

Abstracts

Objectives and knowledge of spatial planning. Notes for the reconstruction of a statute for the discipline, Luigi Mazza (p. 7)

Urban planning culture in Italy, but also elsewhere, is experiencing a period of particular academic and social weakness. This weakness is seen, at least in part, in the absence of rules for the discipline to reinforce training processes and to give them authority. Planning culture today is characterised by a large number of different objectives which are not always clear and consistent with each other. No codified technical language exists with which to communicate without too many misunderstandings. A training process cannot be based on practices alone, but requires the support of institutionalised knowledge and it is therefore indispensable to ask the question whether it is still possible to refer to spatial planning as a discipline.

Key words: spatial planning; technical languages; institutionalised knowledge

Military properties and urban transformations, editors Davide Ponzini, Marco Vani (p. 13)

Geopolitical changes over the last twenty years and new forms of war and military technology have had unnoticed effects on contemporary towns and cities. Areas and properties used by the military in very different ways and locations have become available for new civilian functions. Similar questions have been addressed by various disciplines, which have shown traits common to other types of abandoned areas and at times the problems have been simplified. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the complex process of abandonment and use in Italy over the last twenty years and the most significant EU programmes. It highlights issues that are to be addressed in this service and which will be used to compare projects and experiences in Italian and European towns and cities.

Key words: conversion of military properties; urban transformations; sale and use

The use of government military properties: the importance of a method, Aldo Patruño (p. 19)

During the last five years the State Property Management Agency has initiated and managed numerous projects to make use of government properties, including those no longer used for military purposes. After furnishing an introduction to the general context, this paper describes and discusses the main legislative and operational tools used by the Agency, showing

on the one hand the multi-level and multi-sector planning method that it has tried to employ and on the other hand the most significant difficulties and opportunities.

Key words: State Property Management Agency; used of government properties; ex-military properties

Bologna: a field of experimentation between Psc and Puv, Francesco Evangelisti (p. 22)

The article presents the process of defining the Puv of Bologna, the feasibility study and their relationship with the local Structure Plan. It also describes the plan for the conversion of the former Sani Barrack within the broader set of interventions for Bolognina. The summary outlines the main critical issues and the new business and applied research opportunities to face such urban problems. In addition to the complexity of planning and managerial skills required, in this case emerge contrasts between the extraordinariness of conversions and ordinary urban planning, the difficulties to intercept and lead private interests towards the transformation of military areas and the regeneration of parts of the city.

Key words: ex-military areas; program unit value; Bologna

Abandoned military areas and urban transformations: the Rome experience, Maurizio Geusa (p. 29)

This paper gives an introduction to the presence of military establishments in contemporary Rome and it describes the main processes by which properties no longer used for military purposes are abandoned and converted for civilian uses. After first describing 1990s conversion projects, the paper focuses on 15 properties which have been at the centre of urban planning projects and procedures since 2010. To conclude, the author comments briefly on the Rome Capital experience and the main difficulties concerning the expectations of citizens with regard to the government intervention and the difficult relationship between the timing of urban planning work and that of private sector investment as well as those concerning consensus building.

Key words: urban planning; Rome; conversion of military properties

Urban planning tools and valorisation: the Venetia Arsenal, Martina Zanatta (p. 34)

This paper reconstructs the affair of the Venetia Arsenal, focusing on the last two decades. After first providing a background

picture of the urban planning and property policies pursued, it discusses different urban planning and management tools used for the progressive change in the functions of the properties in question. What emerges is the important role played by these areas within the city of Venice. To conclude, difficulties are underlined that emerged from the activities of the company Arsenale Spa as both the manager and the initiator and also from the complexity of the heritage of the urban area of which it forms part.

Key words: military property conversion; protection of cultural heritage; Arsenale spa

A difficult transition towards the post military town: La Spezia, Francesco Gastaldi (p. 38)

This paper documents the difficult process of redefining the basic economy of the port of La Spezia. It shows the past and the present bound by a strong military presence and ambitions for a future based on tourism and commerce. The start of a debate on the possible conversion of military areas and the formulation of plans and projects for the physical and functional transformation of key places in the town clearly show the policy and urban planning problems which can emerge from processes of this nature. Key words: post military town; urban transformations, development policies and projects

The conversion of military sites in the Czech Republic: Hodonín and Uherské Hradiště, Jan Hercik, Václav Toušek, Ondřej Šerý (p. 43)

