

# ECLAS CONFERENCE GHENT 2018

**ECLAS**  
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
SCHOOLS

## *LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT* *BOOK OF PROCEEDINGS*



09—12.09.18



VLAAMSE  
LAND  
MAATSCHAPPIJ



Vlaanderen  
is open ruimte



Routledge  
Taylor & Francis Group



HoGent

006	1.	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> Simon Bell	036	5.	<b>FULL PAPERS AND PECHA KUCHA PAPERS</b>
010	2.	<b>WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT</b> Stefanie Delarue	038	5.1.	Human and Nature Group A
014	3.	<b>LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT</b> Organising Committee ECLAS 2018	070	5.1.	Human and Nature Group D
022	4.	<b>KEYNOTE LECTURES</b>	170	5.1.	Human and Nature Group I
024	4.1.	Piet Chielens 'The Men and Women who Planted Trees' Coordinator In Flanders Fields Museum (Ypres, BE)	204	5.1.	Human and Nature Group M
026	4.2.	Peter Vanden Abeele: 'Conflict Driven Development. Five Tips and Tricks' City Government Architect Ghent (BE)	254	5.2.	Planting Design and Ecology Group B
028	4.3.	Elke Rogge 'Get Your Ducks In A Row! The Potential of Systems Thinking in the Design of Landscapes of Conflict' Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Coordinator In Flanders (BE)	298	5.2.	Planting Design and Ecology Group J
030	4.4.	Matthew Powers: 'Re-aligning the Roots of Thought' Associate Professor Clemson University (USA)	350	5.3.	Conservation and Development Group C
032	4.5.	Peter Swyngedauw 'Over de Rand: A Plea for the Landscape Architect as a Chief Architect' Bureau OMGEVING (BE)	386	5.3.	Conservation and Development Group K
034	4.6.	Bas Smets 'Augmented Landscapes in Search of the Resilience of the Territory' Bureau Bas Smets (BE)	440	5.3.	Conservation and Development Group O
			500	5.4.	Participation and Coproduction Group F
			550	5.5.	Teaching and Learning Group G
			608	5.6.	Theory and Practice Group H
			652	5.6.	Theory and Practice Group L
			698	5.6.	Theory and Practice Group P
			752	5.7.	Experience and Economy Group N
			806	6.	<b>POSTERS</b>

**COVER IMAGE**

La Bataille de l'Argonne, 1964.  
MAGRITTE RENE FRANCOIS GH  
© Succession René Magritte.  
SABAM Belgium 2018

**COPYRIGHT**

Every scientific paper published in this publication was peer reviewed. All explanations, data, results, etc. contained in this book have been made by authors to their best knowledge and were true and accurate at the time of publication. However, some errors could not be excluded, so neither the publisher, the editors, nor the authors can accept any legal responsibility or liability for any errors and omissions that may be made.

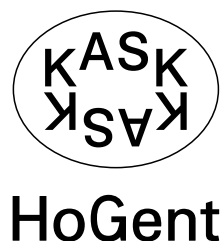
© Copyright 2018 by the authors.  
All rights reserved.

**PUBLICATION**

Printing: Stevens Print  
Edition: 200 copies

Delarue, S. & Dufour, R. (Eds.).  
(2018). *Landscapes of Conflict. ECLAS Conference 2018, Ghent, Belgium. Conference Proceedings*. Ghent: University College Ghent – School of Arts – Landscape & Garden Architecture and Landscape Development.

ISBN 9789491564130



University College Ghent –  
School of Arts. Landscape and Garden  
Architecture & Landscape Development  
Jozef Kluyskensstraat 2,  
9000 Gent – Belgium  
[www.schoolofarts.be](http://www.schoolofarts.be)

**ORGANISING COMMITTEE**

Stefanie Delarue (Programme Chair)  
Glenn Deliège  
Hans Druart  
Rachelle Dufour  
Pieter Foré  
Steven Heyde  
Ruben Joye  
Harlind Libbrecht  
Sylvie Van Damme

**EDITORIAL COMMITTEE**

Stefanie Delarue  
Rachelle Dufour

**REVIEWERS**

Tal Alon-Mozes  
Maria-Beatrice Andreucci  
Simon Bell  
Hassân Bitar  
Maria Bostenaru Dan  
Sabine Bouche-Pillon  
Erich Buhmann  
Agata Cieszewska  
Sandra Costa  
Jeroen de Vries  
Stefanie Delarue  
Glenn Deliège  
Oswald Devisch  
Fabio Di Carlo  
Hans Druart  
Luca Maria Francesco Fabris  
Paulo Farinha-Marques  
Ellen Fetzter  
Ian Fisher  
Karen Foley  
Pieter Foré  
Steven Heyde  
Robert Holden  
Maria Ignatieva  
Karsten Jørgensen  
Ruben Joye  
Harlind Libbrecht  
Gabriela Maksymiuk  
Madara Markova  
Sophia Meeres  
Rita Occhiuto  
Magdalena Rzeszotarska-Palka  
Richard Stiles  
Sylvie Van Damme  
Adri van den Brink  
Kristine Vugule  
Gökçen Firdevs Yücel Caymaz



VLAAMSE  
LAND  
MAATSCHAPPIJ



## Cold War Heritage in Northeast Italy, A Challenge for Landscape Design

Luca Maria Francesco Fabris<sup>1</sup>, Federico Camerin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Politecnico di Milano, DASTU Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani (Italy)

