

quaderni di assorestauro



YEAR07NR01
MARCH 2018

RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE: TECHNIQUES AND SUSTAINABILITY

18TH-24TH MARCH 2018



18
20 MARCH
MIANO



21
22 MARCH
FERRARA



20 MARCH
PIACENZA



23 MARCH
PADOVA



21 MARCH
MIRANDOLA
S. BENEDETTO



23
24 MARCH
VENEZIA

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SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE
IN BENI ARCHITETTONICI E DEL PAESAGGIO



Quaderni di Assorestauro



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ITALIAN TRADE AGENCY

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

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE is the Government agency that supports the globalization of Italian firms, implementing the strategies of the Ministry of Economic Development.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE helps to develop, facilitate and promote Italian economic and trade relations with foreign countries, focusing on the needs of SME's, their associations and partnerships.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE sustains Italian firms in their internationalization processes, in the marketing of Italian goods and services while promoting the "Made In Italy" image around the world, and it is directly involved in attracting foreign direct investments.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE provides information, support and consultancy to Italian companies on foreign markets, promoting and fostering exports and cooperation in all areas – industry (consumer and capital goods), agricultural technology and agri-food, services, and training - with the aim of increasing and making more effective their presence on international markets.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE works closely with the Italian Regions, the network of the Italian Chambers of Commerce, business organizations and other public and private entities.

The Italian Trade Agency - ICE headquarters is in Rome and its network of offices around the world act as "Trade Promotion Offices and/or Sections" of the Italian Embassies or Consulates.



assorestauro®

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

Project coordinator:
Andrea Griletto

WHO IS ASSORESTAUR?

Established in 2005 as the first Italian association of manufacturers of materials, equipment and technology, suppliers of services and specialized companies, Assorestauro represents the Italian sector of restoration and conservation of material heritage. To date, it is the sole association and a reference in the domestic and international market for anyone willing to start working in the conservation sector in Italy, to be intended in its broadest sense, that is, as a synthesis of the various disciplines involved, of the professional specialists, of the available technology and of the growing business community. If examined as a whole, the sector accounts for a large market share and has a meaningful impact on tourism, industry and bioconstruction.

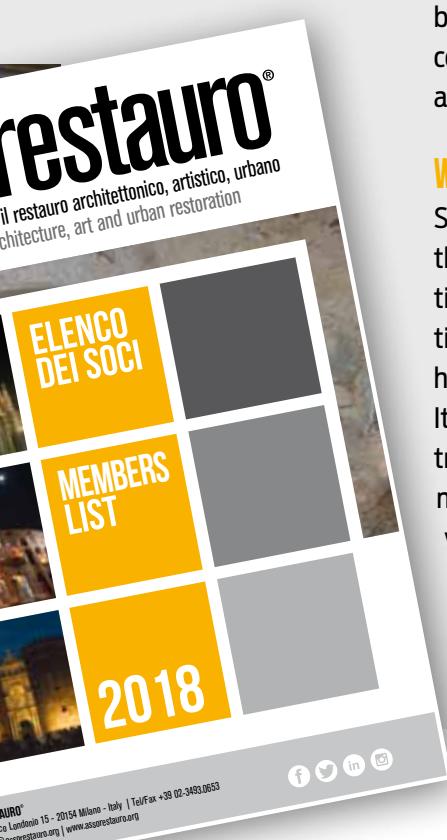
WHAT ARE ASSORESTAUR'S GOALS ?

Assorestauro is the National Trade Association for the Restoration Sector, representing manufacturers of materials, equipment, technology, specialist companies, designers and suppliers of services for analyses, surveys and diffusion. The Association offers its members information, assistance, advice and training both directly and through its partners, with a view to building a consistent and unitary orientation to the different sectors of the restoration industry at national and international level.

As a national association, Assorestauro is aimed at coordinating, protecting and promoting the interests of the restoration sector and it represents before the outer market, in Italy and abroad, the common positions for technical and economic issues, as well as image, by carrying out targeted activities in such relevant fields of the sector as information and communication, protection of common interests (economy, image, standards), research and development, promotion.

WHAT DOES ASSORESTAUR DO ?

Several activities aimed at promoting the professional skills in the restoration sector fall in the scopes of the Association. They include diagnostic analysis, design and on site execution, producing technology and materials, as well as contributing technological innovation, with the support of Institutions, Universities, Agencies for the protection of cultural heritage and ICE, the Agency for the internationalization and the promotion abroad of Italian businesses. This type of action includes both promotion in Italy (conferences and training seminars, trade exhibitions, courses and similar initiatives) and abroad (foreign missions, training, b2b encounters, restoration sites), where member companies are involved and offered the chance to study and penetrate foreign markets through projects co-sponsored by national and international bodies.



**18
20 MARCH
MILANO**

Federica Alberga

Soprintendenza Milano

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of Archaeology, Fine Arts
and Landscape of
the metropolitan city of Milan*

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MILAN AT THE ROMAN TIMES

Two pilot projects: Amphitheatrum Naturae and the Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore

The city of Milan is famous all around : it is one of the Capitals of fashion and design, the main Italian economic centre, headquarter of the Italian Stock Exchange, an important centre in publishing, theatre and music, a melting pot of cultures.

Milan is surely linked to the modernity; its skyline, the modern architectures, the efficiency, but rarely its history is mentioned and, above all, the ancient one.

Founded from a Celtic tribe at the beginning of the VI century B.C., Milan gained more importance when it became the capital of the Western Roman Empire with the name of Mediolanum. This important past left in the city marks that show the stratification of its magnificent monuments, more or less visible, from the archaeological to the architectonic and artistic ones.

The management of this enormous cultural heritage has followed during the time different steps: from the end of the XIX century when studies, researches and excavations revealed, for the first time, that rests of that Roman monuments survived the spoliations and the construction overlapping; until the post-war period when, during the reconstruction works, a portion of the Imperial Palace, the "Erculee" thermal baths and early Christian episcopal complex, was recovered.

The attitude of the city towards its archaeological heritage was not always finalized to the best conservation and fruition of the assets because the interventions had to adapt to the frenetic rhythms of a city in full economic boom. As Guido Piovene said in his Viaggio





Fig 1. Map of Roman Milan

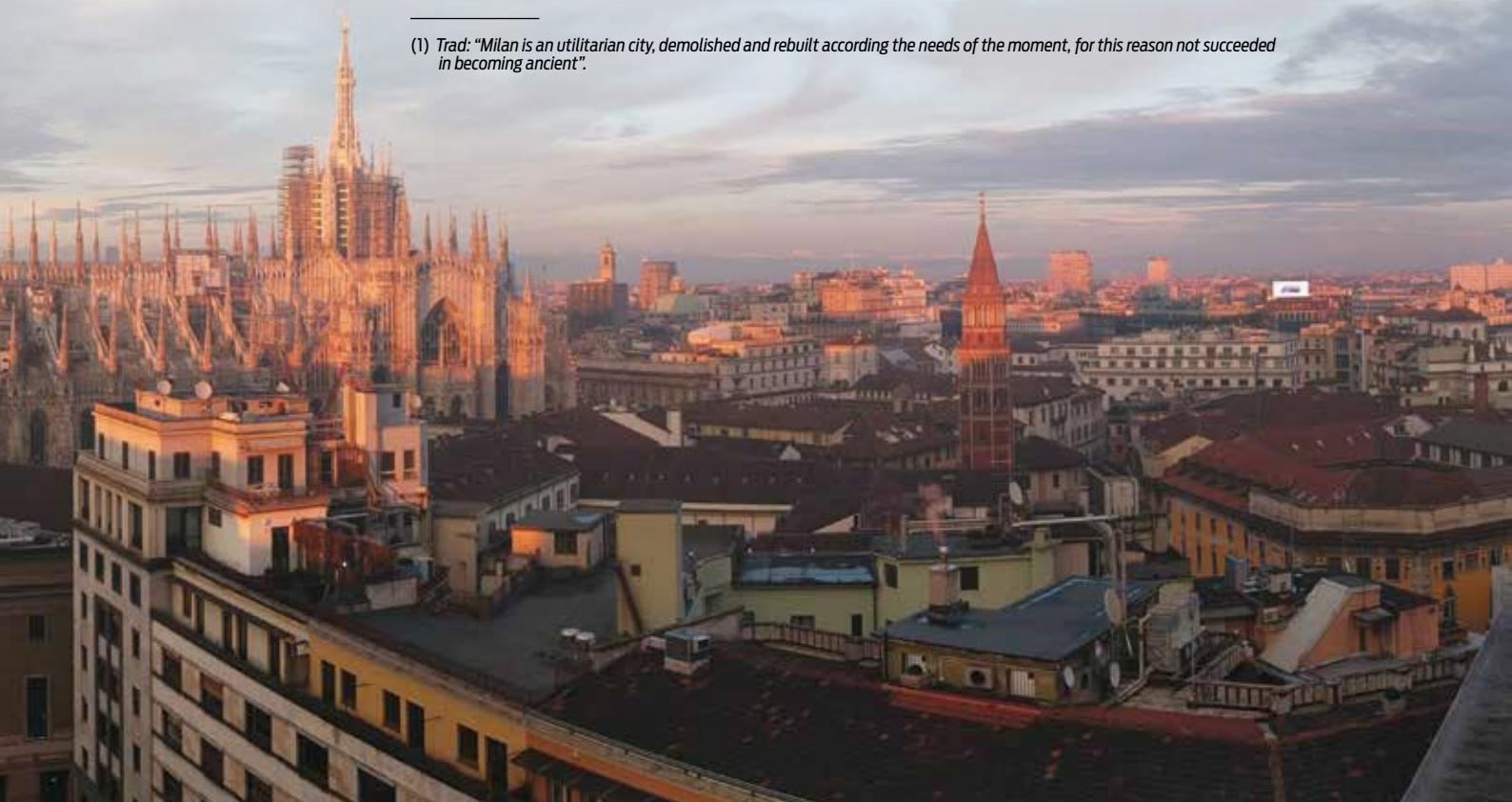
Source: http://milano.corriere.it/notizie/cronaca/18_febbraio_25/milano-rinasce-antico-foro-romano-mediolanum-piazza-san-sepolcro-pedonalizzata-auto-parcheggio-leonardo-0b0efaf8-19fb-11e8-abf0-5b1723f1e2b.shtml

