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Before and After the 1980 Earthquake: Strategies, Dynamics and Actors in the Processes of Urban Reconstruction, Territorial Development and depopulation in the “crater zone”

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DASP YEARBOOK 2025

ENVIRONMENTS

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Politecnico di Torino
Dipartimento di Architettura e Design

DASP YEARBOOK 2025

ENVIRONMENTS

PhD in Architecture.
History and Project

DAD | Department of Architecture and Design
Politecnico di Torino

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FOREWORD

Preface

Filippo De Pieri

The first volume of the Yearbook of the Doctoral program "Architecture. History and Project" (or DASP, as the Italian acronym goes) was published in 2023. It bore the title "Space" and offered a near-geographical representation of the distribution of research within the program, understood as a sort of archipelago with its separate islands and occasional interconnections. By placing the word "Environments" in the title page of this new edition of the Yearbook, we would like to emphasize a different aspect of the program: its ongoing evolution, its responsiveness to changing contexts, and the emergence of a growing set of reciprocal interrelations between the research works documented in the following pages.

DASP originated in the early 2010s from the fusion between two previously existing doctoral programs – one in architectural design, the other in architectural history. The dialogue between *storia* and *progetto* – the Italian words convey a number of nuances that cannot be easily reflected by the English translation – had been, well before that, one of the central factors behind the creation of what has today become the Department of Architecture and Design. DASP was therefore deeply rooted in a research tradition well exemplified by the intellectual trajectory of key figures such as Roberto Gabetti and Carlo Olmo. Over time, the original idea behind the program – investigating the mutual relationships between the stratified temporalities and the manifold rationalities that contribute to shaping the built environment – has acquired additional nuances and implications against the backdrop of the changes affecting global architectural culture. The dual polarity of history and project appears today less as an opposition between two clearly defined disciplinary sectors than as a starting point to explore the growing complexity of architectural knowledge and its hybridization with methodological, epistemological and ethical suggestions coming from a plurality of fields of inquiry.

In this respect, the title "Environments" is more than just a metaphor. The presence of environmental humanities within doctoral studies in architecture has been one of the most striking aspects of change in recent international research. It can be detected in some of the topics of the theses of the latest (40th) cycle of the DASP program, in the evolution of its teaching activities, and in a subtler, and possibly deeper way in the reconfiguration of the tools of inquiry shared by many investigations. Although this is not the only direction towards which the doctoral program is evolving, it offers a good example of how the key questions behind it are being reshaped on a daily basis by the emergence of broader research trends and by the questions posed by society at large.

2024/25 marked the first academic year in which the three doctoral programs existing within the Department of Architecture and Design at Politecnico di Torino collaborated in a few common initiatives and understood their role within the Department as jointly aimed at promoting top-tier research within the context of an architectural institution. The single most important undertaking was the organization of the DAD PhD Day, a yearly event marking the opening moment of the academic year and involving the three doctoral programs, as well as the whole Department, in a discussion about the state, perspective and role of PhD research. DASP consolidated this trend by reshaping its traditional mid-term review moment as a public exhibition, open to the Politecnico community and centered upon the display and informal discussion of ongoing works. Ana Tostões, who closed the DASP Day with a keynote lecture, shares some of the impressions collected during the event in her postface to the present edition of the Yearbook.

The following pages capture DASP at the peak of a phase of expansion. Italy's national post-Covid recovery plan for the years 2021–26, generally known as PNRR (*Piano nazionale di ripresa e resilienza*) and part of European Council's Next Generation EU program, has among other things dedicated a substantial amount of resources to funding doctoral scholarships for the three doctoral cycles (38, 39 and 40) documented here. This has contributed to pushing DASP towards the unprecedented overall size of about fifty candidates being simultaneously enrolled, while also stimulating a differentiation of research topics and experiences.

On a different level, the theses collected here also show the increasingly international dimension of the DASP community. Over the years, DASP has developed a privileged relationship with Chinese universities, well-illustrated by the joint PhD curriculum with Tsinghua University, called "Transnational Architectural Models in a Globalized World", and by the increasing presence of PhD candidates fully funded by China Scholarship Council (CSC) scholarships. 2025 has also seen the consolidation of research collaborations with countries in the Balkan areas, with two theses activated within a tri-lateral agreement with universities in Skopje and Belgrade. Besides these institutionalized exchanges, the individual trajectories of the future PhDs – be they international candidates who pursue a degree in Torino or Italian ones who develop international topics and collaborations – are crucial in the development of a plural and multicultural research setting.

