

**THE CURRENT FUNCTIONAL USE OF
THE FORMER MILITARY AREAS IN
ORADEA (ROMANIA)**


**SÚČASNÉ FUNKČNÉ VYUŽITIE
BÝVALÝCH VOJENSKÝCH AREÁLOV
V ORADEI (RUMUNSKO)**

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Heritage, Culture and Regeneration of the Former Military Areas in the City of Oradea, Romania

Dedičstvo, kultúra a regenerácia
bývalých vojenských areálov
v meste Oradea v Rumunsku

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V rumunskom meste Oradea vznikali vojenské zóny v 19. a 20. storočí, keď sa po celom meste stavali objekty plniace predovšetkým obrannú funkciu. Tieto lokality zohrali dôležitú úlohu v histórii mesta, významne prispeli k miestnemu hospodárskemu rozvoju a výrazne formovali sociokultúrnu identitu a charakter oblasti. Príspevok objasňuje rolu bývalých vojenských areálov v mestskej štruktúre a ich význam pre miestnu spoločnosť, ekonomiku, vzdelávanie, verejnú správu, armádu a cestovný ruch. Obnova bývalých vojenských objektov je súčasťou komplexného integrovaného plánovacieho procesu mesta Oradea, ktorý zabezpečuje udržateľnosť mestských oblastí.

Koniec éry studenej vojny priniesol v mnohých krajinách demilitarizáciu. Vo viacerých postsocialistických štátoch (napr. v Rumunsku, Maďarsku, Českej republike a na Slovensku) tak zostali bývalé vojenské kasárne často opustené alebo nedostatočne využívané. Tieto areály, či už majú okrajovú, alebo centrálnu polohu v mestskej štruktúre, mohli byť silne kontaminované (kontaminácia pôdy a podzemných vôd tu bola pomerne častá) a nie je možné ich obnoviť bez rozsiahlych environmentálnych investícií. Väčšina výskumov uskutočnených v postsocialistických krajinách sa zameriavala na kasárne, vojenské výcvikové areály a iné vojenské zariadenia z obdobia socializmu. Prvky vojenského dedičstva z predchádzajúcich storočí sa skúmali menej. Tento príspevok však ukazuje, že mesto Oradea oplýva významným vojenským dedičstvom z obdobia Rakúsko-Uhorska, ktoré ponúka možnosti prestavby a rozšírenia o nové funkcie. Tieto objekty boli počas desaťročí socializmu často zanedbávané, preto sú na ich budúcu revitalizáciu potrebné značné investície.

Revitalizácia a opätovný rozvoj brownfieldov patrí k najväčším výzvam urbanistického plánovania a rozvoja v posledných desaťročiach. Kým západné krajiny majú s ich spravovaním pomerne dlhoročné skúsenosti, postsocialistické krajiny sa s týmito problémami stretávajú až v posledných desaťročiach. Vojenské brownfieldy (ktoré sú prejavom povojnovej krajiny) predstavujú osobitný aspekt tejto výzvy. Hoci samotné vojenské brownfieldy sú súčasťou hmotného dedičstva, spájajú sa s nimi rôzne formy nehmotného dedičstva, keďže majú vplyv na miestne identity. Okrem toho sú s nimi spojené ustálené postupy, zvyky a tiež podujatia (napr. festivaly).

Príspevok podčiarkuje, že v meste Oradea, ktoré je jedným z veľkých hospodárskych, kultúrnych, spoločenských

a turistických centier Rumunska, bol starý vojenský charakter mesta nahradený vzdelávaním, kultúrou a cestovným ruchom. Prestavba sa uskutočnila podľa medzinárodných postupov, vojenské brownfieldy sa začali (znovu)využívať viacerými spôsobmi. Vzhľadom na rozlohu bývalých vojenských areálov ponúkala revitalizácia týchto brownfieldov udržateľnú alternatívu k výstavbe na zelenej lúke. V niektorých prípadoch sa obnova zamerala na bývalú vojenskú funkciu (napr. využitie v oblasti cestovného ruchu alebo vzdelávania), zatiaľ čo v iných prípadoch došlo k úplnej zmene funkcií a fyzického dizajnu (prestavbou na ekonomické zóny alebo priemyselné parky). V druhom prípade môže byť dôvodom zmeny stav budov alebo ich hodnotenie; ak rozhodovacie orgány a verejná mienka považujú bývalé vojenské objekty za neatraktívne alebo architektonicky bezcenné, pravdepodobnosť rozsiahlej transformácie je vyššia. Nakoniec je dôležité zdôrazniť, že šance na revitalizáciu alebo prestavbu výrazne ovplyvnilo aj dopravné spojenie, keďže pri dobrej dostupnosti sú tieto objekty atraktívnejšie pre investorov. Transformácia bývalých vojenských areálov priniesla nové hospodárske funkcie a vytvorenie priemyselných rozvojových zón. Mesto Oradea nasledovalo model bývalých socialistických krajín, keďže areály vojenských kasární mali veľkú rozlohu a dobré dopravné napojenie a infraštruktúru.