Fonte: <http://milanoarcheologia.beniculturali.it>

in Italia (1957) “[...] Milano è una città utilitaria, demolita e rifatta secondo le necessità del momento, non riuscendo perciò a diventare antica”.⁽¹⁾

In conclusion, for a long time this heritage was not managed in the proper way or it has just been forgotten.

(1) Trad: “Milan is an utilitarian city, demolished and rebuilt according the needs of the moment, for this reason not succeeded in becoming ancient”.



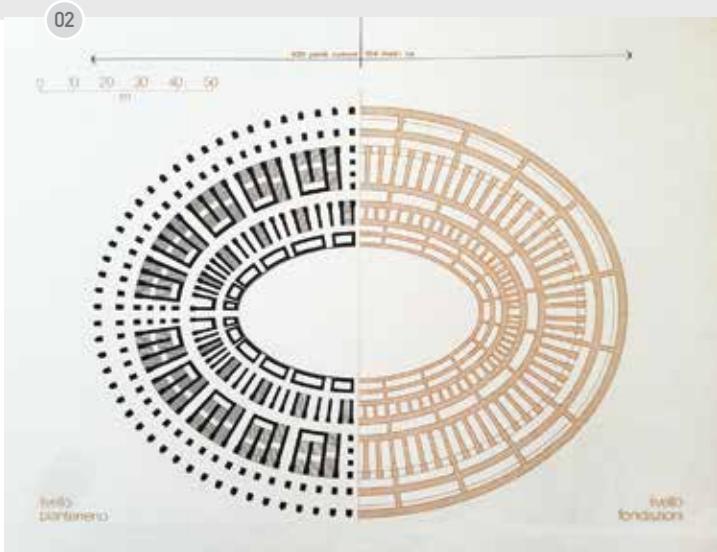


Fig 2. Reconstructive proposal of the Amphitheatre. Axonometry

Source: <http://milanoarcheologia.beniculturali.it>



Fig 3. Reconstructive proposal of the Amphitheatre. Plans

Source: <http://blog.urbanfile.org/2016/05/01/milano-porta-ticinese-si-ricostruisce-lanfiteatro/>

Nowadays Milan is living another season, characterized by the rediscovery of its historical treasures, the socalled "Milano Romana", thanks to the collaboration of different public and private entities coordinated by "Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Milano" and by the Superintendent, architect Antonella Ranaldi.

This ambitious project is composed by some initiatives such as "Milano archeologia per Expo 2015. Verso una valorizzazione del patrimonio Archeologico della città di Milano" following by "Mediolanum MMXV".⁽²⁾

The aims of these projects are linked to the study, the relief, the conservation and the development of some Roman monuments or Archaeological rests such as S. Eustorgio, S. Lorenzo Maggiore, the Imperial Palace, the Roman Theatre, the Roman Forum, the Circus the Amphitheatre, and how to make in communication these places.

FINANCIAL SOURCES

It is important to make a focus about the kind of financing of these activities, represented by the sponsorship.

The new Italian "Codice dei Contratti Pubblici"⁽³⁾ improve the public/private partnerships, also for the protection and valorisation of cultural assets. The article 19, establish the threshold value of 40.000 euros as the limit, below which no specific formalities are required for awarding the sponsorship. Over the limit value, the procedures for accepting a private sponsorship are simplified. The Public Administration needs to give evidence of a proposed sponsorship or to the sponsorship search notice, through its official website, for a period of thirty days.

The partnership with the financial operator can be agreed after this period of time, due the financial and moral requirements given by the Law.

The article 115 of the Code refers specifically to the Cultural Assets, confirming the validity

(2) For further information about these and other project it refers to website www.milanoarcheologia.beniculturali.it

(3) D.Lgs 50/2016.



Fig 4. The Amphitheatre and its contest

Source: <http://milanoarcheologia.beniculturali.it>

Fig 5. The Amphitheatre In red the ruins and in orange the excavation campaigns

of the article 9 and the role of the Ministry of Culture (MIBACT) to control the Sponsor from the design phases to the intervention on site. The so-called Project Financing can also be extended to the management of the cultural assets for a due period of time after the restoration, according to the agreement. The simplification of the public-private partnership originates from the necessity of managing and preserve the huge Italian Cultural Heritage, widening the participation of the private sector.⁽⁴⁾

Three kinds of contracts are available: the “pure sponsorship”, which refers to a direct private grant; the “technical sponsorship”, related to funding the restoration process from the design to the worksite; the “mixed” one, resulting by the combination of the previous.

Among the projects suggest by the “Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti, Paesaggio”, for which are used this kind of private financing, especially the first one, are remarkable the cases of “Amphitheatrum Naturae” and the one developed on S. Lorenzo Maggiore.

AMPHITHEATRUM NATURAE

The Amphitheatre, whose ruins are accessible from the Antiquarium “Alda Levi”, is hidden in a block of buildings among de Amicis street, Conca del Naviglio street and Arena street. It was the third largest amphitheatre in the world, after the Flavian’s in Rome and the one in Capua and it was built during the I century A.C., out of the city wall. According to the reconstructions, it should have an elliptical shape of 115x125 m and an height of around 38 m, divided on 3 levels and a final attic floor.

During the V century, the monument was disassembled and part of it was used to build other constructions such as the foundation of the near Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore.

Nowadays, the Amphitheatre ruins are collocated in an urban park. The project proposed by the Soprintendenza, called “Amphitheatrum Naturae”, consists in recreating the shape of the missing building through vegetation, terrain modelling and green elements. It will be used trees of box, cypress, privet, and other historical species.

(4) Art. 19-115 of D.Lgs 50/2016; Circolare MiBACT – Segretariato Generale, n. 28 of 17/06/2016 “Sponsorizzazione dei Beni Culturali”; D.M. 19/12/2012 “Norme tecniche e linee guida in materia di sponsorizzazione dei Beni Culturali”.

06



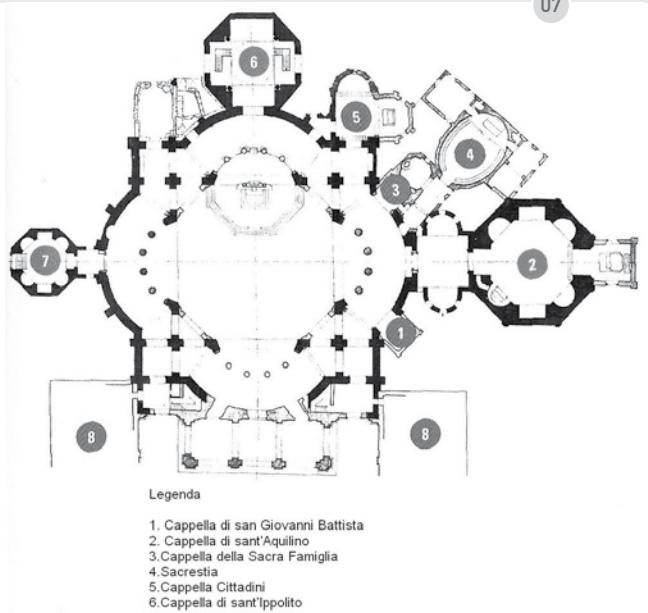
Fig 6. Foundation floor of S. Aquilino's Chapel made by the stone block of the Amphitheatre

Source: <http://milanoarcheologia.beniculturali.it>

Fig 7. The Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore. Plan

Source: <https://www.geometriefluide.com/pagina.asp?cat=paleocristiana&prod=san-lorenzo-milano-storia>

07



"The care, custody and maintenance of historic sites can find new design solutions in the symbiosis of ruins and greenery, with a landscapist, romantic, architectural approach respectful of the principles of conservation, authenticity, reversibility. While adding or integrating architectural elements is not a very convincing solution, greenery opens the way to creating overtly transient settings capable of improving the enjoyment and enjoyability of a landscape of archaeological ruins. Of course, some precautions must be taken; for instance, trees must be planted into buried vats to avoid contact and the risk of root infestation, and vestige-friendly species must be chosen... Vegetation, terrain modelling and green furniture can be designed purposefully for archaeological sites..."

