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<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>Simon Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GHENT</td>
<td>Stefanie Delarue</td>
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<td>014</td>
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<td>Organising Committee ECLAS 2018</td>
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<td>022</td>
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<td>Piet Chielens: ‘The Men and Women who Planted Trees’ Coordinator In Flanders Fields Museum (Ypres, BE)</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>POSTERS</td>
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</tbody>
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Cold War Heritage in Northeast Italy, A Challenge for Landscape Design

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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 European countries in 2007. After 1989, when European Union countries (joined by the eastern European countries in 2007) started to influence 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 "Cavalleggeri Guide Regiment" was transferred to Salerno (Campania Region). Subsequently, the "41° Cordonons 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° Cordonons Artillery Regiment" 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 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 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 “Cavalleggeri Guide Regiment” was transferred to Salerno (Campania Region). Subsequently, the “41° Cordonons 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° Cordonons Artillery Regiment"