Strategies for Decommissioning Military and Industrial Landscapes



Country / City	United States of America, Charlottesville, VA	
University / School	University of Virginia School of Architecture	
Academic year	2019-2020	
Title of the project	Decommission as Design: Reconciling Opaque Landscapes Chloe Nagraj	



TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	Decommission as Design: Reconciling Opaque Landscapes		
Authors	Chloe Nagraj		
Title of the course	Thesis		
Academic year	2019-2020		
Teaching Staff	Bradley Cantrell		
Department/Section/Program of belonging		Landscape Architecture	
University/School	University of Virginia School of Architecture		

Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words In the United States, colonial power is often perpetuated by limiting access to and information about particular sites. These opaque landscapes form a substantial network, which includes military, industrial, and waste geographies. Landscape architecture practice has largely focused on what opaque sites are to become through redevelopment. While designers are well positioned to translate what is obfuscated or forgotten in these landscapes, by focusing only on the designed outcome of decommission, this opportunity for decolonization and translation is overlooked. If decommission were to be treated as design, how might we better mitigate the social impact of entangled histories embedded in contested sites? Drawing from existing policy on site remediation and decommissioning, design discourse on military and waste landscapes, relational ontology, and visual discourse analysis, I propose an expanded methodological and representational approach that creates a new space for design within the decommission process motivated by a relational understanding of site history. This speculative process is explored through the case study of Plum Island, New York, operated by the Department of Homeland Security and home to Fort Terry and the Plum Island Animal Disease Research Laboratory, set to be decommissioned in 2022. More broadly, the methodological approach developed through this research is proposed as a landscape analysis method. This alternative method recognizes indeterminacy and "blank spots" as valid ways of knowing opaque sites, and proposes centering this unruliness to better reconcile complex site histories through research and practice.

For further information

Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC

T: + 34 93 401 64 11 / +34 93 552 0842 Contact via email at: biennal.paisatge@upc.edu Máster d'Arquitectura del Paisatge -DUOT - UPC ETS AB - Escola Tècnica Superior d'Arquitectura de Barcelona Avenida Diagonal, 649 piso 5 08028 Barcelona-S pain



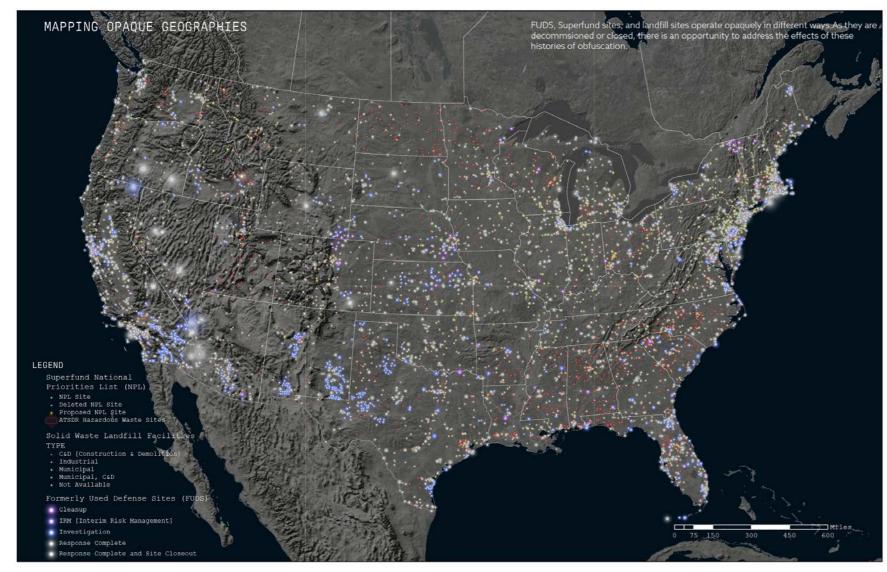


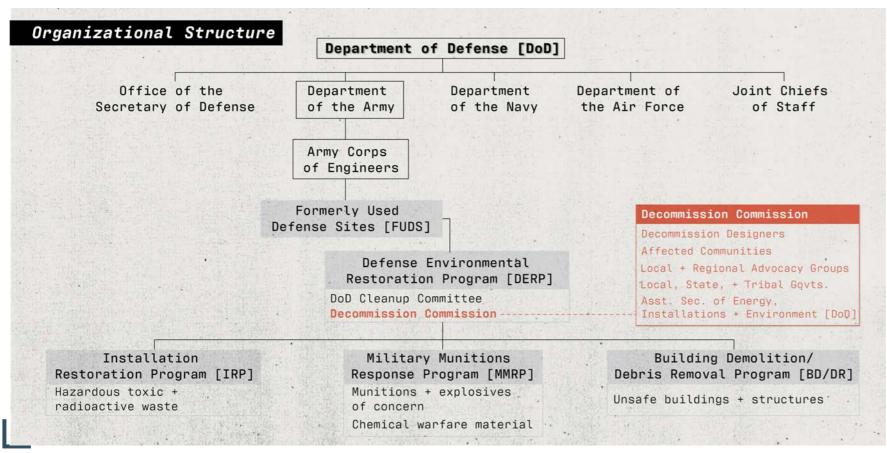
CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