In line with this idea, I suggested to create a viridarium to revive the archaeological park of the Roman amphitheatre of Milan. An unprecedented Amphitheatrum naturae of ancient topiary species (boxwood, myrtle, privet, cypress), the large elliptical garden replicating the shape of the missing amphitheatre will match and integrate the archaeological finds on site, that is, some stretches of the radial walls of the Roman monument".

From: Antonella Ranaldi, Green Archaeology. Landscapes, gardens, ruins. Integrating voids and images in archaeological sites, QA_A06_02 Lebanon

The area in which this experiment of natural reconstruction will be realized, is given in load for use from the Municipality to the Soprintendenza for 5 years, in order to realize the intervention. It will be financed thought the benefit deriving from advertisements collocated on a blind wall of De Amicis street.

This project, strictly connected to the Basilica of San Lorenzo, represents the desire of the Soprintendenza to create a unique itinerary from the archaeological park, to the church and the Park of the Basilica.

THE BASILICA OF S. LORENZO MAGGIORE

The Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore is located close to the Amphitheatre and represents one of the most ancient church of the city. It was built when Milan was the capital of the Roman Empire, around the end of the IV century and the beginning of the V, in a strategic position: out of the city wall, near Porta Ticinese, the main access to the city from Pavia. The construction history of the church is very complex and a lot of details and information are unknown yet.

In front of the Basilica, The “Saint Lorenzo columns”, sixteen Corinthian columns, represent the edge of the old “quadriportico” at the entrance of the church.

Fig 8. The Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore and its chapels

Source: [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_di_San_Lorenzo_\(Milano\)](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_di_San_Lorenzo_(Milano))



Fig 9. The Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore. A mosaic in the S Aquilino's chapel: "Jesus, on a throne, teaches his apostles"

Source: [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_di_San_Lorenzo_\(Milano\)](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_di_San_Lorenzo_(Milano))

Photographed by Giovanni Dell'Orto

Repeatedly revised to face destructions, fires, collapses⁽⁵⁾, S. Lorenzo maintains its tetraconch central plan with an ambulatory on the ground floor, to which corresponds the matroneum on the upper level. Around this central plan, various chapels had added during the time: S. Aquilino's, S. Ippolito's, Cittadini's, S. Sisto's, S. Giovanni Battista's and Sacra Famiglia's.

The restoration of the monument is necessary because of the inadequate maintenance and the dated previous interventions (Ambrogio Annoni in 1913 discovered the stone blocks deriving from the amphitheatre under the S. Aquilino's chapel and Gino Chierici, from 1936 to 1940, coordinated the restoration of all the building).

This necessity has paved the way to the cooperation between Monsignor Gianni Zappa, parish priest of the church, and the Soprintendenza, to promote the harnessing of the

(5) *The present dome was built in 1573 after the previous collapse of the vault following the design by architect Martino Bassi.*

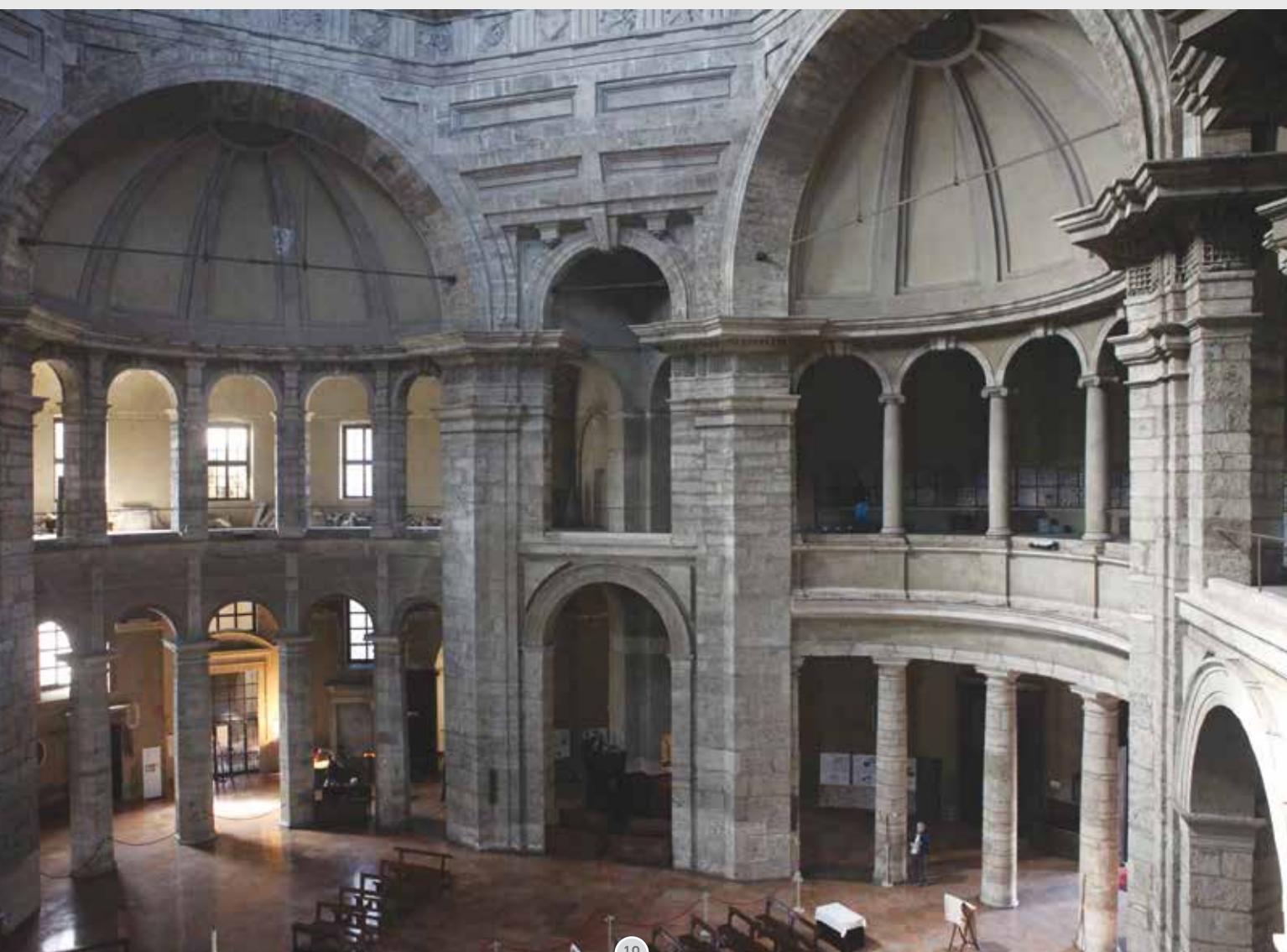


church and the harnessing of the rests present under the altar of the S. Aquilino's chapel. In this period, the pilot project is starting. It is based on the restoration of the S. Aquilino's chapel with its magnificent mosaics thanks to the financing from a private sponsor through the benefit deriving from advertisement (TMC Pubblicità). The first intervention is on the mosaics, the frescos and the ancient painting in the chapel.

In conclusion, the intervention of all the church (consisting also on the restoration of the decoration elements, the resolution of the humidity problems, the illumination system and the creation of an exhibition itinerary of the finds through the matroneum will be divided in more steps, in more construction sites, for which is necessary finding sponsors and financings. One of these private sponsors will be "Fondazione Cariplo" and some of the works in the church will be realized thanks to the private fundraising.

Fig 10. The Basilica of S. Lorenzo Maggiore. Internal view

Source: <http://www.clponline.it/mostre/cappella-di-santaquilino-i-lavori-di-restauro>





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SALA DELLE ASSE

A successful example of laser cleaning

THE SFORZA CASTLE

The constructive history of the Sforza Castle in Milan started in the XIV century when Galeazzo II Visconti ordered the construction of the first defensive core. Then the castle was transformed, renovated and enlarged, during the following centuries, by the Visconti and the Sforza's families and then by other foreign lords, until it became the square plan castle as it appears nowadays.

It was considered, at the beginning, only a defensive fortress, but with the shifts in power and the changes of the needs, the structure was enriched with new residential functions. The Sforza domination represented the golden age for the castle, in which there was an increase of the decorative system of the building: from 1450 Francesco Sforza started the reconstruction of the castle and turned it into his princely residence; his son Galeazzo Maria Sforza and his daughter-in-law Bona of Savoy, from 1466 to 1476, pursued the works increasing the decorative system. Ludovico Maria Sforza the 4th son of Francesco, better known as "Ludovico il Moro" one of the greatest sovereign of Milano and patron of Leonardo da Vinci and Bramante, presided over the final and most productive stage of the Milanese Renaissance. He developed the painted decorations, as a celebration of the power of his House, visible especially in the rooms of the Corte Ducale.

This part of the Castle, in which we can find the Sala delle Asse analysed in this article, was used on one side as residential area from the Duke and his family, on the other side for meetings and parties.

After the Sforza domination, the Castle lived an extended period of unstoppable decadence, during which it went through radical changes: it was used as a military fortress and prison and then as a barrack, during this periods many rooms had been strongly modified, without considering their historical and artistic relevance.

