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ROME
L'AQUILA
MANTOVA
FERRARA
CENTO
FINALE EMILIA

ACTA OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

MANAGEMENT POLICIES, PRELIMINARY
EMRGENCY INTERVENTION AND
CONSERVATION AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE
OF ABRUZZO, EMILIA ROMAGNA
AND LOMBARDIA REGION

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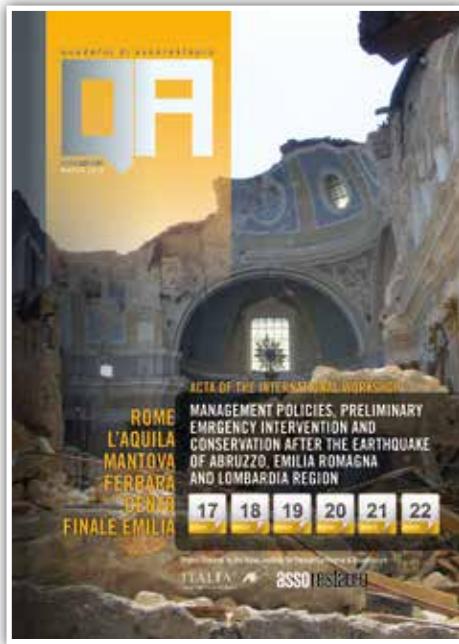
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MARCH

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Italian Trade Promotion Agency

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sponsor presentation

ITALIA



Italian Trade Promotion Agency

The Italian Trade Promotion Agency-ICE is the Government agency that supports the globalization of Italian firms, under the strategies of the Ministry of Economic Development. ICE helps to develop, facilitate and promote Italian economic and trade relations with foreign countries, focusing on the needs of SME, their associations and partnerships. ICE sustains Italian firms in their internationalization processes and promotes worldwide the marketing of Italian goods and services, Italian investments, as well as the image of "Made in Italy" products around the world.

ICE provides information, support and consultancy to Italian companies on foreign markets, promoting and fostering export and cooperation in all areas - industry, agricultural and agri-food, services, etc. - with the target of increasing and make more effective their presence on international markets. ICE works closely with the Italian Regions, the network of the Italian Chambers of Commerce, business organizations and other public and private entities.

ICE headquarters are in Rome, with a large network of offices around the world and acts as "Trade Promotion Sections" of the Italian Embassies or Consulates.



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associazione italiana per il restauro architettonico, artistico, urbano
italian association for architecture, art and urban restoration

Assorestauro is the first association established in Italy for materials, equipment and technology producers and service providers for the restoration and heritage conservation sector. Among the associations involved in this sector, which includes various institutional bodies that represent designers or restorers, **ASSORESTAUR**O is the first to finally give voice to the industry and the sector of specialised services, promoting their interests in promotional, legal and cultural areas. **ASSORESTAUR**O seeks to represent the sector, both nationally and internationally. In regard to the Italian market, an increased sensitivity towards our architectural heritage, together with the diffusion of new technologies, point to a growth in the sector in recent years, both from the cultural point of view (debates, magazines, conventions, exhibitions) and from that of technology (innovative materials, machines and equipment, software, plant design etc.). This provides the industry with a great opportunity for increasing and strengthening the occasions for dialogue, which are often lacking, with professionals, on the one hand, and with institutions (Government departments, Universities) on the other. As far as foreign markets are concerned, there is a clear perception of the need to capitalise on the great prestige that Italy enjoys abroad in matters of cultural heritage and on the remarkable investment in cultural technology that Italian companies have made in recent years, in order to translate specialist skills and know how into business opportunities abroad.

ASSORESTAURO therefore has the scope of coordinating, protecting and promoting the interests of its associated companies, and fostering their progress and development, endorsing their products and services and representing them in their relations with the institutions and organisations working in the field of research and training, regulations and promotion. It also acknowledges the support and patronage of the patronage of DNA.Italia Trade Show and Events, recognising, together with its associated companies, the value of a trade fair appointment that has become an international point of reference.

The company carries out the following specific activities:

- it promotes studies and research and collects news, items and statistical data useful for sector information, and carries out studies, monitoring and analysis of the situations and developments in the markets;
- it participates in the elaboration and publishing of international regulations for the qualification of associated companies, assisting them and protecting them in the certification of the quality and security systems of their products and services;
- it directly and indirectly organises training or updating courses, research and conferences for the development and dissemination of technologies and the use of their products;
- it promotes and holds conventions, synergies and agreements among associations throughout the world.



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■ An international glance... more than a wink of understanding

In the last few years, our Association has focused part of its activities on international markets, thanks to the constant support of ICE (Italian Trade Promotion Agency), to the long-established partnership relation with foreign institution and, not least, to the growing demand by the associated companies, that are beginning to look to international markets, even in the sector of restoration, as an interesting solution for their qualified activities. It is certain that, on the other side, many foreign markets continue to look to Italy as a clear example for the management of Cultural Heritage and for the excellence in the management of restoration intervention, both in terms of design and analysis, both in terms of a strict operational profile. The excellence in restoration, which increasingly moves from craft-works dynamics to organized and qualified companies, is now increasingly a fertile ground to operate stably in international markets.

At the core of an effective penetration into foreign markets, should be considered the need for



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collaboration between the various professionals involved in the sector and the need to establish cooperative relationships among competitors on the Italian market. Leaving aside the strong competition that has marked, holding them back, the promotional activities abroad is now an imperative, in view of the fact that very often the companies, by themselves, are not sufficiently organized to deal efficiently with challenges abroad.

The action of Assorestauro cannot go beyond the creation of real opportunities, continuing in that action of seduction of International Institutional and beyond the promotional support offered by projects funded by national or local institutions. But if it is true, as Milan Kundera wrote, that ... flirting is a promise of sexual occurring without a guarantee ... and ... the possibility itself remains in the realm of theory, in suspense ... (1) the determination of the companies to cooperate with each other and with foreign partners, their willingness to equip themselves with a wide documentation in English (if not in the local language, as would be sometimes useful), supporting focused investments, are now essential to capitalize on the network of relationships built over the years by ICE and Assorestauro, widely represented in the training course that again is leading by our Association.

This year we are managing with few international projects: MED-ART in partnership with the Turkish GDF, co-financed by Emilia Romagna Region and ICE, the restoration of Huber Palace in Istanbul, MAE-REGIONI-CINA in partnership with Lombardy Region and co-financed by MAE and, last but not least, the project of the School of Restoration in Russia in partnership with ICE and CNRPM. All this projects have attracted the attention of many of the member companies and contributed to increase our membership. The trail is now open, it's up to us to work correctly to make it concrete.

M. Kundera, *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*, Faber and Faber, London, 1984



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Safeguarding Heritage between technique and strategy

The seismic events that hit Abruzzo (6th Aprile 2009) and more recently the lower part of the Po Valley (the 20th and the 29th of 2012) have shown, once more, that it isn't sufficient to have at disposal good techniques to face risks. Besides the preventive measures, that should be undertaken as part of a global strategy, immediately after an earthquake it is necessary to consider from the very beginning the real problems of the future recover and reconstruction. Often it isn't clear the general strategy so that, even if apparently we can have good results, in terms of provisional safety, we risk to compromise the future.

In this document, we don't want to present a further report on the damage produced by the earthquakes, but to profit of the reflection that these events have produced to look ahead to the future and present some concrete proposals on what could be done for the safeguard of our Architectural Heritage.

Here some points to discuss:

Prevention:

"Map of risk - Priority chart"

The philosophy of prevention is one of the main issue discussed after each earthquake, but then, immediately forgotten. What happened for the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi is an emblematic example. In October 1991 a workshop was organized in Assisi to examine some damage and cracks produced in the Basilica. The "Corriere della Sera" has reported in detail the results of this workshop, warning on the risks and the need of urgent preventive measures. Nothing happened and six years later two vaults collapsed during the earthquake of September 1997.

On the 28th of February in 1998, five months after the earthquake, an international workshop was organized with the aim to develop a "risk chart" to prevent possible similar situations. However, unfortunately, the document was ignored and nothing was done to prevent the disasters in Abruzzo and Emilia.

Historical centres

Attention should be given to town centres and small built-up areas whose value consist not in the individual element but in the context in which they are. A massive intervention of propping and consequently a prolonged closure of activities cause an increase in degradation and future costs and destroy the social fabric which represents the true value of an historical centre: this is unfortunately what was happening in L'Aquila.

Temporary feasibility

Feasibility is one of the most important problems that arise immediately after an earthquake. The procedure for issuing a certificate of occupancy, however, can be delayed, particularly in the case of cultural heritage, by several factors, including the time required for a complete un-

derstanding of the situation of instability and accountability that becomes sometimes very heavy. All of this can lead to excessive caution.

It should be noted, therefore, the importance of the “Temporary Feasibility” criterion which allow a time-limited use, including temporary and/or partial investigations and periodic check on structures to verify and monitor the evolution of the conditions of feasibility awaiting of more massive and expensive work. The explicit regulation of this criterion, clarifying responsibilities and legal aspects, would allow the technician to act notwithstanding the most restrictive laws, avoiding excessive precautions that could have a profound impact on the cost and recovery of activities.

It has to be consider also that, being safety of probabilistic nature, for a short time it is possible to accept situations not acceptable for a long time.

Temporary measures,

Partial measures

Of particularly relevance is the definition of safety and performance levels that ca/should be pursued in the implementation of seismic improvement interventions on cultural heritage. The choices of action may involve, in fact, both a distortion of the property on which they operate and a burden of responsibilities and role of the designer. It is also recognized that temporary measures, or part of them, may be considered as a first step towards the establishment of a comprehensive project of repair and/or consolidation in which “Partial measure” criterion has a substantial role.

It is of utmost importance to explicitly include temporary improvement measures in guidelines and standards, clearly defining specific performance levels.

As far as the emergency management is concerned, the necessity to preserve the integrity of the cultural heritage, in the context of a correct restoration approach, requires the necessity of applying interventions of extreme urgency “compatible” and “reversible”. Chaining, for example, can be in many cases an active solution for final consolidation purposes with the advantage of allowing an immediate use with less bulk and obstruction, compared to widespread propping.

Conclusion

A lot of works has been done and most important issues related with the Preservation Conservation, strengthening and maintenance of the cultural heritage have been discussed.

Too often, however, the decisions undertaken are not transformed in actions and remain just as good intensions.

Massimo Cialente
Mayor of L'Aquila

■ The earthquake of L'Aquila: some notes by the Mayor



IL SINDACO DELL'AQUILA

Although it has already been four years since that tragic night, when the world collapsed onto our territory, we are still here today having to face reconstruction, especially of the historical centre. 40 hectares of history, still wrapped up in scaffoldings; the shrine of an incredible number of old buildings, churches, squares, monuments, fountains.

Enchanting views abandoned to silence, to humidity, to the muffled noise of the military jeeps still patrolling the red zone today, the place where the town most felt the forces of nature.

If you don't know L'Aquila, you no nothing of the symbiotic relationship its inhabitants have always had with its historical centre, so strong that the people are often identified with the city itself.

The earthquake of April 6, 2009 destroyed the houses and, most of all, deeply jeopardized an ancestral identity, often referred to as "aquilanità": that feeling of being one with the walls, inhaling the air of the market, the colours of the bars, the smell of the restaurants, the heat of the people gathering spontaneously with no need to call each other. The suburbs are starting to get back to life, although many "class E" houses have not been rebuilt, yet. 28 thousand people are still sleeping out of their houses and this long waiting, due to a slow and difficult administration, is starting to have a negative impact on the citizens, more and more disheartened every day.

Recently, the Minister for Territorial Cohesion, Mr Fabrizio Barca, confirmed that, starting from March 21, over 2 billion euros are likely to be allocated for all the cities hit by the earthquake and this will eventually mean to make a huge step forward.

5 billion euros will be needed to rebuild the historical centre and 3 billion euros will be required for the reconstruction of the "crater", with 1 billion and a half already spent.

"Acceleration" must therefore be the new keyword: an urgent intervention kicking over the reconstruction before spring; in the case of L'Aquila, this means starting the works along the central axis of the historical centre.



A huge building site stretching from the **Fontana Luminosa** till the **Villa Comunale**, including **Corsò Federico II** and **Corsò Vittorio Emanuele**, as well as the adjacent streets, with the aim of bringing back the aforementioned "Aquilinità" to its original natural place within 3 years.

Meanwhile, the interventions included in the reconstruction plan are starting to be implemented: by the end of the year works are to be started in the Urban Park of **Piazza d'Armi**, where the cultural vocation of the city will be restored through the building of a new theatre and green areas where to spend peaceful moments. Very soon, a new headquarter of the Town Hall of L'Aquila will be built, which will then be able to host all the now scattered municipal offices, except for the institutional activities, bound to remain in the historical central building of "Palazzo Margherita" (also about to be restored). The entire area around the railway station is going to benefit from these two projects, together with the future strategic buildings hosting institutions such as the Courthouse, the Court of Appeal, Financial offices or the **Museum of Abruzzo** and the **Parco delle Acque**.

However, the economic and productive recovery of the crater is also to be taken into account, for which 100million euros were included in the law for L'Aquila. So far, important studies have been carried out on what the future of our territory will be, but a univocal choice on what we intend to bet on is still to be made. On tourism? On culture? On research? On industry?

Important months are ahead of us and we are called to select among all the projects we have at our disposal and chose the path we intend to take together.

Important choices on which the future of L'Aquila and of its territory will depend.





■ History of the Vatican Museums

The Vatican Museums originated as a group of sculptures collected by Pope Julius II (1503-1513) and placed in what today is the Cortile Ottagono within the museum complex. The popes were among the first sovereigns who opened the art collections of their palaces to the public thus promoting knowledge of art history and culture. As seen today, the Vatican Museums are a complex of different pontifical museums and galleries that began under the patronage of the popes Clement XIV (1769-1774) and Pius VI (1775-1799). In fact, the Pio-Clementine Museum was named after these two popes, who set up this first major curatorial section. Later, Pius VII (1800-1823) considerably expanded the collections of Classical Antiquities, to which he added the Chiaramonti Museum and the Braccio Nuovo gallery. He also enriched the Epigraphic Collection, which was conserved in the Lapidary Gallery.

Gregory XVI (1831-1846) founded the Etruscan Museum (1837) with archaeological finds discovered during excavations carried out from 1828 onwards in southern Etruria. Later, he established the Egyptian Museum (1839), which houses ancient artifacts from explorations in Egypt, together with other pieces already conserved in the Vatican and in the Museo Capitolino, and the Lateran Profane Museum (1844), with statues, bas-relief sculptures and mosaics of the Roman era, which could not be adequately placed in the Vatican Palace. The Lateran Profane Museum was expanded in 1854 under Pius IX (1846-1878) with the addition of the Pio Christian Museum. This museum is comprised of ancient sculptures (especially sarcophagi) and inscriptions with ancient Christian content. In 1910, under the pontificate of Saint Pius X (1903-1914), the Hebrew Lapidary was established. This section of the museum contains 137 inscriptions from ancient Hebrew cemeteries in Rome mostly from via Portuense and donated by the Marquisate Pellegrini-Quarantotti. These last collections (Gregorian Profane Museum, Pio Christian Museum and the Hebrew Lapidary) were transferred, under the pontificate of Pope John XXIII (1958-1963), from the Lateran Palace to their present building within the Vatican and inaugurated in 1970.

