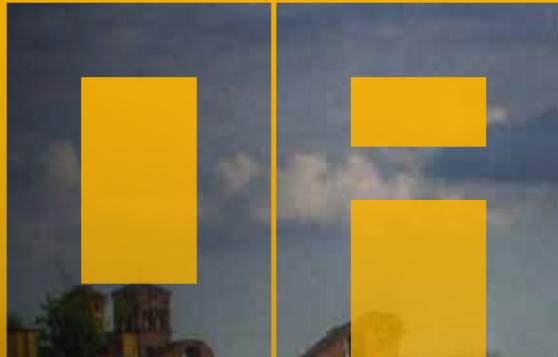


quaderni di assorestauro



ANNO03NR01  
MARZO 2014

**ROMA  
FIRENZE  
BOLOGNA  
RAVENNA  
MANTOVA  
FERRARA**

**ACTA OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP**

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MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION**

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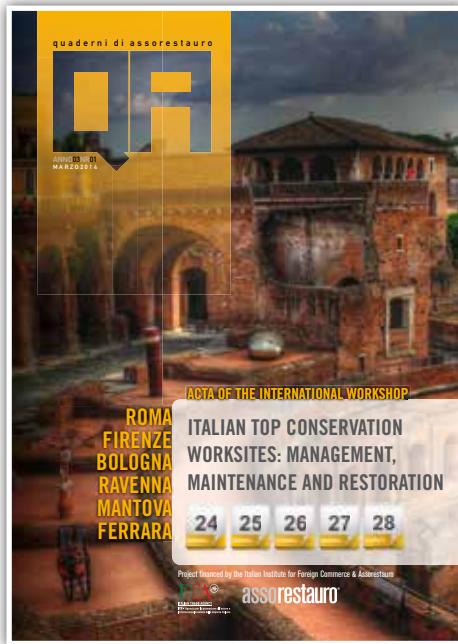
MARCH

Project financed by the Italian Institute for Foreign Commerce & Assorestauro

**ITA**

ITALIAN TRADE AGENCY  
ICE - Agenzia per la promozione all'estero e  
l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese italiane

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Anno 03 Numero 01  
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l'internazionalizzazione delle imprese italiane**

The ICE-Italian Trade Promotion Agency is the government organisation which promotes the internationalisation of the Italian companies, in line with the strategies of the Ministry for Economic Development. ICE provides information, support and advice to Italian and foreign companies.

In addition to its Rome headquarters, ICE operates worldwide from a large network of Trade Promotion Offices linked to Italian embassies and consulates and working closely with local authorities and businesses.

ICE provides a wide range of services overseas helping Italian and foreign businesses to connect with each other:

- identification of possible business partners
- bilateral trade meetings with Italian companies
- trade delegation visits to Italy
- official participation in local fairs and exhibitions
- forums and seminars with Italian experts



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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.

**ASSORESTAUR**O 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 main restoration Italian 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.





# SPC s.r.l.

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Giorgio Croci  
Alessandro Bozzetti

## ■ The Trajan Markets and their Great Hall The Restoration Project and the Interventions – Part II: the Structural Intervention for the Improvement of the Seismic Safety

### INTRODUCTION

The Great Hall Vault of the Trajan Markets is one of the largest and very impressive among the survived original roman vaults. It is made by roman pozzolanic concrete with a very thick shape which allows a nearly monolithic behaviour, just reduced by the possible negative effects of many cracks. But the weaker structural elements, in case of seismic actions, are the supporting structures. These last are today not sufficient and/or not sufficiently laterally counteracted to resist to the horizontal actions associated to seismic effect on the Great Vault mass.

On site investigations have been devoted to the identification of the geometry of the main structural parts and elements as well as of the mechanical features of the constituting materials of



Fig. n. 1 The Great Room, in the centre, which divides the Northern building, on the left, from the Southern one, on the right; note the lower level of Via Biberatica respect the Hall



Fig. n. 2 The Southern building weak behavior and the collapse mechanism in case of transversal seismic action



## THE STRUCTURE BEHAVIOUR BEFORE THE RETROFITTING

### *THE TRANSVERSAL BEHAVIOUR AND THE CRACK PATTERNS*

The Great Hall structures, that surround and contain the Great Room, only apparently from a thick body with a squared plan; on the contrary they are two bodies, separated by a Great room itself (Fig. 1). These two buildings develop their plan parallel to the Great Vault axis, in the NE-SO direction. Thus, both of them are weaker in the transversal NO-SE direction.

Among them, the northern one appears more sound as it is less high and transversally thicker.

Vice versa, the Southern one is thinner and higher as it starts from the level of Via Biberatica (Fig. 1).

The weaker conditions of the Southern building is clearly shown by the crack pattern, also, with a tendency to the detachment of the Southern façade on Biberatica Street. Moreover it is necessary to take into account that these two buildings have to support the big mass of the Great Hall vault, under static and seismic actions too.

From this point of view, it is important to notice the weakening of the transversal wall, in the Southern building, caused by the doors placed near the Southern façade, at the same level of the Great Hall pavement.

The seismic action of the past, are the causes of the cracks on the arches over the doors said before and of the cracks on the transversal walls, in the lower level, just under those doors and near the southern façade; cracks that show a clear weak condition under the Great Vault thrust (in NO-SE direction) with also a clear tendency to a detachment of the Southern façade on Biberatica Street (fig. 2).

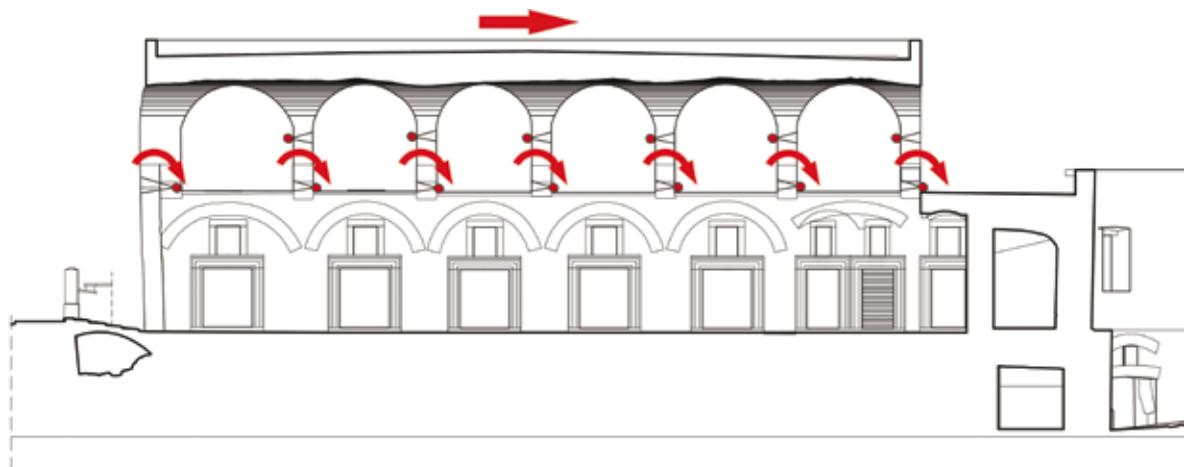


Fig. n. 3 The possible overturning collapse mechanism of the pillars supporting the Great Vault, at the "matronei" level in case of longitudinal seismic action

It must be taken into account that, before the retrofitting, the transversal seismic acceleration of the Great Vault mass is alternatively supported only by the Southern building and only by the Northern one (changing the sign of the acceleration itself); as it is easy to arise of hinges in the key and in the springing of the Great Vault (Fig. 2).

Moreover, this behaviour may be accentuated by the different transversal stiffness of the two buildings, as this difference can easily cause opposition of phase in the transversal oscillations of the two buildings.

#### *THE LONGITUDINAL BEHAVIOUR, PARALLEL TO THE HALL AXIS*

The seismic action longitudinal component finds a very weak structural configuration of the supports at the "matronei" level.

All the supporting pillars and the counteraction lateral arches have their main stiffness planes in the transversal direction while the weaker ones are in the longitudinal direction (Fig. 3).

It is important to notice that the present masonry structural configuration is due to the restoration works carried out in the twenties and thirties of the last century, when they were demolished all the not original roman masonry added along the centuries and especially in the XVI century.

Thus, and especially at the "Matronei" level (Fig. 3), the structure is weaker than in the period from XVII up to the XIX centuries and also weaker than the original configuration, as some roman structural elements (some secondary vaults) are disappeared, along the past centuries.

#### *THE NUMERICAL ANALYSIS*

The analytical study of the vault and its surrounding structural elements was carried out by means a numerical 3D model developed for the static and dynamic structural behaviour evaluation, using the Algor program produced by Algor Inc.

The 3D Finite Element mesh is refined in such a way to describe with an adequate accuracy all

the constructive details, using 3D "brick" finite elements.

In Table 1 the material mechanical characteristics (specific weight, Young Modulus and Poisson coefficient) used for the different part of the structures are reported.

About the seismic spectral acceleration, the present Italian Code states a ground acceleration of around  $a=0,192g$  at the building foot, which means an amplified acceleration of around  $a=0,260g$  at the Great Vault level.

In the Figures 4 and 5 are reported the results of the seismic static equivalent analysis in the transversal direction while in the figures 6 and 7 are reported the static equivalent analysis in the longitudinal direction.

In the figure 4, all along the intrados of the vault key there are tensile stresses that reach the 210 KPa and justify the deep and large cracks visible before the last restoration.

It is important also to notice in figure 5 the strong compression stresses in the foot of the short pillars supporting the Vault: the minimum principal stresses reach the 1822 KPa.

However the worst situation arise with the seismic action in the longitudinal direction. The static equivalent analysis reported in figure 6 shows the risk of overturning for the pillars engaged along their weaker section axis: the vertical stresses reach 1142 KPa in the compressed side; while reach 311 KPa in the side on tensile stress.

The little arches that laterally counteract the vault (figure 7) are unable to resist to the longitudinal seismic action, as in this case they are bent horizontally reaching tensile stresses up to 350 KPa.

Table 1. Material mechanical characteristics

Material	Weight [kN/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Young Mod. [kPa]	Poisson mod.
Caementicum	15	2.000.000	0,15
Travertine	24	20.000.000	0,10
"cocciopesto" Mortar	18	200.000	0,20

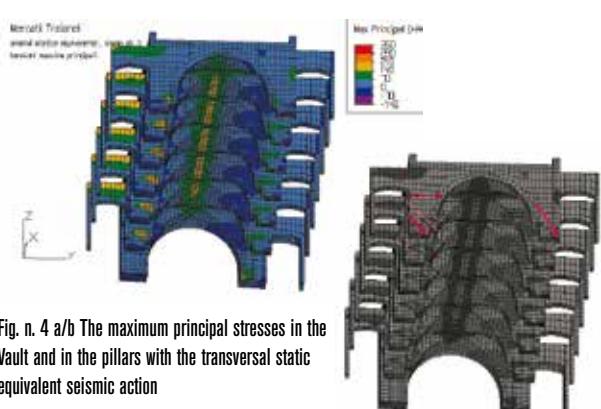


Fig. n. 4 a/b The maximum principal stresses in the Vault and in the pillars with the transversal static equivalent seismic action

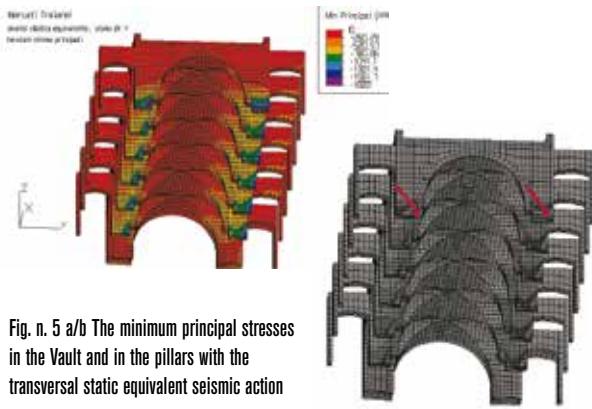


Fig. n. 5 a/b The minimum principal stresses in the Vault and in the pillars with the transversal static equivalent seismic action

## THE REINFORCEMENT INTERVENTION AND RETROFITTING

### THE INTERVENTION PHILOSOPHY

Evaluating the opportunity to “improve” structural behaviour seismic behaviour of an historical building, it is important to study its global structural behaviour, but it is also necessary to check if each structural element may compromise, with localized failures, the structure as a whole.

In the case of the Trajan Markets Great Hall, there is a clear “global” weakness in the transversal structural behaviour, due to weaker configuration of the Southern building, in case of seismic actions in NO-SE direction; but, in the same time, there is a “localized” weakness of the pillars supporting the Great Vault in case of seismic actions in NE-SO direction.

The failure of only one of these pillars may cause the collapse of all the Great Vault. In the case of historical buildings, the seismic behaviour improvement has to be obtained with the minimal alteration of the original structure.

Thus it is better to apply a “diffused” and reversible intervention instead of a more strong and concentrated one, which last is necessarily more invasive and, thus, also less reversible. A “diffused” intervention has to be extended as more as possible to all the structure, in such a way to better connect the different structural elements, to guarantee their collaboration and, thus, to use more efficiently the original strength.

