

# Olympic Truce Resolution Meeting

## Turin, 23 february 2005

Turin 2006: possible legacy for the territory

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# The steps towards Torino 2006

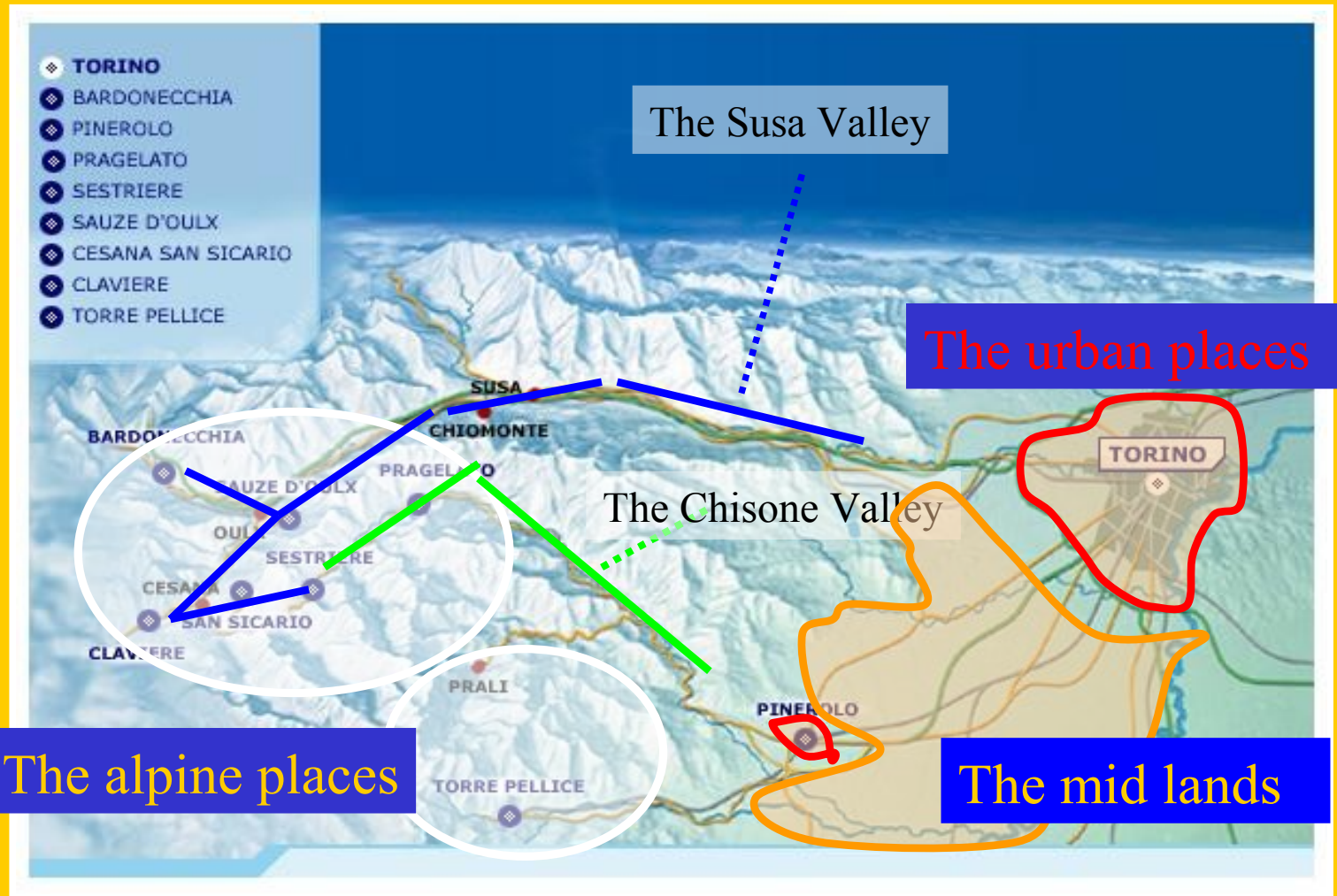
- June 1999: Host City Contract (City of Turin, IOC, CONI)
- Dec. 1999: Birth of TOROC (Organising Committee, a non-profit private foundation established to organise the event in all its aspects, responsible to IOC)
- Oct. 2000: National law n: 285: “Interventi per i Giochi olimpici invernali Torino 2006”. It provides the overall framework for Torino 2006, particularly :
  - Approving the Olympic operating plan and the public financing of the event.
  - Setting up of “Agenzia Torino 2006” (a public structure responsible for the tendering and implementing the operating plan)
  - Requiring a Strategical Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Torino 2006 operating plan.