The Museums also include the Gallery of Tapestries, a collection of various 15th and 17th century tapestries; the Gallery of Maps, decorated under the pontificate of Gregory XIII (1572-1585) and restored by Urban VIII (1623-1644); the Sobieski Room and the Room of the Immaculate Conception; the Raphael Stanze and the Loggia, which were decorated by order of Julius II and Leo X (1513-1521); the Chapel of Nicholas V (1447-1455), painted by Fra Angelico; the Sistine Chapel, which takes the name of its founder, Pope Sixtus IV; the Borgia Apartment, where Pope

Alexander VI lived until his death (1492-1503); the Vatican Pinacoteca, created under Pius XI (1922-1932) in a special building near the new entrance to the Museums; the Missionary-Ethnological Museum which was founded by Pius XI in 1926, arranged on the upper floors of the Lateran Palace and later transferred, under Pope John XXIII, to the Vatican where it has been opened again to the public in the same building which housed the former Lateran collections. In 1973 the Collection of Modern and Contemporary Religious Art was added and inaugurated by Pope Paul VI (1963-1978) in the Borgia Apartment. The Vatican Historical Museum, founded in 1973 and transferred in 1987 to the Papal Apartment in the Lateran Palace, houses a series of papal portraits along with objects of the past Pontifical Military Corps and of the Pontifical Chapel and Family and historic ceremonial objects no longer in use. The Carriage and Automobile Museum is a section of the Vatican Historical Museum. In the year 2000, the Vatican Museums opened a new large entrance that provides visitor information and other services; on display are many new artworks, two of which were specially created for this grand entrance hall.



*Extract From: S. Siano,
J. Agresti, I. Cacciari, D.
Ciofini, M. Mascalchi, I.
Osticoli, A.A. Mencaglia,
in Applied Physics A,
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■ Laser cleaning in conservation of stone, metal, and painted artifacts: state of the art and new insights on the use of the Nd: YAG lasers

Laser cleaning represents the most important contribution of physics to the conservation of cultural heritage. Despite the pioneering works dating back to the early 1970s, this innovative technique started to be systematically investigated and then extensively applied only 20 years later. A number of scientific investigations were reported over the last two decades in journals, conference proceedings, and books, focusing on the efficiency, selectivity, and then effectiveness of laser ablation, as well as on the possible advantages it can provide with respect to traditional cleaning techniques. This triggered an early level of dissemination of the laser approach in conservation practice. At least 300 Nd:YAG laser systems are presently operative in conservation laboratories and restoration yards all over Europe and abroad. At the same time, laser technologies for conservation also increased their presence in exhibitions and fairs, as well as in formation and tutorial frameworks. Moreover, case studies of important masterpieces also stimulated the interest of mass media, which gave a big resonance to the present innovation, thus extending its dissemination up to the social level. All this is concrete evidence that laser cleaning technologies moved from research laboratories, to commercial production, and then to restoration yards. Such a unique case of technological and methodological transfer in conservation of cultural assets was entirely determined by the scientific contribution provided by various research institutions. The latter can still play an important role in order to rigorously extend the exploitation of experimental results already demonstrated and address open cleaning problems, thus making durable the methodological revolution the laser approach is producing in conservation practice. First of all, systematic studies dedicated to the ablation phenomenology and interpretation of the basic laser material interaction mechanisms are still needed in order to develop practicable solutions for cleaning of wall and easel paintings. At the same time, further insights in stone and metal cleaning can be helpful in order to extend the domain of application. From a disciplinary point of view, the present application is suffering from lack of thorough physical studies similar to those carried out along the last decades for optimizing biomedical and industrial applications of laser ablation. The results of the latter represent the starting point for interpreting the ablation processes involved in laser cleaning of cultural assets, but exhaustive descriptions must also take into account a number of peculiar features not encountered elsewhere. The variety of ablation channels involved is indeed the widest, according to the different material stratifications, multiplicity of possible degree of cleaning and aims of the laser treatments, which makes the physical approach extremely complex. On the other hand, objective technological and methodological choices should be based on the interpretation of the interaction.*



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■ Visit to the laboratories of Istituto Nazionale per la grafica

THE LABORATORY OF BIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL



It was in 1965 that the Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe set up a laboratory of microbiology to apply the sciences of biology, chemistry and physics to the conservation of drawings, prints and photographic material.

Renamed the laboratory of biology and environmental control in 2000, the department maintains its focus on the problems regarding the biological deterioration of ancient and modern graphic and photographic works and performs diagnostics to identify and establish the characteristics of potentially dangerous biological agents (micro-organisms and insects). It examines, tests and evaluates the suitability of materials and products in use or considered for use in restoration operations so as to ensure correct preventive conservation. It monitors the environmental conditions of premises used to store and display the collections of the Istituto Nazionale per la Grafica (INC) in order to assess the interaction between artwork and environment and prevent situations of biological and microclimate risk. It plans dusting operations, identifies the most suitable methods of disinfection and disinfestation, and provides technical assistance and advice not only to the various departments of the ING but also to other branches of the heritage administration and public or private bodies. The laboratory of biology and environmental control harnesses a range of scientific disciplines including biology, climatology, chemistry, physics and aero-biology as applied to paper and photographic works in order to develop strategies of preventive conservation for those working in the cultural heritage sector and the items concerned. In collaboration with other research centers, it works on the development and testing of innovative technologies and simulations of samples with chemical and physical characteristics similar to those of the original artefacts so as to ensure that new products to be used for decontamination, conservation and restoration are both effective and chemically inert. It develops guidelines for specific non-destructive and non-invasive methods and techniques to monitor and safeguard works of graphic art. It is also involved in establishing officially accepted standards for the scientific community at the national (UNI) and international (ISO) level.

THE RESTORATION LABORATORY FOR WORKS OF ART ON PAPER

It was the restoration laboratory set up within the Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe by Adolfo Venturi in 1895 that took the first steps for the conservation and protection of works of art on paper in Italy. As shown by his correspondence and the official documentation of the period, the director was concerned not only to identify a valid nucleus of ancient works of graphic art to serve as a basis for a new museum, but also to ensure the preservation of a national artistic

heritage exposed in various respects to great risk in the absence of scientific guidelines for its conservation, management, and cataloguing. In his capacity as chairman of the permanent committee of fine arts, Venturi formally requested Professor Brioschi, the President of the Accademia dei Lincei, on 21 January 1892 to part with a specific section of the illustrious Biblioteca Corsini collection, now owned by the academy, in order to create a national collection of prints of European standing. Having obtained this, he now needed someone capable of scientifically and successfully addressing the many and COH1plCX aspects of the difficult task of preserving works of art on paper, being well aware that Italy was far behind as regards studies in this field: "We have had no experts on the history of engraving since Zani and the others, except during the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy." The choice fell on the German art historian Paul Kristeller, already known within the international scientific community for his work with Lippman, the director of the Kupferstichkabinett in Berlin. On the occasion of this crucial battle for the creation of a coherent museum system in Italy and the preservation and promotion of the national heritage of prints and drawings, Venturi realized that it was essential for studies in the history of art and engraving to develop a scientific discipline of conservation capable of becoming the operative tool required to address the considerable problems connected with preservation of the heritage.

The work carried out by Kristeller with Venturi and the correspondence between them provide a basis to reconstruct the criteria informing the initial decisions, which demonstrate the great competence achieved in the specific field of the conservation of works of art on paper. Under the supervision of the Ministry Venturi was prompted as early as 1895 to include conservation among the priorities in view of the precarious state of preservation of the prints and drawings' The energetic measures taken included detaching the more precious prints and drawings, removing stains from them, giving them new mountings, and placing them in wooden or cardboard boxes inside cupboards away from dust. This operation also made it possible to quantify the collections and assess each item at its true value.

The guidelines laid down by Venturi and followed to such good effect by Kristeller from the very outset are the constants characterizing the conservation of artworks on paper throughout the 20th century. In the 1960s, when Italy's economic development permitted more sustained investment in the historical and artistic heritage, the carefully considered work of Lidia Bianchi led to an authentic upgrading of the Gabinetto Nazionale delle Stampe, above all through the employment of skilled professionals and specialists. Conservation was no longer something carried out by personnel on an occasional basis but the scientific result of an operative methodology developed by a fully-fledged restoration department assisted from the outset by a laboratory of microbiology to provide support in research. This new approach necessarily extended also to the arrangement of the collections, which had hitherto characterized the activities of preservation. Bianchi halted the detaching of works from the bound volumes of the Fondo Corsini in 1968 after establishing on the basis of ample evidence that the items not removed had withstood the passing of time far better than those stored in cardboard containers. The broad experience accumulated in the conservation of the collections has today been channeled into the diagnostic

laboratory for matrices and the restoration laboratory for works of art on paper. These two laboratories of the Istituto Nazionale per la Grafica, depositaries of specialized knowledge and traditions in the conservation of the items in their particular fields, are currently developing in-depth examination of their constituent materials and scientific research aimed at identifying valid and up to-date methods of conservation. Confirmation of the work successfully carried out over the years is provided by the fact that the ING has been called upon repeated, especially in the last two decades, to supervise projects of conservation and restoration in the specific areas of competence.

In particular, the restoration laboratory for works of art on paper has developed and carried out various projects for major cultural events and a number of significant exhibitions featuring the ING collections. Attention should be drawn in this connection to the following: the exhibition *Roma Veduta*, which inaugurated the exhibition rooms in Palazzo Poli in 2000 and presented a number of suitably mounted large-format works; restoration of the drawings and prints of the Museo Civico – Pinacoteca Giuseppe

De Nittis in Barletta, which made it possible to compile the catalogue raisonné of the artist's graphic works that accompanied the exhibition *De Nittis incisore*, held in the ING between 1999 and 2000; the planning and supervision of work for the conservation of the Dotazione Giovan Battista Filippo and Ernesto Basile at the Università di Palermo - Facoltà di Architettura, which made it possible to hold two exhibitions, the first in Palermo and the second in Rome at the Camera dei Deputati in 2000; the exhibition *La collezione del Principe*, which celebrated the fourth centenary of the founding of the Accademia dei Lincei in 2004 with a display of the most important works from the Fondo Corsini; *Puzzle Soleri. Etica ed invenzione urbana*, held between 2005 and 2006 and providing an opportunity to experiment for the first time with new ways to exhibit large-scale architectural projects.



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■ Valorization of Cultural Heritage

Syremont starts up in 1987 within the Montedison group, from which it inherits a specific competence on scientific research. After 26 years devoted to research, diagnostics and the restoration of cultural heritage sites all over the world, Syremont is today specialized in a wide range of integrated services, mainly focused on the management of cultural assets.

Syremont developed its expertise especially in the fields of diagnostic and environmental monitoring, of conservation and maintenance, of architectural design and planning, and the re-qualification, valorization and fruition of the cultural heritage.

Scientific and technological research

Syremont scientific and technological investigation is done in cooperation with research centres, and with both national and foreign universities. Our company manages projects concerning the development and testing of products and services meant for the conservation of the environmental and cultural heritage. We developed advanced systems for protecting a wide range of materials and structures, while specialising in survey, diagnostics and environmental monitoring. The acquired knowledge was our basis for creating a line of specific products aimed at restoration and construction. This involved a continuous training of highly specialised professionals, capable of carrying out a vast range of interventions, in addition to surveys and further studies. We carry out our diagnostics by means of structural surveys (sonic and ultrasonic investigations radar and geo-radar, physical and mechanical analysis, infrared-red rays), through documentary surveys (archaeological, geological, urban, and extra urban maps, 2d and 3d degree elaborations), and by examining surfaces and building materials as well as microclimatic environmental conditions.





Restoration and Valorization

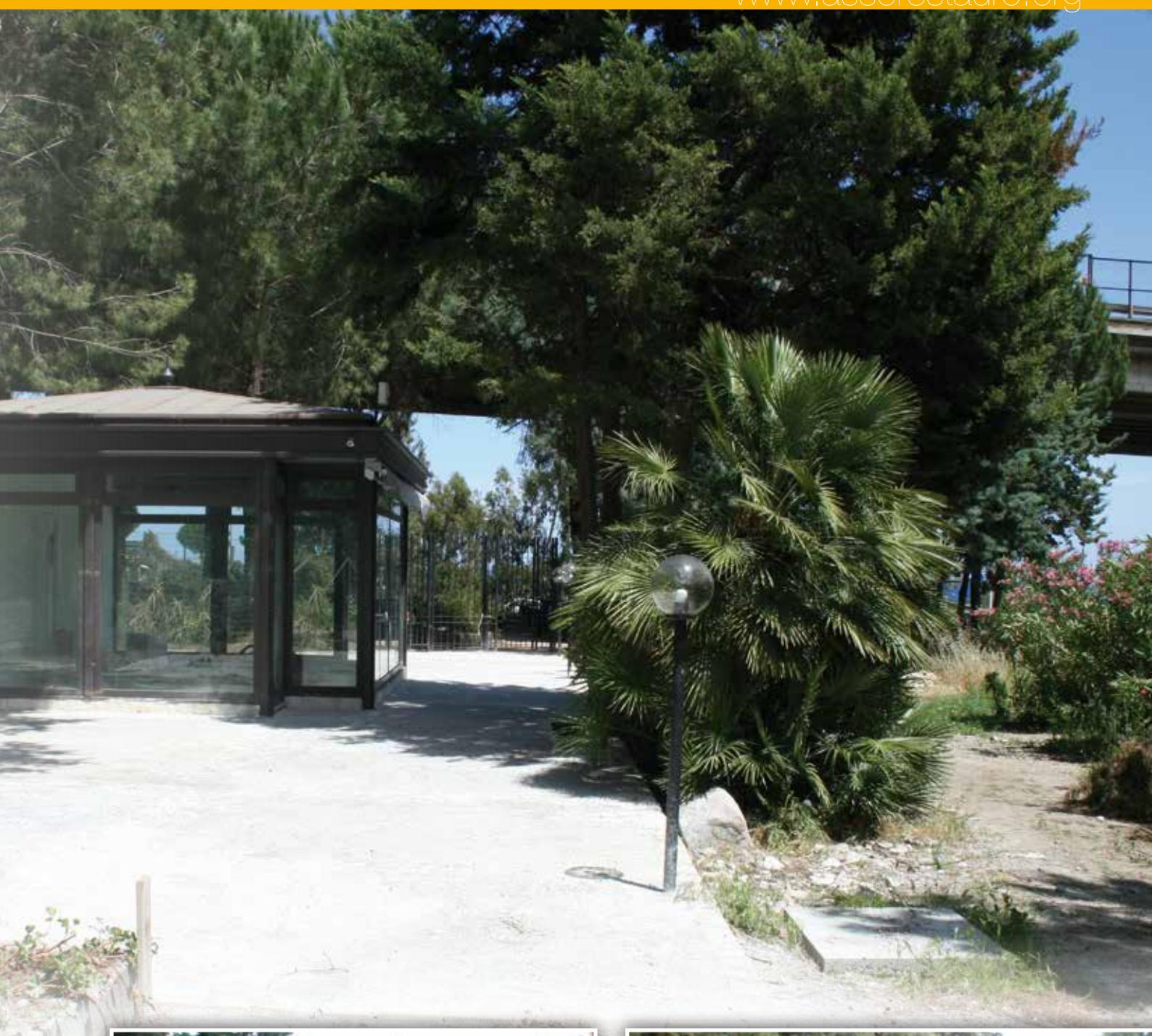
Syremont operates, according to the SOA mandatory certification, within restoration and maintenance projects, concerning decorated surfaces and art works, fitting out and interior finishing, carpentry, and internal & external cladding of items made of different materials.

Our company operates in both private and public contexts – urban areas, museums, theatres, castles, historic villas, parks and gardens—and wherever the upgrading of buildings, landscapes and urban areas is required for the purpose of public use.