The problem of the reuse of abandoned military sites has arisen in post-communist countries in central and eastern Europe since 1989. It brought about a sudden process of demilitarisation and a consequent loss of the original functions. The size of the armed forces has gradually been shrunk and their configuration changed, causing numerous areas and properties to be abandoned. The paper discusses the cases of two towns, Hodonín and Uherské Hradiště located in the south east of the Czech Republic, where the progressive reduction of the military presence has caused numerous barracks to be abandoned. Both towns are district capitals and have a population of over 25,000 inhabitants. Although the ways used to revitalise the towns were partly different, the restoration and renovation of the areas helped to generate development opportunities for both of them. Key words: conversion of military properties; urban regeneration; Czech Republic

'Citizen expertise', strategies and the autocephaly of towns and cities: the demilitarisation of Pola, Ivana Venier (p. 49)

This paper provides a brief summary of the affairs surrounding the demilitarisation of the town of Pola, in Croatia, and it gives a series of considerations on the role that 'citizen expertise' and strategic planning could have played in the processes employed to make use of the abandoned military areas, putting a question mark over the capacity of the town to be *autocephalous*, or in other words its ability to carry through strategic plans on its own. This case also highlights the important issue of the temporary reuse of abandoned military areas and the involvement of local communities in these processes.

Key words: demilitarisation; citizen expertise; strategic planning

Indestructible architecture lights up towns and cities: art, energy and new parks between bunkers and barracks, Alberto Ferlenga and Fernanda De Maio (p. 54)

Military areas and establishments are interesting spaces for contemporary towns and cities. For example they store memories which have now been lost in the urban structure, like walls or gates, or a sense of secrecy and emptiness increased by their inaccessibility. As soon as the availability of these places starts to manifest as a concrete opportunity for redevelopment, problems of different types arise. This paper addresses important aspects of design and proposes a series of examples and references to the European context.

Key words: conversion of military properties; architectural design; urban transformations

The Master Plan for the military areas of Piacenza. Process, actors and forms of knowledge, Gabriele Pasqui (p. 58)

The engagement to produce a Master Plan for the redevelopment of military areas (barracks and service areas) constitutes an interesting example of the problems connected with the reuse of land and property assets used by the Ministry of Defence. The essay describes the context in which the planning process was introduced, the characteristics of the military areas to be redeveloped and the complex affairs which led to the suspension of the Master Plan after the conclusion of the first exploratory stage. The story told enables some general considerations to be made on four subjects: the more or less particular nature of military areas compared to other types of underused areas; the great uncertainty over the rules and strategies of the actors; the potential role of municipal administrations in the management of these processes; the forms of knowledge in use and the skills needed to manage them effectively.

Key words: military areas; urban regeneration; master plan

Learning from Italian and European towns and cities: policies, projects and expertise for military properties, Davide Ponzini, Marco Vani (p. 64)

The ideas to reflect upon provided by the conversion policies analysed and by the plans presented are certainly many and varied. This paper discusses them by looking at the three subjects proposed in the service and by outlining future investigative and experimental activities in Italy and Europe. In the current period of crisis, the convergence between obtaining value from public sector assets and setting urban and regional planning processes in motion, seems to be a crucial issue in European towns and cities. The different conditions of military assets and the variety of the urban and regional contexts and the national reference frameworks constitute challenges which differ in many aspects. Notwithstanding this, some forms of comparison, experimentation and reciprocal learning can be envisaged.

Key words: European towns and cities; urban transformations; research and experimentation in urban planning

Critical continuity and restoration of the modern, editors Maria Antonietta Crippa and Pierfranco Galliani (p. 67)

The international framework highlights the complexity of the issues which modern restoration raises over the varied quality production of the 20th century, underlining its specificities,

the variety and the vastness of its sources and the design and technological implications posed by continued use. The papers which follow lie on the borderline of the dialogue between designers and restorers, reflecting on the history of the modern, on the relationship between the 'critical continuity' of the modern and its internal organisation and on co-operation between architectural conservation and the transformation of contemporary contexts, within the issues of memory and identity which architecture involves, even in restoration projects which do not exclude modifications. The different orientations highlight the increased attention paid to a past that is still present as a physical fact and in everyday use.

Key words: 20th century, history, design

Restoration of the modern: critical fortune, uncertainties over implementation, Maria Antonietta Crippa (p. 68)

This paper critically explores the relationship between the history of modern architecture and restoration of the modern, identifying connections and discrepancies between the contexts of the two disciplines. It finds the cause of the latter in the unstable structure of the history of modern architecture, which is changing rapidly from many points of view. It highlights how this situation can easily lead to problems and controversy over the restoration of the modern and especially over the specific conservation techniques designed to maintain its authenticity. Two famous images of Walter Benjamin are used to quickly underline the contradictions in which restoration may fall, those of the angel of history and of the pearl diver, taking them as a historical paradox. The purpose is also to underline the questions which accumulate around the history of the tradition of the modern.

