

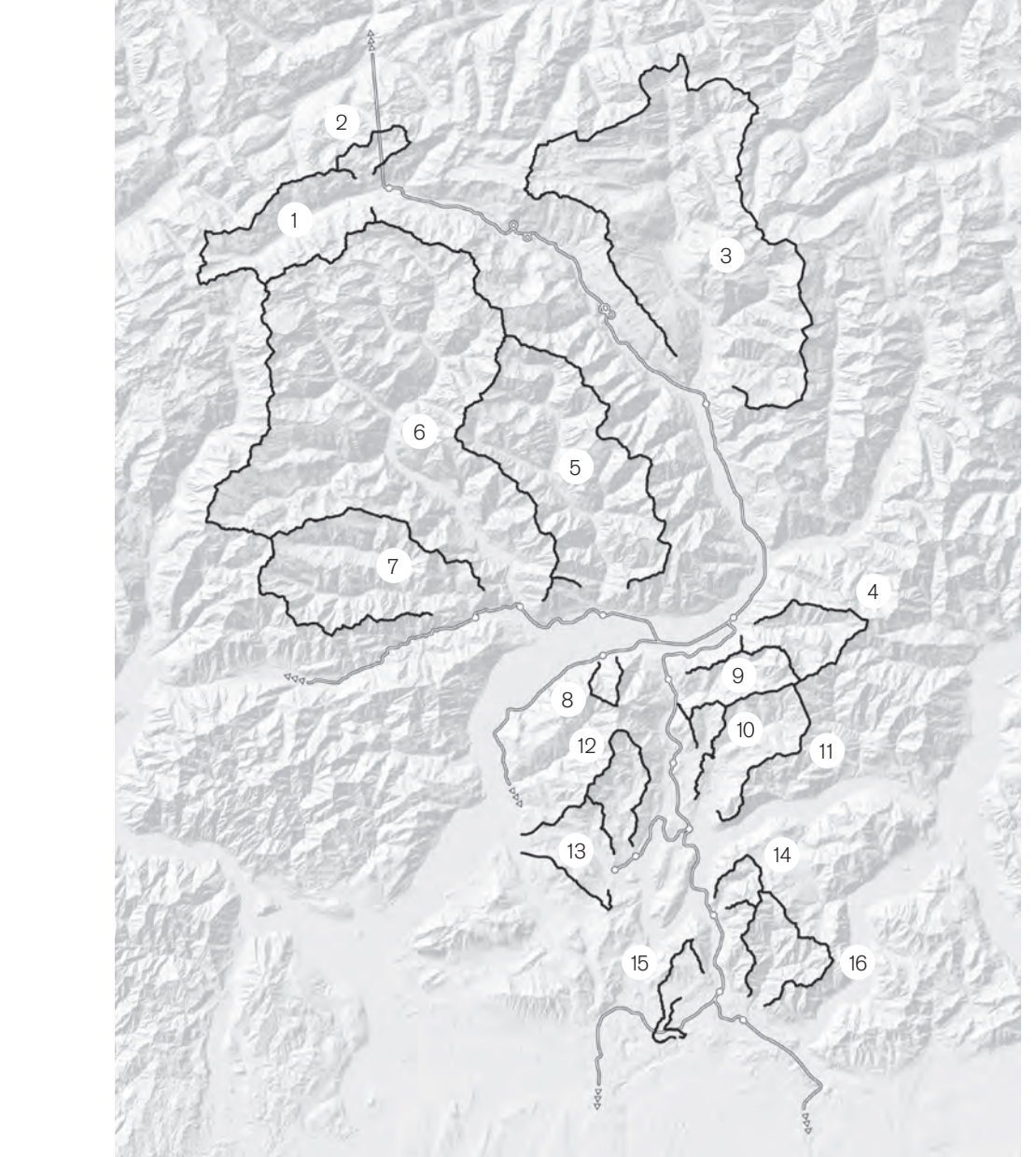
# Ticino Side views

The Academy of Architecture was founded. Ticino has been subject of three diplomas in 2008: the diploma of Aurelio Gaffuri, with Liberaia e C'38a Ticino in 2004, under the direction of Michele De Biasi, and the diploma of the Ticino in 2020, under the direction of Claudio Poma. The Ticino has been subject of three previous diplomas: the 2002 diploma, by the architect Mario Botta, which selected existing infrastructures to protect "side valleys" – one for each study – which will also collect water on the Ticino region as a whole.

The sixteen valleys, each with its own specific identity, have been selected because they represent a variety of sites: they are unharmed and inhabited valleys; they represent valleys with a focus on where there is a railway station; they are potentially well connected to the main valley floor and could therefore represent realistic and concrete solutions. The aim is, in the final general objectives of Studio Ticino, to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics.

program hopes will be carried out during the semester. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics.

administrations, foundations, associations, etc). Working in Ticino is an other important aspect: heterogeneous areas, it was not considered useful to create a single, homogeneous area. The project has been developed in relation to the specific characteristics of the individual valleys. In the preparation and development of the project, each study will be able to directly affect the final result. The project will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics.



