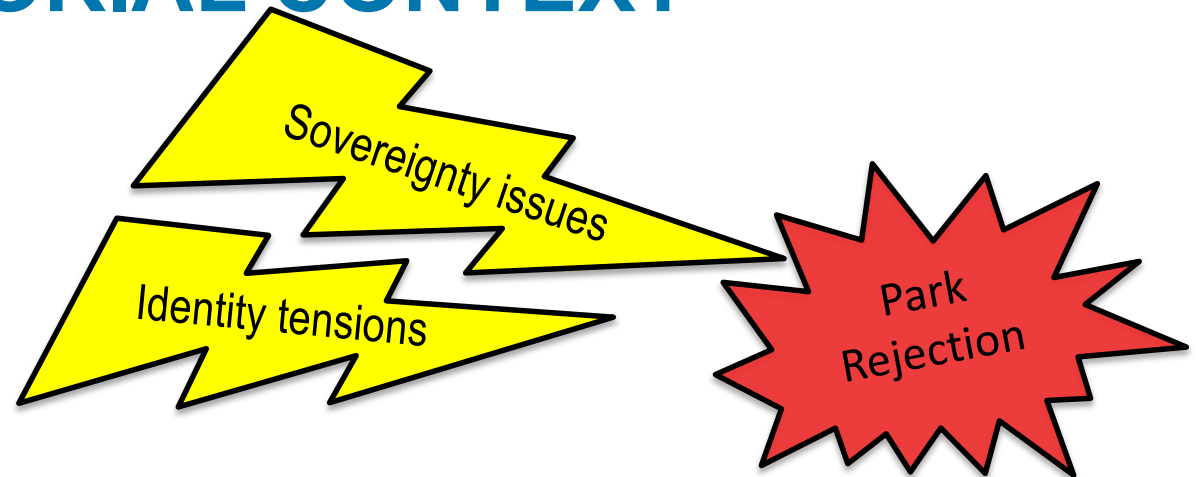
# THE REAL ISSUE: NOT THE PARK, BUT ITS PREMISES





# CONCLUSION: PARKS IN A WIDER SOCIO-TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

In order to favour the **bottom-up** creation of the parks, an important **top-down** work of education and integration of the intra-urban population is first necessary



- Social integration, participation
- Measures to combat precariousness
- Education to contemporary reality

**Making urban planning more democratic**