On the contrary, too localised interventions may cause the alteration of the original global behaviour, more higher stresses concentrations and, thus, also possible local damages. In the case

Fig. 6 a The vertical stresses in the pillars with the longitudinal static equivalent seismic action

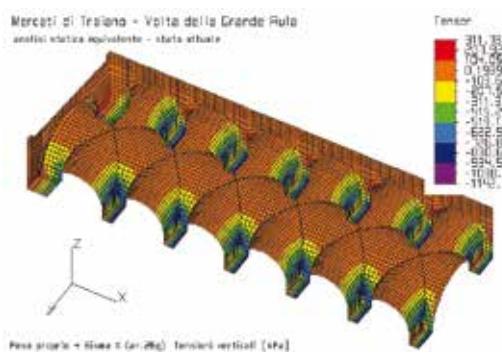


Fig. 6 b The vertical stresses in the pillars with the longitudinal static equivalent seismic action

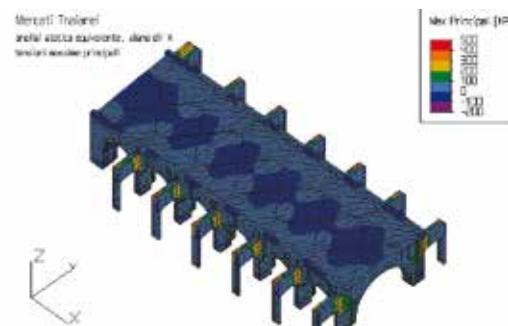
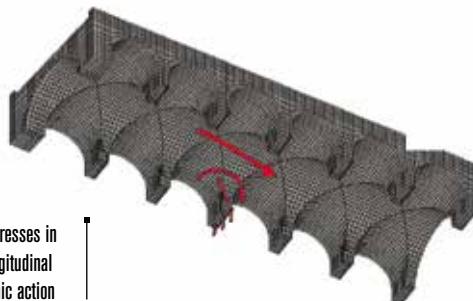
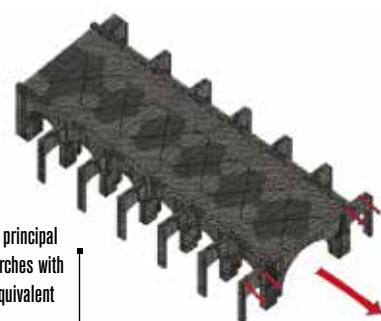


Fig. 7a/b The maximum principal stresses in the lateral arches with the longitudinal static equivalent seismic action



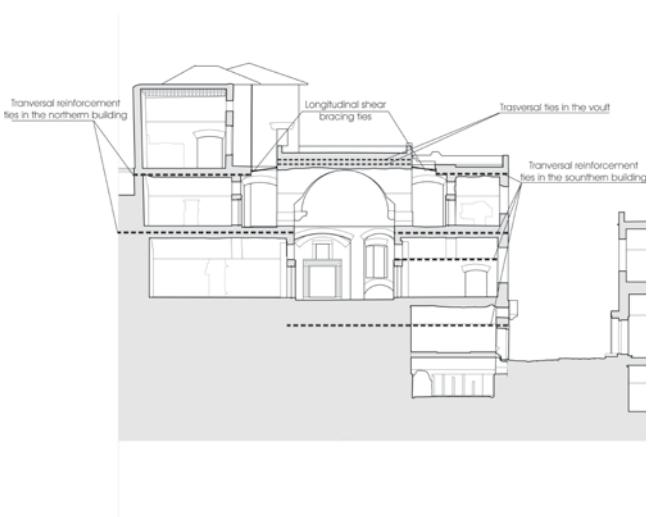
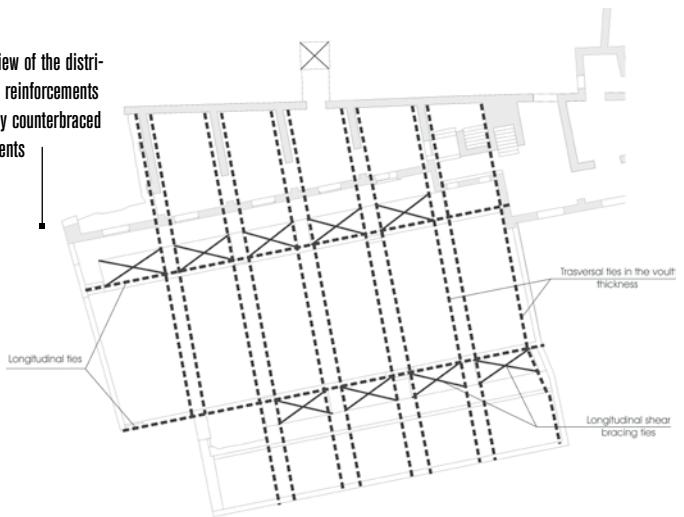


Fig. 8 The distributed transversal reinforcements at the different levels

Fig. 9 The plan view of the distributed transversal reinforcements and the diagonally counterbraced shear reinforcements



of the Great Hall, for the transversal (NO-SE) seismic component, it was necessary a "diffused" reinforcement of the shear walls, mainly in the Southern building.

At the same time, for the longitudinal component (NE-SO) of the seismic actions, it was decided to not to try the reinforcement of the single pillars supporting the Great Vault; on the contrary was designed a shear braced horizontal stiffening to connect. Both the sides, the vault mass to the Northern and the Southern buildings.

#### **THE TRANSVERSAL REINFORCEMENT**

The intervention is a system of horizontal ties, distributed on each transversal wall of the two buildings supporting the Great Vault, in such a way to improve their shear strength in the NO-SE direction.

More in detail, in the weaker Southern building these ties are distributed not only on each shear wall but also on each level, as shown in figure n. 8.

Moreover, as shown in figure 9, for each shear wall it is placed a couple of bars nearby each side of the wall itself, instead a single one, in such a way to be less invasive, avoiding to drill horizontally those walls for all their length. To guarantee the collaboration of both the buildings in counteracting the Great Vault mass thrust during a seismic action, they are placed horizontal connections over the two series lateral arches among the two buildings and the Vault itself.

Then they are placed also some ties, across the Vault, inside its thickness, also to counteract the effect of possible not in phase transversal oscillations of the two buildings. Thus it is placed a system of horizontal distributed ties also in the Northern building, but only at the III and IV level, in such a way to involve its transversal shear walls all along their length.

The distribution and the number of these ties placed in the two buildings and in the Vault, allow to reduce their diameter down to 22 mm.

### THE LONGITUDINAL DIAGONAL BRACED SHEAR REINFORCEMENT

The intervention is a system of nearly horizontal stainless steel diagonally counterbraced shear reinforcement, placed in the free spaces among the Great Vault and the lateral buildings, just over the "matronei" level (Figures 8 and 9).

This shear reinforcement is designed in such a way to transfer to the two lateral buildings, parallel to the Hall axis, the main part (around the 65%) of the longitudinal seismic action involving the Great Vault mass, reducing the overturning moment on the pillars supporting the Vault itself. Four free spaces on each side are occupied by the diagonal counterbraced reinforcement and each diagonal is made up by two tie bars with 22 mm of diameter (figure 11). Thus during a longitudinal seismic action 16 diagonal braced tie bars work together at the same time.

### THE NUMERICAL ANALYSES

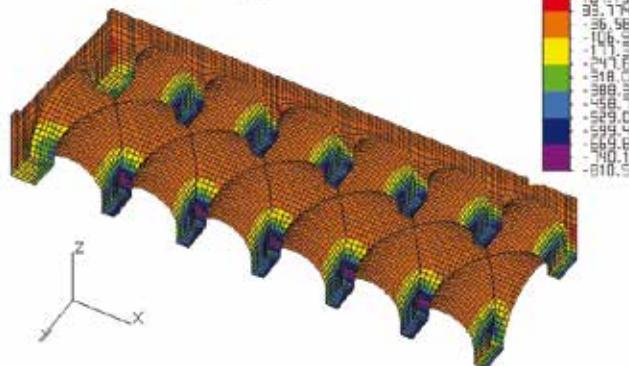
The numerical model, which simulate the reinforcements through stiffening boundary elements along the two longer side of the Great Vault, show a clear improvement in the Vault structural behaviour.

Particularly in figure 10 is reported the stress reduction in pillars supporting the Vault, in case of longitudinal seismic action: compared to the case without reinforcements, the static equivalent analysis shows as the vertical stresses are reduced from 1142 kPa to 810 Kpa, on the compressed side, while the tensile stresses are reduced from 311 kPa to 174 kPa.

Fig. 10 a The vertical stresses in the pillars after the intervention on the left, and without the intervention on the right

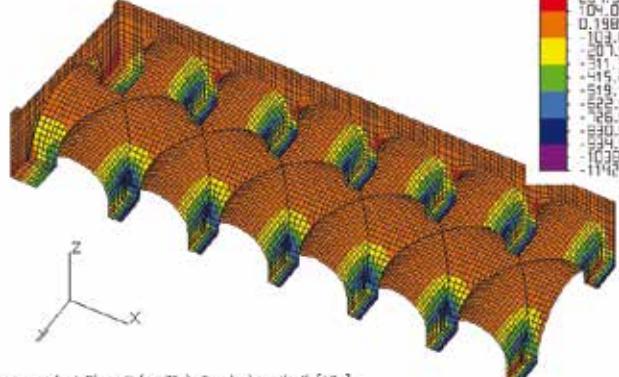
Fig. 10 View of the southern lateral longer side of the Great Vault with the diagonally counterbraced shear reinforcements placed in the free spaces between the Vault itself and the Southern building, nearly the ending of the work

Mercati di Traiano - Volta della Grande Aula  
analisi statica equivalente - stato di progetto



Peso proprio + Sistema X ( $\alpha = .25g$ ) - Tensioni verticali [kPa]

Mercati di Traiano - Volta della Grande Aula  
analisi statica equivalente - stato attuale



Peso proprio + Sistema X ( $\alpha = .25g$ ) - Tensioni verticali [kPa]

## CONCLUSIONS

The Trajan Markets Great Hall shows a high sensibility to seismic actions.

This fact is due to the weakness of its supports: the weak structural behaviour of the Southern building, in case of transversal actions, and the weak behaviour of the pillars at the "matronei" level, in case of longitudinal actions. While in the first case there is an indirect risk of collapse for the Vault, related to the possible partial failure of the Southern building, in the second case, with the longitudinal component of the seismic action, there is an immediate risk of collapse of the Vault as a whole, related to the easily overturning of the pillars. The intervention designed and already applied, with its "distribution" calls the collaboration of all the supporting structures, reducing the efforts of the single structural elements.

In this way, avoiding stresses of this intervention typology is a warranty for the possibility to use the future probable improvements in the retrofitting techniques.





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## ■ Laser cleaning techniques

After many years from the first applications in the field of restoration, laser technology has become, by now, a consolidated and widely used procedure among Italian restorers. This cleaning method is widely used in Europe also, but it's substantially limited to the use in work sites destined to the architectural restoration of stone works.

During the last decade, in Italy, the research, in collaboration with the Industry has, instead, developed a new generation of lasers, expressly designed, and tested on the work site, for new applications characterized by a specific fragility. First of all, the lasers designed for specific interventions on metal surfaces, golden bronze, silver, iron etc., have been perfected. In this way, a solution was found to the very complex conservative issues related to our Renaissance's main sculptural cycles. Other types of lasers have appeared to be extremely efficient for cleaning the frescoes. In this case, a solution had to be found for issues like removing whitewash, carbon black and also recent protective agents (Paraloid) which have been added during the past years and which have been, successively, subject to degradation. Gong from the Renaissance and medieval-style frescoes, the laser technique has been successfully tested also on the ancient Roman mural paintings. Thanks to this new method, it became possible to reread and discover





new depictions and scenes in the roman catacombs which would have been, otherwise, impossible to clean using chemical or mechanical methods.

A new type of laser, developed by El.En. SpA during a recent project coordinated by the NRC, has been successfully experimented in Pompeii, in the aim of contributing to the conservation of this Human Heritage site.

A few hundred meters outside of the northern walls of the ancient city of Pompeii, we can find the ancient suburban villa known worldwide as the Villa of Mysteries. It was built during the II century B.C. and it saw its heyday during the Augustan Age. After that, it was partially destroyed by the earthquake in 62 A.C. and it was finally covered by the Vesuvian eruption in 79 A.C.

It's one of the most beautiful and famous frescoes from the second Pompeian style with full-sized figures and strong references to Greek painting. The ten frescoed scenes show mostly feminine figures whose meaning is not clear. Probably they are feminine initiation rituals dedicated to Dionysus or to preparing the bride for marriage.

Besides the particulate caused by the eruption, the vegetable elements adhering to the walls, owed to the landfill following the eruption, the main degradation is owed to the various protective layers used throughout the centuries.

The cleaning procedure with laser technology aimed at contributing to restoring this cycle of frescoes to its original splendor has been developed in June of last year, in the Villa's restoration site. This type of technique, applied for the first time on such an extended and important cycle of paintings, represents a valid alternative for surfaces that are extremely sensitive to chemical and mechanical agents.



The external façade and colonnade  
of Fava Palace after the restoration





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## ■ The restoration of Fava Palace: an interdisciplinary approach

**Palazzo Fava** is a refined historic buildings in Bologna. It's situated in the north-west of the historic center, near the Cathedral of St. Peter. The configuration of the building takes shape as early as the medieval age, and it's built on existing Roman and medieval structures. It was modified many time in particular during the late sixteenth century, when it had took the contemporary shape and it had become the Fava family's residence.

The palace is an elaborate architectural complex composed of a series of plans and different blocks with decorative elements of great value. In particular, the main floor is dressed by high artistic and important frescoes made by Annibale, Ludovico and Agostino Carracci and their school. The restoration work has focused on decorative surfaces and stone and stucco equipment, inside and outside of the historic building.

The most important part of the work has focused on the piano nobile, embellished by elaborate wooden ceilings and frescoes. The work complexity required the professionals expertise with experience gained in different areas of conservation to obtain an excellent result.

### THE ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATIVE DEVELOPMENT

It was carried out an **analysis campaign**, began in 2006 and continued throughout the course of the work to understand the development of architectural complex. These investigations have provided important information about the changes of the building over the centuries.

The **analysis** had two objectives: the first one to define the main **period of construction** and **coating materials** that have characterized the life of the building and the second one to **analyze the techniques and the materials** used in each period that we have identified in the first part of analysis. This research had the objective to obtain information about the restoration choices and architectural design.

We used the methods of architecture archeology: we **analyzed coatings (USR)** and the walls (**USM**) in strategic points.

Starting from the direct observation of the masonry: we recognized the discontinuity of interfaces and the correlation between them with a "deductive method." Then we have proceeded to the **analysis of the stratigraphic masonry units** with 209 samples using the Fast Archive



Intervention on the paintings in the "Sala degli Scolari".

Cleaning phase on the painted frieze (Sala degli Scolari)

Stratigraphic analysis and description of the development of the building

Data Sheets (SAV) and USM schedule where we have taken note of the analysis data about construction techniques and materials.

The coatings were investigated by observing the layers that emerged from degradation and by small openings documented in 89 samples. The analysis was supported by:

- a study of **historical information**;
- a **laboratory analysis** of samples;
- an **elaboration of maps and architectural survey** to ensure an immediate reading of the analysis results by operators and technicians involved in the restoration work.

We identified **5 blocks that composed the architectural complex of Palazzo Fava** and **seven periods** that extend from the XV century to the XX century.

## THE CONSERVATION STATE

When the **Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Bologna** bought it, the Fava Palace was in a serious state of abandonment. At the beginning of the restoration work, the conservative general conservation showed a complex situation, with **structural problems** and also **deterioration of the decorative paintings**. The preservation state of the artifacts showed very heterogeneous because of the events that occurred over the time and different degradation processes, related to the different constituent materials. Moreover previous maintenance works had procured significant conservation problems. Before the restoration works, the decorations were flattened and obscured by dust and alteration of the materials putted up during the previous restoration interventions, like repainting and film-forming substances. The paintings were affected by the phenomena of **delamination** and detachment of the plaster and the color caused by some **previous infiltrations**. Both in the murals then in the wooden ceilings we are present significant situations of degradation that had compromised the readability of large areas decorated and



caused the loss of substantial pieces of painting. In addition, many layer of white dye covered the sculptural apparatus, hinding the constitutive colors and covering with their thickness the original form of the decorations. Interpreted and evaluated the results of the preliminary diagnostic tests, the solutions related to the various stages of restoration were assessed in accordance with the Work Manager. In particular, for the restoration of the wall paintings has been developed a “**working model**” representative of an intervention methodology applies to all of the frieze in the painted rooms, which takes into account the **original painting technique**, different between room and room for the presence of different authors, and the **state of preservation** and the **degradation processes** past and/or current, as well as the **conservation history** of the earlier restoration work, unfortunately not documented by news reports or written.

### THE METHODOLOGY OF INTERVENTION

The complexity of the restoration and the heterogeneity of the materials in the building necessitated the confluence of **specialized professionals in various areas of the restoration**. This synergy was needed in order to set the most appropriate methodology for the restoration of artifacts that had different characteristics from the point of view of materials and its state of preservation. The works were undertaken simultaneously working on wall paintings, wood ceilings and stone and stucco sculptures, as part of the renovation of the entire building.