Opätovné využitie a revitalizácia bývalých vojenských priestorov mali často aj finančné motívy: (pre)stavba objektov nielenže prináša príjmy, ale aj zmierňuje finančné zaťaženie miestnych samospráv, keďže prázdne budovy a opustené pozemky si často vyžadujú značné náklady na údržbu, stráženie a dohľad. Zatvorenie vojenských základní navyše zasiahlo miestnu ekonomiku prostredníctvom zníženia počtu miestnych zákazníkov a pracovných príležitostí. Vďaka rozsiahlej transformácii vznikali v rámci vojenských brownfieldov nové funkcie. Premena má za cieľ prilákať investície, môžu slúžiť na rezidenčné, či dokonca vedecké alebo vzdelávacie účely.

Ako sme už uviedli, využitie bývalých vojenských území malo rôzne motívy a ciele. Tieto lokality boli taktiež zdrojom budovania miestnej alebo národnej identity. Bývalé vojenské areály prispievali k naratívu (re)konštruujúcim národnú a miestnu minulosť. Náročnou úlohou je aj nájsť naratívy vhodné na prezentáciu miest, ktoré boli dejiskom násilia. Reprezentačné postupy vo vzťahu k vojenskej prítomnosti popisujú a interpretujú

vojenskú moc a priradujú zmysel vojne a stratám, ktoré so sebou pre spoločnosť nesie. Bývalé vojenské územia prispeli aj k vytváraniu lokálne viazaného vzťahu s minulosťou.

Tieto lokality sa využívali i vo vzdelávaní – táto funkcia je, pochopiteľne, úzko spojená aj s funkciou budovania identity. Prostredníctvom prezentácie bývalých kasární a iných objektov možno predstaviť rôzne prvky a aspekty minulosti. Ponúkajú sa aj možnosti rozvoja spojeného s turizmom. Boli vytvorené komplexné vzdelávacie situácie, v ktorých učenie nie je len kognitívnym procesom, ale aj zmyslovým a emocionálnym zážitkom. Návštevníci tak získajú „autentickejší“ zážitok a môžu si vytvoriť osobnejší vzťah k udalostiam a aktérom minulosti.¹⁰ Vzdelávacie funkcie by mali byť založené na historickej presnosti, poskytovaní vzdelávacích hodnôt a zachovaní historických hodnôt.

V bývalých vojenských objektoch sa posilnili aj vedecké funkcie, ako dokazuje prípad univerzity v Oradei. Časť univerzitného kampusu sa rozprestiera na opustenej bývalej vojenskej základni, ktorá bola premenená na výskumný areál. S využitím finančných prostriedkov Európskej únie a národnej vlády tu bolo v období 2018 – 2020 vybudované výskumné centrum. V projekte zohrala rozhodujúcu úlohu dostupnosť areálu a vedomostná

základňa miestnej univerzity. V súlade s miestnymi a národnými plánmi by tu mal byť vybudovaný aj vedecký park na podporu startupov. Pôvodne opustený areál by sa tak mohol stať hnacou silou budúceho hospodárskeho rozvoja. Pri premene vojenských brownfieldov na obytné zóny bolo kľúčové vytvoriť kombináciu funkcií, čo prispelo k vytvoreniu udržateľnej komunity. Využitie bývalých vojenských areálov nachádzajúcich sa neďaleko centra mesta Oradea mohlo pomôcť riešiť problémy spojené s rozrastaním mesta. Tieto oblasti poskytli prispôbitelné priestory pre obytnú a kultúrnu zástavbu s dopravným napojením a mnohými formami miestnej infraštruktúry.

Analýza transformácie bývalých vojenských základní, kasární a cvičísk v konečnom dôsledku ukazuje, že prestavba vojenských brownfieldov je komplexná záležitosť a ako taká si vyžaduje spoluprácu rôznych aktérov mestského a regionálneho rozvoja, cestovného ruchu, vzdelávania a ďalších súvisiacich oblastí. Takisto by sa mali zohľadniť miestne a regionálne potreby, naratívy a spomienky. Rozvoj možno riadiť v rôznych sociálnych, ekonomických a politických kontextoch rozličnými spôsobmi: v niektorých prípadoch je prestavba riadená komunitou, zatiaľ čo v iných je výraznejšia úloha investorov.