The sharing of research questions and results and the development of a collective conversation has been part

of DASP's approach since the early days of the program. Doctoral education is not intended as an individual experience, to be carried out in an exclusive relationship with one or more supervisors, but rather as a collective exploration aimed at fostering the development of critical awareness and intellectual mobility. This is an increasingly difficult goal to achieve in a global research environment marked by hyper-fragmentation and extreme competition. To this end, the program offers a varied catalogue of courses and seminars – some of them aimed at providing essential methodological tools, others at involving candidates in ongoing research projects – and contributes to the organization of specific workshops in partnership with various international institutions.

Starting in 2025, DASP has added to the Academic Board a group of 'tutors', intended as early career researchers that operate as a scientific and organizational support to both the professors and the candidates within the program. The four tutors have been instrumental, among other things, in organizing the DASP Day, in collecting the material for the Yearbook and in giving shape to the new version of the DASP website. Their introduction to the present publication outlines some of the challenges that the PhD program will likely have to face in the near future: how to remain explorative, and responsive to changing trends in architectural and historical inquiry, while building a cohesive scholarly community and firmly placing an emphasis upon a few shared and clearly recognizable research priorities.

Introduction
DASP PhD Program: A Critical Overview

Valentina Burgassi, Valerio Della Scala, Elena Guidetti, Sofia Nannini

Across the research questions raised by the 46 ongoing theses of the DASP PhD program, diametrically opposed attitudes seem to emerge. On the one hand, certain theses build upon a critical approach, more oriented towards theoretical exploration and characterized by an intrinsic pessimism regarding the state of the built environment. On the other hand, some theses instead show a quasi-positivist attitude, often relying on urban and architectural research as tools for problem-solving. This clearly simplistic division is instrumental in introducing a key question for those involved in research programs in our field of study: should doctoral research in architecture offer solutions or provide critical inquiries? Or both?

There is no definitive answer, but keeping this question in mind could be particularly relevant for our school, which has historically oscillated between a technical, product-driven approach, influenced in part by the strong presence of engineering departments, and a more theoretical orientation rooted in the humanities. A review of the work produced by the students of the DASP program underscores the importance of approaching research as a continuous source of uncertainty: one that encourages the exploration of uncharted territories. Adopting this stance requires a healthy skepticism towards ready-made answers about what the meaning or value of research in architecture is or should be, and a willingness to challenge those assumptions continuously. It may seem extremely rhetorical, but in a period characterized by a strong verticality of research agendas, it is important to emphasize the need for a horizontal, elastic, and unbiased notion of research.

With that in mind, we would like to offer an overview of doctoral research currently in development in the DASP course, beginning with a few overarching reflections on methods and topics. The sources upon which the DASP research projects are built — which vary in type, form, and origin — make this "overview" particularly compelling. From those who mainly use archives (often scattered, ignored by previous historiography and usually non-monographic) to those who rely on ethnographic surveys — via the collection of quantitative data — a very heterogeneous picture emerges. There is also a number of dissertations moving towards a geographical dimension which, heavily relying on mapping and cartography, suggests territory and space morphology itself as a form of archive, somehow extending the boundaries of architectural knowledge and its historical stratifications.

Regardless of such differences, most ongoing PhD projects try to go beyond the idea of a single and well-defined authorship in architecture production, focusing on collective processes of design activities and thus attempting to analyze its many effects — as well as trying to write histories of the architecture profession — beyond the agency of architects themselves. This is not a casual trend: over the decades, the Department of Architecture and Design of the Politecnico di Torino has built up a long tradition of studies that investigate the complexity of architecture with a strongly critical attitude towards predominant authorial storytelling. Furthermore, whether they are historical or design-oriented, they share a political slant, as they focus on the interplay between political regimes or institutions and the design and production of the built environment.

Another key and recurring element concerns the broadening of disciplinary boundaries. There is a certain degree of porosity among the disciplines already represented in this PhD program (history, design, technology, urban studies), which also highlights a certain influence from other PhD programs active at the Castello del Valentino, particularly evident in those theses which lean towards geography (closer to the research promoted by the doctoral program in the Urban and Regional Development program) and in those which deal with the notion of heritage (doctoral program in Architectural Heritage).

While building a community that seeks to overcome rigid disciplinary boundaries is undoubtedly valuable — especially considering the limitations each field faces in addressing increasingly complex problems — it nonetheless raises an important question: what are the specific research and educational identities of the DASP PhD program? Once again, we know that this is a complex question. Rather than providing answers, it serves to fuel the discussion on the role of a PhD called: "Architecture. History and Project". After all, the specificity of any discipline is constantly being renegotiated, and its solidity is challenged by paradigm shifts affecting ideas and plans that extend far beyond a particular field.