The most important part of the work has focused on the main floor where Leonardo, as Consorzio del Restauro, undertook the restoration of the rooms decorated by Carracci, called rooms of Jason and Aeneas, Sala degli Scolari, the Atrium and the room called Rubbianesca. The restoration has allowed the **recovery of the fine chromatic values** and restoring the **correct state of conservation of the artifacts**. Were first carried out **pilot interventions** coordinated by the Opificio delle Pietre Dure, testing methodologies of cleaning and consolidation aimed at creating a **working model** valid and indicative of a general methodology of optimal intervention. The method was developed from the beginning, deliberately characterized by a certain flexibility in the times of contact and methods of application of the cleaning reagent, **in order to adapt to various contingencies**; it has been a good starting point for the next general restoration during which, in some situations, it was necessary to make changes to maintain substantial homogeneity of the final result of the restoration, both from the conservative point of view that aesthetic. Precisely for this reason coupled with the intervention phase were made chemical investigation of microsamples carried out in the Scientific Laboratory of the OPD with the aim to clarify the technical and conservation issues that emerged during the progress of the work. Due to the specific expertise of professionals involved in the restoration it was possible to obtain the result of excellence that we see today and the restitution to the public of a treasure chest full of precious works of art. The result is correlated to the consultation between the direction of the **Opificio delle Pietre Dure of Florence**, “**Soprintendenza per i Beni Storici Artistici ed Etnoantropologici**” and “**Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e Paesaggistici di Bologna**”.

Despite the complexity of the intervention and the significant differences between the constitutive materials of the works that coexist in the same environments, **the effect achieved with the restoration is to a considerable unity.** The very harmonious synergy of the restored decorative elements gives to the building the characteristics of rare preciousness and elegance. Today the building is a structure that regularly hosts exhibitions: in its spaces are staged exhibitions of works from the **Foundation CARISBO** and other masterpieces from important public and private collections, Italian and international.

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Sala degli Scolari:  
before and  
after  
restoration



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## ■ Restoration and discoveries in the Church and in the Oratory of San Colombano - Bologna

The **architectural complex of San Colombano**, in the heart of Bologna, is composed of a series of religious buildings that developed around one another over the centuries. The oldest part is formed by the Church of San Colombano founded, according to historical sources, in 610 by Peter I the Bishop of Bologna, a disciple of Colombano, a Irish monk (542-615). Dates back to 1591 the construction of the annexed Oratory. The church is part of an **architectural ensemble so extremely complex** that has posed a number of difficulties of interpretation, both for **architectural and decorative history**, which has marked the development, and for the **conservation status** of which is now before the intervention of restoration.

### PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Due to the complexity of the decoration of the church hidden by a white painting present in the most of the interior surfaces of the building, it was necessary to provide a thorough and accurate analysis of all the walls. Accurate **stratigraphic analysis of the coatings** has allowed us to identify seven different intervention periods with distinct characteristics and dating. Each coating phase is characterized by decorative motifs and different materials that, in some cases, were the rearrangement of a previous stage due to repainting and localized intervention.

Because of the complexity the decoration was not possible to proceed in a unique way without that compromised the final outcome of the work: it was made the **methodological choice to proceed in progressive stages**, with the first general "descialbo" (surface removal of the white painting to highlight the decoration under the first layer) that could clarify the stratification of the decorations postponing to a later time, after careful analysis, the intervention of selective "descialbo". In this regard through the reorganization of the material found it was designed a scheme that resulted in rationalization of the distinct phases of execution. It was also performed

a study with **microstratigraphic analysis** in polished section and in thin section made in laboratory, with the aim to **define the type of constitutive materials of the different layers present in the preserved coating**.

Stratigraphic analysis and chronology of the layers in the preserved decorated coating



## AIMS OF THE RESTORATION

The mapping and the study of the different layers of the paintings has permitted to have a fundamental tool for the general reading of the decorated surface. Thanks to in-depth study and correct analysis of the state of conservation, in accordance with the Work Manager, have been made conservative choices that would allow a correct reading of the paintings in its various phases of execution. The main objective of the restoration was to bring to light the decoration of the church that had the characters of interest in terms of figurative unit, painterly quality and ultimately better conservation of material.

At the operational level restoration was proposed with the aim to:

- bring to light the decoration of the church largely covered by a white painting;
- restoring the adhesion and cohesion necessary to the stability of support both in depth and superficially;
- fix the paint film to prevent further loss of painting;
- reestablish a good continuity of the images and a better readability with a correct restoration of paintings.

The only parts remaining were covered by white painting and were placed in the central apse, lantern and some fragments in the lateral naves. The present aspect of the Church is given mainly from the decoration attributable to the XVII century with figurative scenes, but having maintained the repainting of the eighteenth century that had retraced the geometric framing and the imitation marbles of the seventeenth century. and had enriched the vault of cherubs and other floral elements. In the apse, given the excellent state of preservation and completeness iconography, has been retained nineteenth century decoration. After finishing the "descialbo" of all the decorations we proceeded with the painting restoration aimed at returning the readability of the work where was possible: accompanying the surviving fragments of the decorations in the lower part, that were more incomplete, with a neutral tint and operating in the high part with a more integrative intervention to guarantee the figurative continuity. The work carried out has also allowed us to confirm that the structures of the Early Medieval Church was based on the remains of Roman buildings. In fact it was found an entire crypt perfectly preserved in the space that it occupied from the Middle Ages to the end of the fifteenth century when it was completely underground. The crypt, made entirely of reused Roman bricks, still had two paintings that are particularly important for the rarity of the find. It has a numerous frescoes on the walls, includ-

Cacciaguerra  
paintings of  
XV Century: before  
and after restoration

Intervention on the  
Lippo Dalmasio  
painting (1399)



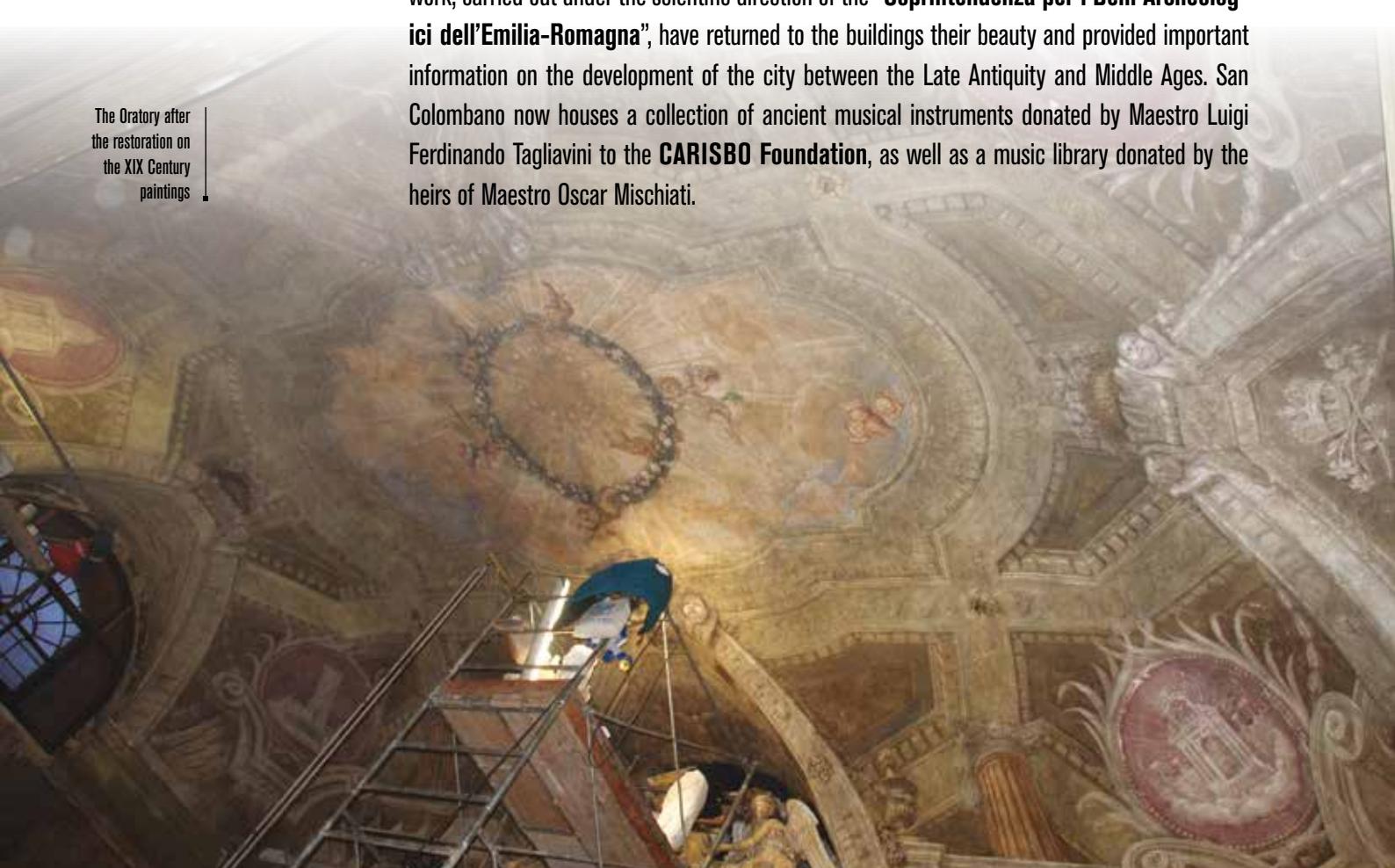
The nave before and after the "descialbo" intervention

Work in the crypt to unveil the painting of the "Christ on the cross with St. Mary and St. John"



ing a thirteenth-century fresco depicting "Christ on the cross with St. Mary and St. John" and several fragments in the apse pertinent to a series of paintings before at least a century. Following the discovery of the paintings depicting Christ crucified, it was necessary to proceed with the safety measures through the operations indicated by the "**Opificio delle Pietre Dure of Florence**" both for that and for the paintings in the apse emerged. The following phase bring to a campaign of temperature and relative humidity measurements as well as various processes of documentation and technical reports related to both aspects of the restoration and archeology. Finally we proceeded in the areas of painting with the creation of special protections, designed to maintain the temperature and humidity levels appropriate to the conservation of artifacts. The work, carried out under the scientific direction of the "**Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Emilia-Romagna**", have returned to the buildings their beauty and provided important information on the development of the city between the Late Antiquity and Middle Ages. San Colombano now houses a collection of ancient musical instruments donated by Maestro Luigi Ferdinando Tagliavini to the **CARISBO Foundation**, as well as a music library donated by the heirs of Maestro Oscar Mischiati.

The Oratory after the restoration on the XIX Century paintings





Based on  
"Erme e Antichità del Museo  
Nazionale di Ravenna",  
edited by Antonella Renaldi

## ■ Herms and Antiquities in the National Museum of Ravenna

A hundred years from the transfer of the national museum in the complex of San Vitale, carried out by Giuseppe Gerola in 1913-1914, we introduce the new hall of the Herms and Antiquities, and with it an extensive program of renovation of the museum. The first cloister, and the lapidary collections of ancient art, enriched by precious sculptures of Roman production, regain their relevance at the beginning of the tour in new areas brought back to the architectural dignity of the halls of the Benedictine abbey. Fished from the sea, extracted from the earth, recovered from the stores where they were kept during the clearing up after the war and the re-stagings of the seventies, the sculptures on display illustrate mainly the perpetuation of the repertoire greek Hellenistic - Roman world empire. The room is set up as a small museum of antiquities with valuable specimens of Roman portraiture, genre subjects, deities and hermae of which we propose new identifications, dating, and comparisons, opening up future contributions to knowledge. In particular the in-depth analysis of the five Herms of Greek heroes and philosophers reconstructs the history of transfers of works from the collections of Este family from Rome to Ferrara, accidentally passing through Ravenna, and then their recovery chance in the Adriatic. The sixteenth century antiquarianism returns the protagonist together with the figure of Pirro Ligorio, in the extraordinary position of the portraits - the two Miltiades, Epicurus, Carneades, Dioniso - Plato - as designed for the "libraria" in the castle of Este of Ferrara, but now displayed in the National Museum in Ravenna. We have created a new context that has to be valorised together with the space of the cloistered Benedictine monastery, the stored objects, in the intertwining stories of his collections.





Patrizia Magnani  
AureaProgetti

## ■ Scientific Restoration project of Palazzo Guiccioli (already Osio)

Analyses and Surveys by



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LABORATORIO DEL RESTAURO

It's been years since Palazzo Guiccioli has been an absent building, lying in the heart of Ravenna in a dimension of mutual indifference with the passers-by. This is what a building mirrors when, unlived, it doesn't live.

The essence of the project is to give back to the building its historical memory; it is morphologically made of a complex of buildings facing an inner yard, with constant changes and transformations.

This means to rebuild the genesis of the building through a careful philological reading. This gave life to an articulated structure, different in its building characteristics, as well: an incomplete and severe structure built by a foreign family (The Osio) which left just a few traces of itself except for the Palace, in the territory of Ravenna, buildings added in successive ages to complete the functions and uses of the period.

The essential core of the compound was realized between the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 19th century, when the Guiccioli Family used to live there. It became a witness of strong family events both for their historical importance and for the characters' value: the young Teresa Gamba Guiccioli, her husband the Count Guiccioli, Lord Byron, Luigi Carlo Farini with many other protagonists and historical and social events. The restoration projects consists in a reorganization of the monumental complex as a site of different activities with its cultural heart in two museums, The Byron Museum and the Risorgimento Museum.





Educational classes, a management area, commercial units, cafès and an inn – a restaurant in the underground will complete the painting facing the inner yard. As the main theme is the 19th century, the place becomes a sort of stage where each single element has its own peculiar significance.

The focus point of this approach is based on a few considerations on the cultural atmosphere of the age. The atmosphere is emphasized by the museum lay – out at a high interactive technology. The diving in the “dwelling”, which is the main theme of the project, starts directly from the entrance. The high ceilings will put up images of contemporary graphics and the space will be redundant of evocative sounds.

Through the open gates you enter the garden yard that will allow the visitor to enjoy the restaurants and shops. From the hallway you enter directly the museum side, articulated on two floors throughout the saloon and by the elevator in the middle of the stairs. From the garden you can enter the high terrace through the existing stair and, from here, to the terrace located above the Literary Cafè.

The two terraces will allow a transition altitude which is important for the distribution in the palace and the beauty of the view. The same staircase is the emergency stair, as well. On the west side, inside the area hosting the cafè, an elevator for disabled people opens an access to the upper floor of the main building where we can find the offices. Inside the so – called Literary Cafè there is another elevator which gives access to the Cafeteria roof - garden.

It's a place for conferences and poetical performances, books' presentations and a simple relaxing break.

It's connected to the main floor, where the Risorgimento Museum stands, through an iron staircase which leads to a tiny but functional chamber, before entering one of the halls of the

Museum.

The Cafè terrace is connected, as above mentioned, to the covering terrace of the wing structure with a porch.