Introduction

In the countries of Central-Eastern Europe, the recent political transition and accession to the European Union and NATO had several effects on the economy and society, with direct or indirect impacts on the urban areas and overall inner-cities landscapes as well. These processes are well known and registered in the whole region through the 1990s and the 2000s, when these regional and national processes generated changes in the local scale, as well as in the urban structure and texture. As the former military areas were also affected by these changes, new possibilities of their utilisation have emerged.

Historically, periods of military expansion and militarisation have alternated with demilitarisation, military withdrawal and major socio-economic modelling phases, both very common in Central-Eastern Europe and beyond. During militarization, a large number of military facilities are built, while during demilitarization, major sections of these military areas are abandoned. In addition to the negative impact on the environment, it is important to highlight the impacts over the socio-economic system, as these abandoned and decayed sites, or military brownfields, currently make no contribution to the local economy, but could offer excellent (re)development opportunities.¹ As a direct consequences of the demilitarization process, military brownfields represent a specific category of brownfield sites, since these are underused, derelict, in some cases contaminated former military areas, including abandoned buildings and the attached facilities.²

The end of the Cold War era formed a significant cause of demilitarization in many countries, as the Soviet Army was withdrawn from previously occupied countries and territories. Due to the demilitarization processes, the sites used by national armed forces became abandoned as well.³ Most of the brown field and military heritage researches conducted in post-Socialist countries are focusing on the underdevelopment and abandonment of barracks, military training areas and other related facilities from the Socialist period. Thus, military heritage as a whole with all its elements from earlier centuries are less analysed. However, several post-Socialist towns in the Carpathian-basin have a significant body of military heritage from the Habsburg era, offering possibilities for redevelopment and possible enhancement with new functions. These elements were often neglected during the decades of Socialism, thus significant investments are required for their future revitalization.⁴ Former military areas can be utilised in various forms. For example, scientific or educational functions can be strengthened in former military sites, as the case of Szeged, Hungary, or Oradea, Romania, demonstrates. In other cases, the military brownfields were converted into large hotel complexes, like the former military barracks of the 7th Alpine Chasseurs Battalion (in Bourg-Saint-Maurice),⁵ or into a business park.⁶ Brownfields located on the edge of the city, such as

TANGIBLE

military attractions – museums, cemeteries, war memorials, military installations
dark attractions – sites of terrorism, places where people died, cemeteries
historic settlements – archaeological digs, churches, historic homes, museums
religious attractions – churches, temples

INTANGIBLE

language – unique languages, music
folkways – dress, behaviour, folklore, stories
music and performing arts – dance, music
religion – beliefs, practices, ceremonies
festivals and pageants – ethnic festivals, food festivals, religious pageants

TYPOLOGIES OF MILITARY ATTRACTIONS

TYPOLÓGIE VOJENSKÝCH ATRAKCIÍ

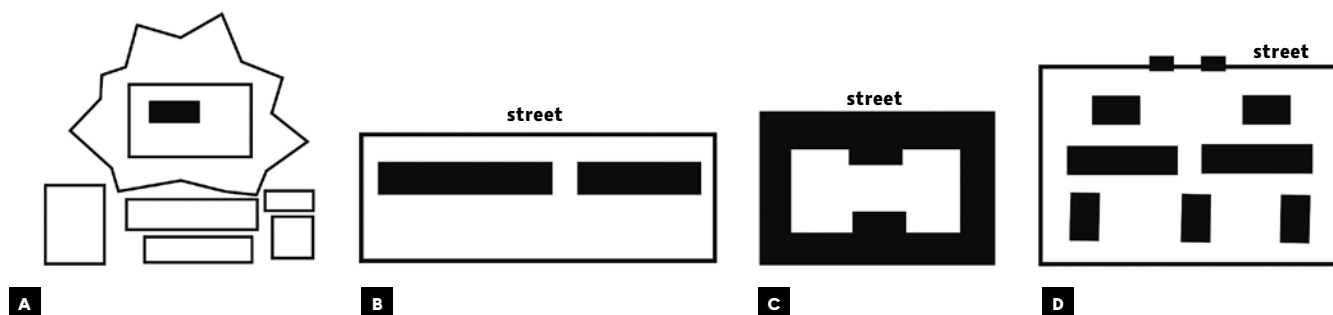
Source Zdroj: adapted from DALLEN, J. Timothy, 2011. *Cultural Heritage and Tourism: An Introduction*. Channel View, p. 528

partially built-up areas like airports, offer other regeneration opportunities.⁷ These sites can be also used in education, a function likewise strongly related to the identity-building function. Additionally, these areas offer possibilities for tourism-related developments, based on the diverse typologies of the military attractions.⁸