Architectural and landscape design is one of our main concerns, in order to meet the needs of conservation. Therefore we plan and realise infrastructures and service-plants aiming to preserve and to upgrade the re-valuation, fruition and perusal of a given asset. Syremont also works in planning both temporary and permanent exhibition and fruition systems such as roofings, walkways, entertainment areas signboards, lighting, set design and multimedia corners. Syremont has also experience in the recovery of open spaces, such as historic gardens, parks and urban areas, through the setting up of sustainable infrastructures meant to increase their use. We plan integrated landscape systems as to re-qualify the interaction between the landscape and urban settlements; this is done through the functional restoration and re-qualification of areas according to their new functions, their receptivity and the events hosted.

The company is also involved in planning and realising fit-outs for temporary and permanent exhibitions through light and sound events, spectacularized guided tours, thematic parks, media production, communication and marketing.

Syremont's planning and design projects are intended in order to upgrade the fruition of the artistic heritage by supplying modern plants, endowed with sustainable cultural infrastructures, and by creating instruments for exhibitions and special events, while preserving at the same time the original asset and site identity along with new and modern shared spaces.







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Premise

The Church of Collemaggio

Throughout its long history, started between 1287 and 1294, the Church of Collemaggio underwent numerous interventions, mainly as a consequence of the high seismic activity of its territory. The earthquakes of 1349, 1461, 1703, 1915 and 1958 are especially worth mentioning. Between 1918 and 1962, the Civil Engineering Department (followed by the Public Works Agency) carried out massive intervention works, such as the addition of reinforced concrete in the curbs, the reconstruction of the transept dome, the building of a grid of beams to reinforce the façade, etc...

Afterwards, between 1970 and 1972, the local Superintendence also intervened, removing the Baroque wooden ceilings and heightening the aisle walls by 3 metres. At the end of the '90s, steel chains were integrated underneath the wooden aisle trusses.

Damage caused by the earthquake of April 6th, 2009 and related urgent interventions

The earthquake provoked serious consequences on the structure - damaged in virtually all its parts - thus highlighting its extreme vulnerability. Such damage, apart from being determined by the violence of the earthquake which caused devastation throughout the whole city of L'Aquila, is also connected to the lack of a global strategy regarding the consolidation and restoration interventions, carried out in a too partial and localised manner: some of these interventions even proved totally inadequate, such as the reinforced concrete curbs not toothed into the structure, or the reinforced concrete structures neither anchored nor coherent with the overall wall structure, the heightening of the aisle trusses, etc. Not to mention the inner structural weakness of some elements such as the two big "rubble masonry" pillars, constituted by non-cohesive, poor material and covered by disconnected, though high-quality, stone blocks.

The façade

At the time of the earthquake, the façade was under restoration and covered by a large scaffolding. Serious damage and local detachments especially affected the rose window. However, most of the damage is concentrated in the right side of the façade, which detached from the aisle wall, this provoking major cracks and dislocations as well as the leaning of small columns, which detached from the masonry. The consolidation works included the creation of a series of anchoring points in the detached portion as well as the re-positioning of the stones in the rose window.



The aisle

The left wall (North) slightly rotated outwards, this causing a horizontal crack, visible from inside the Church. Some chains broke in correspondence with the anchoring points; a series of temporary chains helped to restore an effective transversal containing action. The pillars particularly underwent major damage, also as a consequence of the strong vertical action of the seismic waves. Serious cracking affected almost the entire building and caused damage and leaking out of material. The immediate hoop reinforcement interventions by means of polyester strips carried out a few days after the earthquake, as well as the propping of all the arches of the aisle prevented the collapse of the building.

The apsidal area

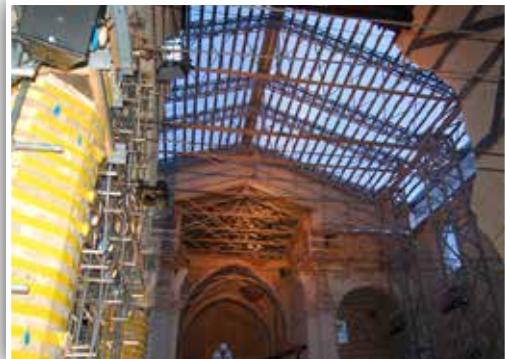
The apsidal area is badly damaged and disrupted; part of the roof collapsed. The arches and the ribbing of the central vaults detached from the ribbed vault itself and risk to collapse, too. The creation of a new temporary structure made by metal trusses intends to provide a temporary roof and allow the anchoring of a few tie beams connected to two brackets in order to support the unsteady arch and ribbing respectively. The installation of the metal structures required the partial reconstruction of the summit of the walls damaged by the earthquake. The damage present in the apsidal area is also clearly visible from the outside. For safety reasons, a temporary solution was adopted with the aim of improving stability: the propping of the large window and the application of slightly pre-stretched polyester strips.

The bell tower

The bell tower presents severe damage. A wooden propping applied alongside the windows and hoop reinforcement interventions by means of polyester strips assured temporary stability.

The transept

The entire transept area collapsed, mainly as a consequence of the “blast” of the two central slabs, internally constituted by non-cohesive, poor masonry (clearly visible once the ruins had been removed – and covered by disconnected stone blocks, having a mere aesthetic function. It was a sort of “rubble masonry” lacking of the crucial hooping function alongside its perimeter.



The undamaged portion left of the two large pillars is no higher than one metre.

Once the ruins had been removed, a massive presence of reinforced concrete and bricks was discovered. The dome, recovered in its central part, was made of reinforced-concrete ribs and bricks. After the collapse of the structure, some reinforced-concrete curbs - unwiseley not toothed into the wall - were found hanging and therefore had to be removed by the firemen.

Some synthetic fibre strips were applied alongside the corners with the aim of improving the overall static instability.



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■ Restoration of Palazzo Micheletti in L'Aquila

The companies RESTAURI INNOVATIVI TECNOLOGICI SRL (RES.IN.TEC ITALIA SRL) and LEONARDO SRL are working in the reconstruction site of Palazzo Micheletti situated in Via Castello, L'Aquila. The work is directed by Ing. Verlinghieri with the monitoring of the "Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e paesaggistici dell'Abruzzo".

RES.IN.TEC. ITALIA SRL from Bologna is one of the most qualified Italian companies in the field of consolidation and seismic improvement of historical buildings and monuments in high-risk areas.

The company is always aimed at finding a balance between conservation and security and operates with the use of various technologies for restoration and structural reinforcement.

Thanks to the kind cooperation with RESTAURI INNOVATIVI TECNOLOGICI SRL, LEONARDO SRL was involved in a project for the reconstruction and could be an active and integral part in the protection of L'Aquila cultural heritage.

The work in the restoration site has also contributed the beginning of a collaboration with highly qualified professionals from the city. In our case is a pleasure to make a special mention of the work supervisor Ing. Verlinghieri.

LEONARDO SRL is a modern cultural laboratory. As specialists in the protection, restoration and maintenance of historical buildings and works of art, our know-how and expertise allow us to respect and optimise the history and identity of all types of cultural heritage.

LEONARDO operates in two spheres: ANALYSIS in the way of stratigraphic analysis of masonry and plaster/paint, historical analysis, materials analysis (chemical, physical, geological), thermographic and reflectographic analysis (ultraviolet, infrared), photogrammetric and vectorial surveys, archeological analysis and RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE of paintings





(mobile assets: paintings and panels; non-mobile assets: frescoes, wall paintings, stucco) monuments (terracotta, sandstone, marble, plaster and other stone materials) and modern architecture.

Analysis and restoration - we believe that both are complementary and indeed fundamental to the effective and respectful restoration of historical assets.

This is why LEONARDO has chosen to organise itself in such a way as to be able to individually manage both of these phases with its own resources. This allows us to develop an integrated approach which unifies aspects often seen as distinct, and which is supported by a managerial philosophy which invests in professionalism, research, safety and the environment.

LEONARDO also holds the Certificate of Conformity to the UNI EN ISO 9001:2008 Standard for Quality Management Systems.

The company holds the following certificates enabling it to tender for public works: CATEGORY OS2 A - CLASS IV (restoration of decorative surfaces and of mobile cultural assets of historical and artistic interest) CATEGORY OG2 CLASS II (restoration and maintenance of protected non-mobile cultural assets).

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■ Restoration and seismic improvement of residential complex “Porta Napoli” In l’Aquila

Building bound by Architectural Heritage protection (D.Lgs 42/04)

This complex of 5 buildings represents one of the first examples of “social housing” in Italy, and for this reason it is protected as Historical Architectural Heritage. This compound was built by INCIS (National Institute for Government Employees Houses) around 1925-1930 to host government employees and their families.

These historical buildings have been heavily damaged by the earthquake that hit the region of Abruzzo (central Italy) on April 2009, rated 5.8 on the Richter scale, making them uninhabitable unless extensive and substantial restoration.

Main seismic vulnerability of the buildings was the poor quality of stone masonry, due to roughly-shaped stones, frequently undersized, and low consistency mortar, occasionally applied with undue thickness to compensate stones irregularity.

The aim of the restoration intervention was either a static consolidation and the seismic improvement of the buildings, achieved by reducing the causes of seismic vulnerability.

The intervention was designed on one side to increase walls mechanical strength, in order to make them able to suitable to absorb combined shear, compression and bending stresses typically induced by seismic action, on other side to optimize the structural response of the whole building.

Design strategy was first to repair all items damaged by the earthquake in order to restore original situation, and then to proceed with a global consolidation of the structures, to achieve the seismic improvements level required, and to increase ultimate strength and ductility of the buildings.

Masonry walls consolidation have been achieved through the “reinforced plaster” method,





i.e. the application of Fibre Net glass fiber mesh on both faces, connected transversely by mean of FRP connectors, and fixed by mean of a thin (3-4cm) plaster layer. Thanks to FRP absence of corrosion, mortar was lime-based type, ensuring the best compatibility with the existing masonry, good breathability and resistance.

The use of composite materials instead of steel assure long term durability and a reduced alteration of walls overall stiffness (inflexibility). The intervention was extended to all internal and external walls, either stone and bricks ones, at all levels of the building. Consolidation job was completed at the end of 2012 achieving, and often going beyond, expected improvements. At the moment construction site is in the final stage to perform last finishing.

The Company

FIBRE NET srl is a Company based in Udine (Italy) with a several-year-long experience in the field of FRP materials. We develop and manufacture FRP products and systems coping with the most challenging road, energy, building and industrial applications.

The acronym FRP (Fibre-reinforced polymers) define the composite materials made of a polymer matrix (thermosetting polyester, epoxy, or vinyl-ester) reinforced by mean of fibers (glass, carbon or aramid). FRP products can be 2 to 10 times stronger than steel, while weight can be less than 1/5, in addition, there are several others well-defined benefits common on all FRP products:

- Mechanical resistance
- Corrosion-proof
- Heat and UV ray-resistant
- Absence of thermal conductivity
- Adhesion of reinforcement to mortar
- Chemical/physical stability
- Recyclable
- Compatible with traditional and innovative materials

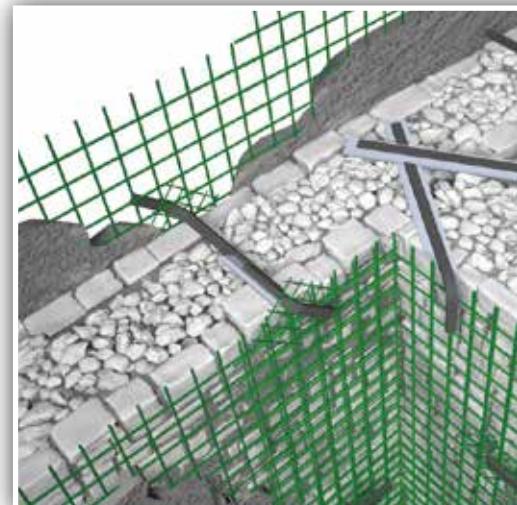
FRP materials have been developed over one century ago, while commercial uses started during early 1930s. Nowadays, thanks to the above mentioned benefits, they are extensively used in the aerospace, automotive, marine, construction industries, as well as sports and hobby equipments.

Historical building consolidation

The constant effort to improve and search for new technical solutions, the long term cooperation with research centers, laboratories and universities, the training of technicians and business enabled Fibre Net to develop FIBREBUILD, a range of FRP products and systems for structural reinforcement of existing masonry buildings, whether they are valuable or less.

Any masonry, be it of stone, brick or mixed material, vault, as well as light weight floor screeds or low thickness, can be mechanically improved through FIBREBUILD system, consisting of FRP rods, mesh and accessories.

FRP meshes are integrated with the "reinforced plaster" method, which is widely recognized as the most effective technique, as it guarantees high degrees of improvement on historical



and existing walls. Mesh is fixed by mean of FRP connections evenly distributed over the whole surface of the structure, to achieve better mechanical strength, and avoid thermal bridges. Consolidation is guaranteed over the time by the total absence of corrosion weathering and network compatibility and accessories in FRP with mortars based on lime, gypsum, pozzolana, etc.

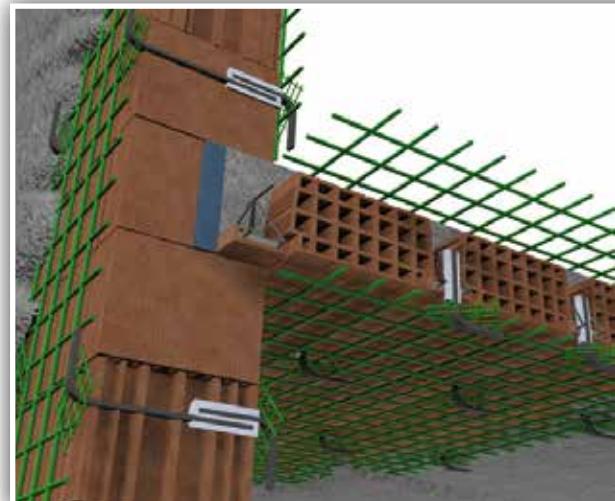
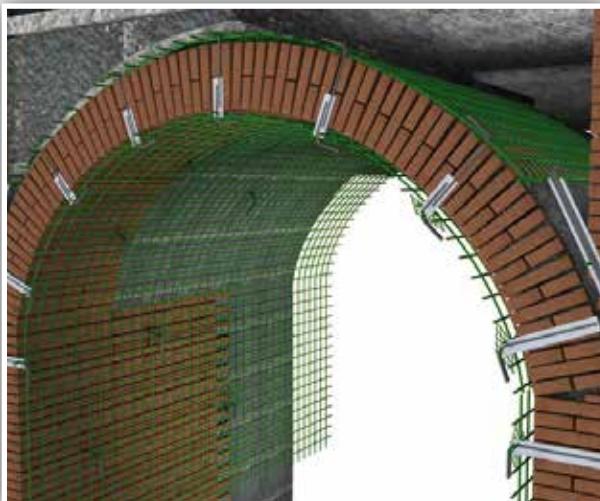
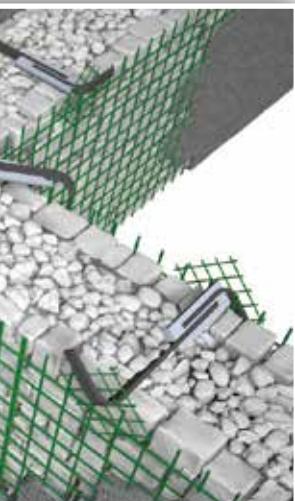
FIBRE BUILD systems help building efficient, diffuse and uniform reinforcements, which make the masonry ductile, while keeping the mortar low in thickness and reducing the overall charges, as compared to the conventional reinforcing materials. The results are extremely meaningful seismic improvement.