To this terrace you can get by making use of the staircase in the corner between the east and south wing with an exit on the porch. The exit is gifted with landings of access from the upper and main floor, as well.

This gives way to a communication, even if articulated between outside and inside, between the wings of the palace.

From the entrance hall you can get straight to the restaurant through a passage wall brought to life, again.

The restaurant is forged like a Taverna (Taverna Byron) whose dark tones and refined warmth mirror the brick masonry and the paneling and furnishing wood. To allow the use of the yard for a restorative purpose, a connection between this and the restaurant has been hypothesized.

From the entrance hall, on the opposite ceiling, another reopened gate will allow the entrance to a bookshop.

A third existing reopening, to the right of the door, allows to inspect the technical places where several technical plant elements are located. (electrical wiring, antifire, air conditioning)

On the entrance hall ceiling, scenes with iconographic themes connected to the museums will be put.

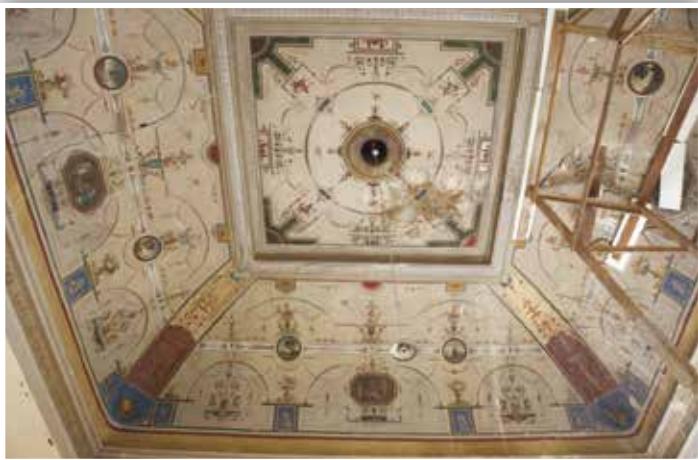
In the upper floor a ticket center and a cloakroom service will be placed in the first hall. The other halls will be dedicated to the Byron Museum. From the first stair landing of the flight of steps, you go straight to the main floor through the wide staircase in whose chamber a glass elevator with an above lighting is located.

On the stairwell ceilings we will find a wall decor with the technique of trompe l'oeil in theme with the content of the museum. We will restore the existing parapet of the early twentieth century, just like the whole stairway, by

adapting it to the rules on safety. The existing pavement restoration and the risers and treads of the staircase will be executed.

The main floor will host the Risorgimento Museum, part of the preliminary project whose purpose is to make rooms accessible.

The diagnostic activity has returned the type of building elements and their state of preservation. It allowed the knowledge of the site through the identification of new tracks and morphological sediments, allowing for a more accurate reading of the historical and stylistic characteristics of the building and its events. The diagnostic investigation carried out, have allowed, compared to the final draft, greater precision in the identification of the issues of intervention on the struc-



tures, methods and criteria for the treatment and restoration of finishes and the choice of plant systems at the level of general distribution.

The diagnostic technique was effective especially for the plant changes, allowing you to identify pathways that complied with the wall hangings, through the adoption of existing tracks and pits, voids, walls and crawlspaces, many of which are the result of work carried out during the late nineteenth century and the last century. The building also has decorations of particular value but in a degraded mode. In particular, the painted vaults, many of them in serious condition, were first carefully inspected at a close range via mobile scaffolding to assess the conservation status and to prevent further losses of decorations. In some cases there were collapsing plaster or even serious gaps in upheavals and disruption of the paint film. These preliminary operations safety measures have served to curb the degradation into which they poured the decorations and prepare them for future restoration.

It followed a widespread campaign of stratigraphic surveys, which involved the vaults that didn't show decorations and especially the walls of the rooms, which were often covered by layers of



wallpaper or paintwork. The essays, aimed at the discovery of the original decorations and coloring, have proved to be largely what was the hidden face of the building, which was manifested in generous layers of decorative testimony to the social and cultural status of the owners and the constructive and decorative vicissitudes of the building. The findings from the surveys provided a rough guideline on the decorative trim of the Palace, which is expected rich and multifaceted and that only a radical uncovering will be able to complete.

A common denominator of many rooms is a white plaster whose surface is smooth and compact. This is probably the finishing coeval to the construction of the building. On top of it, several traces of decorative cycles have been revealed. This testifies the presence of materials and styles belonging to the end of the seventeenth century up to the early twentieth century. Stucco, gilding, wooden frames and probably precious curtains enriched the halls of the Palace. The walls have surfaced, at times, solemn decorations, such as emblems of the Osio family, intriguing gallant scenes or allegorical plants with exquisitely decorative curtains, Herms or flowers belonging to the eighteenth – century taste or calligraphic decorations of a neoclassical taste, all with the common denominator of the extreme elegance.

### Foundation and Walls

On the foundations of reinforced concrete below the main walls of the oldest buildings magnetometric tests were carried out to identify the internal armor . To verify the consistency of



the concrete casting we have used a sclerometer . The walls, which were detected with the endoscope, resulted of various types and genesis.

In the basement a wide excavation was carried out where the foundation suffered of such dissimilarity, we proceeded with the removal of the concrete pavement and we discovered a pavement of terracotta tiles.

The construction of the wing with a porch that separates the two yards, was built with no doubts in the second half of the 19th century, referring to the data collected in the city's registers. The two courtyards are completely separated in the next map made by the City in 1882.

During the surveys on the walls , in the western part of the building two large arches subsequently swabbed are clearly visible from the inside of the rooms. It is therefore possible that the building had an upper floor in connection to the main building.

The foundation of the body to the west has been rebuilt with concrete over the works carried out over 30's by the State Military . This part of the building, is substantially rebuilt in its entirety at that time, as evidenced by the elaborate planimetric found in the archives of the Military Command of Bologna. The boundary wall with the other property is the only thing remaining probably from the Renaissance or the 17th century.

## BEARING WALLS AND FLOORS

We could give the same details we briefly described regarding the foundations for bearing walls and floors . Many were, in fact , the interventions occurred over time. The thermographic surveys revealed, under the plaster, several walled gates, some of which will be reviewed and replicated in the project.

From the walls of the basement and ground floors were picked up some samples of brick, on which tensile tests were carried out. In the laboratory it was then analyzed the density, to determine the resistance. Various tests like the sclerometer , were made in the mortar to determine the degree of compression and resistance .

## ACTIONS ON STRUCTURES

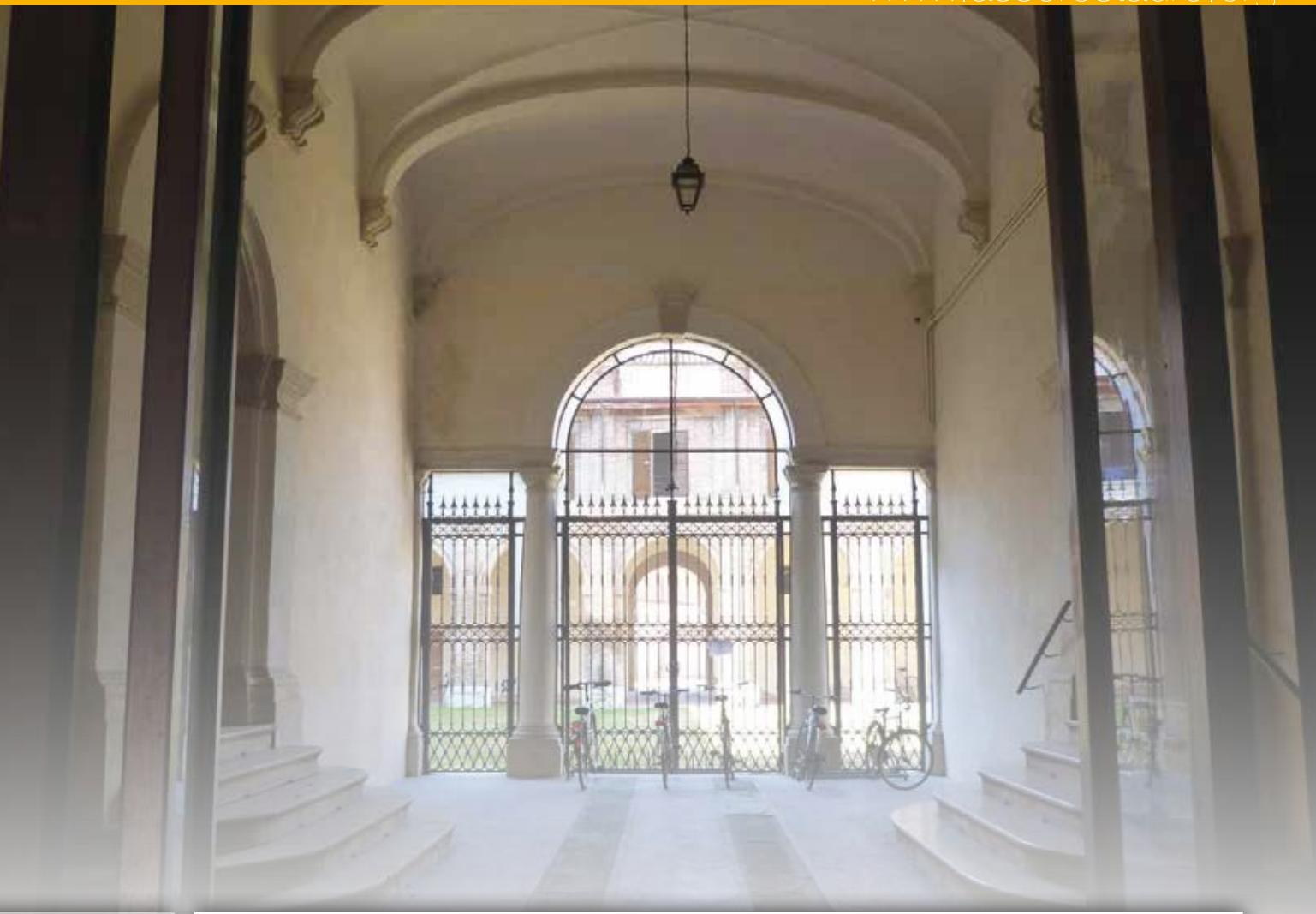
The interventions aimed at restructuring are varied and widespread. The intervention is based primarily on the need to make an improvement to the structural behavior in relation to possible seismic events. Then we have faced the need to adapt the lift of the floors for future use (the construction of two museums open to the public). Each intervention was compatible with the fulfillment of the original construction techniques and the use of suitable materials. It therefore adhered to the principles of conservation.

The depth of the foundation are first verified by the archaeological surveys. With the technique of Georadar the archaeological risk of the court has been verified in order not to compromise any pre-existing with the construction of underground utilities.

## WALLS

On the walls we will proceed with "cuci-scuci" technique in detached parts and couplings with carbon fiber for the clamping of cracks and lesions. The joints are emaciated and will be removed and replaced with similar and homogeneous mortar.





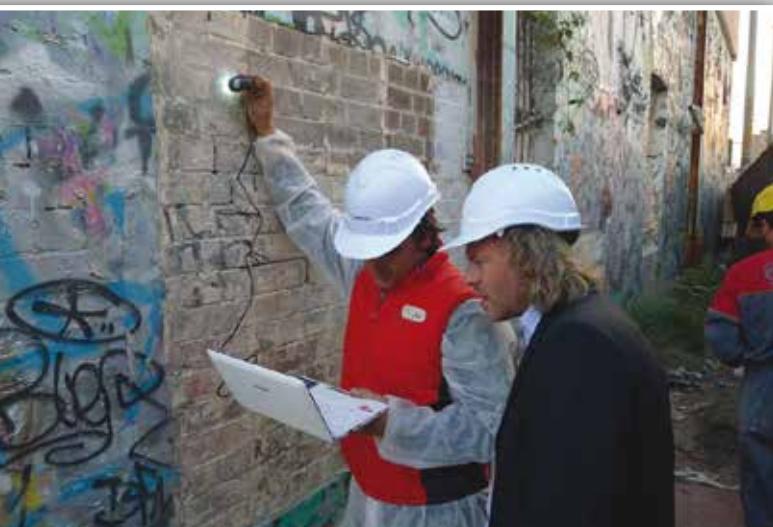
On site analyses

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## ■ Analytical characterization of samples of cleaning through Mobile Lab Ibix

Cleaning the surfaces of historic architecture is a delicate and difficult task to standardize, given the number of employed technologies and the variability in both material and state of degradation. This usually makes any methodology developed for a specific case study difficult to repeat.

For this reason it is necessary to have a set of tools that permit a comprehensive analysis of the properties of the material using specific operating standards and then develop preliminary tests that make it possible to optimize all the phases of the cleaning process, ensuring the best possible outcome from a conservation point of view. “Palazzo Guiccioli” surfaces cleaning was optimized through a diffuse analytical characterization of materials and degradation phenomena carried out by means of IBIX MOBILE LAB<sup>®</sup>, an innovative portable kit (weighing about 12 kg and with dimensions of 55.9 x 47 x 21.6 cm) that makes it possible to perform on-site tests on historical buildings following specific european (EN) and italian (UNI-BC) standards for cultural heritage. The objective of cleaning optimization was to achieve the maximum effectiveness with the minimum damage to the surface. Given the number of parameters that could be selected to set up a customized cleaning methodology, a scientific approach to the preliminary testing phase was mandatory. IBIX MOBILE LAB<sup>®</sup> allowed to carry out the chemical/physical analyses needed to define these parameters using a dedicated software (IBIX Mobile Lab for Linux - v.1.0) with an intuitive interactive interface that guided the operator through the analytical procedure and the comparison between different samples' results. This feature made it easy to perform the basic analyses on natural and artificial stones for all the professionals involved in the project. The control software can also manage the diagnostic project database and the features include a fully automatic technical report creator.



The analyses carried out by IBIX MOBILE LAB® are the following:

■ **Optical microscopy:**

Portable USB microscope; magnification: 10X min, 150X max; built-in LED light

■ **Reflectance Spectrophotometry and Colourimetry:**

Reference standard: EN 15886:2010 "Conservation of cultural property - Test methods - Colour measurement of surfaces"

■ **Measurement of water absorption under low pressure**

Reference standards: EN 16302:2013 "Conservation of cultural heritage - Test methods - Measurement of water absorption by pipe method"

■ **Moisture content by gravimetric determination**

Reference standard: UNI 11085:2003 "Cultural heritage – Natural and artificial stones - Moisture content determination. Gravimetric method"

■ **Total soluble salts content**

Reference standard: UNI 11087:2003 "Cultural heritage – Natural and artificial stones – Determination of soluble salt content"

■ **Sulphate, nitrate, chloride quantitative measurements**

Reference standard: UNI 11087:2003 "Cultural heritage – Natural and artificial stones – Determination of soluble salt content"

■ **Ambient parameter measurement**

Infrared pyrometer to measure surface temperature

Psychrometer to measure air temperature and humidity





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## ■ Interventions for structural consolidation and seismic enhancement of “Palazzo della Ragione” in Mantova

The edifice concerned by safety works was built around XI-XII century to fulfil public civic functions and to receive assemblies, civic meetings and, in case of adverse weather conditions, the market that usually took place in the square below. Over the centuries, several changes were made to the building. In 18th century the triple lancet windows were blocked and large and bright windows were opened, whereas in the first half of the XIX century the palace was brought back to its original structure by removing the Baroque additions. In the large inner hall, we can see remarkable frescoes remains that illustrate war episodes occurred around the end of XII century, in addition to characters of sacred history dating back to the middle of XIII century.