This status of carelessness continued until 1893 when the architect Luca Beltrami, with the help of the German art historian Paul Müller-Walde, started its restoration. The restoration was strongly wanted by the architect who fought for avoiding the destruction of the castle proposed by many locals. Milano after centuries of foreign domination wanted to delete

**Fig 1. The Sforza Castle.
Overhead view today**

Source: <https://shop.fabiopolosa.com/products/milano-castello-sforzesco>

**Fig 2. The Sforza Castle.
Plan before the restoration
by Luca Beltrami**

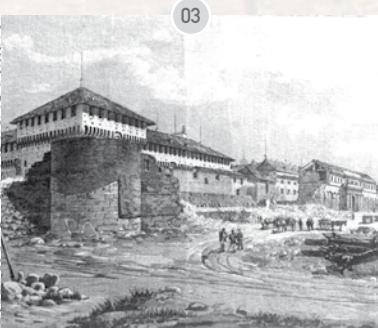
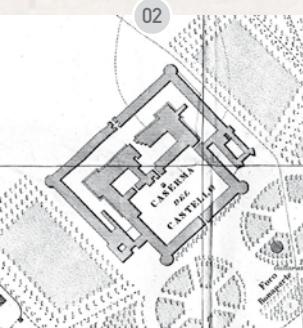
Source: <http://www.milanocastello.it>

**Fig 3. Corte Ducale during
the restoration by Luca
Beltrami**

Source: <http://www2.milanoneicantieridellarte.it/corte-ducale-e-cortile-della-roccetta-castello-sforzesco/>

**Fig 4. Corte Ducale
nowday**

Source: <https://www.milanocastello.it/it/content/la-corte-ducale>



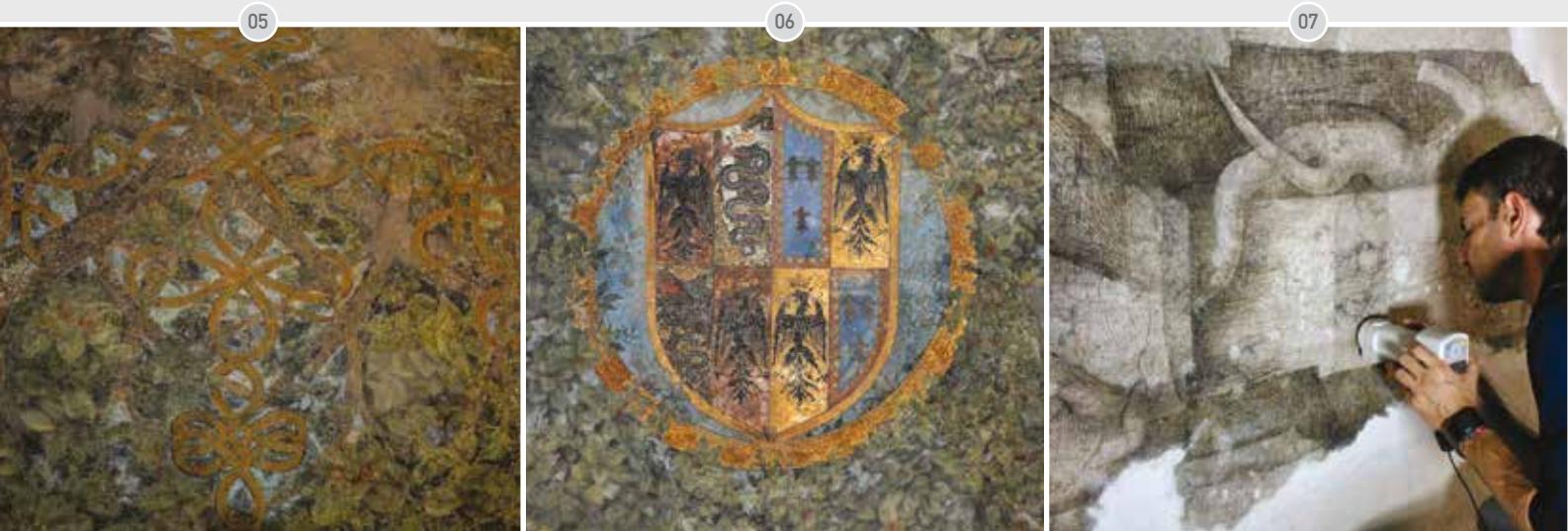


Fig 5. Sala delle Asse.
Particular of the paintings on the vault representing the **Nodo Vinciano** before the actual interventions of restoration

Source: <https://www.milanocastello.it/it/content/leonardo-da-vinci>

Fig 6. Sala delle Asse.
Sforza and Visconti's
coat of arms

Fig 7. Sala delle Asse.
The diagnostic campaign

Source: <https://doattime.blogspot.it/2015/03/leonardo-ritrovato-alla-sala-delleasse.html>

Photographed by Luca Tosi

its past by destroying the symbol of the old powers and replace it with a new residential neighbourhood.

THE SALA DELLE ASSE

The Sala delle Asse is located in the northern wing of the Sforza Castle, on the ground floor of Falconiera's tower. It is a broad room, with a square plan, in which each side measures fifteen meters. It is covered by a vault moulded to sixteen lunettes, it is enlightened by two windows, one on the northwest side and the other on the northeast and it communicates with the other rooms of the ducal apartment – The Sala Verde, la Sala dei Ducali and little rooms behind the lodge of Ponticella - through three doors.

The characteristic appellative with which it is commonly known, "Asse", from the end of XIX century, maybe derived from the wooden panels that covered, during the Sforza domination, the lower part of the walls of the room.

In the Renaissance palace is not infrequent the use of wooden panels to insulate a room from cold and humidity deriving from a north exposition to the outside. This escamotage was useful also to make a room more comfortable and decorate the space.

The most relevant characteristic of the hall is linked to its painting decoration, commissioned by Ludovico Sforza to Leonardo da Vinci in honour of his dead young wife Beatrice D'Este.

The vault and the lunettes are decorated with paintings that represent sixteen mulberry tree trunks which are originated from the upper part of the wall and branch off along all the vault. All the branches on the Sala's trees are rich with foliage and are cleverly intertwined to form a luxurious pergola. Among the branches there are twines of golden strings called Nodi Vinciani, that remind wicker baskets.

On the centre of the vault there is a coat of arms with the combination of the Sforza and the Este families' one. The only non vegetables elements in the scene are four plaques, positioned on each wall and inscribed with references to historical and political events that

took place during the Ludovico Sforza sovereignty.

Probably, the room decoration was not completed because of the defeat of Ludovico Sforza.

THE RESTORATION: FROM PAST INTERVENTIONS TO LASER CLEANING

The paintings in the Sala delle Asse were discovered during Luca Beltrami's restoration, buried beneath many layers of whitewash, and this intervention was coordinated by the painter Ernesto Rusca, who integrated large part of the deteriorated decoration. Another important discovery was done by Beltrami: a monochrome drawing in the northern corner, made in charcoal, appeared on the lower walls. This discovery confirmed that a portion of the Sala delle Asse never progressed beyond the underdrawing stage.

In the '50s another restoration took place, realized by Ottavio Della Rotta who removed almost all the repainting of the previous intervention.

In 2013 a new restoration project has begun and is still underway. The conservation project is supervised by Dr. Claudio A. M. Salsi, President of the Scientific Committee for Restoration of the Castle, and carried out under the direction of Dr. Michela Palazzo of the Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape of the Lombardy. The restoration saw the advice of the Opificio delle Pietre Dure for the development of the intervention and of conservation strategies.

During the preliminary interventions other tracks of preparatory drawings realized in charcoal and incisions on the fresh plaster have been discovered on every wall. This demonstrates that, in Leonardo's idea of the composition, the trees had to grow from the rocks, maybe ruins, and that the decoration system had to originate from 2 m from the floor.

The relevance and complexity of the case have required the use of innovative techniques including the laser cleaning on the decoration surfaces in order to remove scialbature

**Fig 8. Sala delle Asse.
The restoration in progress**

Source: <https://doattime.blogspot.it/2015/03/leonardo-ritrovato-all-a-sala-dellasasse.html>

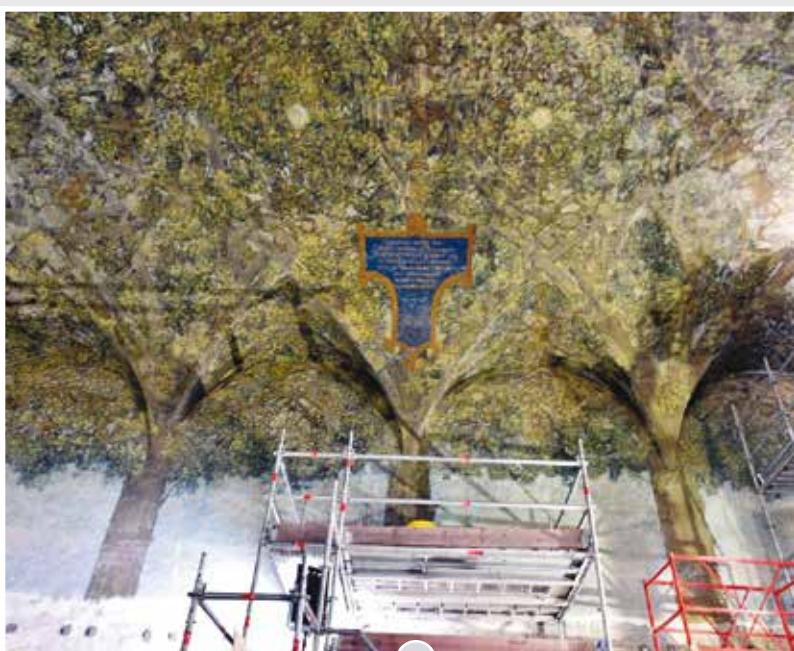
Photographed by Luca Tosi

**Fig 9. Sala delle Asse.
Particular of
the decoration
of a lunetta**

Source: <http://sauvage27.blogspot.it/2015/12/sala-delle-asce-castello-sforzesco.html>



08



09



(whitewash), altered retouches and organic fixatives applied during past restoration interventions, biological infestation and soluble salts.