Reinforcement of vaults

The consolidation of the intrados and extrados of a vault consists in laying over the whole surface a FRP mesh with the weave size as required for the conditions of the substrate and of the structure. The mesh will adjust to any irregular substrates and the material is very low in weight, which helps easy and fast laying operations. The reinforcement will remain efficient over time also when mortars containing lime, clay, pozzolana, etc. are used. The reinforcement will be secured to the substrate with FRP connecting brackets.

Reinforcement of floors

The consolidation of wooden or of concrete and masonry floors with FIBREBUILD systems consists in making a new concrete slab reinforced with a FRP mesh. The new reinforced slab is then connected to the existing slab through special connections to obtain a new structure featuring greater mechanical performance. Because the FRP sheets are only a few millimeters thick, the reinforcement will fit better in the slab. This means that the load will be better distributed, while the overall thickness remains low. The slab is then joined to the perimeter walls through special FRP brackets



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■ The art of saving the art: a painting damaged by the earthquake of l'Aquila finds new life and colors in Aramengo

On the initiative of the Nicola Restauri srl - a restoration atelier based in Aramengo (ASTI) - it was possible to "adopt" and restore a first-half XVIIth century masterpiece painting from Abruzzo, "The Finding of the True Cross" by Giulio Cesare Bedeschini.

Nicola Restauri, a private company and a reality of excellence in the field of restoration founded by Guido Nicola in 1947, had pursued his goals for the protection of the arts in 1966 when they offered for free their competence during the Flood of Florence and collaborating with the emergency operations on the Holy Shroud after the fire of 1997 in Turin.

The Nicola atelier had already contacted the authorities of Abruzzo to offer for free its competence and professionalism: the desire to collaborate has been materialized in the 2010 edition of the Rotondi Prize to "Saviors of Art", assigned to the Nicolas in 2002 for the Italy section. It is therefore gained the decision by the piedmontese atelier to finance and perform the restoration of the Bedeschini altarpiece, in very critical conservative conditions.

The partial collapse of the Church of San Francesco di Paola in L'Aquila, following the earthquake, had also involved the altarpiece by Bedeschini. The painting had been for a long time under the rubble in contact with direct and indirect humidity that had caused serious damage to the paint film and canvas support, already compromised by big breakthroughs, tears and curls, especially at the bottom.









The restoration, of considerable complexity and sensitivity - for which the Superintendence of L'Aquila had estimated a cost of 20,000 - lasted about 9 months.

The operation took place under the general supervision of the Superintendence for the Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Piedmont (Valeria Moratti) on behalf of the Superintendent BSAE for Abruzzo - L'Aquila (Dr.ssa Caterina Dalia) in collaboration with the Cultural Heritage of the Archbishop of L'Aquila (Dr.ssa Giovanna Di Matteo).

After initial safety measures, functional for transportation from the Museum of Celano to the laboratory of Aramengo, the work has undergone careful conservative interventions which involved the removal of linings made in previous restorations - torn and overgrown with mold - the restoration of the flatness of the painting in the steam room with the correct repositioning and suturing of the numerous tears, grafts of old canvas into lost portions, a new lining reinforcement and a new frame.

The cleaning operation was preceded and accompanied by non-destructive imaging studies with UV and IR reflectography; the latter had revealed the presence of some repentance of the author during the execution of the painting and the removal of a character from the

scene. The long and laborious pictorial reintegration was carried out in tone above light and thin sublayer plastering. The several lacks of color were reconstructed using as a reference the image of the painting intact, as it was before the earthquake. The team of restorers had included Gian Carlo Tognin and Marco Massaglia for conservative intervention on the canvas support, Nicola Pisano for the instrumental analysis and IR and UV cleaning, Adriana Tognin for plastering, Rita Vai and Anna Rosa Nicola for the pictorial reintegration of the painting, Andrea Lombardini for photographs. The restoring operations - from collection of the painting until its final appearance - were also the subject of a documentary made by Marta Ghelma, Davide Scagliola and Bruno Zanzottera of ParallelZero. Following this first intervention sponsored independently, the Nicola atelier has worked for the procurement of additional funds and donations from businesses, charitable organizations, associations and individuals for the restoration of other artworks from the churches of L'Aquila. Among the most important initiatives, many conferences and public presentations, an exhibition in the equipped halls of Aramengo with works by Flavio Sacco and Radu Dragomirescu and the exposure at the Abbey of Santa Maria di Vezzolano (Asti) of the handmade christmas crib created by Anna Rosa Nicola to raise funds through a detailed presentation of the project, giving visitors the opportunity to choose the works to "adopt" from those shown in the photographs.

MORE INFO:

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[Nicola.restauri](https://www.facebook.com/Nicola рестaurи)

The adoption project, developed by the Laboratory Nicola, continues today - extended to other valuable paintings and sculptures indicated by the competent bodies - presenting itself as a formula which combines intelligently mecenatism and technical skills to save part of our artistic heritage at risk.









20

MARCH

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■ Palace of Podesta' in Mantova

Restoration works, valorization and functional use of the Palace of Podesta in Mantova, one of the most important national monuments, are carried out by the Joint Venture between Piacenti Spa and the Consortium CCC (which entrusted the enterprises C.M.S.A Soc Coop., Diesse Electra and Cefla, to carry out the works) and directed by the Architect Paola Menabò (Commune of Milano).

The project team, led by the Architect Italo Rota, has the task of finding the appropriate solutions, for every single specific situation, to restore structural stability to the building - that has been unused for long time - saving and appraising the internal decorations.

Current works consist of different preliminary safety interventions, studying, mapping, cataloging and dismantling (wooden platform roof, bookcases and old doors), and a careful stratigraphic campaign conducted even on floor surfaces than wall surfaces.

Concerning floors have been carried out stratigraphic surveys to control the possible presence of underlying floors and to identify the type of underlying vault structures in order to define the most correct structural consolidation methodologies of the vaults. During these surveys the digging out materials have been cataloged, showing several ceramic relics and two ancient coins; they can be seen inside temporary shrine placed where the relics have been found.

About wall surfaces they have been processed to a wide stratigraphic survey to acquire a clear and exhaustive idea on decorations and to examine in depth the knowledge on the conservation events. This stratigraphic survey has these goals:

Locating the real presence, the texture and the value of possible decorations hidden by the exterior painting coat.

Locating the real presence of decoration on the walls that are involved in demolition and reconstruction process or areas interested by the installations passage.

Controlling the possible presence of precious decoration in the structural surveys zones.

These surveys gave surprising and unexpected results as the finding of precious pictorial decorations from XIII century discovered in an area of unexpected interest; these discoveries integrate and modify the building history. The most important fact is the discovery of a pictorial knightly cycle from the beginnings of XIII century discovered at the sixth level of the building along the walls of four big rooms that formerly were a single big hall, maybe destined to public functions.

That paintings have some analogies with the frieze painted by Grixoplius on the nearby Palace of Ragione that share with the Palace of Podestà an important decorative season.

The stratigraphic surveys made at the fourth and fifth levels show, under the exterior painted layer, the presence of precious paintings, often illustrated, that can be referred to the late-Gothic and fifteenth-century phases until the redactions of the XIX century.

The Palace shows an articulated presence of prestigious historic and artistic proves, where the Gonzaga's inheritance – surely the most known in the area – represents only one of the several facets of the Palace and wherein is possible, even now, find many signs of the phases ensued from the XIII century until today.

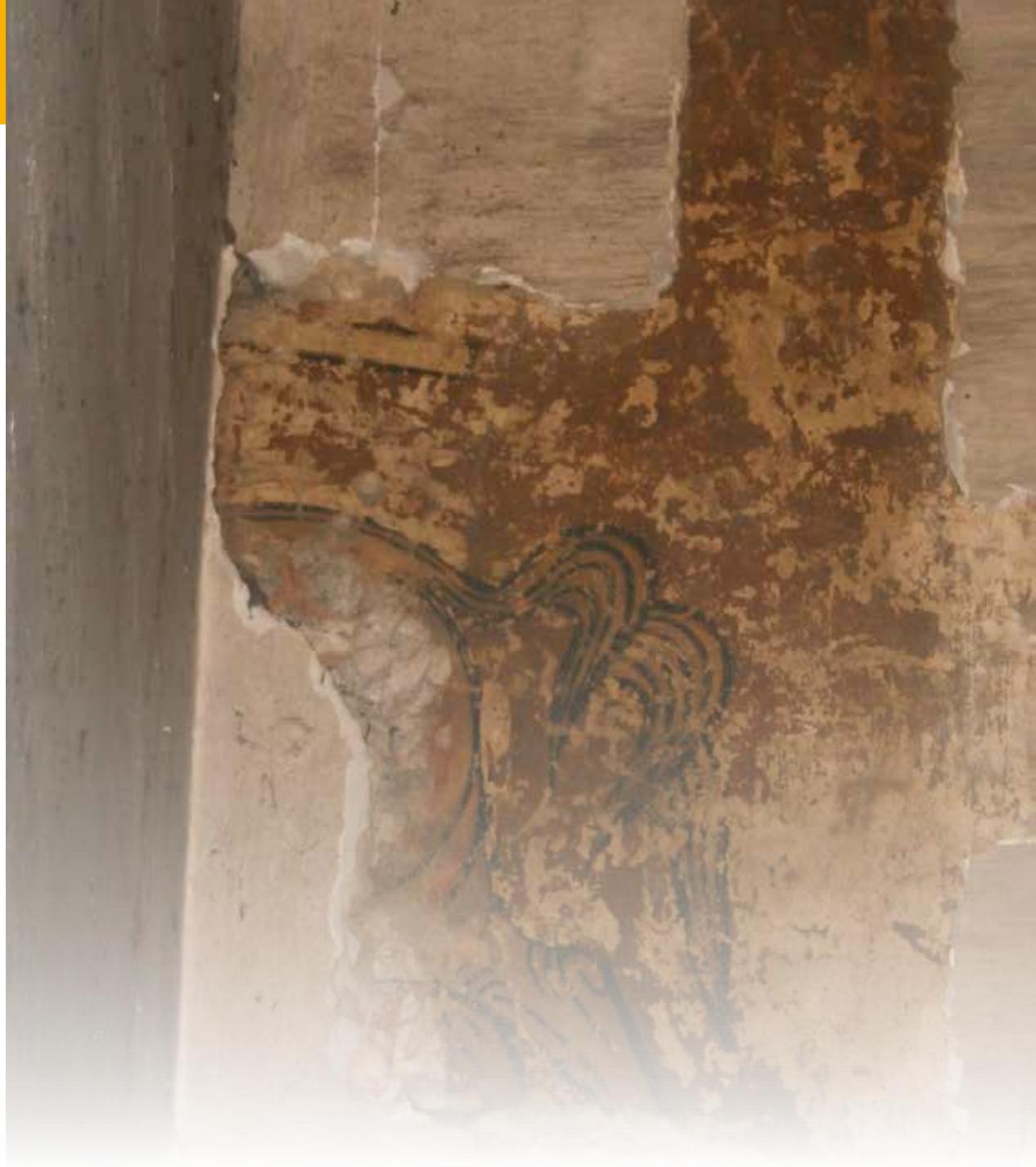
The consequences of these articulated historic phases is the overlapping of several and different decorations.

The thirteenth-century part of the building (commissioned by Martinengo, the Podestà of Mantova), flanked to the civic tower, was later connected to the Palace of the ex General Warehouse by the building of the Arengario and then to the Palace of Ragione. Many remakes and architectonic modifications of the Palace follow one other even due to many blazes and to different use of the building as like the positioning of a prison in a wing of the Palace

To pledge the best quality during the restoration of the architectonic parts and of internal and external decorated surfaces, actually are carried out preliminary test and protective actions as well as the elaboration of material mapping and the study of the degradation of every single room.

These methodological criterion that suppose the acquisition of documentation and the survey will allow to develop a focused and deep research on constitutive materials and on the adequate intervention methodologies, according to the principles of full compatibility, reversibility, different historic stratification and differentiation





Overall view of the complex
of the monastery from the main square
of the town of San Benedetto Po



Summary

The construction of the Monastery of "San Benedetto in Polirone" dates back to the sixteenth century, even if it was built over pre-existing structures of the eleventh century. The famous renaissance artist Giulio Romano is the author of the architectonical outline and of the many important frescoes and decorations in the complex. The monastery is formed by several buildings irregularly distributed around two main cloisters.

In 2004, the municipality of San Benedetto Po, owner of a portion of the complex, decided to publish a tender for the restoration of part of the Monastery and for the creation of an ethnographic museum and other public spaces. The design team lead by Eng. Nicola Berlucchi won the tender for the preliminary and detailed architectural design and for the restoration of the decorated surfaces.

The team realized an overall project that included all the portions belonging to the Municipality. The restoration and renovation works were divided into separate portions and realized over the last 6 years, in order to guarantee the financial feasibility of the overall intervention.

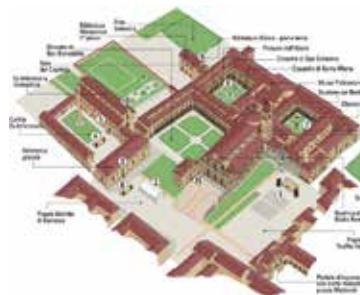
The complex was refunctionalized, all bearing structures were reinforced and finally the plastered and decorated surfaces were restored to render a unitary common image. The project has included the optimization of internal routes for visitors and employees, the realization of new and efficient lighting and heating systems and the adaptation to the fire safety requests. All these interventions where carried on with the maximum respect for the identity of the existing structure, trying to minimize demolitions.

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2005-2011. Restoration of the Complex of San Benedetto in Polirone

Decision-making cross-referred to ICOMOS guidelines

- A.** read a monument, ensemble or site and identify its emotional, cultural and use significance
 - B.** Understand the history and technology of monuments, ensembles or sites in order to define their identity, plan for their conservation, and interpret the results of this research
 - C.** Understand the setting of a monument, ensemble or site, their contents and surroundings, in relation to other buildings, gardens or landscapes
 - D.** Find and absorb all available sources of information relevant to the monument, ensemble or site being studied



The complex, even if unitary, was split among different owners with different necessities and priorities. Despite the client was just one among other owners, the preliminary phase of the design was focused on the entire site of the Monastery; the possible necessities of each owner and of each function were considered and studied in order to guarantee the sustainability for the restoration, and of the possible future intervention of the portions not actually being restored. Such sustainability was interpreted as an economical aspect (the future functions will be able to

The level of complexity of the interventions was increased by several additions and by many overlapping decorative layers stretched during the long history of the Monastery. Only badly made integrations and concrete plasters insertions were completely removed. The methodology adopted requested to maintain all other historical traces without choosing to privilege any particular period or style. The monument was considered as a "stratified document" that needed to be fully preserved. Such preservation was mediated with the necessity of a formal unity: for example, the decoration of the vault of the main library was characterized by wide lacks. The problem was solved with the restoration of the preserved areas and with the filling of lacking portions with a uniform neutral color, rendered with the geometrical pattern only. That allowed the general

readability of the overall image without introducing any fake. The restoration interested even stucco decorations and “marmorino” (fake painted marble) surfaces, that where accurately cleaned and preserved respecting the pre-existences.

Unfortunately a few months before the ending of the whole restoration works the strong earthquake damaged seriously all the buildings of the monastery, now the monastery is partially closed to public waiting for the strengthening projects.

Every specific decision concerning the re-organization of the internal rooms and the restoration of the decoration was agreed with the Department for Historic Architectonical Heritage, which was repeatedly involved during all the different phases of the work.

maintain themselves), as an artistic value (the modification will not affect the aesthetic value of the building) and as a coherence value (will future function be coherent with the existing ones). The team has decided to give a huge importance to the “constraints” of the site before trying to find any possible solution.