The reuse and revitalization of former military areas often have financial motives: the (re) development of the facilities not only generates revenues, but eases the financial burden of public authorities, since the empty buildings and abandoned lands often require significant maintenance and protection costs.⁹ Furthermore, the closure of military bases can impact the local economy through the diminishing of the local customer base, employment opportunities and other negative demographic elements.¹⁰ With extensive transformation of the areas, new functions can emerge within military brownfields. As such, they can be transformed to economic zones with the aim of attracting investments, so that residential or even scientific or educational functions can be developed there,¹¹ in the new historical context, where the role of market processes and democratic decision-making grew in the shaping of urban life and land use.¹² The analyses regarding the transformation of former military bases, barracks, training grounds, etc. highlight the complexity of redevelopment of military brownfields, thus requiring co-operation from various actors of urban and regional development, tourism, education and related domains. In addition, local and regional needs, narratives and memories should be considered.¹³ The developments can be managed differently in different social, economic and political contexts. In some cases, the redevelopments are community driven, while in other cases the role of investors is more prominent.¹⁴ In addition, these sites can be sources of local or national identity building.¹⁵ The former military sites contribute to the narratives (re)constructing the national and local past – which is often an area of conflict. Finding the appropriate narratives to present the sites of violence is also a challenging task.¹⁶ Representational practices in relation to military presence describe and interpret military power and make sense of war and the losses it brings to societies.¹⁷ Post-military landscapes also contribute to the formation of a place-bound engagement with the past.¹⁸ The aim of this article is to present the military heritage in Oradea (Romania); their historical and architectural significance – highlighting the possible attractions as well. The complex and integrated nature and values of the former military areas also have to be mentioned, as they are sites of archaeological, artistic, cultural, historical, scientific, social or technical interest,¹⁹ where the socio-economic context,²⁰ is in direct relation to various phases of social and historical evolution.²¹ They offer specific place-making opportunities,²² or situations of cultural significance and great values,²³ that have to be integrated into the urban settings.²⁴ These spaces and structures resulting from human activity²⁵ generate complex visual connections and perceptions, i.e. the real dimensions of architectural heritage.²⁶ At the same time, the conservation of this outstanding heritage²⁷ has to be part of sustainable development efforts²⁸ and to be further integrated in the urban regeneration and planning mechanism.²⁹

Data and Methods

The paper highlights the importance and value of the cultural heritage elements in connection to the former military areas in the city of Oradea, Romania, and explains how the processes of planning, heritage integration, and sustainable (re) development has worked delete "in the city of Oradea" at the end of the sentence. After a review of the military cultural heritage, the article presents the selected heritage areas that together reveal various typologies for conservation, and then discusses the problems that arise in relation to the utilisation of heritage. The research methodology integrates various types of documents: literature reviews (scientific works, technical reports, studies and strategies from different fields were analysed, such as geography, history, tourism,



THE MILITARY FORMATIONS IN THE URBAN TISSUE

VOJENSKÉ ÚTVARY V MESTSKEJ ŠTRUKTÚRE

Source Zdroj: edited by the authors



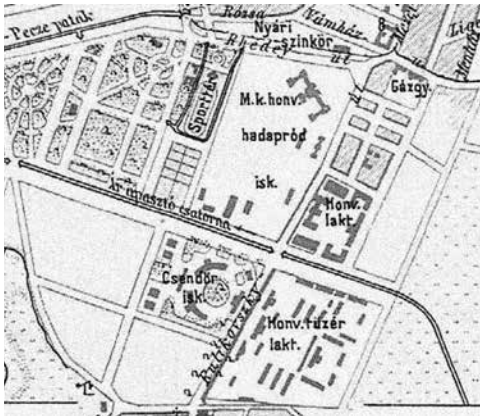
LAND-USE CHANGES BETWEEN 1910, 1941, 2004, 2016 IN STRADA ARADULUI

ZMENY VO VYUŽITÍ POZEMKU V ROKOCH 1910, 1941, 2004, 2016 NA ULICI ARADULUI

Source Zdroj: Kogutowicz Manó and Arcanum – Magyarország Katonai Felmérése, 1941; <https://mapire.eu/hu/map/hungary1941/>, Google Earth

economy, demography, archaeology, urban planning, environmental sustainability etc.), cartography, remote sensing, field trips observations, analysis and synthesis.