Critical lenses of inquiry: Keywords and geographies

A close reading of the doctoral investigations currently underway within the DASP program reveals thematic and methodological diversity, alongside a set of recurring conceptual terms that serve as critical lenses, shaping how each project defines its object of study, constructs its epistemological stance, and negotiates its disciplinary position. Some cross-cutting and dynamic concepts are particularly relevant to evaluate the ongoing PhD research

at DASP: the interplay between local and global (a matter of scale); urban and rural (a matter of place); conservation and transformation (a matter of legacy); ecologies and morphologies (a mattery of analysis). These binomial lenses should be understood as semantic nodes, historically and theoretically charged, whose meanings are anything but self-evident. Their use across different theses reflects an ongoing attempt to reframe foundational concepts within architectural research, turning them into open-ended instruments of inquiry.

This shared vocabulary gains further significance when considered in relation to the wide territorial span of the current doctoral investigations. The geographic scope of the DASP theses is broad: notably, a growing number focuses on Asia and the Global South. At the same time, some research projects deal with theoretical issues abstracted from any single geographic setting. Such heterogeneity reflects a deliberate shift away from narrowly defined spatial frameworks, towards a plural and decentered geography of research. It also resonates with ongoing debates in architectural historiography that advocate for expanding beyond Eurocentric frameworks, emphasizing the need to recognize alternative genealogies, and spatial imaginaries.

On scale

Among these conceptual lenses, the notion of scale emerges with particular complexity from the current PhD theses, as it acts as a structuring principle of architectural and urban thought, facilitating between form and territory, between the immediacy of construction and the abstraction of spatial systems. Within the work carried out by DASP students, scale functions as a methodological choice, as a level at which analysis is conducted, and as a critical tool for interviewing the spatial, the political, and the epistemic dimensions of architectural construction.

Several doctoral theses engage with scale explicitly, tracing how architectural knowledge shifts across scalar registers: from construction details to the morphology of entire regions, from the socio-political micropolitics of neighborhoods to large-scale planning logics and territorial imaginaries. This multiscale orientation often mirrors the complexity of the case studies themselves, particularly in projects that explore the intersections between urban and rural dynamics, or those that examine heritage practices operating simultaneously at the local, national, and global level. In research set in contexts as diverse as Chinese megacities, Balkan borderlands, Mediterranean coastlines, or Italian alpine valleys, scale becomes a lens for understanding how architecture participates in spatial regimes of control, identity, and transformation. In transnational projects, it facilitates the analysis of global circulations of capital, expertise, and technologies, while grounding them in local material conditions. In this sense, scale resonates with the work of scholars as Henri Lefebvre, for whom spatial practice is always produced within relational and hierarchical scalar frameworks, and shaped by history, infrastructure, governance, and ideology. Scale also intersects with temporality: many PhD theses explore the scalar implications of historical processes, revealing how architectural forms operate over time, how they sediment or dissolve, how they are reactivated or erased, echoing Fernand Braudel's insight into the layered temporalities of space (l'histoire événementielle, la conjoncture, and la longue durée) allowing architecture to be read both as means of historical transformation and as outcome of enduring spatial reasons.

The purpose of this yearbook is to hold together all the ongoing PhD research projects of our program and thus offer a photography of the state of the DASP research in 2025. By doing so, we invite the readers to map the invisible networks among candidates, their similarities and differences, methodologies, and topics. We hope that this document may be useful to all currently enrolled PhD candidates, as well as to the DASP candidates of the future.

39th

CYCLE

Before and After the 1980 Earthquake: Strategies, Dynamics and Actors in the Processes of Urban Reconstruction, Territorial Development and depopulation in the "crater zone" between Campania and Basilicata.

Marco Celenza

Cycle 39th

Supervisors Michela Comba

Did the 1980 seismic event act as a catalyst for the processes of urban and territorial transformation in Campania and Basilicata – with particular focus on the "crater zone" – influencing its dynamics of reconstruction, planning and development over time?

On November 23, 1980, a 6.9 magnitude earthquake lasting ninety seconds, with its epicenter deep beneath the Cervialto mountain range (Centro di Specializzazione e Ricerche Economico-Agrarie per il Mezzogiorno, 1981, p. 9), left an indelible mark on central-eastern Campania and north-western Basilicata. The affected territories included the upper Ofanto valley, the mountainous Terminio area, the upper and middle Calore valley, the upper Sele, the north-eastern Tanagro area, the Marmo Platano and Melandro valleys - all inland areas of the southern Apennines bordering the two regions. These areas, composed of small municipalities in the provinces of Avellino, Salerno and Potenza, became the epicenter of a disaster that remains in public memory as the "Irpinia Earthquake": 687 affected municipalities (36 destroyed, 295 severely damaged), 2.914 deaths, 8.850 injuries and approximately 280.000 displaced people (Ventura, 2020, p. 42).