# One Mega Event, many places

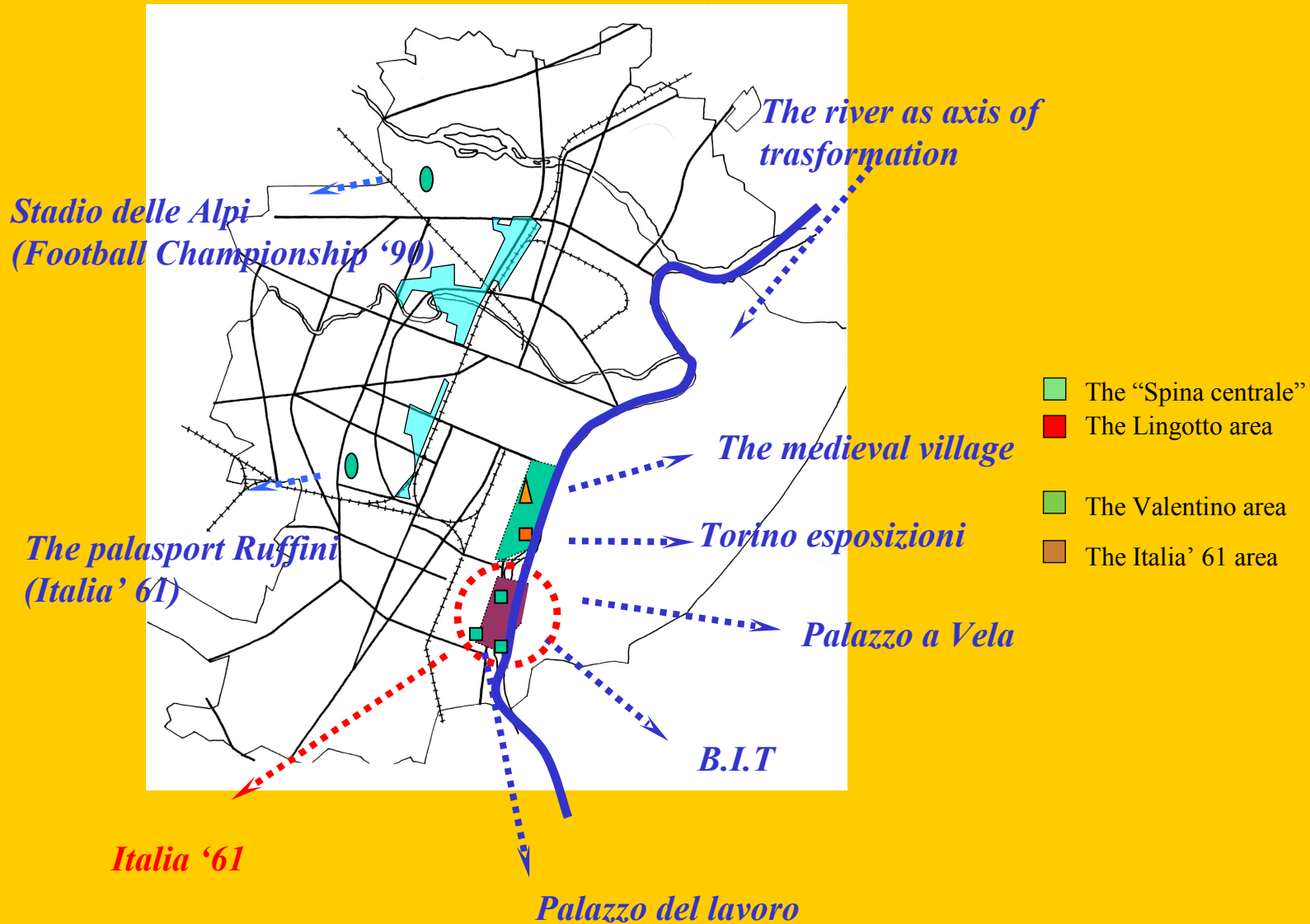
- Looking at Torino 2006 from outside leads observers to think of one spatial system;
- From an internal perspective Torino 2006 involves many **spatial systems** with different features and development paths. We can recognize a quite complex spatial structure:
  - The “Olympic region”
  - The “Olympic places”
  - The “Mid-Lands”
- The **legacies** of Torino 2006 will vary according to the many spatial systems involved, and will have effects on different geographical scales. Some of them will be only **local**, others will have **super-local** effects.