Compared with other techniques, the laser allows more versatility, accurate control and minimum surface damage. In fact it provides a selective elimination of unwanted layers without any mechanical contact with the surface and the preservation of superficial Texture.

The used lasers have been provided by the Conservation Technologies Department of the El.en. Group.

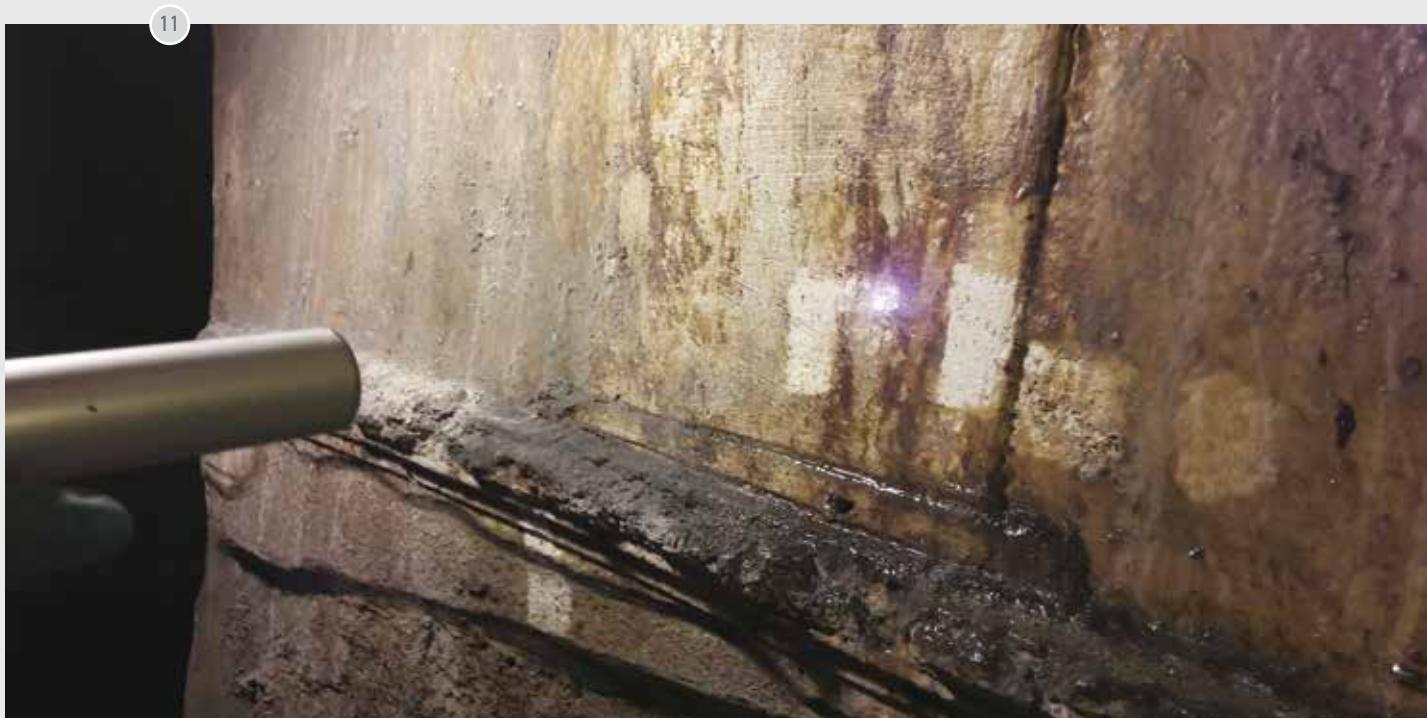
The cleaning of painted surfaces represents a big challenge for laser cleaning and three kinds of laser have been used taking into account two main parameters : the variation of the wavelength and the variation of the pulse duration.

The Nd:YAG Q-switched laser (EOS QS), with its characteristic wavelength of 1064 nm, allows to work using two different pulse durations: Q-switch pulse (15 ns) and Short Free Running (30-100 µs) and it is flexible and useful to solve many cases of cleaning on different materials.

The other Nd:YAG laser (EOS 1000 LQS) has a pulse duration optimized for the cleaning of Cultural Heritage: the Long Q-Switch one (100 ns). This laser was designed and tested for the first time on the gilded bronze of the Porta del Paradiso, by Lorenzo Ghiberti, in the Baptistery of Florence, so it is suitable for particularly accurate interventions, with its optimized pulse duration in fact,

The last employed system is an Erbium laser (Er:YAG – Light Brush 2). Its technology is based on the strong absorption of the wavelength at 2940nm by surface layers that contain OH bonds. This feature makes it particularly suitable for the removal of repaintings, varnishes and patinas from wall paintings, in the highest respect of the inner layers.

Fig 10-11.
Laser Cleaning of
stone and
decorative surfaces





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FONDAZIONE PRADA

From an abandoned factory to a new way of showing art

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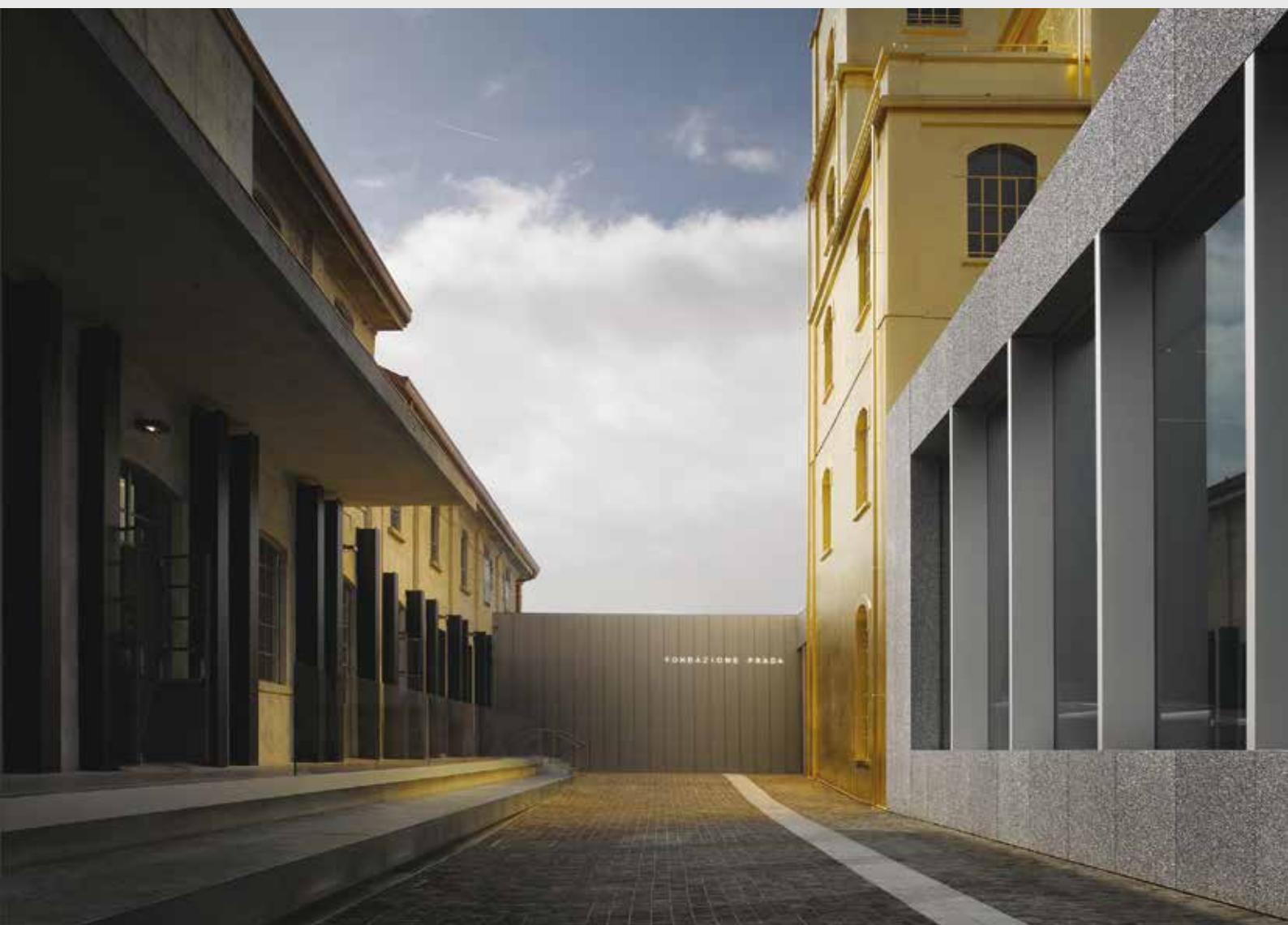
The Fondazione Prada - Prada Foundation was founded by the Italian fashion house in 1993 as a cultural organisation. In 2008 Prada felt the need to open a permanent establishment in Milan, its birthplace and perhaps the most metropolitan and international city of Italy. The Foundation purpose is to offer people new learning possibilities in order to develop ideas and increase art in any shape, a constantly evolving cultural programme. This vision finds a complete synthesis in the spatial composition of Fondazione Prada, the headquarter designed by OMA-office for metropolitan architecture, headed by Rem Koolhaas, and located in a former gin distillery.