E. Understand and analyze the behaviour of monuments, ensembles and sites as complex systems

F. Diagnose intrinsic and extrinsic causes of decay as a basis for appropriate actions

In addition to an important historic research concerning the Monastery, the design group has completed a comprehensive survey of the building: after the geometrical survey (realized with laserscanner technology), the team designed a series of analysis to further understand the chemical and physical specifications of mortars and plasters, the presence of humidity and the conditions of all bearing structures (made of wood or masonry).

G. Inspect and make reports intelligible to non-specialist readers of monuments, ensembles or sites, illustrated by graphic means such as sketches and photographs

The municipality of San Benedetto Po, purchaser of the restoration, has promoted a series of conferences to explain the project to the citizens and to promote the ethnographic museum. The

The main cloister of Scolari
after the interventions



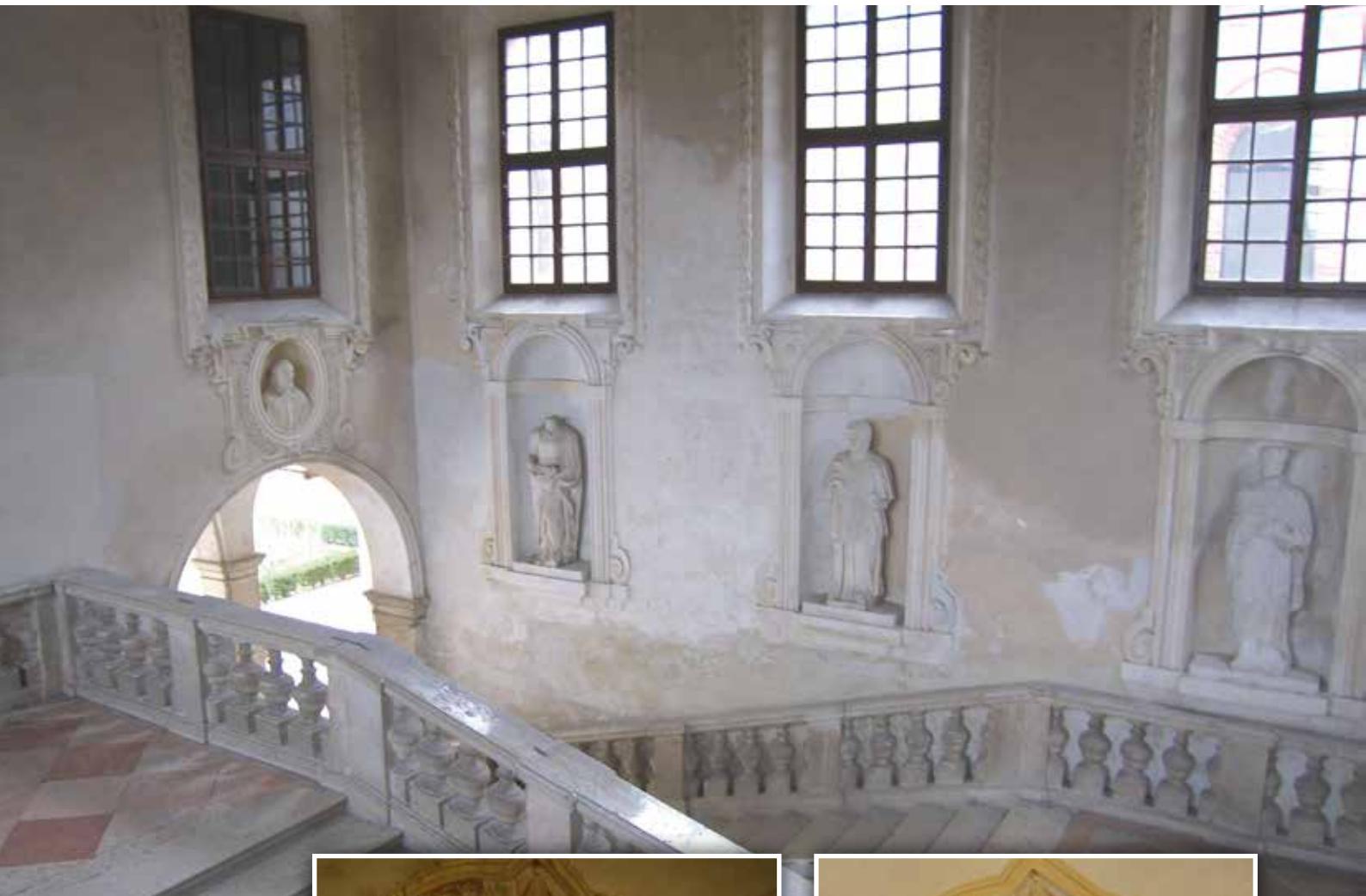


The northern façade of the Cloister of Secolari before and after the restoration

Main facade of the "Musei Civici Polironiani"
(Comunal Museum of San Benedetto Po).
Picture before the intervention, mapping of the degradations
and chromatic study



The monumental stairway before and after the restoration



The main vault of the room of the monumental stairway before and after the restoration





An original fresco discovered under a more recent layer of uniform paint, cleaned and restored. Confrontation between the situation as it was before the intervention and result after the restoration



design team has always given a big support in preparing clarifying material, drawings, posters and presentations or even participating as lecturer.

H. Know, understand and apply Unesco conventions and recommendations, and ICOMOS and other recognized Charters, regulations and guidelines

I. Make balanced judgement based on shared ethical principles, and accept responsibility for the long-term welfare of cultural heritage

Since the building is scheduled under the protection of the Department for Architectonical historic heritage of Mantova, every single modification of the monument needed to be discussed and authorized in advance. Such authorization depends on the conformity to the methodology delineated by the directives of the Ministry.

The choice to preserve every historic trace without privileging any particular style, derives from the responsibility of delivering a document to who will follow, without trying altering it. Only

harmful integrations were removed, e.g. concrete plasters, because were considered an extrinsic a cause of decay.

- J.** Recognize when advice must be sought and define the areas of need and study by different specialists, e.g. wall paintings, sculpture and object of artistic and historical value, and/or studies of materials and systems
- K.** Give expert advice on maintenance strategies, management policies and the policy framework for environmental protection and preservation of monuments and their contents and sites
- L.** Document works executed and make same accessible
- M.** Work in multi-disciplinary groups using sound methods
- N.** Be able to work with inhabitants, administrators or planners to resolve conflicts and to develop conservation strategies appropriate to local needs, abilities and resources

The tender for the work explicitly requested the construction of a multidisciplinary team. The experience acquired by our firm in the field has allowed the construction of several professional connections over the years with other specialized firms in every single field interested. Such decennial experience has allowed Eng. Berlucchi to take the role of design manager, to optimize the decisional multidisciplinary process.

The east wing
of the museum & stucco
decoration before and after
the restoration





The overall look of the main room of the library before and after the interventions

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■ The consolidated graphic representation, although the survey and elaboration methods change...



As is well known, we are going through a moment of transition between the traditional classical representation and the representation provided by modern computer and photographic technology. The possibility of having a highly precise spacial definition of all the points and lines composing an architectural or archeological asset represents one of the main characteristics offered by our society, which, for over 20 years now, has been committed in the survey of buildings with a historical, artistic and archeological value. The 3D Laser Scanning survey is able to provide metrically correct, very detailed solutions both through vectorial and raster products, although they require a specific graphic encoding. Comparing the survey related to the "Complesso Monastico del Polirone" in San Benedetto Po (MN) and the survey regarding a portion of the "PalazzoTe" of Mantua, it is clear that, the former (dated 1995) was carried out by means of classic techniques, in the survey of the maps and sections, as well as of photogrammetry, in the survey of the perspective drawings; whereas, in the latter, 3D Laser Scanning was adopted to obtain the same graphic art.

"TECHNICAL-DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF THE INSTRUMENTAL SURVEYS CARRIED OUT IN THE CLOISTER OF SAN SIMEONE HISTORICAL COMPLEX OF THE MONASTRY OF SAN BENEDETTO PO IN POLIRONE

The first part of the works coincided with the materialization of the grid's vertices; simultaneously, a series of target-tapes were applied inside the cloister, on the external walls and adjacent buildings. The polygonal section was obtained by means of a high-precision topographic tool, such as a TC2002 (Leica) and the survey data were calculated and compensated with a specific topographic software. The next step was the external plano-altimetric survey and the topographic survey of each single room, always connected to the main target network. Planimetrically, a horizontal section was implemented for every accessible floor, including the basements and attics. A Leica TCRA1102 and a Leica TRC1103 tacheometres were used, both equipped with coaxial laser for direct measuring, with non need of a reflector. The data were elaborated by the same software used for the polygonal section. For the project, around 20000 points were directly surveyed. A following survey was carried out directly – i.e. topographically and instrumentally – onto the entire attic area. The completion of the graphic information regarding the maps and sections was carried out through traditional direct measuring techniques. Conversely, for the survey of the perspective drawings, classic photogrammetric techniques were adopted. Graphically, due to their inclination from the frame of reference, a fictitious parametrization in X was chosen – in Z with absolute coordinates. As we always do, in each table a diagram shows the position of the

survey represented in the general reference table, where the parametrization with the relative coordinates of the survey and the position of the geographic North are also listed. The survey was carried out and represented for a restitution scale of 1:50".

THE SECRET APARTMENT OF "PALAZZO TE" IN MANTUA.

In July 2012 the dimensional and architectural survey of the historical complex was carried out. In brief, the intervention proceeded as follows:

Primary geographic net

DENSIFICATION NET. By means of specific hardware, 6 anchorage points were materialized with the aim of covering the entire area to be surveyed, grant the connection with the vertices of the primary net and the intervisibility of the two anchorage points.

SURVEY OF THE PREMISES. The survey, having the aim of understanding the structural and architectural characteristics, was carried out through 3D Laser Scanner connected to the topographic grid created. Each premise was surveyed by means of a Laser Scanner: an HDS 7000 and a Leica C10 laser were used. During the survey, internal pictures were taken in each premise. The survey of the perspective drawings was backed up by the use of a high-resolution digital camera with optical calibration - alongside each survey point.

Elaborations

TOPOGRAPHIC CALCULATIONS OF THE SCAN-LEADING POINTS. All the scans were geo-referenced through total station, therefore the calculations referring to the topography were carried out by means of the Sierra Soft Post Software.

SCANNING ELABORATION. All the scanning data were elaborated by Leica Cyclone Software: each scan was topographically related to the anchoring points created and therefore oriented on the basis of the local plane coordinate systems chosen. Cyclone Software allows to section the point clouds obtained from the scanning and therefore create the necessary vertical and horizontal profiles for the production of scale 1:50 maps and sections. During the elaboration, the portion of horizontal section was chosen building by building, on the basis of the most significant elements to be represented.

The pixels of the high-resolution digital photos were applied to the clouds obtained from the scanning of the external perspective drawings. This allowed the creation of orthophotoplans on which the perspective drawings were digitalized.

FINAL DRAWINGS. All the elaboration data were completed in an Autocad environment, divided up on the basis of their Layer. The maps show: the height of the floorings, the geometry of the assets, the height of the intradoses and beams, the drillings (including hight and width), the type of ceilings, the staircases, the primary frames of the roofing and attics as well as of whatever could be represented for the 1:50 nominal scale.



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■ Salone dell'Arte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali 2013

FerraraFiere, 20-23 March

2013 is an important year for Salone dell'Arte del Restauro e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali of Ferrara, which is getting ready to celebrate its 20th anniversary with a calendar of the most interesting and relevant exhibitions and conferences.

The earthquake in Emilia Romagna

The earthquake that recently devastated Emilia Romagna has deeply affected its historical and monumental heritage, and the Fair could not help focussing its attention to the key role played by restoration in the rebuilding of these places after the earthquake.

An important contribution to discussion and research is given by the Department of Architecture of the University of Ferrara, TekneHub – Tecnopolo di Ferrara, Piattaforma Costruzioni, Rete Alta Tecnologia of the Region Emilia Romagna and the General Directorate for the cultural and natural heritage of Emilia-Romagna, which will explore these topics in a far-ranging conference, *Dov'era ma non com'era: il ruolo centrale del restauro nella ricostruzione post-sismica*, in two sessions: one about architectural emergency, the other one about aggregated historical buildings.

Dov'era ma non com'era will also be the name of another area that will host companies that deal with surveying and diagnostic technology and instruments, vulnerability assessment methods and instruments, as well as the municipal authorities of the areas affected by the earthquake, who will present their reconstruction projects.

Another section of the Fair that is somehow associated with post-earthquake reconstruction is *Tecnologie del restauro e del recupero edilizio e architettonico* (Building and Architectural Restoration and Conversion Technology). The core of this area will be the development of a physical prototype of an architectural feature, using restoration techniques and materials, with restoration technology added to it: walls, wooden floors, partitions, floorings, detectors and monitoring devices.

Conservation, management and promotion of 20th-century architecture

The issue of reconstruction will bring to the Fair another important *focus on the conservation of the 20th-century architectural heritage*.

The twentieth anniversary of the Fair will offer an opportunity to “play” with the title of the exhibition section *XXHeritage: il progetto e la ricerca per l’architettura del Novecento* (Design and research for 20th-century architecture).

This section will host an exhibition of Niemeyer’s architectures, with the support of Fundação Oscar Niemeyer of São Paulo, while Corbusier’s role in India will be set in context with the help of three-dimensional maps and documents about the famous designer’s architectures in Chandigarh and ATMA Building in Ahmedabad.

Restoration projects and restorers

There will be no shortage of events about more “classical” topics. The Ministry of Cultural Heritage will discuss major restoration projects completed all over Italy.

Florence’s Opificio delle Pietre Dure will spend one day talking about its main ongoing or just-ended restoration projects.

International experiences and ideas

At Restauro, as usual, there will be no shortage of research projects and experiences of wide international scope, such as studies for the conservation and restoration of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the restoration of the Arena at Pula in Croatia, through to the restoration of Bagrati Cathedral in Georgia, a 11th-century Medieval building and one of UNESCO World Heritage sites, for which architect Andrea Bruno won the *International DOMUS Restauro e Conservazione Fassa Bortolo Award*, on a par with the restoration of Punta della Dogana in Venice by the famous Japanese architect Tadao Ando.

Once again, one of the Fair’s most prestigious guests will be the *State Hermitage Museum* of St Petersburg. This year, Salone del Restauro will also find time to “play” at *Spazio B4B> Before|Bricks for*. A colourful multipurpose LEGO-like construction will be home to a tight schedule of events, providing food for thought about the value of heritage and conservation in architecture, through a method based on the famous colourful LEGO® SERIOUS PLAY®.



POLITECNICO DI MILANO**150°****POLITECNICO DI MILANO**
Centro per la Conservazione
e Valorizzazione dei
Beni Culturali**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE****18-20
November
2013****Built Heritage 2013.
Monitoring Conservation Management**Politecnico di Milano, Campus Leonardo
Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32, 20133 Milano

In the framework of the 150th Anniversary for the foundation of the Politecnico di Milano, the Center for the Conservation and Promotion of Cultural Heritage proposes to the scientific and professional community an International Conference to discuss new frontiers about the conservation and enhancement of Built Heritage.

The conference has the ambitious mission to present and discuss the significant conservation projects and the safeguarding strategies for architectural heritage around the world- in different contexts, climates, and management conditions.

The idea of the Conference is to focus the 2 ½ day meeting in brain-storming and exchange, where important case studies will provide a wide overview of strategies, cutting-edge technologies, conservation practice and protection against main risks for Built Cultural Heritage. This conference brings together university researchers, professionals and policy makers to illustrate and discuss the most pressing issues concerning the conservation of archaeological, architectural and urban landscapes. In particular, the main goal of the conference is to illustrate and debate the multi-disciplinary approach to the conservation of complex Cultural Heritage sites.