# The Olympic space of Torino 2006

(source: TOROC)



# Before the Olympic Games: the legacy of past events in Turin



# Torino 2006: different perspective

→ Looking at Torino 2006 as an opportunity means:

→ building new infrastructures

→ increase development with new external resources

→ give new positive image

→ From another point of view, Torino 2006 is a risk for:

→ the environmental impact of the transformations

→ the economic cost

→ the social priority postponed

# Which will be the legacy of Torino 2006?

- As in all Olympic Games we will have **material** legacies (competition venues, Olympic and media villages, transport facilities ...) and **immaterial** legacies (external and internal image, institutional and governance capacity, cultural context ...) which..  
...could potentially improve the **spatial and environmental quality** of host places and trigger **economic development**, promoting local participation.
- Examining TOROC's operating plan and its present stage it is possible to recognize **positive legacies** (some of them are already evident) but also **risks and problems** (not for the event but for the host places).
- Turin's victory in the XX Olympic Games will be judged in the aftermath of the "closing ceremony" .

# The environmental legacies of Torino 2006

## → Immaterial:

good practices such as

- SEA
- Environmental sectorial plans (water, landscape ...)
- Environmental monitoring
- EMAS (TOROC)
- Environmental education
- Environmental Council

## → Material

- A majorly transformed environment, particularly in the high Valleys
- Critical aspects: jumping installations (Pragelato), bobsleigh (Cesana-Pariol), water management, sustainable mobility

- A more controlled and monitored environment
- Good practices in environmental planning
- Big push towards a more artificial and costly mountain environment
- Mountain development beyond ski and snow tourism?