It was a watershed event, crucial for the fate of territories that had already - by the late 1950s - exhibited conditions of marginalization and divergence not only in comparison to the more developed and prosperous areas of northern Italy but also relative to certain zones within their own regions: «si trattava di terre in genere poco popolate o in via di spopolamento, con struttura demografica dispersa in piccoli centri, dominate da suoli poco fertili e acclivi, scarsamente dotate di vie di comunicazioni e di collegamenti con le città, le pianure, il mare. Esse apparivano e di fatto costituivano l'appartata geografia della povertà» (Bevilacqua, 2002, p. 7). Based on these considerations, this study aims to investigate whether the seismic event served as a catalyst, examining its role and impact on the processes of urban and territorial transformation (Guidoboni & Valensise, 2022). The research conducts an analysis of changes in Campania and Basilicata, with particular reference to the so-called "crater zone" and, more specifically, to the portion of territory at the border between the two regions where the earthquake dealt a decisive final blow. The study follows several phases: urban and territorial conditions before the earthquake, the seismic event and the interventions in reconstruction and territorial planning, strategies and actors in post-earthquake evolutionary processes and the current situation.

What was the pre-earthquake condition of these territories? How did the reconstruction process unfold and with what strategies? What professional and institutional figures were involved and in what capacity? What was the fate of local architecture and built heritage? What infrastructure and territorial transformation projects were carried out? What are the current conditions of these areas? These are the key questions that the research seeks to address, identifying, among the 36 municipalities declared devastated, three specific case studies (Muro Lucano, Teora and Conza della Campania) emblematic of three distinct approaches that summarize the heterogeneity of interventions and reconstruction policies: "as it was, where it was" reconstruction, ex novo reconstruction and relocation.

This research aligns with the field of post-earthquake reconstruction studies while introducing a comparative and interdisciplinary approach that interweaves urban and architectural aspects with territorial planning, political dynamics, economic programming and mechanisms of public consensus. Additionally, it proposes viewing the seismic event through a different lens - that of the history of professions - focusing on the roles of the involved actors and their interactions, while delving into the contributions of specific figures in architectural design, engineering (Pace & Allocca, 2018), industry, and the political/institutional sphere, distinguishing between endogenous and exogenous knowledge and power structures.

#earthquake #development #depopulation

Captions

Figure 1 - from https://www.avellinesi.it/anni60prima/album/#.

Figure 2,3 - map produced by the author.

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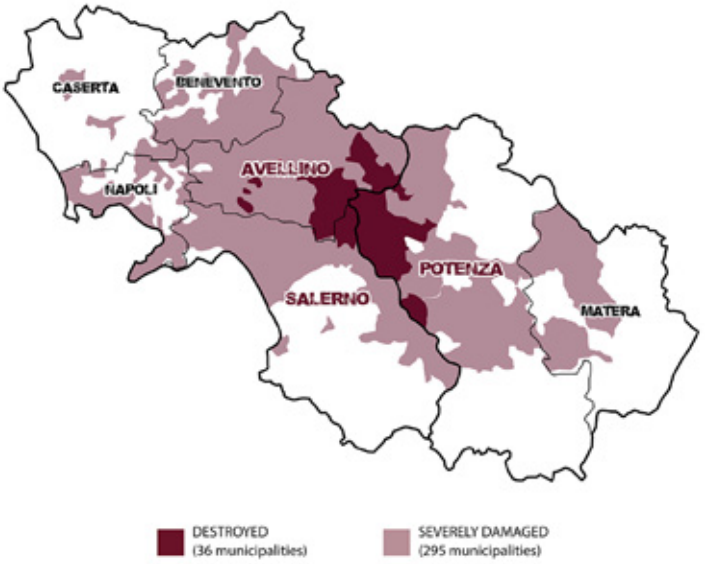
RESCUERS
DESTROYED BUILDINGS
DISPLACED PEOPLE
EARTHQUAKE
NEW LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS
PROFESSIONAL FIGURES
POPULATION RETURN


CASERTA
BENEVENTO
AVELLINO
NAPOLI
POTENZA
SALERNO
MATERA
DESTROYED (36 municipalities)
SEVERELY DAMAGED (295 municipalities)

BENEVENTO
CASERTA
FOGGIA
B.A.T.
AVELLINO
CONZA DELLA CAMPANIA
BARI
NAPOLI
TEORA
POTENZA
MURO LUCANO
SALERNO
MATERA
DESTROYED MUNICIPALITIES
CASE STUDIES