Key words: history; historical awareness; tradition of the modern

The identity of 20th century architecture and contemporary design, Pierfranco Galliani (p. 76)

Considering the enormous amount of the architecture built in the 20th century, only the most significant instances will be able to be restored in the true sense of the term. To do this a positive assessment must be made of the many forms of the general orientation towards the restoration of modern architecture. The difficult and operational relationship proposed by the design of restoration for buildings or modern urban fabrics can in fact highlight the issues of the 'critical continuity' between the past and the present and also the actions designed to maintain architecture and to modify contexts may constitute supports for each other for development which looks to the future. As an alternative to the analogical relationship between the concepts of protection and conservation which usually compress use objectives, the search for the identity of a work of architecture is a path which connects 'value judgements' with the objective of contemporary design itself, fully representing the idea of 'active protection'.

Key words: architectural restoration; critical continuity; active protection

20th Century heritage: restoration and material history of the built, Franz Graf (p. 81)

With restoration the path taken reverses, to deal firstly with

the object and then with the design. In this process, awareness of the material nature of the built assumes great importance because construction often constituted the central theme of design for many protagonists of the 20th Century. The material history of architecture is addressed along three main lines: the history of the materials, the history of the construction site and the history of the construction systems. Every building is conditioned by how these three components overlap. Systematic and thorough representation of these will give rise to a monographic study which describes it precisely. The method leads to identification of the problems presented by a building through scientific analysis and at the same time the method can be used to select, clearly interpret and identify the elements that one has decided to conserve, highlight or complete.

Key words: material nature of buildings; monographic study; scientific analysis

Specificities of the restoration of the modern, Sergio Poretti (p. 88)

The paper begins with a brief overview of the history of the restoration of the modern and then goes on to explore the specific characteristics, posing the question of whether the new technical problems in the practice of restoring the modern are to be sought in the basic mainstream principles, theories and traditional methods of restoration or whether they constitute a powerful tool to develop, perhaps experimentally, a renewal of the general approach to conservation in architecture. Although it is important not to generalise in the approach to intervention on modern architecture, very specific situations were discovered in terms of historical investigation, analysis of degeneration and the lines of designs for intervention which are also illustrated with specific cases.

Key words: intervention methodology; diagnosis of degeneration; invisible design

Restoration of the modern: designs at Gibellina, Cesare Ajr-aldi (p. 95)

There is no profound difference between restoration and design because each restoration is a design, although of a special kind. In this case the design is not an independent operation because the 'system of rules' intrinsic to the building in question must be identified. Reference to generally acclaimed instances in restoration of the modern allow an architect to relate more closely to this system through an analysis of the formation of the original design, by means of an investigation which clearly assumes the traits of objectivity and communicability. In this manner, the designs establish a close dialogue with every single building, in the sense that each time they interpret the principles of the building in order to address the questions of degeneration, change of use and possible replacement or reconstruction of missing parts which may be in contrast with the original building.

Key words: science of design; system of rules; Gibellina

Restoration of the Maison La Roche and the Villa E-1027, Pierre-Antoine Gattier, Bénédicte Gandini (p. 102)

This paper describes the method employed for the restoration of the Maison La Roche and the Villa E-1027 buildings, considered emblematic for modern French architecture. The radical atten-

tion to material conservation was the main objective, supported by substantial research of the archives and minute analysis of the existing buildings, the results of which are reported. Maison La Roche became a museum compliant with the requirements of a public utility building. A discussion is given of the study and restoration of the murals by Le Corbusier conserved at Villa E-1027, which has not yet found a new function.

Key words: modern French architecture; material conservation; public use

Polychromes and the conservation sciences: the Bauhaus at Dessau, Thomas Danzl (p. 108)

The first part of the essay reviews considerations made since the end of the Second World War in Germany on the conservation of modern architecture and it identifies the complex issue of the value of the memories that architecture carries in it, even in restoration projects which do not exclude modifications, the introduction of new parts and rebuilding. The objective is to identify the characteristics of critical and conservative restoration which leaves the traces of time and the losses on view, so that a 20th Century monument becomes a document of itself. The procedures followed for the conservative restoration of the Bauhaus buildings at Dessau are therefore carefully reviewed, reporting the progressive clarification of the method, which took final concrete form in the material conservation of the polychromes of the interior views through the application of conservation sciences.