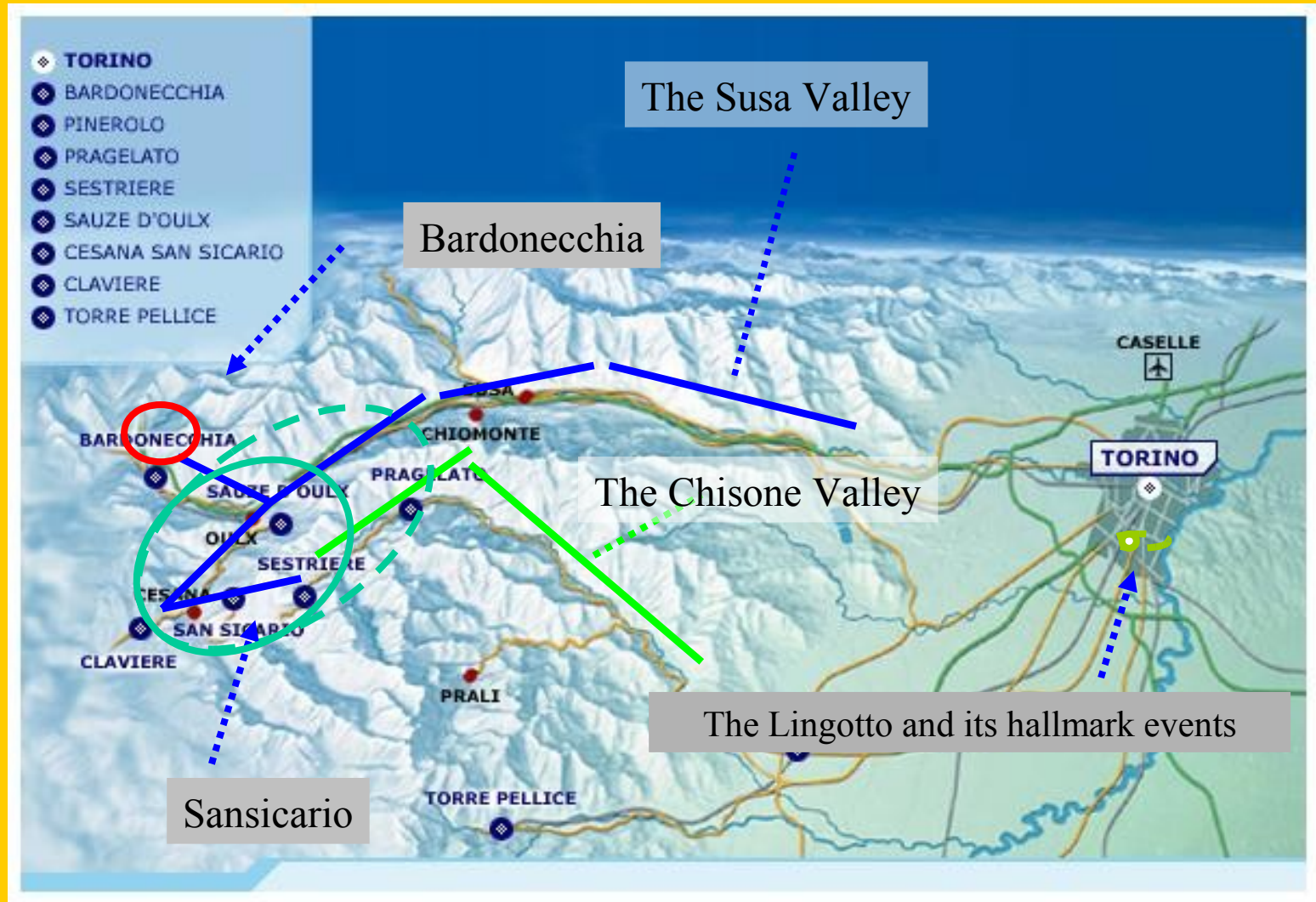
# A comparison between Turin and Salt lake cities games

	Salt lake cities	Torino 2006
Environment managment system	No	ISO 14000 and EMAS
Type of fuel	100% traditional fuel	Traditional fuel and methan
Bed of snow	Water and chemical additive	Only water
Waste production	1.900 ton	1.500 ton
Rate of recycling	85%	95%
CO <sub>2</sub> emission	180.000 ton	150.000 ton

# Torino 2006: becoming global through the local

- Turin re-discovers “its mountains”
- Defining new local identities and images in Turin, in the mountain Olympic places, and in the “Mid-Lands”
- Planning the BIG EVENT is a spatial policy that allows quicker and easier environmental and spatial transformations but...
- ...it needs spatial and environmental policies at the “Olympic region” level which endure beyond the event
- Conflicts and participation: an unavoidable issue

# Scenario (1): only reuse of venues



# Scenario (2): valorization of different territory

Winter sport districts

Improvement of environmental quality in Turin and mid lands

Soft/cultural tourism with emphasis on local identity