The article articulates the importance of the military heritage as a legacy of a city which forms the urban space, the present identity of the people and the touristic supply of the city. But these military areas are also introduced from a historical perspective. The maps underline the reconversion process, displaying the land-use changes between various historical periods. The space requirements of the military constructions increased during the centuries, mainly due to the increase in the number of staff, but also due to technical developments.³⁰ There are several examples for military formations in the urban texture that can be considered as thematic blocks.³¹ Formerly, military barracks were situated in the urban areas adjacent to the city's fortified areas. These are traditional fortifications, forming historically built up military areas. This is realized through the street-based



LAND-USE CHANGES BETWEEN 1910, 1941, 2004, 2016 IN STRADA UNIVERSITĂȚII (FORMER RULIKOWSKY) AND STRADA ARMATEI ROMÂNE

ZMENY VO VYUŽITÍ POZEMNKU V ROKOCH 1910, 1941, 2004, 2016 NA ULICIACH UNIVERSITÄTII (BÝVALÁ RULIKOWSKÉHO) A ARMATEI ROMÂNE

Source Zdroj: Kogutowicz Manó and Arcanum – Magyarország Katonai Felmérése, 1941; <https://mapire.eu/hu/map/hungary1941/>, Google Earth



installation of military units or block arrangement. The development of the military industry and the increasing space requirements had the result that increasingly large structures could no longer fit into the densely built-up centres of settlements. The cost of land was also relevant to site selection, and therefore the new barracks were typically moved to the peripheries and the fringe of the urban areas, often in parallel with industrial investments.³² In the last third of the 19th century, the modern installation of multifunctional military facilities resulted the introduction of the pavilion system which provided a convenient opportunity for future expansion. Oradea and its military areas shows various arrangement and the evolution of them is incorporated to the structure of the city.

Historically, the established military areas in Oradea were primarily located on the outskirts of the city. This practice was driven by a conscious urban planning policy, based on the city's physical division by the Crișul Repede River and on the terrain elevation characteristics. Although the area is ideal for defensive functions, no military area was ever developed on the right bank of the river, where the outer suburbs of Nicolae Iorga, Gheorghe Doja (Dózsa György) and Podgoria are only sparsely built-up, thinly settled, urban structures of hillsides and vineyards. On the left bank of the river, we find the historical city centre, which was densely built up in the 1800s and early 1900s with metropolitan-like residential and commercial blocks, giving the area a real European urban character. In the immediate vicinity of this densely built city centre, a military area was planned by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It is linked to the city centre with the principle of addition; therefore, the urban texture has a significant edge on the border of the two areas. A strong division is present in the urban fabric according to the character. Two large military areas were formed next to the city centre, both of which are bordered with the same villa district, with its own significant built heritage. The two military units are situated on the eastern part of the city, one along the streets Calea Aradului and Decabal and another one on the south-eastern part of the city along the streets Armatei Române and Universităţii. Following the planners' intention, the military areas were settled on the outskirts of the city to enable further expansions on demand if the number of stationed troops were increased by the central government.

NAME OF THE SITE / BUILDING (CURRENT USE)	PERIOD	STYLE	ARCHITECT	CONSTRUCTION	ORIGINAL USE
Church "St. Martyrs Constantin Brâncoveanu and his sons"	the 18th century	folk architecture	unk.	unk.	Church (removed from Letca Village, Sălaj County)
Military Hospital	1731	Baroque	unk.	Máté Vépi	Monastery of the Franciscan Monks
Abandoned land	1892	Baroque and Eclectic	unk.	Franz Josef Hussar Barracks	Franz Josef Hussar Barracks
Crișuri County Museum	1897	Historicism and Eclectic	Ignác Alpár	unk.	Royal Cadet School
Public institutions	1897	Eclectic	Ignác Alpár	Construction company Neuschloss	Military Unit No 01326
Masonry Museum	1901	Eclectic	Zoltán Bálint, Jámbo Lajos	unk.	Masonic Lodge "King Ladislau"
Military Museum	1901 – 1902	Eclectic	Kálmán Rimanóczy senior	Kálmán Rimanóczy senior	Military Unit
University of Oradea buildings complex	1912 – 1913	Secession	József Vágó	Incze Lajos	School of Gendarmerie
Villa District	1911 – 1912	Eclectic	various architects	a result of multiple construction stages	Residential area for military personnel
Military House	1912	Secession	Kálmán Rimanóczy Junior	Tivadar Krausze	Bölöni House
Eurobusiness Park II	1940 – 1944	N/A	N/A	N/A	Red Barracks

THE BUILT MILITARY LEGACY IN THE CITY OF ORADEA, ROMANIA

VYBUDOVANÉ VOJENSKÉ DEDIČSTVO V MESTE ORADEA, RUMUNSKO

Source Zdroj: Authors' own processing;
Data Source: PAȘCA, Mircea, 2010.
Oradea around 1900. An Architectural Guide. Oradea: Arca Publishing House, p. 195; PÉTER, Zoltan, 2003. Trei secole de arhitectura Orădeană. Editura Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor, p. 72

The barrack and pavilion layouts implied significantly different land use and character in the urban texture. With the reduction of military activity and functions at the end of the 20th century, the sparsely built-up pavilion-like character created the possibility for a denser installation and a functional change. In addition to the functional transformation, later urban sprawl has led to the development of new neighbourhoods such as Salca and Ioșia next to the existing military, later brownfield areas. For this reason, it is particularly important to consciously preserve the architectural heritage of the former military areas, since unused military brownfields are excellent yet cheap investment areas for urban development which, in turn, could jeopardise the built and cultural heritage there. Overall, the military areas of Oradea represent different urban forms and different levels of integration into the urban texture.