The industrial complex was built in the 1910's to house the "Italian Spirits Society" distillery - hence the name given to the golden building as "Haunted House - the house of the spirits" - and it consists of very different buildings: warehouse, silos, offices and plants for the production of liqueurs. It is located in the south-west part of Milan, in Largo Isarco, and it spreads over an area bigger than 19.000 m². This district is slowly becoming a place of emergent presences - as Smemoranda or Jannacci dormitory - but there is a lack of coordination among them so Fondazione Prada has to take the guide role in the transformation of the entire area.

OMA's project is more than an architectural practise, it is an opportunity of urban development. The former distillery is a modest space that became the symbol of Milan transformation in the last 30 years: from a manufacturing city to a tertiary city. This is the widespread reappropriation: spaces of production must find new ways of being part of the collective city life.

In this intervention OMA approaches the theme of preservation but thinking at it more as memory than as a state of nostalgia for the past. Preservation is the chance to develop the building beyond a presumed originality. According to Rem Koolhaas "The Prada Foundation's project is not a conservation project and not even the design of a new architecture. These two dimensions coexist while remaining distinct". It is a process of permanent interaction, offering an ensemble of fragments that will not congeal into a single image, or allow any part to dominate the others. The most important aim of Fondazione Prada project is to create a diversity of spaces for presenting art, those spaces are meant to be "a collection of artworks that meets a collection of architectural types". The thinking behind it is to offer everything that a contemporary museum needs, minimizing areas designed to services and collateral activities.

To the seven original buildings, the masterplan has provided the new Podium, Tower and Cinema, each one characterized by a different architectural project. The resulting outdoor space is fragmented into a series of small courtyards, some of them at the ground level and some sloping, that contribute to create an heterogeneous visit itinerary and to guide the visitors' fluxes. "We didn't work with contrast but, on the contrary, we tried to create a





actually merged together so that you cannot tell whether you are in a new or an old situation" explained Rem Koolhaas.

The project is based on a great research work, looking for both innovative and traditional solutions without preconceptions, choosing best materials for their functionality and their aesthetic performance. It creates a fragmentation of the parts in which spaces are defined by different materials.

This accurate investigation also allowed to face a complex construction-site: invasive interventions for the construction of the new buildings combined with delicate and precise operations for the protection of the existing ones. Particular attention was paid to their structural performances improvement and to the response to seismic actions. Seismic expansion joints have been inserted between buildings, keeping them separate and guaranteeing structural freedom of movement.





AS IN AN ARCHITECTURAL PROMENADE...

The buildings placed at the entrance are designated as offices and library. They have been deliberately subject to a subdued restoration which puts their Art Nouveau style provocatively in contrast with the luminous signs that shows the words Fondazione Prada.

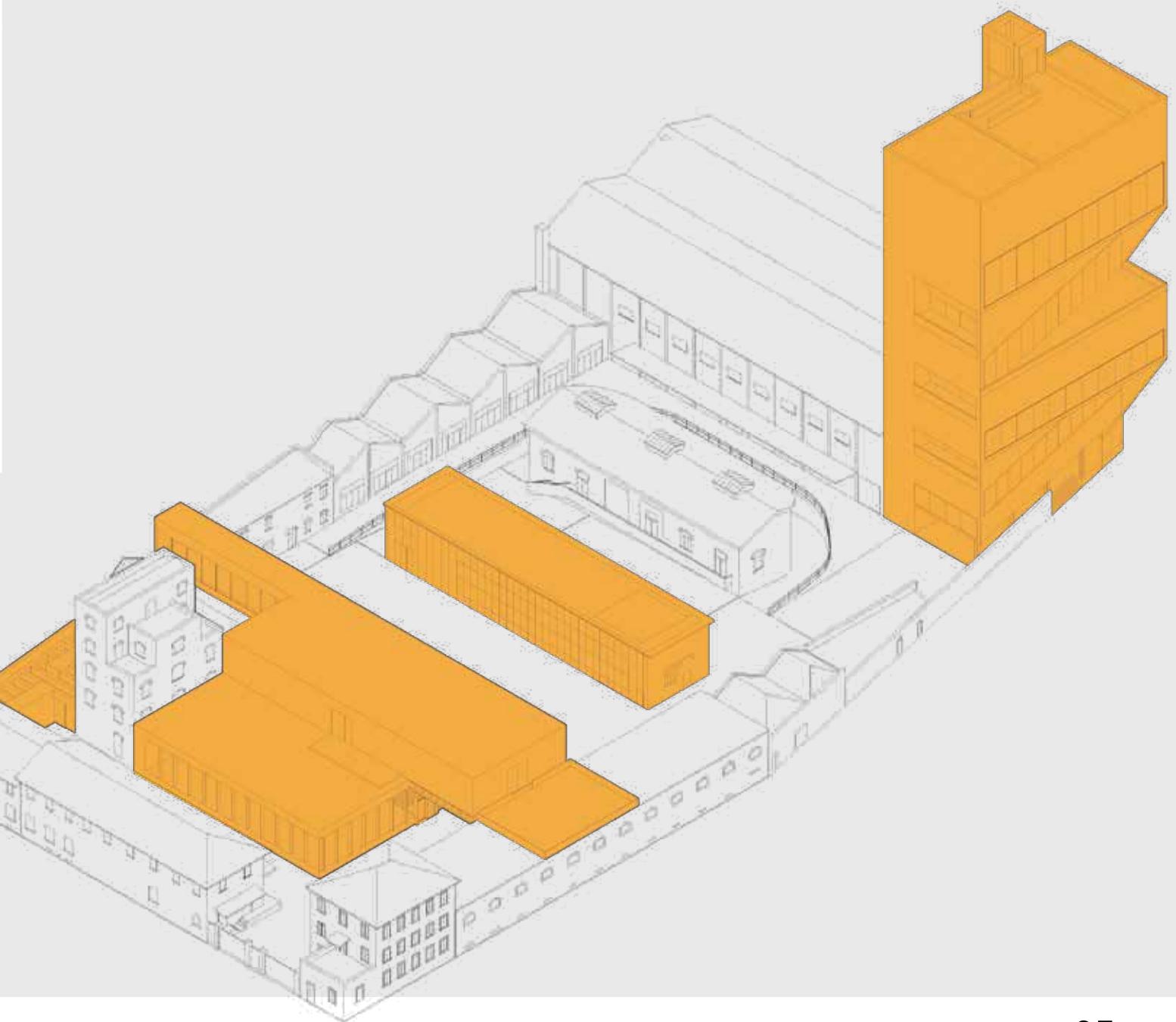
Proceeding there is the building resulting from the fusion between the Haunted House and the Podium. The first is a former industrial building which shapes are underlined by a 24-carat gold leaf cladding. The architect says: "to me the most exciting and now visible effect of it is how the gold and the reflected light of the gold contaminates the whole environment". Here is hosted a permanent exhibition of the sculptors Robert Gober and Louise Bourgeois. Instead, the Podium is designed to house temporary exhibitions and develops around the Haunted House, defining a space completely free from structural elements and glazed on three sides.



The building hosting the Cinema is a standalone structure, it has been rebuilt in the same position and with the same volume of the previous collapsed one. The Cinema is a captivating architecture: it is partially hypogeous and its facades are camouflaged by mirrors towards the inner courtyard.

The Tower building complete the masterplan. It is a out-of-scale construction spread over eight levels, plus a terrace, done in open-face white concrete. This building is made with the only purpose of showing art, according to Khoolaas "Art feels different on the ground than it feels on the 10th floor", so "every next floor will be one metre taller, so that will have a very varied effect on the artistic content".

The complexity of the architectural project contributes to the development of an open and constantly evolving cultural programme, in which both art and architecture will benefit from their mutual challenges. The quality of the intervention is mainly due to the constant and accurate dialogue between old and new.



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PALAZZO DELLE SCINTILLE

A connection between old Milan and the new skyscrapers city

The Palazzo delle Scintille was built between 1922 and 1923, inaugurated celebrating the annual car show and the realisation of a permanent and autonomous Fair Company. The building, also known as Sports Palace or Pavilion 3, was designed to be a link between the surrounding urban area and the new exhibition centre, nevertheless keeping its own independent drawing. It is a free-standing element inside the infrastructural modernization which has involved Milan during the 1920's and the 1930's and has resulted in the establishing of a sport village. Its construction was the occasion to display how the Italian building technique had reached the same level of foreign countries.