Key words: Bauhaus at Dessau; material substance; protection

The Meridiana greyhound track in Barcelona: 1961-2010, Xavier Monteyts Roig, Gianluca Burgio (p. 116)

The Meridiana greyhound track is one of the most original works of architecture of the 'second' Spanish modern period. Its particular nature lies in the form of the roof and the structural conception which resolves the spatial idea of the building. The way the steel beams fan out, the variation in the slope of the lower wings and the curve of the façade onto the street generate a spectacular play of perspectives. The view towards the track is in fact the result of an optical effect produced by the cross panels of the *brise-soleil*, which appear, when seen, as if drawn on a plane surface. The objective of the 'repair' work was to restore the spatial significance to the building which it had originally, posing the problem of converting the terraces into a large open balcony over the public space of the old track and its new use as an art centre.

Key words: structural conception, change of use, repair

Restoration of an industrial landscape: Carbonia, Antonello Sanna (p. 123)

Established in the 1930s with the redesign of an entire area for coal mining purposes, Carbonia has developed a plan for the protection, conservation and reuse of its built heritage in the last decade, for which it received the 2011 award for landscape from the Council of Europe. The programme commenced with the change in the meaning of mining buildings to create a cultural and research centre to stand alongside 'The Italian Centre for Coal Mining Culture'. The protection and development of the landscape was entrusted to the 'Charter for architectural and urban quality' contained in the Urban Plan, which con-

stituted the basis for the rules governing identity, design and modification. After the restoration of the public spaces and the central specialist buildings, the current objective is the 'widespread restoration' of the residential fabric in a dialectic between conservation and modification.

Key words: industrial landscape; protection and development; widespread restoration

On the edge of renewal. Urban planning policies for social housing in Holland, Laura Pogliani (p. 132)

The traits of the originality and at the same time of the weakness of a consolidated urban welfare model are recognised in recent social housing policies in Holland. This model recently went into crisis because it was over exposed to the negative performance of the property sector and weakened by government budget cuts. On the planning and local development front, the recent opening to private sector resources and more flexible methods of intervention, which also allow for innovation in forms of settlement, mark a new path, the special nature of which lies in the change from an almost exclusively negotiated implementation process to a more regulated one. The objective is greater protection of public interests in private sector redevelopments, pursued through 'cost recovery' and 'land value increase' estimates, which have a positive impact on the acquisition of areas and building rights for social housing.

Key words: social housing; negotiated vs. regulated model; social inclusion

Social housing: the political dimension of design, Francesca Frigau, Pietro Pusceddu (p. 139)

In the autumn of 2010, the municipality and Faculty of Architecture of Alghero took part in a "manifestation of interest" for social housing pilot projects held by the Region of Sardinia. The formulation of the proposal constituted an opportunity for research into the relationship between housing policies and urban planning policies and on the role of housing in the construction of the "public town or city". It contained many innovative features, the most important of which was the use of ethical property funds and the involvement of the private sector in the construction of public sector assets. Considerations included the political dimension of the project, that which makes it a tool to acquire knowledge of the local area, a summary of its complexities never subordinate to policies or the mere application of them. The project is a platform capable of generating synergies and economic and social dynamics. In short it is able to trigger urban life processes.

Key words: social housing; welfare; public town or city

Contested images in urban planning practices. Considerations commencing with Milan, Denis Gervasoni (p. 147)

The concept of an image, used in various urban planning and governance projects, is far from unequivocal and holds many meanings within it. Its nature can be observed from many different points of view ranging from its role as a graphic representation, to the role played by images themselves in governance processes and the results that their use generates. Discussion of the subject starts with definitions in the literature and addresses three factors of ambiguity in the use of images: visual communication, the role of images and outcomes of their use

in decision-making processes. Examples are found in some experiences in the Milan area and in the Lombardy region. The discussion explores the strengths and weaknesses in the use of images as a guide and support for urban planning decision-making processes.

Key words: images; planning processes; Milan urban planning

Milan, 2015 Expo: unsolved problems and development potential, editors *Valeria Erba and Stefano Di Vita* (p. 153)

The global crisis is highlighting the limitations of the relationships, not to be taken for granted, between major events and

urban and regional development. The difficulties so far encountered in these relationships in Milan in the run up to the 2015 Expo are quite significant. Analyses of the progress of the projects and the acquisition of opinions from leading protagonists of local institutions provide an update on the strengths and weaknesses of this major Milan event, drawn for previous editions of the Forum. At the same time they identify some of the potential for the renewal of traditional urban development models in major events, seen in terms of their regional metropolitan dimension. Key words: Expo 2015; regional competition; urban and regional sustainability