Following the earthquakes of May the 20th and 29th 2012, serious damages has been detected, mainly located in the upper walls, side NE (towards Palazzo del Podestà) and SW (Piazza Concordia side). Therefore, the Municipality of Mantua designated companies Piacenti Spa and Consorzio CCC (coordinator of CMSA Soc. Coop.) for the execution of structural interventions

Joint-pointing intervention



Degradation of merlons mortar



aimed at the elimination of deficiencies found and the improvement of the building's static and dynamic behavior. External façades, realized using facing bricks, were affected by large vertical and sub-vertical cracks which have been restored by means of an accurate joint-pointing intervention and localized injections. Even fissures located on internal surfaces have been carefully blocked and covered, paying particular attention to prevent damages to wall decorations visible on sides NE and SW. Mortar joints between bricks composing merlons proved to be affected by particularly high degree of leaching. For this reason interventions included joints re-pointing, after partial removal of damaged surfaces. Mortar used for the work have been selected for grain size and colour in order to adapt it to the already existent one, trying to minimize visual intrusion, which is inevitable in this interventions typology.

The project also involves the accurate restoration of pilasters placed in the triple and double openings positioned on all of the four sides. They were completely blackened due to the presence of black crusts and dirt deposits. Many of the pilasters were affected by cracks, flaking phenomena and micro-fissures. The earthquake caused, in some of the pilasters, fractures crossing the stone and detachment of large stone segments. The restoration of pilasters and relative corbels has been realized through a preliminary surfaces cleaning using wraps composed of sepiolite, cellulose pulp and ammonium carbonate solution.

At a later stage, fibreglass bars have been applied in order to repair fissures and cracks. The pilasters affected by worst decay have been disassembled, moved to our laboratory and reintegrated where parts were missing. Stone corbels have been filled with putty to prevent further water seepage. On completion of the interventions, a finishing protective layer was applied.

Cleaning operations on external and internal surfaces and biocide treatment localized in the cloister area (Piazza delle Erbe) are currently under way.

Preliminary  
surfaces cleaning



Grouting of  
pilaster fissures





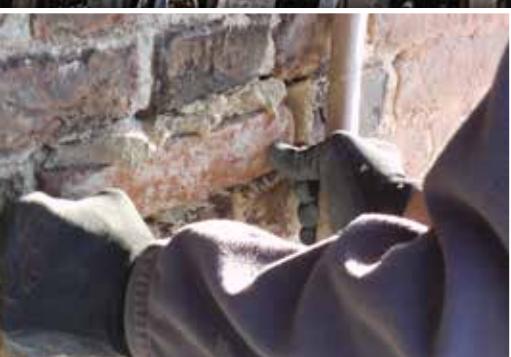
Leaching process  
of mortar joints,  
N-W facade



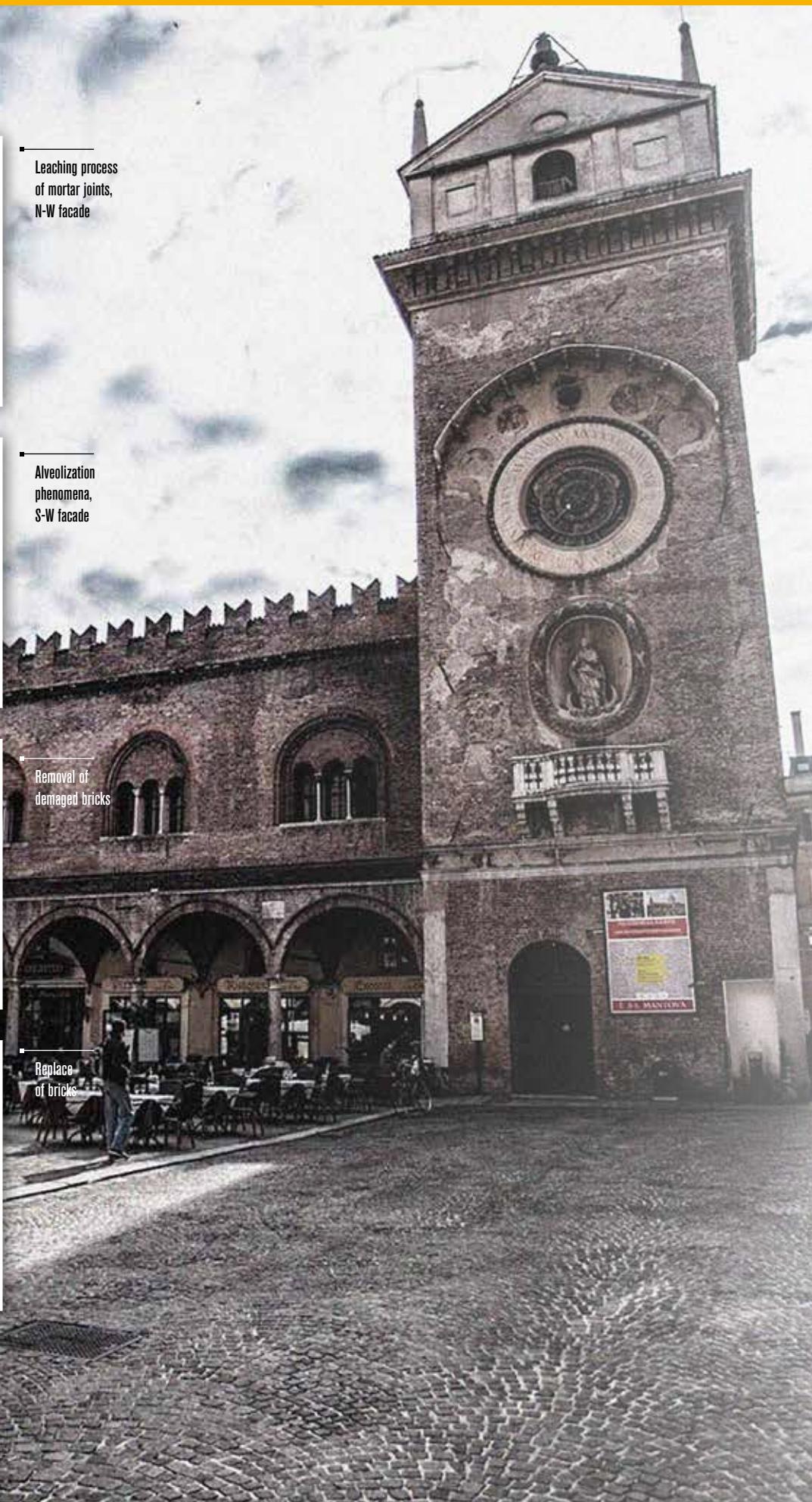
Alveolization  
phenomena,  
S-W facade



Removal of  
damaged bricks



Replace  
of bricks





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## Safety operations for the Tower of Palazzo del Podesta' (known as Torre delle Ore)

As a consequence of the earthquakes that struck Central Italy in May 2012, many edifices were affected by structural damages. In order to protect those buildings, several projects were made for safety enhancement and post-seism rehabilitation. In the context of this project we find the safety project for "Torre delle Ore", the civic tower part of "Palazzo del Podestà" complex. "Cooperativa muratori, sterratori ed affini (CMSA)" building company coming from Montecatini Terme and Piacenti Spa company from Prato managed the interventions. Work operations began in September 2013 and were completed in January 2014. Structural interventions mainly concerned the masonry restoration by means of brick substitution, cracks fixing, installation of two orders of tie-rods, partial replacement of projecting metal elements. When the intervention began, the edifice was affected by irregular decay on the four façades, due to different exposure to atmospheric agents. Specifically, a significant leaching process of mortar joints in correspondence with extended portions of North-West and South-West façades (respectively looking on Via Broletto and Piazza delle Erbe). Due to this phenomenon, several bricks resulted to be insufficiently anchored to masonry and often out of their housing. In correspondence with bell cell wide openings, masonry resulted completely absent because of previous collapses and maintenance interventions. All tower façades presented bricks and masonry portions affected by fractures and erosion phenomena. Continuous wind-gust exposure produced alveolization phenomena in some of the bricks. In the area of bell tower openings, fixtures, constituted by basic frames and metal wires, resulted not to be anchored in masonry in multiple areas. Therefore Piacenti Spa company intervened with operations aimed at brick masonry restoration and fixtures anchoring enhancement. Facing brick masonry was processed through pointing of joints in the areas affected by fissures and original mortar loss. Pointing has been achieved by means of initial operations of non-compact mortar removal, accurate cleaning of brick joints, wetting of surfaces to be treated and application of hydraulic lime mortar compatible with original one for grain size, texture and color. At a later stage, the areas surrounding treated surfaces have been cleaned by use of water and flat brushes in order to limit as much as possible the visual interference of the intervention. The masonry portions affected by highest degree of decay and brick disconnection have been treated using cuci-scuci method. These measures have been realized by means of accurate demolition of decayed portions, cleaning and removal of no longer suitable elements, and reconstruction using ancient recovered bricks layed upon a bedding made of lime mortar suitable for grain size and colour. In order to restore the correct anchoring of metal fixtures located in the four bell cell openings, old pins have been replaced with new tessellations. New pins anchor the fixture in correspondence with metal rods welded to the frame. <http://www.salonedelrestauro.com/it/index.php>

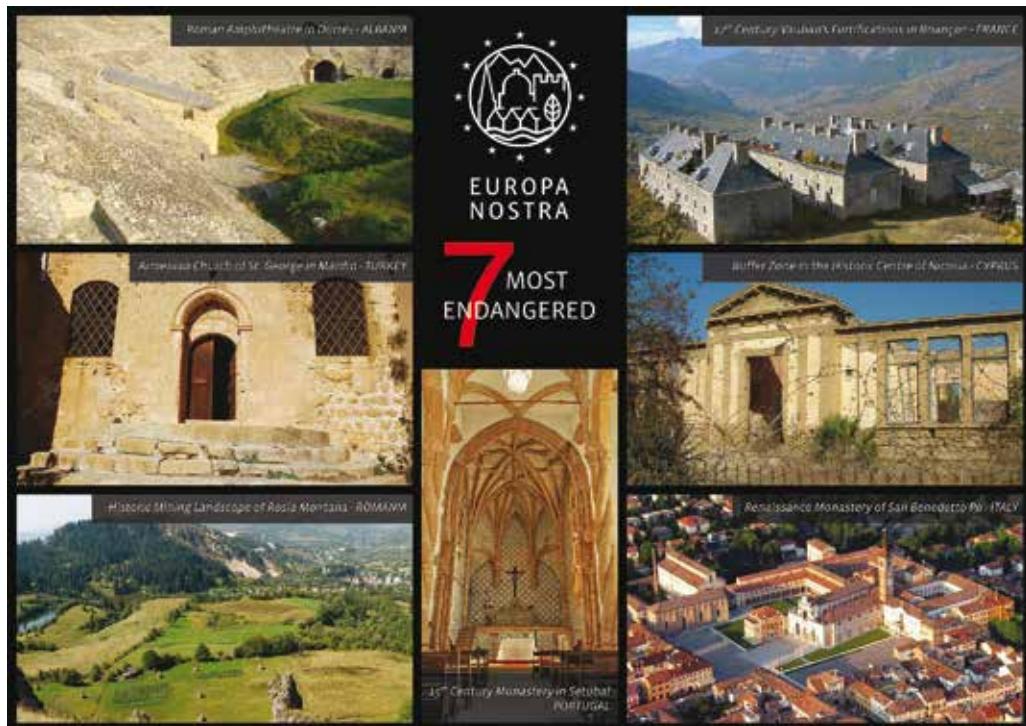
Eng. Nicola Berlucchi  
Eng. Stefano De Vito

## ■ The reparation and the seismic strengthening of the Monastery of “San Benedetto in Polirone”

The Monastery of “San Benedetto in Polirone” is a monumental complex whose origin dates back to the eleventh century. After 6 years of restoration from 2005 to 2011, The Municipality of San Benedetto Po, owner of the building, was using its spaces for several different public purposes such as a museum, public library, hostel, space for conferences, storage etc. The previous interventions aimed mostly to an overall refunctionalization, to the requalification of technological systems and to the restoration of historical plasters and decorations, and partially included even structural strengthening (because the area wasn't considered seismically exposed).

After the earthquake occurred in May 2012 in Modena and Mantova, the complex was badly damaged and, in some local portions, was risking to collapse. The earthquake hit the hardest in the portions of the complex called “Ala Giorgi” and the “Secolari” cloister, where the structural situation was already critical and no restoration was accomplished yet. In December 2013 the Monastery was appointed by Europa Nostra as one of the 7 most endangered monuments in Europe.

The first priority was to secure the structures from further deterioration and collapse. Since the building is entirely scheduled under the protection of the Superintendence for Architectonical





The provisional reinforcement of the arches in the "Secolari" cloister



The provisional reinforcement of the columns of the main entrance of the museum in the "Secolari" cloister



The provisional strengthening of the "Ala Giorgi"

Historic Heritage of Brescia, Cremona and Mantova, every single intervention on the monument needed to be discussed and authorized in advance. During every step of the work, the group has developed a continuative discussion and exchange with the responsible of the Department in charge of the complex, in order to optimize the effectiveness and the quality of the decisions.

Since the first weeks after the seismic event, many urgent interventions were accomplished:

The arches in the "Secolari" cloister and the main entrance of the museum were reinforced with wooden provisional structures specially designed to maximize their efficiency in accordance with the context. The lightweight decorated ceiling of the "monumental stair" and of the "Monastic Library" were protected and sustained with dedicated punctual scaffoldings. The "Ala Giorgi" – already structurally unstable before the quake – needed to be strengthened with provisional nylon cables, wooden trusses and local supports of arches and doors.

After the overcome of the emergency phase, with the structures temporarily safe, the team began to deal with the design of the reparation and seismic consolidation of the whole complex. The peculiarities of each area of the Monastery, the modification occurred during its history and the different building techniques involved, requested an accurate and almost tailored approach in full respect of the great artistic value of the building.

The dimensions of the complex and the haste to enhance the strengthening work pushed the Municipality to split the interventions in separated portions with different contractors, but under the same unified technical supervision. The interventions described in the following lines are only part of the whole reparation work that will need more time and much more important funding to be completed.