General and thematic discussions on architectural and archeological Heritage are both encouraged, taking into account the different point of view of researchers who are engaged in the enhancement of knowledge and in the progress of science, and professionals in charge of safeguarding, planning and practice of restoration.

Hence, the main objectives of the conference are as follows:

- multidisciplinary approach for complex case studies
- The speakers are asked to highlight the collaboration of different field of knowledge and different specialization, showing the optimization of work planning, the efficacy of this action and the innovative obtained results.
- use of cutting edge technologies for survey, representation and imaging;
- Survey and database are now critical tools to manage the projects and the practice of a complex and advanced yard; imaging combined with the data set will be the key enabling technology in the next future.
- use of cutting edge technologies for material and structural diagnostic;
- non-invasive investigation methods, portable instruments and sensors for monitoring structures and surfaces connected in a network of smart-systems will provide a new knowledge of buildings.
- development of risk assessment and protection systems;
- emergency and dangerous situation have been faced in Italy and elsewhere in the last years; the research has improved the collective ability to react, practicing a well-developed response where the use of innovative technologies and protocols is crucial.
- new methodologies for intervention, preventive conservation and maintenance;
- in this area the collaboration among universities, research centers and companies to develop new methodologies, materials and strategies can be the necessary engine to innovate the dynamic of conservation and planned maintenance.
- sustainable management, fruition and promotion of the sites;
- the period of crisis should drive a new concept of fruition, developing new media and tools, new ways of sustainable management, a new idea of cultural tourism.
- development of guidelines and best practices.

Despite the long history of conservation practice and maintenance of sites, monuments and buildings, restoration is still a working field where protocols are often insufficiently applied and shared; a careful consideration can be an important aim of the Conference.

Keynote speakers will make their experience, representative of challenges and solutions adopted for the analysis, conservation and management of sites, available to the delegates:

Roberto Cecchi; Ministero Beni e Attività Culturali, Roma (I)

Eric Dohene, Scripps College, Claremont CA (USA)

Paolo Matthiae, Università La Sapienza, Roma (I)

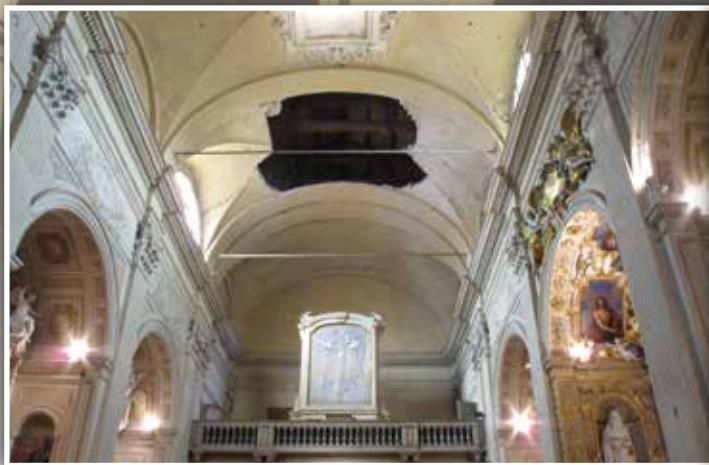
Richard Prikryl, Charles University in Prague (CZ)

Nancy Proctor, Smithsonian Inst., Washington (USA)

Giovanni Schiuma, Università degli Studi della Basilicata (I)

Eugenio Vassallo, Università IUAV di Venezia, (I)

Elli Vintzileou, National Technical University of Athens, (GR)



CENTO - FINALE EMILIA

22

MARCH

Luigi Soligo
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■ Emergency intervention at the Chiesa del Rosario in Cento

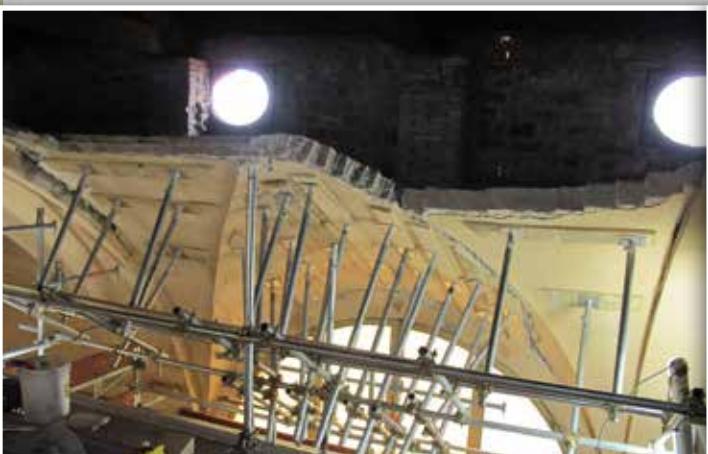
The Complex of the *Chiesa del Rosario* in Cento (province of Ferrara) is currently constituted by the Church itself and a parvis, an oratory, a sacristy in front of it, including a connecting corridor leading to an internal garden, which a last building of the complex overlooks (now the guardian's residence).

The building of the Church went on from 1633 to 1645 and in the second half of the 17th century the construction of the bell tower and oratory completed it.

Luckily, considering the importance of the decorations still conserved inside (some of which by Gian Francesco Barbieri, also called "Il Guercino"), the Church and its outbuildings underwent quite a few maintenance and restoration interventions throughout the centuries though it never got radically altered.

Such approach allowed the original 17th-century architectural characteristics to be kept unvaried up to present times, with the exception of the transformation and integration works carried out in the 18th century due to a sudden static instability of the chancel.

A first relevant earthquake, happened at night on May 20th 2012, altered the already precarious static conditions of the building. Particularly, cracks appeared alongside the vaulted covering structures of the Church's nave and alongside the outside wall of the bell tower – alongside the





level where the construction stands out from the Church.

Due to these serious static problems (though not compromising the stability of any of the parts constituting the complex), some security measures were implemented, thanks to the Provincial Command of Fire department of Ferrara, including the temporary closing of the “vicolo S.Salvatore” (Southern side of the complex) as a preventive measure in view of further analysis and/or temporary safety operations onto the bell tower.

A second important earthquake, happened in the morning of May, 29th 2012, had more serious consequences on the static conditions of the Complex, causing the collapse of the central portion of the second vault of the nave starting from the counter-façade and the worsening of the cracks present in the building.

The afore-mentioned structural instability, a real threat both for public safety and for the building itself, urged intervention. Therefore, thanks to decree n. 55 of 10/10/2012 by the Commissioner Delegate, the municipality of Cento set out **a project of extremely urgent works**, commissioned to a team of experts who had already been working on a project of an overall restoration intervention of the complex, such as Arch. Carla Alessandria, Alberto Anania, Alberto Ferraresi and Eng. Andrea Giannantoni.

The Company GERSO RESTAURO OPERE D'ARTE S.R.L. was awarded the Contract and the works started in December, 12th, 2012 scheduled to last for three months and providing for the following works:

- The reconstruction of the collapsed central part of the vault by means of specific techniques and materials perfectly compatible with the original ones, only after having propped



up and restored the lateral strips still operational (products used: MAPEI "Mape-Antique Struturale" mortar and recovered ancient bricks). Then, above the reconstructed vault, carbon fibre strips were applied in order to increase stability and strengthen the anchoring to the external walls of the nave (products used: carbon fibres and specific anchoring procedure: Mapewrap Primer, Mapewrap 11, Mapewrap 31,MAPEI).

In order to secure such resulting mechanism, give structural effectiveness back to the horizontal section of the bell tower, oppose the now inevitable shearing force with the fractured section, 4 internal metal angle-brackets are going to be applied all along the tower, connected to the wall by means of reinforced drillings. Such intervention also aims at constituting a permanent securing device and is bound to be completed, once safety is restored, with horizontal connections secured at various levels of the tower. The mechanical continuity of the various cracked parts will be completed by means of internal as well as external angle brackets, connected through angle reinforced drillings. Contrary to the internal ones, such external metal angle brackets are temporary and will be removed after the intervention is over. Lastly, the application of the polyester strips had an enclosing function regarding the lanterna and the top dome, in that they hold the horizontal radial push of the structure. Conversely, their application all along the belfry aims at containing the external corners with which to hold the cracked parts together in a sort of virtual propping of the collapsed portions. This material was preferred to steel strands or rods because it is extremely easy to use, apply and remove. Moreover, from a mechanic standpoint, these strips represent an efficient product: 150mm double-strip polyester flat slings with reinforced rings were used and a blocking system with a 50mm ratchet was chosen, having the same carrying capacity of a belt (5000daN). Such system is almost equal to the application of a S235 steel tie rod having a 20mm diameter.

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■ Urgent provisional work to secure the towers of the Castello delle Rocche in Finale Emilia

The emergency phase following destructive seismic events, like the ones that affected several historic centres of the villages in Emilia in May 2012, is always characterised, in its first stage, by a series of provisional interventions to secure the buildings.

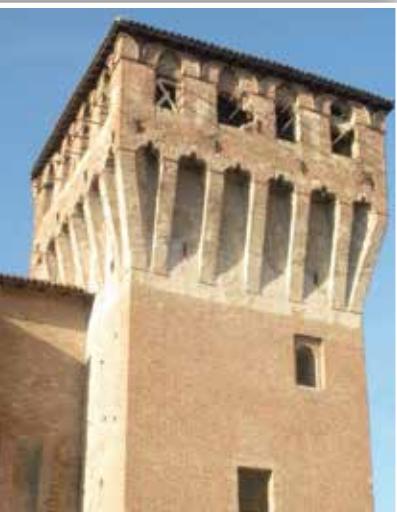
Despite their temporary nature, which derives from their limited duration in time, these interventions still require a targeted and effective project, which must be drawn up without delay. In spite of being provisional, these interventions must be justified within more general objectives.

Furthermore, in the case of buildings of historic architectural value it is essential to combine people's safety with the preservation and safeguard of the asset in the long run.

Therefore these interventions must simultaneously meet criteria and needs which are sometimes in conflict with each other, among which:

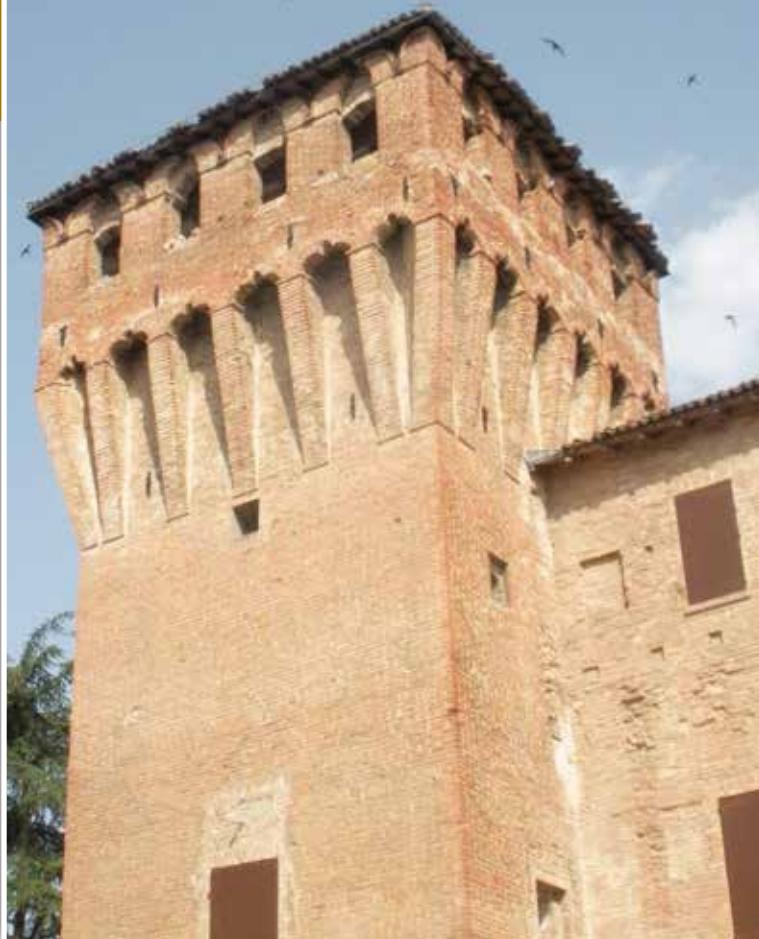
- workers' protection and safety during the implementation phase;
- minimum intervention;
- reversibility and/or possibility to include the interventions to be implemented in a future project of general restoration and preservation works.

In the specific case of the towers of the Castello delle Rocche, the peculiarity of the asset, its barycentric position with respect to the historic centre, the fact that one of the three towers



TORRE A
south-east





TORRE B south-west

faces a public road of strategic importance for the citizens of Finale, and the severe damage suffered, made it necessary to work out planning solutions different from the customary codified and more frequently used ones.

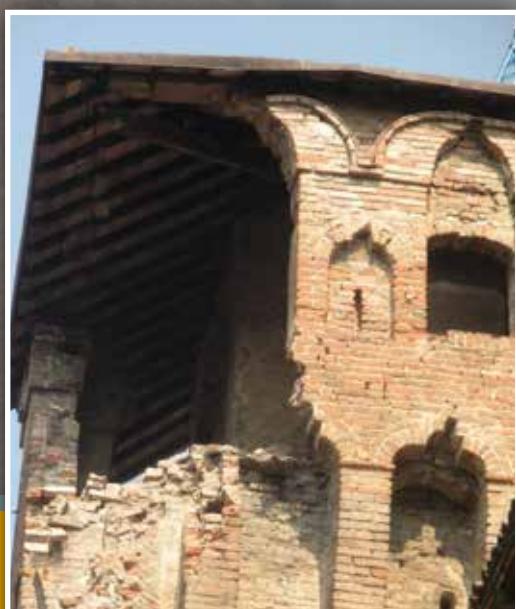
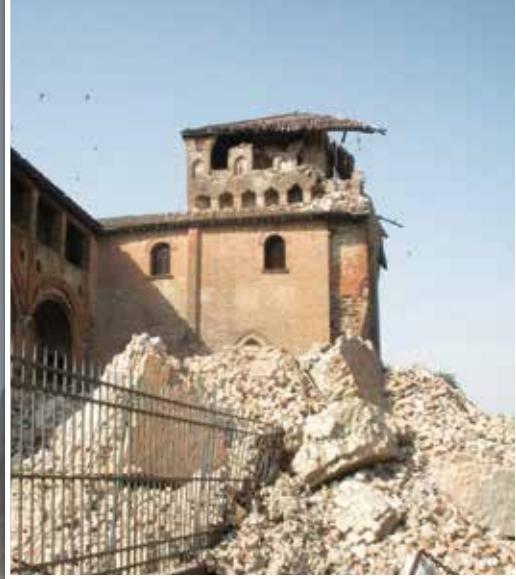
The three towers each have a different map cracking, which also depends partly on their different structural morphology, on the presence of connections between floors and walls only in two of them, on their position with respect to the building as a whole and to the connections to it.

On the top of the tower situated to the north- west, called tower C, in fact, there is a masonry core that partially supports the roofing. Furthermore, in this tower there were no tie rods, which, instead, were present in the other two towers.