## 1. Val Bedretto

**Artist:** Ojal  
**Location:** Alpine valley stretching from the 2470 m of the Nufenen Pass to Airolo, it is crossed by the river valley of the Ticino River, which has its primary source. The main road is the road built between 1884 and 1889, which connects Leventico to Valais and is the highest restorable pass in Ticino: an extraordinary wide pavement, compact villages, and historic mountain roads, the route stretches for about 37 km, with a maximum gradient of 13%, blending naturally into the open landscape of the valley. The valley has a history of natural disasters, particularly avalanches, which over the centuries have

shock the village at the bottom of the valley, not causing death and devastation. In January 1951, the fear of another severe event, occurred in the winter of 1949, led to the construction of the Airolo-Anzidei tunnel (120 km) by the Anzidei-Anzidei tunnel. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

One of the most important pieces of infrastructure is the Frestin di Bedretto, a service tunnel built between 1971 and 1982 as part of the construction of the Lanza-Bore Tunnel. The 5.2 km long tunnel, which was built by the Ticino Cantone, is a key element of the Ticino railway network. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

valuable areas such as Cristallo, Ape Zanca, and Campolungo, while improving the capacity to transport renewable energy from Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

that is willing to be renewed without losing its identity.

## 2. Val Tremola

**Artist:** Burner  
**Location:** Valley formed by the Ticino River, which descends from the Ticino to the San Gottardo Pass to Airolo. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%. This unique infrastructure, which has been built with a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%. This unique infrastructure, which has been built with a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

an amount found in Europe. To the Swiss Alps Park follows, the largest of Ticino's historic fortifications, capable of accommodating up to 1,000 soldiers. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

initiations, bringing together a complex heterogeneous valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Farm, managed by AET (Azienda Elettrica Ticinese), which through its low time, vertical access, a total output of 1175 MW, meeting the energy needs of the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and memory, in order to enter a vision of integrated and sustainable development.

## 3. Val di Blenio

**Artist:** Beller  
**Location:** The Blenio Valley branches from the Grigna Pass to the Blenio. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

From an environmental point of view, the valley offers a unique landscape. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

also on the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

residential expansion and the construction of hydroelectric and tourist infrastructure. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

experiences in contact with nature. In this perspective, the Ticino is a place where environmental protection, agriculture and tourism go hand in hand.

## 4. Valle Morobbia

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Morobbia Valley stretches from the San Gioianni Pass to the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

with a valley floor occupied by mixed forests, which are the result of the Ticino River. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

The role of the San Gioianni Pass beyond its historical role as a strategic point of connection between the Ticino and the Grigna. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

reflects a valley balance between rural memory and economic development. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.



## 5. Valle Verzasca

**Artist:** Beller  
**Location:** The Verzasca Valley, in the district of Locarno, is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

relationship between architecture and landscape. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

of sustainable rural and socio-economic development. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

problems of traffic, excessive parking use, and the need for a more integrated approach to the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and collective well-being in a perspective of genuine sustainability.

## 6. Valle Maggia

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** Covering an area of approximately 370 km<sup>2</sup>, the Maggia Valley is the largest in Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

valley branches out into three main directions: towards the Ticino, towards the Grigna, and towards the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

essential services between the lower and upper valleys. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

infrastructure. Finally, new hiking trails towards the mountains, encouraging sustainable management and tourism. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

launched in recent years. From the restoration of the Ticino, the Ticino is a place where environmental protection, agriculture and tourism go hand in hand.

## 7. Valle Onsernone

**Artist:** Beller  
**Location:** With an area of just over 100 km<sup>2</sup>, the Onsernone Valley is one of the smallest in Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

in the last century, towns such as Bezona and Onsernone have been subject to significant changes. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

buildings have been restored and a network of hiking trails has been created. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

modern infrastructure, such as the Ticino River, and the need for a more integrated approach to the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and forestry balances remains a priority for the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 8. Valle di Vira

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Vira Valley is a small side valley of Gambarogno, which is one of the smallest in Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

levelled by combining forests on the lake with the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

family, who the stream has become known for its trout. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

With a view to revitalizing the area, the municipality has implemented a series of projects. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Maggiori to the Gambarogno mountains. It is a place where environmental protection, agriculture and tourism go hand in hand.