## ALA GIORGI

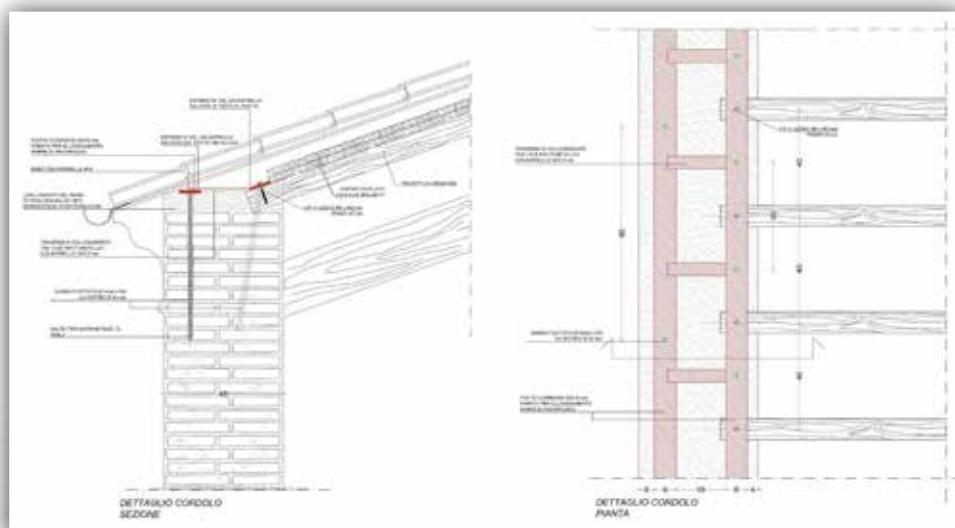
The area of the "Ala Giorgi" was heavily damaged by the earthquake because of preexisting

structural weaknesses. The roof was the weakest portion in consideration of the lack of connections among each structural element and was the only area without decorated plasters. The wooden structure was completely restored with metallic reinforcements and with the insertion of new dedicated metal-ties. Such interventions were necessary to connect the perimetral walls with each other and with the wooden trusses of the roof. After these works, the roof was refurbished and completed with thermal insulation, a new waterproof layer and the reallocation of roof tiles in accordance with the surroundings.

Other new tie-rods were located at the first floor to contrast the horizontal push of vaults and arches. The foundations in the underground rooms were reinforced with bricks and mortar with the same dimensions and peculiarities of the existing.

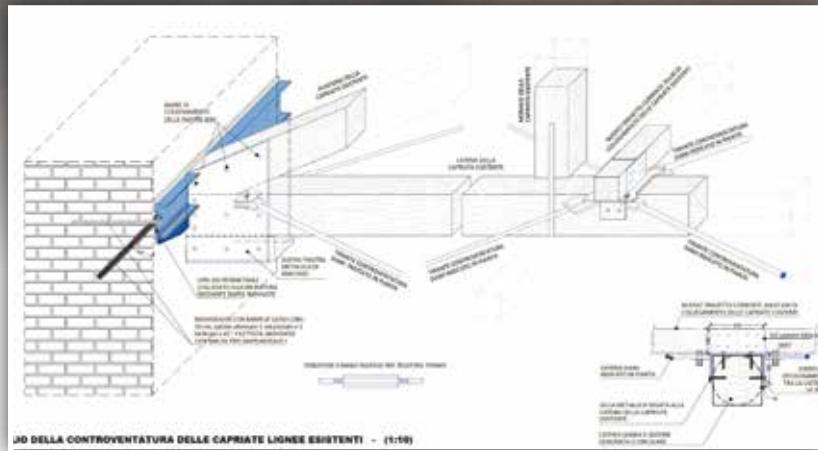
Technical detail  
of the interventions  
on the top of the perimetral walls.

The interventions on the top of  
the perimetral walls.





Detail of the installation of a single metal joint on the wooden trusses of the roof.



Project detail of the strengthening system



General view of the roof of the Refettorio during the implementation of the work

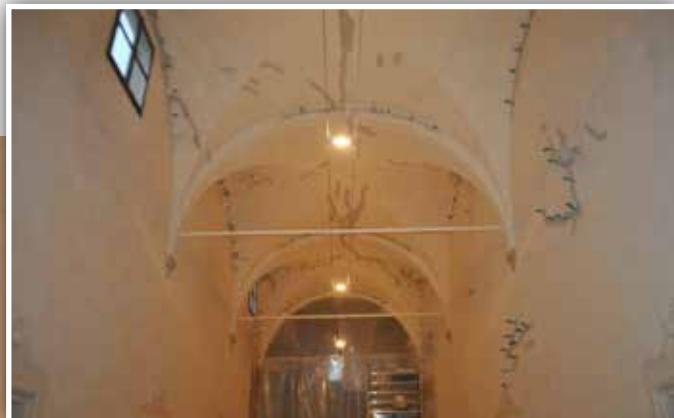
## REFETTORIO

The building of the “Refettorio” is a large and empty room composed of four spans with cross vaults each almost 15 meters wide. The first cross vault collapsed almost a century ago, while the remaining three resisted even the earthquake. The survived vaults exposed large and dangerous cracks after the quakes, mostly concentrated in the perimetral portion, inducing to fear the possibility of their collapse. Such vaults were realized with a heavy double layer of bricks, and after an accurate analysis were considered stable. The problem was identified in the perimetral walls that needed to be better connected mainly in the top area. The intervention proposed start off from the reparation of the cracks in the vaults with appropriate injections and on the reinforcement of the horizontal connection among perimetral walls. Such connection will be realized thanks to a new wood and metal structure. A new metal ring made with UPN 200 will be connected with the existing walls just under the roof, and a series of new metal joints will be applied between the existing trusses and the metal ring. Each joint will be connected with metal cross-braces in order to set several smaller spans among the original larger ones. The principle of the intervention is quite simple and is based on the idea that smaller spans have a much better behavior than larger ones in case of hearthquakes.

The simplicity of the principle didn't actually follow the realization; in fact every existing wooden element was different from each other and differed in height, size, position and state of preservation. Every single joint needed to be verified, controlled and often adapted to meet the specifications requested. In many cases the structures were modified and adapted during the history and offered different dimensional configurations. Moreover, the area of intervention (between the roof and the vaults and among the existing trusses) was particularly difficult and uncomfortable because of the small operative spaces, the lack of light and the sloping floor. Many unexpected chances occurred during the development of the work, but finally the strengthening system was completed.

After the completion of the structural interventions and the consolidation of the cracks with special mortar injections, the internal decorated surfaces will be restored in order to return the overall aspect.

The reparation of the cracks with mortar injections during and after the interventions



## MUSEUM

The restoration of internal decorated and historical surfaces of the area of the Museum was completed only from a short time before the earthquake. The interventions were focused even on the architectural reorganization and on the requalification of the internal systems, but they almost didn't affected the structures. Only portions of the masonries were consolidated with mortar injections and with the reconstruction of small portions.

The damages in the Museum where mainly concentrated in the corridors along the "San Simeone" cloister. The corridors are characterized by high cross-vaults made of bricks above which there is the wooden structure of the roof.

After an accurate analysys of the existing situation - including the definition of every local and global weakness, the team designed several interventions mainly regarding the strengthening of the roof.

The vaults along the corridors presented widespread superficial and deeper cracks caused by the seismic force. Every crack was accurately opened along its entire length, trying – where possible – to preserve original plasters. Then, a special consolidating mortar was injected through the cracks in order to recompose discontinuities.

The material filling the sides of the vaults was accurately removed and replaced with a lighter material (to enhance the overall seismic behavior). New wooden elements were connected to the perimetral top of the walls over the corridors to create a sort of ring. The ring was interconnected with special metal joints to the existing trusses of

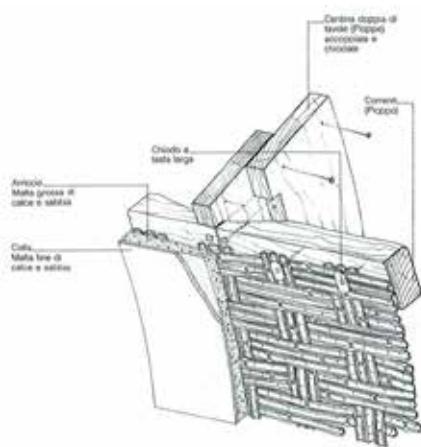
Project detail of the interventions



General image of the strengthening interventions on the roof over the "Scriptorium"



General image of the strengthening interventions on the roof over the corridor of the museum



## The building technique of the lightweight ceiling of the monastic library

the roof. Thanks to these new metal elements, two couples of cross-braces were inserted just above the vaults and higher under the roof.

The general aim of the intervention is to enhance the connection of the walls to acquire more stiffness and reduce the horizontal push of the vaults. As it was for the Refettorio, even for the area of the museum, the complexity of the interventions was depending on the impossibility to apply a standardized approach: in fact every joint needed to be personalized and adjusted because of the singularity of each element.

After the completion of structural intervention, all internal surfaces will be cleaned and accurately restored.

MONASTIC LIBRARY

The ceiling of the “Biblioteca Monastica” is a lightweight structure partially hanged to the upper roof trusses, made of vegetal weaved fibres supporting the decorated plaster.

Such light structure has suffered heavy damages and a partial collapse after the earthquake, because of the peculiarities and weaknesses of the building technique itself. The lightweight and elastic structure of the ceiling seismically behaved differently from the heavyweight perimetral walls, thus resulting in a partial collapse and in widespread cracks. The intervention proposed consists in the realization of a wooden ring, fixed on the top of the perimetral walls and connected with the existing trusses to improve stiffness. In addition the design team proposed the insertion of a couple of new plywood trusses side by side with the existing bearing structure of the ceiling to reinforce it and connect it to the surrounding walls.

After the completion of the reinforcements, the internal surfaces will be completely restored, the decorations will be cleaned and repaired and the collapsed portion – if possible – will be reinstated.



### **Detail of the reinforcement of the ceiling**

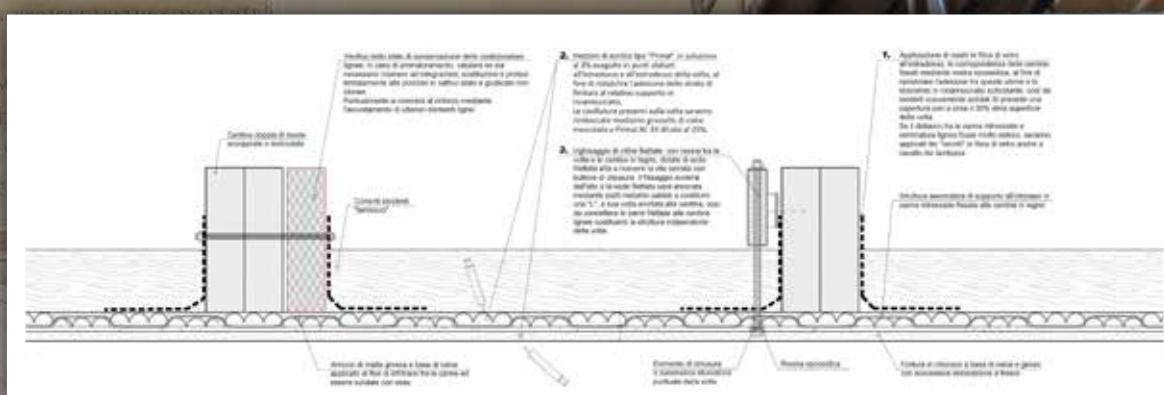


**Detail of the reinforcement of the trusses sustaining the roof of the monastic library**

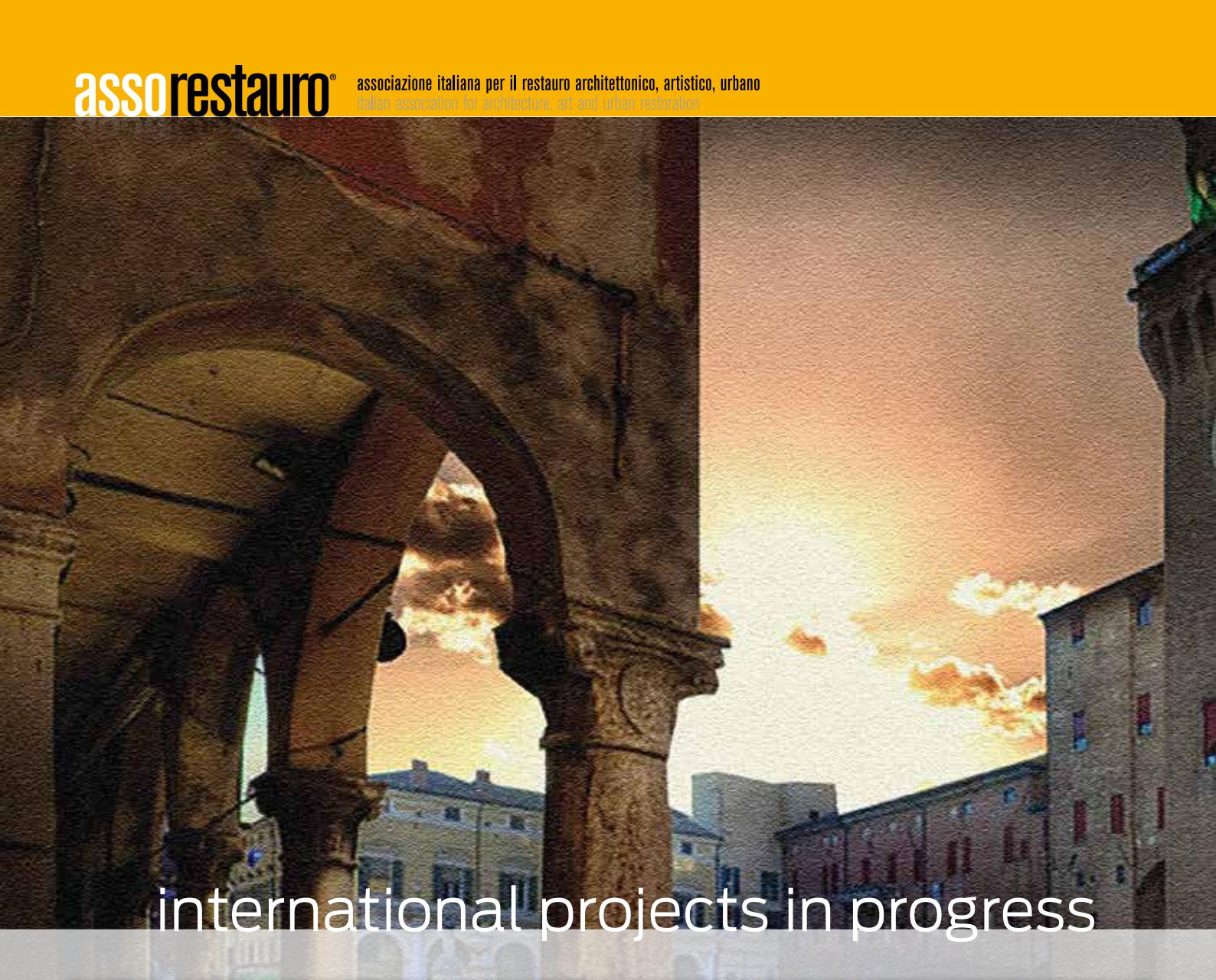


detail of a portion of ceiling collapsed during the earthquake.

general view of the ceiling of the library and of the structure of the roof before the interventions



Detail of the reinforcement of the ceiling



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10.30-12.30 ICE	<b>Seminar: Internationalization Politics Turkey/Russia</b>
14.00-16.00 <b>CNRPM ASSORESTAUR</b> O	<b>Seminar: Restoration in Russia</b>
16.00-18.30	<b>B2B meetings Assorestauro Stand Pad 4. Stand C15-16</b>



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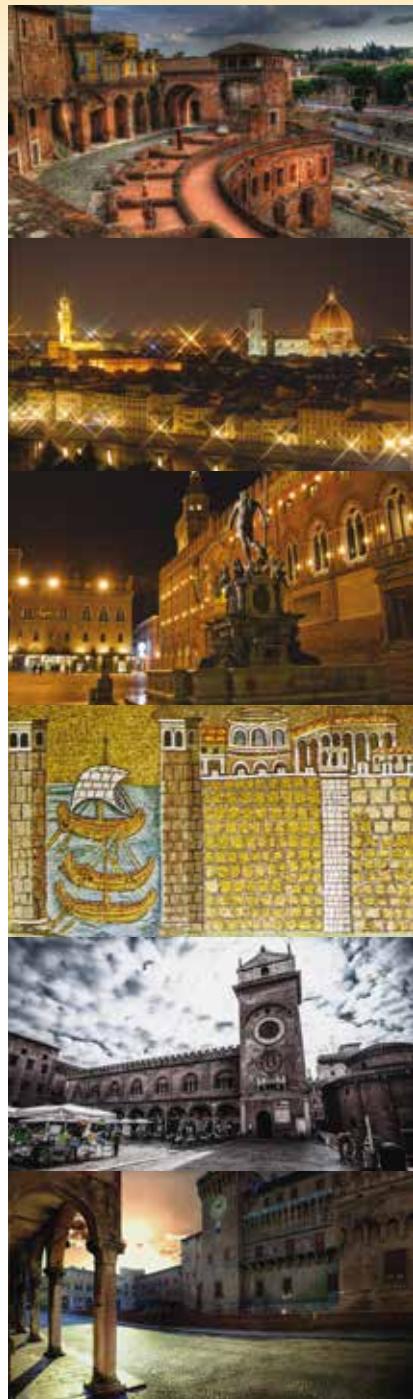
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## LA SAPIENZA

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University - research in the restoration sector.