Due to the earthquake the tower suffered a partial collapse of the roofing and of most of the perimeter battlements, and alarming cracks, from which it was possible to deduce that an overturning mechanism of the north wall was taking place, with overturning wedge, towards the street, inclined at an angle of about 30° from the vertical. To secure the wall from overturning, the hypothesis initially considered was to build an external shoring with metal elements that, given the high thickness of the masonry walls and the considerable height of the overturning wedge, would require placing two reinforced concrete beams in correspondence of the centre line of the current main road, adjacent to the building, each founded on 35 micropoles with a diameter of 150 mm and with a length of 8 ml each. However this hypothesis was discarded both for its operational difficulties and the risk of compromising the stability of the wall, and consequently the workers' safety during implementation activities. It was therefore chosen to build an external hoop reinforcement with sets of wire ropes on piers made with wooden beams



TORRE C north-west





firstly and then to install heavy duty anchors, rather than prop up the outer wall. Preliminarily to this intervention, the roofing and the merlons that had already collapsed inside the tower were removed from the outside by a breakdown truck.

In the other two towers only limited portions of the merlons and of the embrasures between them had collapsed and removal operations of unsafe parts like tiles and bricks was quicker and easier.

The interventions to be implemented on the three towers, similar to one another from a typological point of view, were the following:

- installation of several external sets of horizontal hoops made of steel core ropes in correspondence of the merlons and brackets with the interposition of wooden thick boards;
- installation of timber shoring in the open spaces between the merlons;
- installation of a safety bolster above the last vault on top of the tower, using a truss with beams and joints, propping against the inside of the tower's perimeter walls to allow access and the safe implementation of the following intervention;
- installation of a structure with pipes and joints inside the room on top of the tower, anchored to the wall below, 20 cm from the perimeter walls and with a constant width of 1 m, comprising cross bracing in both directions, and protections against falling material;
- implementation of an anchoring system using pipes and joints with jutting out elements to be placed in the inside and outside in between the merlons, to prevent them from collapsing;
- filling of the main cracks on the merlons using a special lime mortar for the consolidation of historic buildings.

For Tower C, because of the masonry core on the top, the severe collapse of the roofing and battlements, the absence of connections between floors and walls, additional interventions were required, such as installing 5 sets of permanent tie rods, building a temporary roofing anchored to the tower also by vertical wire ropes and protecting corner portions of solid and loose walls by spraying them with hydraulic lime mortar, which is easily removable, to prevent further disruption due to atmospheric agents.

This experience has required great flexibility and strong skills in adjusting the solutions considered each time from all the actors involved. The initial project, in fact, was drawn up without a structural survey or a comprehensive map cracking, since access to the towers was not possible. Besides, in the case of Tower C most of the supervision of works was carried out from the ground, with consequent difficulties in providing accurate instructions.

The intervention on Tower C was carried out directly by members of the National Fire Corps, while the interventions on the other two towers were implemented by the firm Schiavina srl.



assorestau**ro**



5 SERVIZI > SERVICES

3 INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS
4 APPARECCHIATURE E TECNOLOGIE > EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGIES

University - research in the restoration sector.

University - activity of research in the field of restoration.

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UMIBLOK SRL
CERTIFICAZIONI: DI prodotto
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1977
FILIALI: Città di Latina (LT)

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 e ISO 14001 in fase di ottenimento
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1982
SITI: Madrid - Spagna

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1977
SITI: Benigni (Bruxelles) - Preverenges (Lausanne) - Svizzera Italia

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XI-FDP

ANNUO DI FONDAZIONE: 1982
CERTIFICAZIONI: Ambientali: Al
FILIALI: Parcines (BZ), Prevalle (BZ)
Risanamento, restauro con un'att
metto termico per estremi. Calore
Repairs and restoration (with co
systems for extremes. Concrete, t
ANNUO DI FONDAZIONE: 1982

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Via Ugo Bettini 22, 20151 MILANO

Lo studio START fornisce servizi e consulenza nel campo della conservazione dei Beni Culturali, utilizzando metodologie innovative tecniche analitiche avanzate per la Conoscenza, Conservazione e Valorizzazione, ottimizzando la gestione del Bene e minimizzando i costi dell'operatività.

The SPC S.r.l. has been developing a unique experience and a proprietary know-how for the past 25 years reaching the excellence in the structural engineering with worldwide recognized experience in preservation of cultural heritage structures and architectures. Partners and Legal Representative are Luigi Croci, Luigi A. Bazzetti, Luigi Fracoli, Achille Herzella and Luigi Russo. Principal activities include: analysis and strengthening design of existing buildings, monuments; investigations and diagnosis on structures and materials, including on-site and laboratory tests; project design of new modern complex structures using advanced techniques and materials; consolidation and restoration of monuments; investigations and diagnosis on structures and materials, including on-site and laboratory tests; management of civil engineering and architectural projects.

La SPZ srl ha sottoposto nel corso degli ultimi 2 anni una esperimentazione di studio su come la struttura della lingua italiana possa essere utilizzata per la creazione di sistemi di riconoscimento del parlato. I risultati sono stati pubblicati in diversi articoli scientifici e tecnici, tra cui "L'analisi della struttura della lingua italiana per la creazione di sistemi di riconoscimento del parlato", pubblicato su "Lingua e Linguistica", e "Sistemi di riconoscimento del parlato basati sulla struttura della lingua italiana", pubblicato su "Ricerca e Applicazione".

- Divisione Temicco Ambiente la cui attività è incentrata nella progettazione ed eseguzione di servizi applicati alla caratterizzazione ambientale e della bonifica di siti contaminati.
- Il principale obiettivo dell'azienda è quello di intervenire su tutto il territorio nazionale e internazionale con servizi di gestione dei rifiuti.
- La divisione Geosifca Applicata, la cui area di intervento è quella del settore idrogeologico.
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- La divisione Geosifca Applicata, la cui area di intervento è quella del settore idrogeologico.
- La divisione Geosifca Applicata, la cui area di intervento è quella del settore idrogeologico.

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CERTIFICAZIONE: ISO 9001 - ISO 14001



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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1975

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001:2008 italiana e inglese Attestazione SOA Cat. 0G01 - 0G02 - 0S21
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2011

Society specialized in restoration works of real estate under protection, and in restoration works of architectural, decorated areas. Consulting firm operating on the cultural heritage sector.

CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA CAT. 0G1 - 0G2 II - 0S2 I, ISO 9001: 2008 - E28
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

info@restauratesrl.it - www.restauratesrl.it
Via SS Crocifisso 62 - 95024 Africella (CT)
Tel. +39 095 7636015 - Fax +39 095 7636015

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2 MATERIALS > MATERIALS

1 ANALISI E PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN

3 | INTERVENTION TYPE OF WORKS

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001:2008, CERTIFICAZIONE SQA, OG02-CLASSE III-BIS, OSQ2A-CLASSE V
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1975

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1972

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DEI BENI CULTURALI

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The Venetian Cluster of Cultural Heritage was born on the basis of the Regional Law 8/2003 and 5/2006 to promote and coordinate the projects at national and international level encouraging the collaboration between companies and institutions operating in the sector. 24 Venetian's highest Offices and over 300 companies are part of the Cluster, involved in all sectors linked to the cultural heritage: restoration of movable and immovable assets, museum arrangement, production of materials for restoration, analysis and diagnostics laboratories, valorization of the cultural heritage, information systems, publishing.

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il Metadistretto Veneto dei Beni Culturali è sorto in base alle Leggi Regionali 8/2003 e 5/2006 con lo

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MENCI SOFTWARE Srl



Menchi Software is a leading company for metric survey technology starting from images. We produce software solutions for photogrammetry, mapping, cartography, archaeology, territory, main application field are: Cultural Heritage, Archaeology, Archaeotecture, Geodetic, Cartography, Archaeology, Geodetic, Territory, Our principal products are: Scan and View

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1996

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Azienda leader nella produzione di tecnologie per il rilevo metrico a modello 3d da immagini, software per la fotogrammetria, mappatura, cartografia digitale, ortofoto. Prodotti da utilizzare nel campo dei Beni Culturali, Archaeologia, Architetture, Geodetic, Studi del Territorio, Industria, sono: Scan e EVO, per le riprese digitali; PFK, stabilizzatore fotografammetrica per la produzione massiccia di dati cartografici provenienti da terrestri e Ufly per le riprese a bassa quota, per generare ortofoto e nuvole di punti 3d già da immagini digitali; PFK, stabilizzatore fotografammetrica per la produzione massiccia di dati cartografici provenienti da

Lombardy with proven experience in the work of consolidation, restoration, rehabilitation, protection, preservation, development and safety of the artistic, architectural, monumental, civil construction and restoration, laser scanning, which allows to conduct surveys to absolute accuracy of any artifact and site of historical and archaeological interest.

Azienda con compiuta esperienza nel campo dei lavori di consolidamento, restaura conservando, e supera, tutela, conservazione, valorizzazione e messa in sicurezza del patrimonio artistico, architettonico, monumentale, costituzional civile e strutturale. Meg opera nell'intera Penisola, ed è dotata: un laboratorio per gli interventi di restauro; Miracal, e di strumentazione strumentazione tecnologiche quali il Laser Scanner 3D per effettuare rilevi a di assoluta precisione di qualsiasi manifattura e studio di interesse storico e archeologico.

CERTIFICATIONE: SOSA, OG01-classe VI, OG02-classe VI, OG03-classe III, OGII-classe I, OS21-classe I
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005
ISO 9001:2008-ISO 14001:2004 OSHA 18001:2007

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001
FILIALI: Sede del Gruppo: Milano, 68 consociate in 44 paesi, 59 stabilimenti in 28 paesi.

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2005

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000
CERTIFICAZIONI: OS2 Classifica III, OS2 Classifica I, Sistema Qualità, Aziendale UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

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CERTIFICAZIONI: OSZ-CLASSE I

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L'azienda opera nel settore della diagnostica strutturale e delle indagini in studio ed in laboratorio preventivo alla lavori di restauro e riqualificazione del patrimonio monumentale ed architettonico. Forme servizi di consulenza per la progettazione ed esecuzione di indagini propedeutiche al restauro, analisi del degrado fisica dei materiali ed elaborato ed in situ, caratterizzazione complessiva e meccanico-azionale manifatturiera del settore della produzione di laterizi e matte.

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ANNUO DI FONDAZIONE: 1957
CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA, OGI 062 063 065 066 067
ISO 9001 : 2001, E28

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FILIALI: L'Aquila
CERTIFICAZIONI: SDA: 061-063-0521, ISO 9001:2000
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1997

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007
CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001 : 2008
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ANNU DI FONDAZIONE: 1994 CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA - cat OS 20 classe II

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di Raschieri A, Mellano M, e Boetti M.

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The Italian Lime Forum promotes the development of experience and knowledge of the use of lime in building and restoration, through: exchanging, comparing and spreading news and information about the world of lime; organizing congresses, seminars, meetings and courses; promoting the scientific research and practical use of lime, masters of lime paints; supporting the development of air and natural hydraulic lime.

Il Forum Italiano Calce è un'Associazione no profit, che promuove lo sviluppo di espiazione e di conoscenza dell'impegno della calce nel costituto e nel restauro attraverso: scambi, confronto e diffusione di notizie e informazioni sul mondo della calce: organizzazione di convegni, seminari, incontri e corsi; promozione della ricerca scientifica/pratica su calce, quale a base di calce sostegno allo sviluppo di tecniche appropriate a livello industriale e artigianale per la produzione di calce secca/o/di calce naturale.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007

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FORUM ITALIANO CALCE



FLIR is the world leader in the design and manufacturing of infrared cameras that are used worldwide within such fields as militaries, product research & development, process monitoring and building inspection. FLIR has manufacturing plants located in Sweden (Stockholm), France (Paris) and Estonia (Tallinn), and the USA (Portland, Boston and Santa Barbara). Direct sales and service offices are located in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the US, Canada, Brazil, China, Japan and Australia. The company numbers over 1,400 infrared specialists and servers in more than 40 countries around the world.

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2008

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2008
CERTIFICAZIONE: ISO 9001 : 2008

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1992
CERTIFICAZIONE: SOA: DSO2 - classe I

www.ferratirestauro.it

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Ferrari Restauri
Centro per la conservazione delle opere d'arte



[L'attività dello studio è rivolta principalmente ad interventi di restauro, a recuperare ed alla riutilizzazione della
zona di fabbriche storiche, con destinazione universitaria, museale, edifici per il culto.

Il Gruppo Elettronico, fondato nel 1981, è stato la prima realtà italiana a varare struttura di conservazione della storia del cinema. Dal 2005 partecipa alla prima manifestazione europea dedicata alla storia del cinema, il Festival del Cinema di Roma.

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981

La conservazione e la valorizzazione dei patrimoni è l'elenco, in particolare se si adottano stratege, di misure ed energezia. La manutenzione di un edificio-materiale deve efficienza, integrata a funzionalità - il recupero, che riguardano ricrea, compattando le spese per la manutenzione strutturale e architettonica necessarie a una sottile integrazione verticale di tutte le necessarie professionalità e complessità proprie dell'edificio creando interagire tra imprese specializzate nel diverso e complementare costi tutti benefici della specializzazione e la conseguente efficienza. Il mercato settori di intervento in un processo che va dalla progettazione alle costruzioni, chiavi in mano. Il cliente ottiene così tutto i benefici della specializzazione a tempo stesso i vantaggi di collaborare con un unico referente dagli elevati parametri qualitativi in un'eventuale economia di processi che segna lo stile di tutta l'azienda. Edi Techica adempie alle prescrizioni e segue continuu piano di miglioramento in sile di tutta l'azienda.

CERTIFICAZIONI: in corso - Qualità ISO 9001
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1999 CERTIFICAZIONI: SQA cat-062 III classe - OG1 II classe, ISO 9001 : 2008 RESTAURAZIONE E MANUTENZIONE DI BENI IMMOBILI SOTTOPOSSI A TUBETÀ - RESTAURO DI SUPERFICI DECORATIVE E VETRERIE ARTESTICHE RESTAURAZIONE E MANTENIMENTO DI PROPRIETÀ SUBJECTO A PROTECCIÓN - RESTAURACIÓN DE SURFACES DECORATAS Y VETRERAS ESTABLECIMIENTO Y MANTENIMIENTO DE PROPIEDADES EXPUESTAS A PROTECCIÓN - RESTAURACIÓN DE SUPERFICIES DECORATIVAS Y VIDRIERAS

Architecture + Urbanistica



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EUDIOPEN SAI

res f a u r i - e d i l i z i a
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6

La società specializzata nel settore della demolizione controllata, taglio e perforazione di strutture in cemento armato, marmo e muratura, ha esperienza nella sezione, unità a tecnologia all'avanguardia permettendo di operare anche su manufatti di particolare interesse artistico ed architettonico: in particolare, perfezionando eseguite mediante carotaggi continua a sola rotazione connessione di realizzare perforazioni di acciaio, periferiche e centrali, installazioni di ancoraggio nelle strutture esistenti in muratura per interventi di rinforzo e di consolidamento.

CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1995

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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998

3 INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS **5** SERVIZI > SERVICES

Casa Editrice specializzata nel settore del periodico per l'architettura, l'ingegneria edile, i beni culturali, "Ricoperto e Conservazione" [la rivista italiana leader di settore], "City Project" [la prima free press di architettura in Europa], "Città Energia" [la prima free press sul risparmio energetico e le energie innovative], "L'Edilizia" [la rivista italiana per l'ingegneria strutturale].

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1990

1 ANALISI EP
3 INTERV

Copperativa Archaeologia was funded in Florence (Italy) in 1981 to work in research, conservation and enhancement of Cultural Heritage. It operates through branch offices all over the country and in some foreign states. Copperativa Archaeologia focuses its attention to the quality of the intervention and the uniqueness and social importance of the goods on which it acts. The activities are carried out with a staff from over 200 professionals specialized in their field of intervention and supported by consultants selected from among highly qualified researchers.