The Pavilion 3 is extended for 10.000mq on a rectangular diagram (104m x 81m with a mixed concrete-bricks structure) covered by an iron and glass dome described as an "inventive technical conception" where the iron structure was supported by a glass tambour. The dome was rebuilt after the Second World War bombing. This architecture was conceived likewise the industrial ones, based on a rigid structural grid softened with decorative cement items. Those reshaped classical forms into charming Art Nouveau tested elements. Facades were designed to be symmetrical, where windows scan a regular lands and grooves play. The interior was planned by the architect Paolo Vietti Violi to be a mul-





tifunctional space, a big empty room adaptable as showroom, racetrack but also concert and conference hall. It was a modern space, comparable to major expo spaces around the world (Paris, London, New York) shaped full-height by a ring of slender béton fretté pillars (9,50m height and 0,50m diameter).

Over the years the Palazzo delle Scintille has been involved in several changes, addition and demolition, which changed its main aspect absorbing the building inside the neighborhood and leaving visible only the East Front, facing VI Febbraio Square.

The demolition of the exhibition centre has freed the three facades which now play a connection role between the old city and the new district of CityLife, characterized by its unbridled modernity.

To give new glory and to safeguard the Pavilion 3 inside the fast evolution of this area in March 2017 started the requalification proposal which involved Studio Berlucchi (architectural project) and Italiana Costruzioni - Arup Italia (consultancy) with the aim of a preservative project able to enhance this extraordinary architecture after years of neglect, restoring its part as active player in citizens public life.

The project focused on the four facades working on their decorative items and on the window frames, fundamental for the building compositional balance and its relation with the neighborhood.

In the first instance an experimental worksite has been realized on a 5m full-height area located on the front East side. The pilot worksite was divided into three stages:

phase 1: investigation, mapping, generic material sampling and laboratory testing in order to understand main surface deteriorations and alterations;

- phase 2: representative samples realization on surfaces and window frames, by applying different techniques, due to ensure operations compatibility and feasibility;
- phase 3: surface cleaning and restoration, pilot worksite conclusion.

After this preliminary study the project has been developed to answer the building damage necessities, most of whom produced by anthropic activities. The different facades presented more or less the same decay typologies and a general surface degradation with deposit, biological colonization, efflorescence, staining and soiling due to metal components

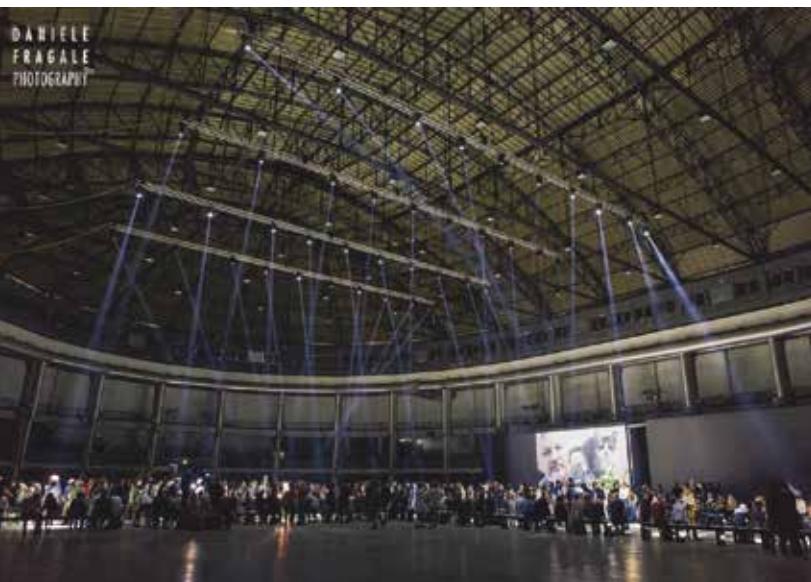


presence, but also hair-crack on finishing cement plaster layer, improper grouts operations or scratches. Decorative elements have been frequently subject to missing part and disgregation, which compromised the original shapes recognizability, added to this an ochre acrylic paint had been laid out in the recent past and has quickly formed a film, boosting the decay situation. The West front presents also stains and spurs caused by bitumen application on the surfaces and degradations are marked by addition and demolition operations. In the same way fronts South and North present signs of improper anthropic action that led to a strong presence of decaying structures, loss of modeled parts and irregular grouts or shaves.

In order to begin effectively the restoration, all the past additions have been removed starting cleaning operations, articulated into three accuracy levels:

1. Plasters typing, which needed bandages using acrylic resin or animal glue and overrun micro and macro flora removal by the application of a selective action exterminator;
2. Salt extraction through compress, deposit and paint removal by using a elicoidal micro air abrasion cleaning system assisted with manual dry-cleaning;
3. Chemical cleaning by reagent application through pad or brush for oxides removal and through compress for oil, paint and wax.

The next steps of the restoration project envisaged the surfaces consolidation using ethyl silicate, applied by brush or by pad, and consolidating injection if necessary. Those preliminary proceedings have allowed the conclusive operations: material loss reintroduction with compatible mortar and plaster, hair-cracks grout and decorative missing parts replacement with off-site realized new elements. New ones are characterized by a topcoat comparable to the existing finishing layer, made recognizable shaping them as simple volumes. A parallel project has involved the iron window frames which present a heterogeneous state of conservation, those have been restored or replaced with identical ones. To guarantee natural micro-ventilation and prevent the detachment phenomena acceleration the creation of specific splits have been made in proximity to lower and higher elements.



The Palazzo delle Scintille is a perfect example of how well an old building is able to innovate itself, playing a new active role as public space inside the urban contest in which it is located, thanks to an efficient restoration project.

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**20 MARCH
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CARMINE WORKSITE: AN OPEN-LAB INSIDE THE SPACES OF THE EX-CHURCH OF THE CARMINE

The church was established in 1334 by the Carmelite Order in Piacenza. The complex was designed with simple shapes according to the habits among mendicant orders. After their abolition in 1805, the area had been adapted to different uses, hospital, storehouse, barrack, slaughterhouse but also as the Fascist Party Headquarters and finally as a public office. It has been definitively abandoned in 2006.

It is built near Milanesa Gate, a strategic position in proximity to Palazzo Farnese and between the historic town centre and the main city axes roads.

The restoration of the church is part of a bigger and more complex project which involves the urban growth of the whole north sector of the city: Piazza Cittadella redevelopment with the creation of an underground parking, the creation of a new covered market and the rehabilitation of important military and public buildings. The intricacy of this project lies in finding a balance between construction peculiarities and the definition of a new urban function. The purpose of the restoration intervention must be at the same time the enhancement of the built heritage and the identification of a compatible intended use, able to restore their roles as active player in the every day city life.

It will be a complex building-site due to the built heritage prestige and strict functional restrictions to which it is subject, an ambitious and innovative project which aim is to give back to the city one of its forgotten jewels.

The redevelopment of the Church of the Carmine is articulated between two different settings: restoration and structural rehabilitation, on one side, and functional reuse, on the other. It is going to be a double project intended to understand how the construction was and how it is nowadays because the re-functioning programme can only be the natural result of intervention choices. This has to be a compromise, the optimal way to find a balance among the stakeholders. Through the years the building has changed its shapes and its intended uses according to its users' needs, the "Cantiere Carmine" will be the next step in the factory life development.



01



02



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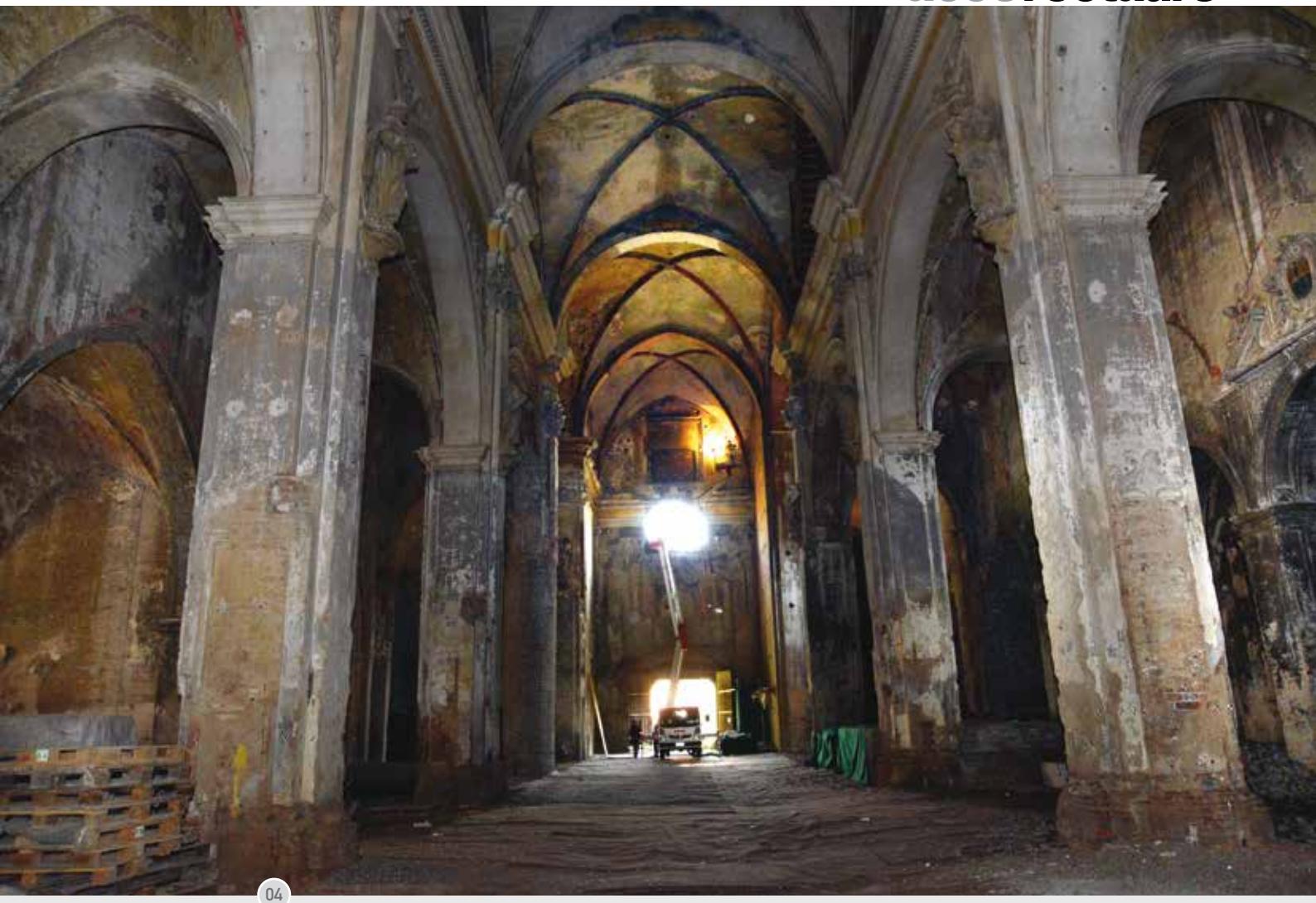