Università - attività di ricerca nel campo del restauro.



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CERTIFICAZIONI: Di prodotto  
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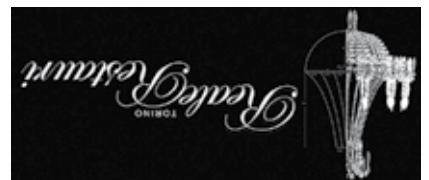
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### **3 | INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS**

### **3 | INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS**

SERVIZI > SERVIZI CSES

4 APPARECCHIATURE E TECNOLOGIE > EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGIES

Recupero e trattamenti conservativi di pavimenti in cotto, di superfici lapidee e legno-Eco-sabbiatura. Repairs and conservative treatments on brick pavements, stone and wood surfaces. Eco-logical sandblasting.

The Venetian Cluster of Cultural Heritage was born on the basis of the Regional Laws 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 arrangements, production of materials for restoration, analysis and diagnostics laboratories, valorization of the cultural heritage, informatics systems, publishing.

Il Metadistretto Veneto dei Beni Culturali è sorto in base alle Leggi Regionali 8/2003 e 5/2006 con lo scopo di promuovere e coordinare progetti a livello nazionale ed internazionale, favorendo la collaborazione fra le Istituzioni che operano nel settore. Faano parte del Metadistretto 24 Istituzioni e oltre 300 aziende impegnate in tutta l'attività culturale: restauri, laboratori di analisi e diagnostica, valorizzazione dei beni museali, produzione di materiale per il restauro, analisi e diagnosi, allestimenti

Menzi Software is a leading company for metric survey technology starting from images. We produce software solutions for photogrammetry, mapping, cartography, orthophoto. Main application field are: Cultural Heritage, Archaeology, Architecture, Geology, Territory. Our principal products are: ZScan and Evo taken by UAV for mapping, 3D point cloud and ortho generation; Optk solution, for large format images taken by UAV to manage and allows a very simple 3D coloured point cloud generation; UVy that uses images taken by UAV for mapping, 3D point cloud and ortho generation; Optk solution, for large format images taken by UAV for mapping, 3D point cloud and ortho generation; Optk solution, for large format images

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1996

Tel. +39 0321 69141 - Fax +39 0321 688698  
Via Milano 100/101/102 - 20136 MILANO  
novara\_r@starmovida.it

N.O.V.A.R.I.A. R.E.S.T.A.U.R.I. S.

NOVARILIA RESTAURI S.R.L.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1972

[rinomontina@libero.it](mailto:rinomontina@libero.it)

MUNIZZINA di Rino Montina  
Restauro e Conservazione  
Via Monte Cimone 11/11 - 33100 Udine  
tel. 0434/330022

MONTINA

[www.distributobcc.it](http://www.distributobcc.it) - [voglioghi@vegasparck.it](mailto:voglioghi@vegasparck.it) - Tel. +39 041 5093046 - Fax +39 041 5093086

DEI BENI CULTURALI

METADISTRIBUTO VENETO

MATERIALS AND METHODS

METADISTRETTO VENETO DEI BENI CULTURALI

A graphic element consisting of three overlapping semi-circles. The top semi-circle is teal, the middle is light blue, and the bottom is dark blue. They are arranged in a triangular pattern, with the teal circle at the top, the light blue in the middle, and the dark blue at the bottom.

Tel +39 0575 383960 - Fax +39 0575 382051  
Locomotiva, Via Guglielmo Marconi, 61 - 24010 Arcola (PV)  
info@meneghi.com - www.meneghi.com

MENCI SOFTWARE Srl









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4 APPARECCHIATURE E TECNOLOGIE > EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGIES

1 ΑΝΑΠΟΙΓΩΣΗΣ > ΤΕΤΡΗΦΑΣΙΚΗ

**1 ANALISI PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN  
5 SERVIZI > SERVIZI ESS**

ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1994	CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA - cat OS 20 classe II	3D Scanning 3D (Architetture, Archeologia, Infrastrutture, Industria), Archeometria, Stereotecnica fotografiche.
Laser Scanning 3D (Architetture, Archeologia, Infrastrutture, Industria), Archeometria, Stereotecnica fotografiche.	metria Fotogrammetria Dinamica, Topografia e GPS, Bathimetria, Rilievi di imetrii, Elaborazioni grafiche e	3D Laser Scanning (Architetture, Archeologia, Infrastrutture, Industria), Archeometria, Stereotecnica fotografica, Fotogrammetria Dinamica, Topografia e GPS, Bathimetria, Rilievi di imetrii, Elaborazioni grafiche e
and Photographic Information processing.	and Photographic Information processing.	and Photographic Information processing.
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2001	CERTIFICAZIONI: 1994	Rilievi architettonici, laser scanner, elaborati grafici e fotografici. La società geomar.it nasce nel 2001, dall'iniziativa di tre professionisti da anni impegnati nel settore dell'applicazione di nuove tecnologie e metodologie informatiche nel campo dell'architettura e della topografia. La società eredita l'esperienza acquisita dai suoi ideatori nel corso dell'attività professionale.
ARCHITETTURAL SURVEYS, LASER SCANNER, GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.	ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2001	della società da suoi ideatori nel corso dell'attività professionale.

Il Forum italiano Calee è un'associazione no profit, che promuove lo sviluppo di esperienze e di conoscenza dell'impegno della calee nel costituito a restando attraverso: seminari, convegni e diffusione di notizie e informazioni sul mondo della calee; organizzazione di congresi, seminari, incontri e corsi; promozione della ricerca scientifica/pratica su calee, quale è pittura a base di calce soluzioni sullo sviluppo delle calee; organizzazione di congresi, seminari, incontri e corsi; promozione della pratica per la produzione di calce secca e/o inaristica naturale.

Le italiane Lime Forum promuove lo sviluppo di esperienze e di conoscenza e di formazione della calee nel costituto a restando attraverso: seminari, convegni e diffusione di notizie e informazioni sul mondo della calee; organizzazione di congresi, seminari, incontri e corsi; promozione della pratica per la produzione di calce secca o inaristica naturale.

Il Forum italiano Calee è un'associazione no profit, che promuove lo sviluppo di esperienze e di conoscenza e di formazione della calee nel costituto a restando attraverso: seminari, convegni e diffusione di notizie e informazioni sul mondo della calee; organizzazione di congresi, seminari, incontri e corsi; promozione della pratica per la produzione di calce secca o inaristica naturale.

Via La Viola 4 - 48022 S. Maria in Fabbrago (RA)  
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IBIX Srl

**IBIX®**



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Tel. +39 0174 45920 - Fax +39 0174 45920  
ammimiristradone@geomar.it - www.geomar.it

GEOMARIT Snc  
di Raschieri A, Mellano M. e Boetti M.

The logo for Geomatics, featuring the word "Geomatics" in a stylized font with a blue and green color scheme.

Via Lindopendenenza 106 - 46028 Sepino  
Tel. +39 0386 62628 - Fax +39 0386 62628 - [info@geogra.it](mailto:info@geogra.it) - [www.geogra.it](http://www.geogra.it)

The logo consists of the word "GEORGIA" in a blue sans-serif font, where each letter is a separate block. A horizontal orange bar passes through the letters 'G', 'E', 'O', 'R', and 'G'.

Via Tosarelli 3 - 40128 Bologna  
Cell. +39 327 5328288 - Fax +39 051 364309  
info@formulacalce.it - www.formulacalce.it

FORUM ITALIANO CALCIO

1 ANALISI E PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN

2 MATERIALS > MATERIALS

2 MATERIALI > MATERIALI SS  
3 INTERVENTI > TYPE OF WORKS

4 APPARECCHIATURE E TECNOLOGIE > EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGIES

3 | INTERVENTION > TYPE OF WORKS

**FIBRE NET Srl**  
Via Zanussi 31 - 33100 Udine  
Tel. +39 0432 600918 - Fax  
info@fibrenet.info  
www.fibrenet.info

**FIBRE**  
**NET**

Tel. +39 0432 600918 - Fax +39 0432 526199

**CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 : 2008**  
Progettazione/Costruzione di sistemi di rinforzo in F.R.P. (Fiber Reinforced Polymer) ad elevata resistenza meccanica, basati su un processo per recupero e consolidamento di struttura.  
Design and manufacturing of low weight and thickness F.R.P. (Fiber Reinforced Polymer) systems with high mechanical resistance, suitable for structural reinforcement of existing buildings.

La Ferrari Restaurant si occupa di restauri di monumenti, dipinti murali, opere pittoriche su tela, sculture e materiali moderni. Offre supporto per le campagne fotografiche, interpretazione dei dati di analisi chimiche, progettati di restauro e qualificazione architettonica. Si occupa anche della ricerca di oggetti per la conservazione fotografica e d'archivio.

Ferrari Restaurant keeps secret building and hardware. Preliminary we usual make diagnostic researches for studying the objects. A section is responsible for researching and selling products for storing photo-

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1987 CERTIFICAZIONI: in corso - Qualità ISO 9001

La Conservazione e la Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Edilizio, in particolare se di valore storico, medievale ed Energetica La manutenzione di un edificio - mantenere efficienza, integrità e funzionalità - rappresenta una specie di cura che non lasciano spazio all'impotenzializzazione di una struttura.

Nel medievale e il restauri, sono specializzati che non lasciano spazio all'impotenzializzazione di una struttura ma risiedono invece, competenza per conservare il patrimonio storico e architettonico nasce dal 1987 con una struttura che punta sulla integrazione verticale di tutte le necessarie professionalità nel settore dell'ambiente e di un elevata qualità della vita. Il consorzio Edilecina nasce dal 1987 con una struttura che punta sulla integrazione verticale di tutte le necessarie professionalità nel settore dell'ambiente e di un elevata qualità della vita. Il consorzio Edilecina nasce

completa proposte ed esercita tutte le imprese specializzate nei diversi e complessi settori di intervento in un processo che va dalla progettazione alla costruzione, chiavi in mano. Il mercato edile italiano ha un processo che va dalla progettazione alla costruzione, chiavi in mano. Il

clientela ottiene così tutto i benefici della specializzazione alla consegna, chiavi in mano. Il

un utile riferente dagli parametri qualitativi in evidente economia di processo che si genera in tutte di tutta l'azienda. Edi Techica adempie alle prescrizioni e segue continuamente gli obiettivi

materie di qualità e sicurezza.

Centro per la conservazione delle opere d'arte  
Via Pivata Maria Teresa 7 - 20123 Milano  
Tel.: 02 89013147 - Fax: 02 89013147  
ffreresia@fastwebnet.it  
[www.ferrariarestauri.it](http://www.ferrariarestauri.it)



Via Baldanese 17 - 50041 Calenzano (FI)  
Tel. +39 055 8826807 - Fax +39 055 8832884  
conservazione@elen.it - www.eleングroup.com

ELLEN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING SPA

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING  
E.E.

info@edittecnicaca.com - www.edittecnicaca.com  
Tel: +39 0544 552071 - Fax: +39 0544 552075

EDILTECNICA GLOBAL SERVICE





La prima associazione delle imprese private gestisce la Confartura e l'unica organizzazione in Italia rappresentativa delle imprese private che gestiscono i servizi per la valo- nizzazione, tuttavia è promozione di beni culturali sia nel settore della pubblica amministrazione che in quello privato. In maniera sostanziale per una sua sempre maggiore riluzione con l'incrementazione di forme attuali di gestione dei servizi culturali e umanistici. Comuni, province, sulle basi di quanto scritto nel suo Statuto, si pone al centro del dibattito culturale in attesa per l'affermazione del sostanziale valore aggiunto che il privato può dare alla valorizzazione del nostro patrimonio storico e artistico con l'obiettivo di rag- gioneggere forme più mature di collaborazione fra le istituzioni pubbliche e il settore privato specializzato. A questo fine Confartura rappresenta le singole istituzioni politiche ed amministrative, insieme le Soprintendenze, le Direzioni Regionali, il Ministro per i Beni e le Attività culturali, il Parlamento, il Governo e le forze sociali che operano nello stesso ambito dell'Associazione.

**CERTIFICAZIONI:** Varie certificazioni tecniche rivolte ai prodotti

"CIR-C. CHIMICAT ALNAR ESTUARIS a well-known and popular manufacturer of high-tech chemicals-products (amino-acid, photocatalytic, biodegradable products, etc.), designed for the application in the sectors of RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS and CIVIL CONSTRUCTION. The offering of the company also provides a complete ANTI-GRAFT product line and a specific FLOORING product line. CIR offers to its customers valuable support of consulting, training and technical assistance."

"CIR - CHIMICA ITALIANA RESTAURI è un apprezzato e conosciuto produttore di formulati chimici ad alto contenuto tecnologico (prodotti nano-tecnologici, foto-catalitici, bio-degradabili, ecc.); studiati per le applicazioni nel settore del RESTAURO MONUMENTALE e dell'EDILIZIA CIVILE. L'offerta della azienda prevede, inoltre, una competenza nella ANTIGRAFFITI ed una per il trattamento delle PAIMENTAZIONI. CIR offre alla sua clientela un valido supporto di consulenza, formazione ed assistenza tecniche.".