Discussion and Results

Military Development through History

The military areas have long historical roots in Oradea, as their development has been continuous in recent centuries, so there are plenty of values associated with the eras in which the military facilities were built. In order to discover and reinterpret the values and legacies, it is worth performing a systematic collection and processing of these values. In our research, we have collected not only the built and physically sensitive military heritage, but all the intangible values in direct connection to the eras, society, culture and the legacy of different artists and architects. While military sites can also be regarded as places for oppression, in this work we would like to highlight the possibilities and the common heritage of the former Austro-Hungarian member states to develop a future tourism and culture-based redevelopment and urban renovation strategy. In this section, the paper shows the analysed military cultural heritage elements, describes the collected elements and identifies the tangible and intangible values and the recent utilization.

The Franz Josef Hussar Barracks opened in 1892 for the use of a cavalry unit of the Austro-Hungarian army.³³ The entire area was occupied by a former military complex built in Neo-Baroque and eclectic style, composed from the barrack, the stables and various annexes, in addition to two smaller buildings. The façade of the Baroque buildings is emphasised by plaster banding, powerful ledges, pilasters and protruding bays. Often, a striking element is given by the windows with special shapes like circles or ovals. While the traditional Baroque features colourful facades, from

ADAPTED FROM FARACIK (2014)		ADAPTED FROM THE BURRA CHARTER (1999)	ADAPTED FROM THE GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE (2011)	
Cultural values	Socio-economic values	Heritage values	Sociocultural values	Economic values
social identity	social utility	aesthetic	historic	use (market) value
authenticity	preserving the function	historic	cultural /symbolic	nonuse (nonmarket) values
integrity	economic potential	scientific	social	existence
uniqueness	educational	social (including spiritual, political, national, cultural)	spiritual/religious	option
artistic	aesthetic		aesthetic	bequest
historic	political			
diversity and attractiveness	special significance			

HERITAGE VALUES IN CONNECTION WITH FORMER MILITARY AREAS

PAMIATKOVÉ HODNOTY V SÚVISLOSTI S BÝVALÝMI VOJENSKÝMI AREÁLMI

Source Zdroj: adapted after: FARACIK, Robert, 2014. Which Cities are Historic? An Attempt to Define the Phenomenon in the Context of Tourism Development Opportunities. In: *Enhancing Competitiveness of V4 Historic Cities to Develop Tourism*. Visegrad Fund, Debrecen, pp. 131 – 145. Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage Research Report, Getty Conservation Institute. [online] 2020 [Accessed 16 June 2020]. Available at: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/assessing.pdf Burra Charter. [online] 2020 [Accessed 16 June 2020]. Available at: <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

deep red to yellow to grey and blue, this functional main building has always been greyish white. The plan of the barracks is almost rectangular but accentuated with a well-contoured central avant-corps and side bays. In 1999 an interior wall was demolished, while in turn the building of the administration burned down in 2000. Currently, it is in an advanced state of degradation.³⁴ The Hussar Barracks are part of a larger military complex organised in a pavilion-like arrangement.

The Archduke Wilhelm Artillery Barrack opened in 1897 and was expanded in 1902. The unit had two single-storey residential buildings, four two-floor buildings as quarters for officers, NCOs and recruits. A fencing range, a stable, equipment storage, cages and mess hall were also built. The complex was built in an eclectic style, with an original design and plans by Sándor Hauszmann, but constructed according to the plans of Alajos Hauszmann. The building arrangement is similar to the Rulikowsky military unit. In the barracks facing Calea Aradului there were quarters for cavalry units of the Austro-Hungarian army.³⁵ The barrack is part of a larger military complex organised in a pavilion-like arrangement.

Next to the Artillery, the Baron Fejérváry Cavalry Barracks were opened just a year later, in 1898, designed by Ferenc Sztarill, a local architect. By the second decade of the 21st century, one entire block was demolished and the land was developed as a residential area, while the other part is used by the County Police and Archive and other public services. The barrack is part of a larger military complex organised in a pavilion-like arrangement.