**CERTIFICAZIONE: UNI EN ISO 9001- UNI EN ISO 14001- OHSAS
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981**

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001- UNI EN ISO 140001- OHSAS
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1981

GN

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www.edil3tree.it

EUDISTRIE SNC di Passini e Perino



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info@archeologia.it - www.archeologia.it
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COOPERATIVA ARCHEOLOGIA

cooperativa archeologia



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Fax +39 0827 3078

CHORUS
www.sverniciatura.it

CHORUS Sas

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Tel. +39 011 8170750
Fax +39 011 812474
www.sverniciatura.it

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1987
FLUALLI: Milano (Pero), Firenze

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007
Restauro mobili antichi, ecosabbiature legno, ferro e pietra

iSTE
CNR - Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologia
dei Materiali Ceramicici (ISTEC)

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1980

Wood stripping company with technical, managerial and environmental skills in fixtures maintenance.
Distribution on all the national territory. Wood preservation and defense.

Impresa di sverniciatura del legno con competenze tecniche, gestionali e ambientali di manutenzione strutturale. Distribuzione su tutto il territorio nazionale. Conservazione e difesa del legno.

Institute of Research, specialized in the activity of carabinati di malle, ceramiche, lapidei e mosaici and identifying deterioration processes (archeometry and diagnostics). Development of restoration mortars.

Research Institute specializing in timber restoration. Normalization of European standard activity. Training.

La prima associazione delle imprese private gestori dei servizi museali. Fondata nel 2001, Confcultura è l'unica organizzazione in Italia rappresentativa delle imprese private che gestiscono i servizi per la valorizzazione, riuscione e promozione dei Beni Culturali. La missione che ispira l'azione dell'Associazione è la coniugazione che i beni culturali siano fattori di sviluppo e di progresso per l'intera società che si debba dare alla valorizzazione del nostro patrimonio storico con l'obiettivo di raggiungere forme più mature di collaborazione fra le istituzioni pubbliche e il settore privato specializzato. A questo fine Confcultura rappresenta le istituzioni pubbliche ed amministrative, incluse le Spedite, le Direzioni Regionali, il Ministero per i Beni e Attività culturali, il Parlameneto, il Governo e le forze sociali che operano nello stesso ambito dell'Associazione.

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CONFULTURA



confcultura

ISTEC
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istec@istec.cnr.it
www.istec.cnr.it

CNR - Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologia
dei Materiali Ceramicici (ISTEC)

iSTE
CNR - Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologia
dei Materiali Ceramicici (ISTEC)

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007

Geopolymers for restoring. National and European standard activity. Training.

Research Institute specializing in timber restoration. Normalization of European standard activity. Training.

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Geopolymers for restoration. Normalization of European standard activity. Training.



E un gruppo di professionisti operanti nei diversi settori dell'ingegneria. Tra le principali attività sono attivamente in corsi accademici con l'università degli Studi di Bergamo. I bei monumetali e del patrimonio storico - Diagnosi e del monitoraggio strutturale" e collabora della Commissione Stutture dell'Irdine degli ingegneri di Bergamo, del gruppo "Conservazione non linare, diagnostica e monitoraggio, prove in situ, C-SPIN è stato promotore e referente, all'interno esistente, analisi e controlli del degrado di materiali lapidei, modello FEM sia in campo lineare che energetica e ambienziale, valutazione della vulnerabilità e della sicurezza strutturale del patrimonio edilizio di fattibilità, servizi di progettazione e DL, con particolare attenzione a problemi di sostenibilità ambientale, servizi di consulenza a Enti pubblici e privati, studi dimostrativi operanti nei diversi settori dell'ingegneria.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2008

Via Giulio Cesare 3 - 24123 Bergamo
C-SPIN Centro Sviluppo Progettazioni Ingegneristiche
Tel. +39 035 19965693 Fax +39 035 238640
info@c-spin.eu - www.c-spin.eu



Certificazioni: UNI EN ISO 9001 : 2008
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1988
Commercio e produzione di materiali ed attrezzature per il restauro, la conservazione, la diagnosi, gli stradali museali. Progettazione e realizzazione di laboratori ed attrezzature per il restauro del patrimonio culturale. Società certificata UNI EN ISO 9001:2000
Trade and production of material and equipments for restoration, conservation,diagnostics,furnitur mu- seum. Design and construction of laboratories and equipments for analysis and restoration of cultural heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

Via Breda 142 - 20126 Milano
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www.breseciani.it
Tel. +39 02 27002121 - Fax +39 02 2576184



Certificazioni: ISO 9001 : 2008 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1969
FILIALI: Napoli
Fornitura, assistenza, noleggio di strumentazione geodetica e geofisica-apparecchiature per controllo non distrettuale del costituito-diagnosica del calcestruzzo, delle murature e legno.
Fornitura, assistenza, noleggio di strumentazione geodetica e geofisica-apparecchiature per controllo non stradali musenali. Progettazione e realizzazione di laboratori ed attrezzature per il restauro, la conservazione, la diagnosi, gli stradali museali. Progettazione e realizzazione di laboratori ed attrezzature per il restauro del patrimonio culturale. Società certificata UNI EN ISO 9001 : 2000
del patrimonio culturale. Trade and production of material and equipments for restoration, conservation,diagnostics,furnitur mu-

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Tel. +39 02 93799240 - Fax +39 02 93301029
info@boviar.com - www.boviar.com



Certificazioni: ISO 9001 : 2008
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1962
FILIALI: Roma
Sinc 1962 design, manufatturering and selling of fixing and strengthening systems for building industry and chemical anchors is integrated with technologies specially designed for masonry structures and particular for historical buildings
for simple fixing applications to complete strengthening intervention. A range of traditional mechanical fasteners, anchor bolts, nuts and washers is available for all kinds of structures and materials
particular for masonry structures, diagnosis concrete, masonry and wood.
Supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on structures, diagnosis e il monitoraggio sistemi integrati per la conservazione dei beni culturali.

Via E. Fermi 51, 24050 Grassobbio (BG)
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consolidamento@bossong.com
info@bossong.com - www.bossong.com



3 INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS **5** SERVIZI > SERVICE

2 MATERIAL > MATERIALS 3 INTERVENTION > TYPE OF WORKS

5 SERVIZI > SERVIZI CES

The architect's business idea focuses the merger of entrepreneurial logic with a passion for restoration and conservation of architectural, artistic and archaeological heritage, using the skills and knowledge of the founding partners. The company operates throughout the country in the following specific areas: restoration and conservation of historical buildings, art restoration and in archaeological sector including all services of fact-finding investigation. The company has a "know-how" of absolute value, with recognized experts of its own technicians, experienced in their specific disciplines that allow to provide up a high quality final product.

L'idea imperdibile delle archéoresi proviene da risorse delle logiche imprenditoriali con la passione per il restauro e la conservazione del patrimonio architettonico, artistico e archeologico, utilizzando le competenze e le conoscenze di questo di tutti i settori di attività aziendale nel settore speciastico del restauro monumentale, dei soci fondatori. La società opera su tutto il territorio nazionale nel settore speciastico del restauro monumentale, prenominato "la scuola possiede un know how di assoluto valore, con competenze disciplinari esperte nel campo tecnici che consentono di poter formare un profondo maestro di altissima qualità.

CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA, OGO1-classe I, OG02-classe V, OS02-classe II, OS25-classe IV
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1995

La professionista, la continua tendenza al miglioramento, in sinergia con la continua innovazione tecnologica, sono i punti di forza della nostra azienda. La politica di qualità è quella di formare ai nostri Clienti servizi professionali, la qualità globale per ottenere i livelli di qualità prestazioni.

Conseguenze tecniche, Rilievi topografici, hidrografi diagnostiche non distrettive, Vendita strumentazione per diagnose clinica, Consolidamento mediatore effettosomato o barriera clinica, Trattamenti sintetici, Interventi macroporosi, Trattamenti anticondensa, Consolidamento mediatore effettosomato o barriera clinica, Resine a calce, con fibre di carbonio, Impregnabilizzazione in bentonite o in gomma, Isolamento termico (termoilluminante a basso spessore, sotto vuoto, ecc), Riscoldameneto a bancale a pedana per le Chiese, Impianti fotovoltaici a solari termici.

The Italian Association for Industrial Archaeological Heritage, the only one of its kind in Italy, was founded in 1997 by a group of industrial heritage experts and some of the most important Italian institutions in this field. It has over 300 members working in its regional sections spread all over the country and it cooperates with universities, research centres, institutions, museums, central and local State bodies (Ministries, Superintendencies, Regional and Local Authorities, Municipalities, Municipalities, Associations, etc.). In 2008 APIA signed an agreement with TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage), thus APIA became the official representative of TICCIH for Italy.

the premier Italian event concerned with the conservation, protection and valorization of architectural, archaeological and monumental heritage. Four busy days full of events (conferences, theme exhibitions) and technical meetings with exhibiting companies, in what can be considered the European capital of Culture and Restoration. Show figures: 16.000 sqm in 6 modern and functional halls; more than 300 exhibitors; 30.000 visitors; 40 international conferences, 110 technical meetings organized by exhibitors; 10 theme exhibits.

Segreteria organizzativa di Restauri "Salone dell'Arte e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali", la prima importante rassegna in Italia per la conservazione, la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio architettonico, artistico e monumentale. Quattro intense giornate ricche di eventi (convegni, mostre tematiche) e incontri tecnici con le aziende esperte della cultura e del restauri. Numeri del Salone: 16.000 mq in 6 padiglioni moderni e funzionali; espositori: 300 espositori; 30.000 visitatori; 40 convegni internazionali; 110 incontri tecnici organizzati dagli esperti della cultura e del restauri.

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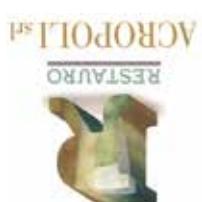
Associazione Italiana per il Patrimonio Archeologico Industriale
www.patrimoniodindustria.it
info@patrimoniodindustria.it

Associazione Italiana per il Patrimonio

The logo for AIPA (Asia-Pacific Institute of Public Administration) features a stylized gear and wave design on the left, and the acronym "AIPA" in large, bold, brown letters on the right.

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40050 Centenago - Fmto di Agugliato Bologna (BO)
info@salonederestauri.com
www.salonederestauri.com

ACQUAFOLI Srl - Salutare dell'Arte dell'Restaurando e della Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali



assorestaurò



elenco dei soci
members list

enriching sharing between each country's experts. Restorations projects include the Peter the Great Door on the Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, Russia and the Clock Tower on the Dolmabahçe Palace in Istanbul, Turkey. On behalf of ICA the association has also held training courses in Italy, with tours of prestigious sites at which Assorestauro members are working.

The association has been tasked by the Italian Trade Commission to devise training and technical assistance projects aimed at the conservation and restoration of important sites worldwide, including the supply of the excellent machinery, equipment and materials made by Italian member companies. These projects provide examples of details made by Italian companies. These projects aim to foster cooperation and expertise among workers and equipment for the purpose of job training on every level, from work methods and equipment to workers themselves, and to foster cooperation and expertise among workers.

Associazione e impegnata in incarichi concreti dell'Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero per la progettazione di percorsi formativi e assistenza tecnica forniti a interventi di restauro conservativo di importanti siti mondiali, compresa la struttura di macchinari, attrezzature e materiali, ecellenza prodotti da aziende italiane associate. Questi interventi sono un esempio dell'operatività e delle metodologie adottate, sinergia all'opera, e di promuovere la collaborazione tra gli specialisti dei paesi. Alcuni interventi di restauro e lo scambio di esperienze tra gli operatori, a tutta livello, dalla direzione dei lavori alla direzione di cantiere, sino all'operatore, e di promuovere la collaborazione tra gli operatori, a tutta livello, dalla direzione dei lavori alla direzione di cantiere, sino all'operatore, e di promuovere la collaborazione tra gli specialisti dei paesi. Alcuni interventi di restauro sono la Porta di Pireo o il Grande Fortezza del SS. Pietro e Paolo a S. Petrourogo, Russia e la Torre dell'Orologio di Palazzo Dolmabahçe a Istanbul. L'Associazione ha organizzato anche per conto di ICE dei corsi di formazione in Italia con visite a presi-

CANTIERI SCUOLA E CORSI DI FORMAZIONE WORKSITE SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COURSES

The association and its members participated in a number of seminars and work-shops the Latin Trade Commission (LTC) organized abroad, including one in Tel Aviv, Israel, and another in Beirut, Lebanon on Latin conservation methods and materials.

The SAI-E Show in Bologna hosted a conference on historic towns in seismic zones. A conference in Rome, sponsored by the Italian Episcopal Conference (CEI) and with Austria Areas; just a local resource or a cultural asset to be protected?

The Bovisa branch of the Milan Polytechnic was host to: "Recovering Abandoned Cases in the South East".

Scientific Committee, concurred the city's port waterfront. The second was held at the Maniac Castle in Syracuse and titled "Seismic Risk and Sicilian Churches. Five

cheis.A.Stico siciliano. Chiede casi nel Sud-Est.
Presso il Politecnico di Milano - sede Bovisa - il convegno Recupero delle Aree Industriali dismesse: solo una risorsa territoriale o anche un patrimonio da salvaguardare? Presso il Sae di Bollogna il Convegno sugli interventi nei centri storici in zone simili. A Roma con il Partecipio della Conferenza Episcopale Italiana e la partecipazione diretta di relatori cei, inteso ad approfondiere il tema del restauro dei beni ecclesiastici. L'Associazione è stata invitata con i suoi Soci a diversi seminari e workshop all'estero organizzati da ICE, tra cui in Israele a Tel-Aviv e in Libano a Beirut dal tema Consigli Made in Italy.





I primi convengo si è svolto a Genova con la collaborazione del Comitato Tecnico Scientifico di Assorestauro sul tema del waterfront portuale di Genova; il secondo presso il Castello Maniace di Siracusa dal titolo Rischi e patrimonio co Scienifico di Assorestauro a Genova con la collaborazione del Comitato Tecnico Scientifico di Assorestauro sul tema del waterfront portuale di Genova; il se-

CONVEgni > CONFERENCES

In Italy we often complain about the distance that lies between the business world and the academic. An important bridge for dialogue between them has been constituted of a Technical Scientific Committee, a scientific consultancy team composed of renowned faculty members at Italy's major schools of restoration and conservation of a Technical Scientific Committee, a scientific consultancy team composed of the Milan Polytechnic, La Sapienza University in Rome, the Universities of Padua, (the Milan Polytechnic, La Sapienza University in Rome, the Universities of Padua,

The association fosters dialogue with the institutional world, that is, with the institutions and organizations protecting cultural assets: the Italian Cultural Assets and Activities Ministry, the Ministry for Economic Development, the Italian Trade Commissions and organizations dialoguing with the international world, that is, with the institutions

Spesso in Italia lamentiamo un distacco tra le imprese e l'università. Un importante normazione ed il mondo accademico. Il Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico e l'Istituto per il Commercio Estero, gli enti di gl organismi di tutela dei beni culturali, il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, l'associazione promuove il dialogo con il mondo istituzionale, ovvero le istituzioni e spesso in Italia lamentiamo un distacco tra le imprese e l'università. Un importante normazione ed il mondo accademico.

Spesso in Italia lamentiamo un distacco tra le imprese e l'università. Un importante normazione ed il mondo accademico.

PONTI DI DIALOGO > BRIDGES OF DIALOGUE

Found in 2005, the Italian Association for Architecture, Art and Urban Restoration is the first Italian association of purveyors of materials, equipment, technology and services created for the cultural assets restoration and conservation sector, and safety certification for their products and services.

Founded in 2005, the Italian Association for Architecture, Art and Urban Restoration is the first Italian association of purveyors of materials, equipment, technology and services created for the cultural assets restoration and conservation sector, and safety certification for their products and services.

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