**CERTIFICAZIONI:** Vai alle certificazioni tecniche rivolte al prodotto

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Vila Granadilla, 64 - 48018 Frechilla (RA)  
Tel. +39 0546 699711 - 699773  
Fax +39 0546 699719  
isitec@isitec.cnr.it  
www.isitec.cnr.it

CNR - Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologie  
dei Materiali Ceramici (ISTEC)

istec

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1980

Research Institute specializing in characterizing motors, ceramics, stones and ancient mosaics and identifying deterioration processes (archeometry and diagnostics). Development of restoration methods. Geopolymers for restoring National and European standard activity. Training.

Istituto di Ricercas, specializzata nell'attività di caratterizzazione di matre, ceramiche, lapidarie e materiali sintetici e identificazione dei processi di degradazione (archeometria e diagnostica). Sviluppo mate da restaurare. Geopolimeri per il restauro. Normalizzazione italiana ed europea. Formazione.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE 1980

Piazza S. Maria Maggiore 12 - 00185 Roma  
Tel. +39 06 68301848 - Fax +39 06 68213989  
reneconsorzioroma@gmail.com

RAFAELE RUMOLO

RAFFAELE RUMOLI  
CONSORZIO ARTIGIANO



info@confcultura.it - www.confcultura.it

Tel. +39 331 9767296

CULTURA

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confutura

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Tel. +39 0546 699711 - 699773  
del Maledam Gedailluci (ISIC)

CNR - Istituto di Scienze e Tecnologia  
di Materie Ceramiche (ISTEC)

כט ורשה

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**CASSO RESTAURANTE**



Costituita a luglio del 2008, BORGHI Srl ha come obiettivo la promozione di real estate e immobiliare di Borgo e Centro Storici minori. Il progetto sociale nasce, dall'unico delle esperienze borghesi, storiche e minori conosciute assenti. This company proposal arises from all the partners, experiences and expertise in: implementing and managing local development programmes, business planning for the projects, tourism development projects in historic towns and minor historical assets.

Incorporated in July 2008, BORGHI Ltd pursues the promotion of real estate and tourism development projects in historic towns and minor historical assets. This company proposal arises from all the partners, experiences and expertise in: implementing and managing local development programmes, business planning for the projects, tourism development projects in historic towns and minor historical assets.

dal 1962 progettazione, produzione, commercializzazione di sistemi di fissaggio e sistemi di consolidamento per l'edilizia per applicazioni che vanno dal semplice ancoraggio ai più complessi interventi di consolidamento strutturale. Ai tradizionali ancoramenti meccanici e chimici già utilizzati in edilizia si affiancano tecnologie per il rafforzamento strutturale in muratura specifiche per interventi su manufatti di particolare interesse storico-architettonico.

dal 1962 progettazione, produzione, commercializzazione di sistemi di fissaggio e sistemi di consolidamento per leva e anelli, maniflessi, maniglie e serrature in muratura specifiche per interventi su manufatti di particolare interesse storico-architettonico.

dal 1962 design, manufacturing and selling of fixing and strengthening systems for building industry and chemical anchors integrated with complex strengthening intervening. A range of traditional mechanical fixings available to consolidate structures and consolidating anchor bolts specifically designed for masonry structures and concrete, diagnosis concrete, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on formwork, assistance, noggings of instrumentation geotechnical and geophysical-appliance for control non destructive testing of materials, realization of reinforcement systems for building industry and heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

**ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1962**  
**CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 : 2008**  
CE-ETA 11/0345 CE-ETA 09/0140 CE-ETA 09/0246 CE-ETA 11/0344  
CE-ETA 11/0396 CE-ETA 09/0140 CE-ETA 09/0208 CE-ETA 11/0377

**FILIALI:** Roma

particular for historical buildings and chemical anchors integrated with complex strengthening intervening. A range of traditional mechanical fixings available to consolidate structures and consolidating anchor bolts specifically designed for masonry structures and concrete, diagnosis concrete, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on formwork, assistance, noggings of instrumentation geotechnical and geophysical-appliance for control non destructive testing of materials, realization of reinforcement systems for building industry and heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

**BORGHI Srl**  
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info@borghi.it

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Tel. +39 02 27002121 - Fax +39 02 2576184  
Via Breda 142 - 20126 Milano  
info@bogli.it

**BOVIA R Srl**  
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Tel. +39 02 93799240 - Fax +39 02 93301029  
Via Rho 56 - 20020 Lambrate (MI)  
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sistemi integrati per la monitoraggio  
diagnostica e il monitoraggio

**BOVIA R**

**BRESCIANI Srl**  
BRESCIANI  
www.bresciani.eu  
info@bresciani.it  
Via Bresciani 12  
20126 Milano  
Mattei ed Attrezzature per la Conservazione  
di Restaurazione e la Conservazione

**BRESCIANI Srl**  
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info@bresciani.it  
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20126 Milano  
Mattei ed Attrezzature per la Conservazione  
di Restaurazione e la Conservazione

**ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1969**  
**CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 : 2008 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**  
FILIALI: Napoli

Since 1962 design, manufacturing and selling of fixing and strengthening systems for building industry and chemical anchors integrated with complex strengthening intervening. A range of traditional mechanical fixings available to consolidate structures and consolidating anchor bolts specifically designed for masonry structures and concrete, diagnosis concrete, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on formwork, assistance, noggings of instrumentation geotechnical and geophysical-appliance for control non destructive testing of materials, realization of reinforcement systems for building industry and heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

Trade and production of material and equipment for analysis and restoration, conservation, diagnostics, future mu-

seum. Design and construction of laboratories and equipment for analysis and restoration, conservation, diagnosis, gi-

l del patrimonio culturale. Society certification UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

Commercio e produzione di material ed attrezzature per il restauro, la conservazione, la diagnosi, gli

strali museali. Progettazione e realizzazione di laboratori ed attrezzature per l'analisi e per il restauro

del patrimonio culturale. Society certification UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

certifications, diagnosis concrete, masonry and wood.

Supply, assistance, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on

formwork, assistance, noggings of instrumentation geotechnical and geophysical-appliance for control non

destructive testing of materials, realization of reinforcement systems for building industry and heritage. The Company is certified UNI EN ISO 9001:2000

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**ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1962**  
**CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001 : 2008**  
CE-ETA 11/0345 CE-ETA 09/0140 CE-ETA 09/0246 CE-ETA 11/0344  
CE-ETA 11/0396 CE-ETA 09/0140 CE-ETA 09/0208 CE-ETA 11/0377

**FILIALI:** Roma

particular for historical buildings and chemical anchors integrated with complex strengthening intervening. A range of traditional mechanical fixings available to consolidate structures and consolidating anchor bolts specifically designed for masonry structures and concrete, diagnosis concrete, rental of geo-technical and geophysical instruments for non-invasive checks on

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**1 ANALISI E PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN**

SERVIZI > SERVIZI CESS

**1** ANALISI PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN  
**5** S E R V I Z I > S E R V I C E S

## **1 ANALISI PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN 5 SERVIZI > SERVIZI ESS**

5 SERVIZI > SERVIZI

La Società Berlucchi si è venuta così tutta nel dicembre 1981 dai Fratelli Francesco e Roberto Berlucchi proseguitando l'attività professionale del padre Ing. Antonio Ongi, la Società si occupa di Progettazione e Restauro di edifici storici del paese. Ing. Nicola Berlucchi e responsabile del Progetto Restauro di 2 sezioni in 2 settori distinte. L'ing. Roberto Berlucchi si occupa di Progettazione e Restauro, mentre il figlio, Ing. Nicola Berlucchi coordina il settore Restauro. Lo Studio Tecnico della Società Berlucchi può contare su un organico composto, oltre che dai due soci, da un gruppo di nove collaboratori tra magistrati, architetti e geometri.

The company Berlucchi was established in December 1981 by the brothers Francesco and Roberto Berlucchi, carrying on the professional activity of their father Ing. Antonio. Today, the company works on new buildings and on restorations and is divided in two sections: Ing. Roberto Berlucchi is responsible of the Designing division, meanwhile his son, Ing. Nicola Berlucchi is responsible of the Restoration division. The designing team is composed by two senior partner engineers and nine employees (engi-

neers, architects and technicians).

**CERTIFICAZIONI:** UNI EN ISO 9001:2008 - Erogazione di servizi di ricerca, consultenza, studi di fattibilità, progettazione e direzione lavori di opere di architettura e ingegneria civile  
**ANNO DI FONDAZIONE:** 2005  
**La società BS indirizza le promozioni e le esigenze lavori di opere di architettura e ingegneria civile**  
a strutture, consolidamento e restauro degli edifici, direzione lavori in Italia e in Europa, di uno studio professionale di tradizione più che centenaria, con competenze in settore di innovazione tecnologica e metodologica di giovani professionisti afferranti (archi) Francesco Brancaccio, Ing. Ugo Brancaccio), attrezzato con tutti i servizi professionali del settore. La BS Srl opera nell'ambito di un Sistema di Qualità, dotato di uno strumento di controllo della qualità (SISTEMA BS-QM) secondo le norme UNI EN ISO 9001:2000.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1990  
2000 è nata nel dicembre 1990 sulla spinta di diversi operatori nel campo dell'edilizia, e stata riconosciuta nel 2010. L'Associazione si propone di sviluppare e approfondire il patrimonio culturale in ambito tecnologico tramite uno scambio di esperienze e notizie operate.

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ateservizi@tiscali.it - www.ateservizi.it

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ASSOCIAZIONE TECNOLOGI PER L'EDILIZIA

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2 MATERIALS > MATERIALS

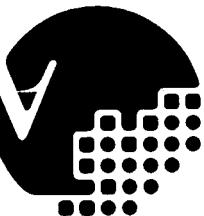
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**1 ANALISI PROGETTO > TESTING & DESIGN**

SERVIZI > SERVIZI

Via A. Moro 24/A - 40068 S  
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ANTARES Srl



AN.TARES si offre una ampia gamma di prodotti, attrezzature e servizi per la conservazione ed il restauro dei beni culturali, assicura interventi di restauro attento e rispettoso, lo staff tecnico di AN.TARES ha una lunga e consolidata esperienza. AN.TARES offre molte un servizio di analisi diagnostica.

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1997

ARCCOS<sup>®</sup> is a leading firm involved in innovative research and development of civil and historic structures using the most advanced techniques, operating with state-of-the-art instruments and sensors, and gaining a solid reputation for reliability and precision. ARCCOS<sup>®</sup> makes extensive use of its disposal of a strong team that is in charge of Research and Development in cooperation with various liaison universities. Our knowledge of traditional techniques, together with continuous research and application of more developed vibration methods, allows us to work with fully respecting the nature and preservation of structures, and remaining conscious of the responsibility and commitment we devote to our work.

l'ambito dell'operazione di controllo della qualità dei prodotti e dei servizi, si è riconosciuta la necessità di creare un organismo che possa garantire la qualità degli operatori del settore, sia per quanto riguarda le norme di produzione e controllo, sia per quanto riguarda le norme di gestione aziendale.

**CERTIFICAZIONI:** ISO 9001:2008 - Hallena ed Inglesi. Certificazione SDA: OG01-classe IV-BIS, OG02-classe VI-BIS, OG03-classe I, OG07-classe I, OG21-classe III  
**ANNO DI RICONOSCIMENTO:** 1993

Organizational office for Restaur, the "Art and Cultural and Environmental Assets Conservation Section", the premier liaison event concerned with the conservation, protection and valorization of architectural, artistic and monumental heritage. Four busy days full of events (conferences, theme exhibits) 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;

Segretaria 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 che di eventi (convegni, europea della cultura e dei restauri. I numeri del Salone: 16.000 mq in 6 padiglioni moderni e funzionali; più di 300 espositori; 30.000 visitatori; 40 convegni internazionali; 100 incontri tecnici organizzati dagli esponenti. Il nostro partner

Associazione tra l'Industria e il Patrimonio  
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Associazione Italiana dei Patrimoni



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Conservazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali





elenco dei soci  
members list

The association has been tasked by the Italian Trade Commission to devise training programs that include the Peter the Great Door on the Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, Russia and the Clock Tower on the Dolmabahce Palace in Istanbul, in addition to the Peter the Great Door on the Peter and Paul Fortress in Turkey. On behalf of ICE the association has also held training courses in Italy, with tours of prestigious sites at which Assorestauro members are working.

Restoration projects include the Peter the Great Door on the Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, Russia and the Clock Tower on the Dolmabahce Palace in Istanbul, in addition to the Peter the Great Door on the Peter and Paul Fortress in Turkey. On behalf of ICE the association has also held training courses in Italy, with tours of prestigious sites at which Assorestauro members are working.

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## CENTRI SCUOLA E CORSI DI FORMAZIONE

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The first was held in Genoa and, in collaboration with Assorestauro's Technical Services, it focused on the Sicilian Region. Cittadella di Milano - sede Bovisa - il convegno Recupero delle Aree Industriali dismesse: solo una risorsa territoriale o anche un patrimonio da salvaguardare? Presso il Politecnico di Milano - sede Bovisa - il convegno Recupero delle Aree Industriali dismesse: solo una risorsa territoriale o anche un patrimonio da salvaguardare?



I primo convegno si è svolto a Genova con la collaborazione del Comitato Lenci-  
co Scientifico di Assorestauro sul tema del waterfront portuale di Genova; il se-  
condo presso il Castello Maniace di Siracusa dal titolo Rischio simico e patrimo-  
nio

CONVEgni > CONFERENZE

In Italy we often complain about the distance that lies between the business world and the academic world. In fact, standardization boards and the academic world.

The association fosters dialogue with the international 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 Commissari-

Spesso in Italia lamentiamo un distacco tra le imprese e l'università. Un importante ponte di dialogo è stata la costituzione di un Comitato Tecnico Scientifico, organo scientifico consultivo, al quale partecipano illustri esperti di alcune tra le principali scuole di pensiero italiane. Resta da fare che queste università si spostino dallo status di istituzioni accademiche a quelle di istituzioni universitarie. La Spagna ha fatto molto per questo, mentre in Italia non abbiamo ancora fatto molto. L'esperienza della Scuola di Economia di Bocconi dimostra che è possibile creare una vera e propria università privata, con tutti i diritti e gli obblighi di una vera università, ma con una struttura più flessibile e meno burocratica. Questo è ciò che bisogna fare.

## PONTI DI DIALOGO > BRIDGES OF DIALOGUE

**F**ounded 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 restoration and conservation sector, nationwide and internationally. It promotes studies and research, gathers data useful to the sector, analyzes market situations and trends; it helps prepare international standards that qualify member companies whom it assists and aids in getting quality and safety certification for their products and services.

**E** ondata nel 2005, l'Associazione Italiana per il Restauro Architettonico, Artistico, Urbano e la prima associazione italiana tra i produttori di materiali, attrezzature e tecnologie e i fornitori di servizi nata per rappresentare il settore del restauro e della conservazione del patrimonio sia a livello nazionale sia a livello internazionale. Promuove studi e ricerche e raccoglie notizie utili all'informazione settoriale, effettua analisi delle istituzioni e dell'andamento dei mercati; partecipa alle elaborazioni e alla divulgazione delle norme internazionali per la qualificazione delle imprese associate, assistendole nella certificazione dei sistemi di qualità e sicurezza dei loro prodotti e servizi.



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