The building of the Royal Cadet School started in 1897 from the plans of Ignác Alpár, a main figure of Austro-Hungarian architecture, stylistically combining strict historicism with eclecticism.³⁶ It is a large, U-shaped, traditional eclectic-style complex of buildings. The main building has a four-storey arrangement, with the main façade of 135 m long (the longest and largest building in Bihor County). The main façade is decorated with a triangular tympanum, dominated by the central bay, a specific element of the Baroque period, divided in seven axes, known as an avant-corps, in other words a salient part of the *corp de logis*.³⁷ The building is an excellent example of eclecticism, an architectural direction reviving historical architectural elements from ancient Greek or romantic architecture,³⁸ referred in the contemporary Hungarian architecture as Historicism. The ground floor has arched windows, the first floor has baroque-like rectangular windows, while the third and fourth floor windows have impressive baroque-rococo and renaissance façade elements.³⁹ Today, the building is under legal protection⁴⁰, as the home of the Crişuri County Museum. Next to the main building, there are an additional eight buildings, sport facilities, officers' units, staff quarters and a hospital, all built on the 26-hectare size area, north of the Peţa Brook.⁴¹ The Royal Cadet School is a standard typology for block-like military installations.

Designed to follow current architectural trends from the beginning of the 20th century, the villa district was built for the officers and their families during 1911 – 1912 (Calea Armatei Române – Romanian Army Street – nos. 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22). The buildings were constructed and designed in secessionist and early art deco styles, by famous architects of the Dual Monarch, like György Tarr (no. 12, 22), Ferenc Sztarill (no. 16, 18) in Calea Armatei Române street, Ignác Grünfeld and József Lánchy (no. 3, 7) in Strada MIMOZEI. The city gasworks was located on the side of this residential area.⁴²

The Archduke Josef Barrack was designed in eclectic style and built in 1902 from the plans of Kálmán Rimanóczy. Currently housing the Military Museum, it has a semi-circular tympanum and a semi-circular balcony, with windows on both sides in on-two-one alignment, while the

SITE	TANGIBLE ELEMENTS	INTANGIBLE ELEMENTS
Franz Josef Hussar Barracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Baroque remaining of the building – Military architecture and design in the Habsburg era – Barracks in the dualism era 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Military history of the Habsburg era – History of the Hungarian and Transylvanian hussars – The tension between the civilian population and the military
Archduke Wilhelm Artillery Barrack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eclectic remaining of the buildings – Barracks in the dualism era 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Former gate of the Archduke Wilhelm artillery barracks (demolished) – Cavalry heritage of the hussars – The Hauszmann architectural legacy
Royal Cadet School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eclectic, historicistic building – Garden of the Cadet School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cadet heritage and history – The architectural heritage of Ferenc Sztarill – The historicism in the Habsburg Dual State
Villa-district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early Art Déco villas – Secessionist villas – Brâncovenesc villas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Villa architecture of the Habsburg Dual State – Romanian villa architecture – Legacy of the architects of the Monarchy
Josef Archduke Barrack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Stylistics pillars of the Barrack – Cubic finials on the apex of the corners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – History of the Military of the Dual state – History of the Roman Army – Architectural heritage of Kálmán Rimanóczy
Gendarmerie complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Transylvanistic and early Art Déco buildings – Garden of the Gendarmerie complex – The round-shaped main corridor of the buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Heritage of the Vágó brothers – Functional changes of the complex – Art Déco and Transylvanistic ideas in the architecture – History of the Gendarmerie – History of Transylvanian architecture, the Hungarian secession

TYPLOGIES OF MILITARY ATTRACTIONS IN CONNECTION TO THE EXAMINED PLACES

TYPOLÓGIA VOJENSKÝCH
ATRAKCIÍ V SÚVISLOSTI SO
SKÚMANÝMI MIESTAMI

main entrance is flanked by stylised pillars. The building hosting the NATO Excellence Centre has cubic-shaped finials on the apex of the corners, while on the front façade are round windows, signs of a modernist trend, later to evolve into the Hungarian art deco style.⁴³ The complex is not under any cultural or architectural protection. The barrack is part of a larger military complex organised in a pavilion-like arrangement.

One of the greatest works of József Vágó, the Gendarmerie complex (currently a building of the University of Oradea) was opened in 1913. Vágó designed an imposing plan for the 12-building complex, centralised around a round-shaped park, differing markedly from the traditional barrack designs.⁴⁴ The buildings have simple façades without ornament; recalling modernist functional architecture,⁴⁵ yet the folkloric tendency of Hungarian Secessionism adopted from rural Transylvanian elements can also be noticed, often known as the “Lechnerian” style.⁴⁶ Currently, due to its important architectural value, the complex is under legal protection.⁴⁷ Across the street was located the former Artillery-Warehouse Shell Barracks, currently under the administration of the Romanian Gendarmerie units, built in the form of a pavilion-like military installation.