## 9. Val d'Isone

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Val d'Isone stretches from the slopes of Monte Caraglio, where the Ticino River flows, to the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

of the Val. The entire valley floor is traversed by the Ticino River. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and fostered inter-city relationships between Ticino and the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

modern infrastructure, such as the Ticino River, and the need for a more integrated approach to the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and forestry balances remains a priority for the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 10. Valle Capriasca

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Capriasca Valley stretches across the pre-Alpine hills north of Lugano and is shaped by the Capriasca stream, which originates in the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

for many residents, the Ticino-Torricella railway station is the most convenient point of access to the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

in recent decades, Capriasca has undergone a profound transformation. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and declared slightly reflecting the natural decline of the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

developments, the Ticino faces new challenges related to the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 11. Valle del Cassarate

**Artist:** Beller  
**Location:** The Cassarate Valley opens to the north of Lugano and is shaped by the Cassarate stream, which originates in the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

This vision is fully embraced and promoted by the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

bridges in the upper part of the Cassarate area and fostered inter-city relationships between Ticino and the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

and declared slightly reflecting the natural decline of the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

developments, the Ticino faces new challenges related to the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 12. Valle della Magliasina

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Magliasina Valley lies in Malcantone, a region of Ticino between Lake Lugano (Ceresio) and Lake Lugano. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

decolonous forests, floodplain areas of natural importance (Viduo-Aiano) and the mouth of the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

in recent years, the valley has become attractive to those seeking an alternative to the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

offering the possibility of a more balanced life without sacrificing proximity to the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

priorities that need to be harmonised, keeping with the valley's legacy history and the fascinating diversity of its valleys.

## 13. Valle della Tresa

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Tresa Valley stretches across the Ticino valley of Lake Lugano, which flows from the small town of Tresa to the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

cross-border reality, moving away from their rural economies. Daily traffic between the two sides of the Ticino River is a key element of the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

or threatened. The Ticino also acts as an ecological corridor, promoting the mobility of fish larvae and the restoration of natural habitats. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

strengthening of the Ticino corridor, and coordinated management of the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Monteggio, Ponte Tresa and Sessa into the single administrative unit, Ticino, enhancing the regional identity and promoting the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 14. Valle Mara

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Mara Valley takes its name from the stream of the same name, which rises on Monte Sigghinola and flows into the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

hills covered with vineyards overlooking Lake Lugano. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

territory, in recent decades urbanisation and new infrastructure have introduced profound changes. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Recently, the main factory building has been renovated, promoting the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

maintaining the paths, and promoting the establishment of new cultural activities, to prevent the valley from losing its identity. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 15. Valle del Gaggliolo

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Gaggliolo Valley is distinguished by its dual nature: on the one hand, it coincides with the hydrographic basin of the Ticino River, which flows into the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

is linked to continuous crossing of the border, where nature, traditions, and settlements blend. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

(Lanza Valley) was established in 2002, which encompasses over a thousand hectares of wetlands, forests, and agricultural areas. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

by the arrival of the Ticino valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

historical preservation and the coexistence of agricultural traditions and new economies. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

## 16. Valle di Muggio

**Artist:** Nuvola  
**Location:** The Muggio Valley, the southernmost valley in the territory of Ticino, stretches between the Brugga and the Ticino. It is characterized by the presence of the well-known Great Wall. Tremola, which was built between 1827 and 1832 based on a design by Ticino engineer Francesco Mestriani, which dates to 1822, is a length of just 13 km, with an average gradient of 7%.

designated "landscape of the Year" in 2014 by the Swiss Foundation for Landscape Conservation. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

in recent years, the valley has distinguished itself for its innovation in the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Climbing towards Monte Generoso, along the hills of a hiking network that promotes slow tourism and the restoration of natural habitats. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

widespread hospitality, with the aim of strengthening the economic and social fabric. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.

Possible research topics common to the 16 valleys	Depopulation of Alpine valleys	Enhancing the built heritage	Road networks and cross-connections	Local services and quality of life	Ecological and environmental transition	Administrative reorganisation	Perks and protected areas
The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics. The aim is to identify a series of projects that will be carried out in a concrete manner, making use of interconnected valleys and their specific characteristics.	Urban emptiness and an ageing population are two of the main challenges facing the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	The built heritage of the valley – often undervalued or abandoned – represents a valuable cultural and historical resource. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	Many valleys suffer from internal isolation and a lack of services. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	The survival and revitalisation of valleys depend on the presence of local services, such as schools, community spaces, bars and other social and cultural facilities. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	Alongside the historic presence of hydroelectric power, new issues related to photovoltaics – such as the use of dual surfaces for energy capture or the construction of high-altitude solar parks – and wind energy are now emerging in the valley. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	The process of municipal aggregation – already underway in Ticino – represents an important opportunity to rethink the Ticino. The project was carried out by Giovanni Deoni from Bedretto, isolated the mountainous areas of the valley and the surrounding area.	Perks and protected areas: cross-border parks, in the various towns provided by Ticino law, can now be seen as important platforms for rethinking the Ticino as a whole. They offer an opportunity to develop coordinated policies for biodiversity protection, environmental education, tourism and land reclamation.