SCHOOL PRIZE

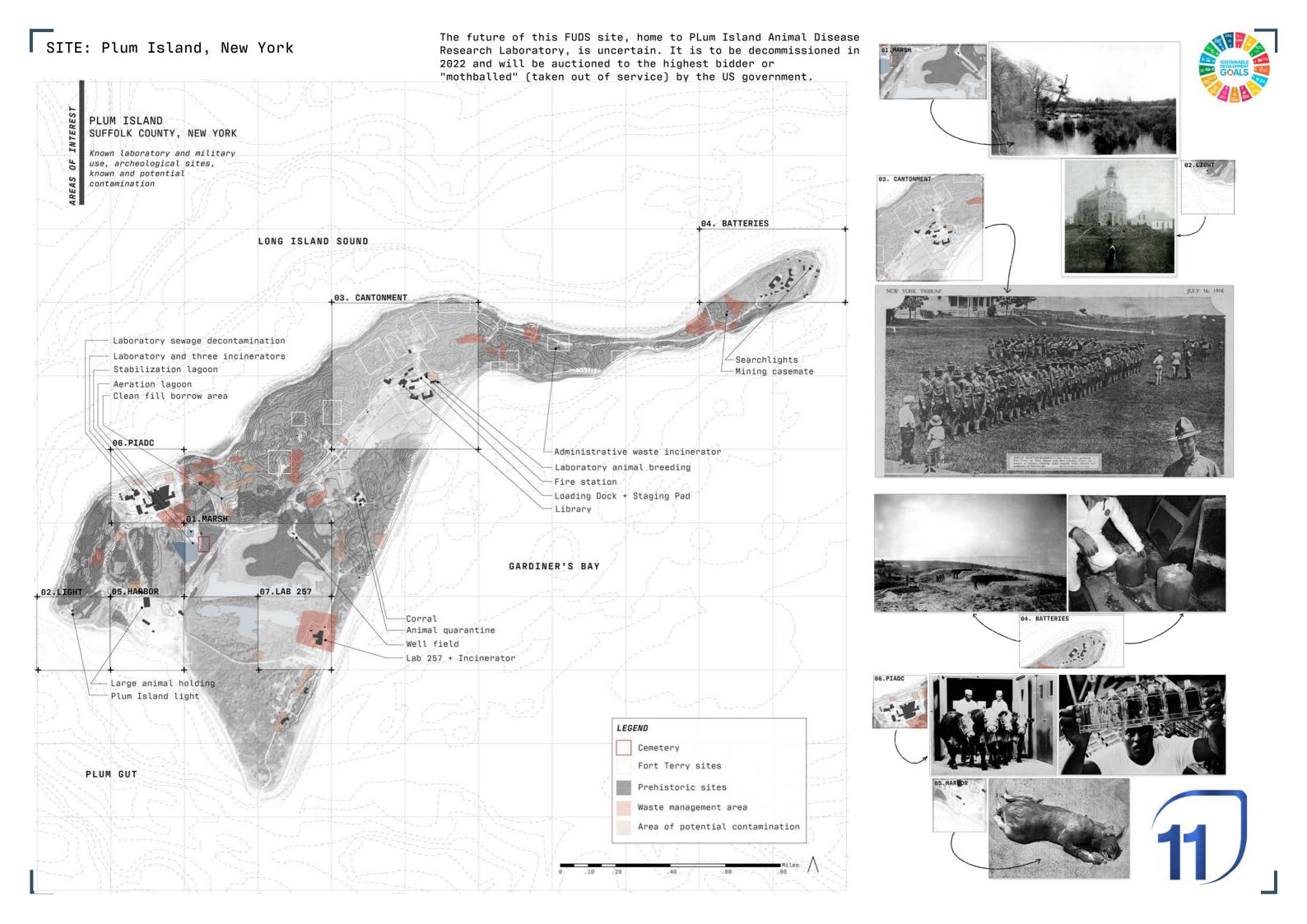
POLICY: US Department of Defense + Formerly Used Defense Sites [FUDS]





There are more than 10,000 FUDS sites throughout the world. Current decommissioning practices only consider the remediation and removal of wastes, and ignore the lasting sociocultural impacts of operating these landscapes.







When decommissioning opaque sites, it becomes much easier to flatten complexity out of them, covering up the "material entanglements" between humans and contaminants that continue to exist. This proposal remediates groundwater contamination at a former munitions depot and laboratory using monitoring and bioremediation. As remediation occurs, the extents of groundwater contamination are marked above ground with tall stakes, a palimpsest of contaminants over time.