In 1940, the occupying Hungarian administration expanded the military complexes in the city of Oradea with the so-called Red Barracks buildings (south of the Rulikovsky cemetery).⁴⁸ In the post-Communist period, the military use of the area was abandoned. Because of the important re-development potential, the Oradea City Hall, through the Oradea Eurobusiness Park developed the Industrial Park Eurobusiness II Oradea.⁴⁹ The above detailed complexes represent different era of military development and featured by different architectural style. Despite the differences in style, all buildings carry intangible heritage connected to decisive architects of the Monarchy, political and cultural ideology. The protection and the reuse of these former military areas therefore crucial to protect the local identity elements as well.

Heritage Protection in the Post-Socialist Context

Compared to Western Europe, heritage protection in the post-socialist countries has a different development path; it started later and emerged in highly specific legal and institutional frameworks. The totalitarian policies had an extremely negative effect on several heritage elements in the post-socialist countries; several heritage buildings were neglected and even destroyed during this era.⁵⁰ After the fall of communism, the actors and discourses of heritage protection changed.⁵¹ Due to privatisation, the significance of market processes became more evident, while the role of the state was transformed. Nonetheless, institutional fragmentation and the lack of appropriate legal frameworks were often problems during these proceedings. As a result of the predominance

ADAPTIVE REUSE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ADAPTÍVNE OPÁTOVNÉ VYUŽITIE A OCHRANA HISTORICKÝCH BUDOV

Source Zdroj: a multi-functional building of the University of Oradea, left; the Crişuri County Museum, right



LOST HERITAGE OF THE FRANZ JOSEF HUSSAR BARRACKS HISTORICAL SITE

STRATENÉ DEDIČSTVO HISTORICKEJ LOKALITY KASÁRNÍ HUSÁROV FRANTIŠKA JOZEFA

Photo Foto: Cezar Morar



of market interests, social or cultural dimensions were often neglected.³² However, after the eastern enlargement of the European Union, the European funds, aims and guidelines became more important in heritage protection – thus a kind of “Europeanisation” of policies was experienced. Due to the growing importance of cultural tourism, the touristic value of built heritage became appreciated with time.³³

Various regional and local plans and strategies affect the protection of the former military areas in Oradea. The approaches and backgrounds of these documents are very diverse; thus economic, cultural, educational, developmental or touristic aspects all appear in them. The rehabilitation, improvement and economic utilization of the former military areas were the most important, if sometimes conflicting, aims of the documents. Due to the diversity of aims and approaches, the comprehensive management of military heritage is an extremely complex issue. The key actors defined in the plans and strategies were the local and regional authorities, but partnerships with cultural or education institutions and market actors were also often proposed. In addition to the problems related to the institutional and legal background, the lack of funds was identified as a key obstacle of heritage restoration and utilisation, therefore part of the heritage of these historical sites is lost.

Conclusions

Oradea is an important economic, cultural and tourist centre, where education and culture have replaced the old industrial and military character of the city. The military areas are part of the city’s history, which is complex: having been under different Austrian, Hungarian, Soviet, Romanian socio-cultural, economic, political and military influences. This multi-layered past can generate an important legacy, based on one hand on their architectural, historical, cultural, tourist values, while on the other hand, the former military structures could be used for alternative sustainable (re)development.³⁴ All together, they pose challenges for geographers, urban planners, architects, economists, historians facing the question of how to revitalize, reuse, in the same time protecting and conserving this important cultural heritage patrimony.

Demilitarization, a consequence of historical and political changes, resulted in the withdrawal of the military presence. Following the 1990s, the Romanian military authorities have abandoned most of the sites, thus currently following the transfer of property from the military to local civilian authorities, an important number of properties have changed their function (to education, culture,

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public services etc). Another large part of the sites stayed abandoned for decades, but because their land is a valuable asset, located either centrally or peripherally in the city or Oradea, they were redeveloped. Projects like these represent an excellent catalyst for urban socio-economic regeneration, good practice samples for other re-use situations of the former military areas. While some of the former military areas include architectural heritage, valuable assets, significant and popular tourist attractions of serious cultural value, or are directly protected as historical monuments, at the same time, the abandonment of certain other buildings could pose a threat due to the lack of legal protection and or a lack of awareness on the part of some owners of the sites' culture significance and importance.

A significant part of this military cultural heritage has survived, but this architectural cultural-heritage remains very sensitive, therefore part of the buildings or architectonic complexes are protected as cultural-historical monument, because of their architectural and historical features.³⁵ In the latter case, the reason for the change can be the condition of the buildings, land or the valuation of them; if the former military buildings are considered unattractive or architecturally worthless by decision-makers and public opinion, the probability of extensive transformation is higher. When military brownfields are converted into residential, commercial, or industrial area, the process creates a mix of crucial functions with significant impacts at the local level; it contributes to the development of a sustainable community.³⁶

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