<sup>2</sup> Universidad UVA de Valladolid, IUU Instituto Universitario de Urbanística (Spain)

lucamariafrancesco.fabris@polimi.it

### Keywords:

Cold War, Military Barracks, Abandonment, Casarsa della Delizia

## ABSTRACT

Throughout the twentieth century, Friuli Venezia Giulia, the north-eastern region of Italy that borders Austria and Slovenia, played a strategic wartime role. From the Great War to the Cold War, the installation of defensive works including barracks, fortifications and infrastructure distinguished the territory. A significant rationalization in the territory and modification in the organizational structure of the Armed Forces took place from the end of the Cold War, through the EU expansion to the countries located on the north-eastern border of Italy, and up to the Army's transformation from conscription to voluntary service. The town of Casarsa della Delizia represents a case of important significance due to the presence of the "Trieste" barracks, a settlement of extensive and significant environmental impact, a part of which has not been used for years, becoming over time a landscape-abandonment issue, on which action is needed. The paper focuses on the proposals to recover this former military area as a new integrated part of the city, merging the necessity of saving the past heritage and developing a new landscape vision, bringing together the historical and contemporary ways of living and promoting urban regeneration complex operations.

## INTRODUCTION

Historically, the Friulian territory has borne the indelible signs of military defence. Artefacts of defence are a tangible expression of history,

highlighting the sense of landscape and assuming precise cultural connotations. In particular, the twentieth century brought three successive waves of militarization to the region, as Friuli-Venezia Giulia was one of the theatres in which the I and II WWs were fought (Pascoli and Vazzaz, 2008; Bernasconi and Muran, 2009). Later, the Cold War elicited a radical change in the territorial, social, and economic connotations of Friuli, evolving during the second half of the last century quite differently from the Italian context (Romero, 2009). This historical evolution transformed the territory into a fabric of barracks, powder kegs, and bunkers occupied in large part by the armed forces of Italy.

Forty years of Cold War dramatically affected the landscape morphology, with strong repercussions on the regional agricultural and industrial retrogression (Baccichet, 2015). After 1989, when European Union countries (joined by the Eastern European countries in 2007) started a slow and progressive defence-instruments restructuring process, the Italian Army also adapted itself to this changing context and strategic needs (Gastaldi and Camerin, 2017). The Italian Law 331/2000 established the gradual replacement of military personnel with volunteers. This contraction policy has led from a massive Armed Forces appropriation of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (considered as an essential and wick border to be protected against a possible Soviet invasion) to a gradual concentration in a few sustainable sites, abandoning most other sites (Santarossa and Scirè Risichella, 2016).

In this frame the Authors propose the analysis and transformation of the former "Trieste" barracks in Casarsa della Delizia (Pordenone) (Figure 1).

Now closed and fenced, this compound could be transformed into new open and public spaces. The project would encompass the

expectations and the participation of local communities and would strive for solutions which would enhance culture, enrich the economic value of the site, provide social inclusion and social entrepreneurship including a collaborative management of the common property, and promote a green economy and new ways of living. The paper introduces the results of an international design workshop and other didactic proposals developed in collaboration with the Town of Casarsa della Delizia administration.

## THE "TRIESTE" BARRACKS IN CASARSA DELLA DELIZIA

The "Trieste" barracks and the "Francesco Baracca" airport were built after the end of the Second World War on the area of the ancient-airships hangar and station erected in Casarsa during WWI. Four decades of military use have deeply marked the territory of Casarsa: In the Seventies of the last century, the "Trieste" barracks alone quartered more than 4,000 soldiers and their families, a number larger than Casarsa's residents. The barracks have been a significant presence – influencing over the years the social, economic and urban aspects of the local community, whose economy, up to thirty years ago, was strongly characterized by the presence of one of the greatest barracks in Italy. The under-utilization of the barracks (23,5 ha of area) began in April 1991, when the "Cavallegeri Guide Regiment" was transferred to Salerno (Campania Region). Subsequently, the "41° Cordenons Artillery Regiment" occupied the site. Even though the adjacent military airport was preserved, and the continued use of the military installation seemed confirmed by an important restoration work begun in 1994, the end of military mandatory service in 2001 signalled a progressive and inexorable abandonment of the military area. The "41° Cordenons Artillery Regiment"



Figure 1: The "Trieste" Barracks area in Casarsa della Delizia. The historic urban centre of the City of Wine has the same surface of the former military compound. Source: Table elaborated during the 2015 workshop.

transfer to Sora (Frosinone) took place in 2007 (Senato della Repubblica, 2003 and 2007).

A number of proposals have been formulated for the possible reuse of the former military site, but they have been promoted by the local or national administrators without a real discussion with the community. On the occasion of the EXPO Milano 2015, the Mayor of Casarsa asked the Department of Architecture and Urban Studies of Politecnico di Milano to devise a way to promote Casarsa during that international event as the 'Town of Wine'. Casarsa della Delizia, in fact, is part of the 'Towns of Wine' Italian Association, established in 1987, that joins all the principal locations where fine wines are produced in Italy.

The Politecnico di Milano proposal, instead of focusing solely on the concept of Casarsa as a place dedicated to the wine and its mere productive activity, also focused on the connections between the Friulian territory, which over centuries transformed into a flat landscape covered by vineyards; the cultural legacy of Pier Paolo Pasolini, the internationally known poet and director with Casarsese ancestors who lived in Casarsa during his youth and first maturity and wrote some of the best