Fig 1. Source: <http://www.liberta.it/luoghi/piacenza/2017/10/23/ex-chiesa-del-carmine-via-ai-lavori-intervento-da-5-milioni-di-euro/#>

Fig 2-3. Source: <https://www.comune.piacenza.it/temi/territorio/operepubbliche/lavori-in-corso/recupero-ex-chiesa-del-carmine/chiesa-del-carmine>

Fig 4. Source: [A_ http://www.liberta.it/news/cronaca/2017/09/29/chiesa-del-carmine-a-meta-ottobre-partono-i-lavori-garetti-non-restera-scatola-vuota/#](http://www.liberta.it/news/cronaca/2017/09/29/chiesa-del-carmine-a-meta-ottobre-partono-i-lavori-garetti-non-restera-scatola-vuota/#)

THE RESTORATION PROJECT

The restoration project started from the laser scanner survey, necessary to study the church's factory in each of its parts. In addition, a careful and integrated diagnostic study plan (Shave test, georadar and videoendoscope, multichannel Masw test, methodological analysis on wood species, resistographic investigations, ...) that allowed to identify precise intervention methodologies on the various building components in a timely manner: roof, vaults, elevation and foundation structures. The whole project has been elaborated taking advantage of highly competent figures such as A.T.I.Edilstrade Building SpA (parent company), IMPRESA CELLA GAETANO SRL (principal), Kairos restauri S.n.c. di Luca Zappettini & C. (principal).

The intervention concerning the structures of the former Church of the Carmine has been designed with the dual objective of: resolving building structural problems and improving its behavior towards seismic activity at the same time. This was possible thanks to a careful worksite organization and the use of innovative technological solutions and restoration techniques.

The project main operations concern both exterior and interior parts of the building and they are very specifics and differentiated: closing of the putlog holes to avoid nesting,



Fig 5.
Principal façade:
—actual state
—degradation mapping
—restoration actions

punctual brickwork integration and demolition of incoherent cement additions, surfaces consolidation, reopening of windows and doors, especially those that are going to serve as emergency exits, restoration or replacement of windows and frames,... Moreover, on the outside the main access stairs will be rebuilt creating a concrete structure covered with pink granite; there will be also two ramps to guarantee accessibility to people with disability too. Inside, a specific restoration project has been focused on the surfaces; the vertical stratigraphy showed many layers of plaster, that requires an integrated action plan: biocide treatment, cleaning with EDTA or ammonium carbonate, desulfitation with barium hydroxide packs and plaster consolidation (filler injections, resin pivots, mortar grouting,...) where it is necessary.

Moreover, a Scheduled Maintenance Plan has been drafted to ensure the building protec-



Fig 6-7-8-9.
Renderized views
of the entrance project
with the addition
of the new vertical
connections

tion even after the restoration project because built heritage preservation is guaranteed only through a permanent attention towards the building itself. It is necessary to overcome the concept of restoration as an autonomous activity, making it instead part of the overall building life. The Scheduled Maintenance Plan is therefore divided between monitoring activities, such as routine inspection operations, and maintenance activities, like minor interventions to ensure building protection avoiding in this way the real restoration.

THE FUNCTIONAL REUSE

The Cantiere Carmine project was presented to citizen during an exhibition organized at Palazzo Farnese because their involvement during the whole transformation process is considered as essential. The Church of the Carmine is a prestigious space which offers to the city great growth possibilities most of all thanks to its strategic location and its natural aim to be a place for the community.

Past experiences have taught that a site will be able to preserve its importance as long as it can respond to its users' needs, without being denaturalized. In this context the Church of the Carmine has been a benchmark for collective life in past centuries but now it is going to carry out its mission transforming itself into an open-lab.

The project concerns the construction of an open laboratory, a multifunctional space designed to host processes of a continuous urban transformation, a place for exhibitions, events, meetings but also mobility and logistics.

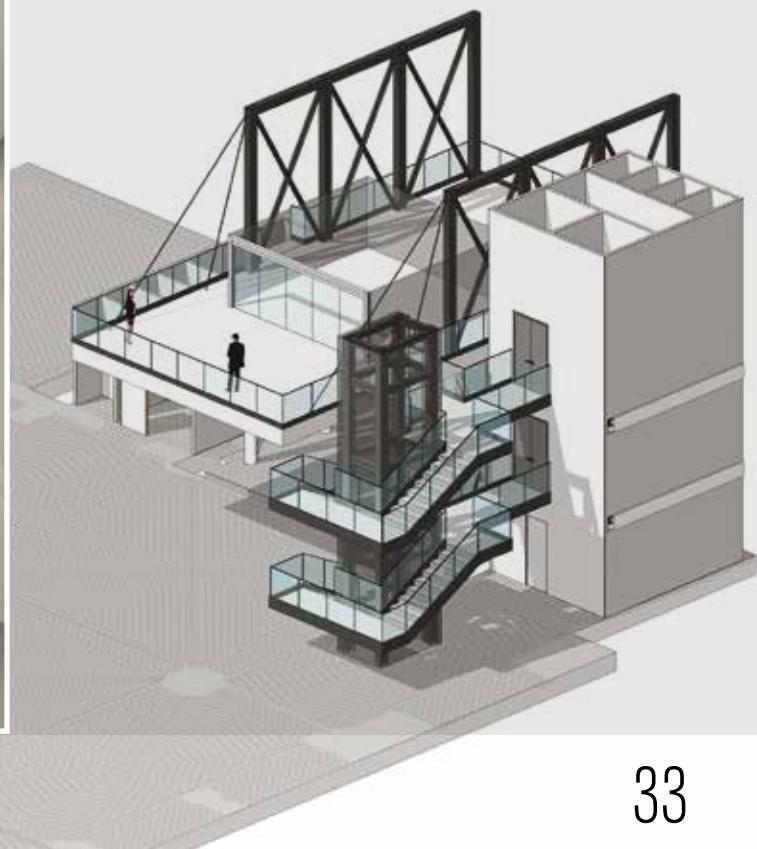
There will be shops, a bar, areas designed both to coworking and to individual activities. The creation of a loft space near the apse makes this space even more flexible.

The new Church of the Carmine will be accessible to both citizens and firms, but also people passing through. It will necessarily have to be versatile, adaptable on a case-by-case basis to single needs.

08



09





**21 MARCH
MIRANDOLA
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POST-EARTHQUAKE RESTORATION OF THE CLOISTER OF THE “SECOLARI” IN THE COMPLEX OF SAN BENEDETTO IN POLIRONE

PREMISE

The monastery of San Benedetto in Polirone has been the subject of a substantial restoration (2006-2012) but unfortunately a few months before the ending of the restoration works, the earthquake damaged seriously all the buildings of the monastery. Such damage has made it necessary to survey all the parts of the complex with the aid of a laser scanner technology and several analyses to further understand the conditions of all bearing structures (timber or masonry structures), achieving a high level of knowledge of the whole complex. 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 the restoration was not accomplished yet.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

The monastery of Polirone, from its foundation in 1007 up to its suppression in 1797, was a great centre of European religious, cultural and artistic life. The beginning dates back to the founding of the Abbey by Tedaldo di Canossa in this area of strategic importance, especially in earlier centuries, because of its position dominating the course of the river Po. In the year 1077 the pontiff Gregory VII put the abbey under the spiritual jurisdiction of the monastery of Cluny, to which the monastery of Polirone was strictly linked throughout Middle Ages. However, the life of the Abbey was initially related to the Canossa family which founded it and later to the Gonzaga dynasty, whose rise to power in these lands and exerted control also over spiritual aspects of the monastic community. The association with

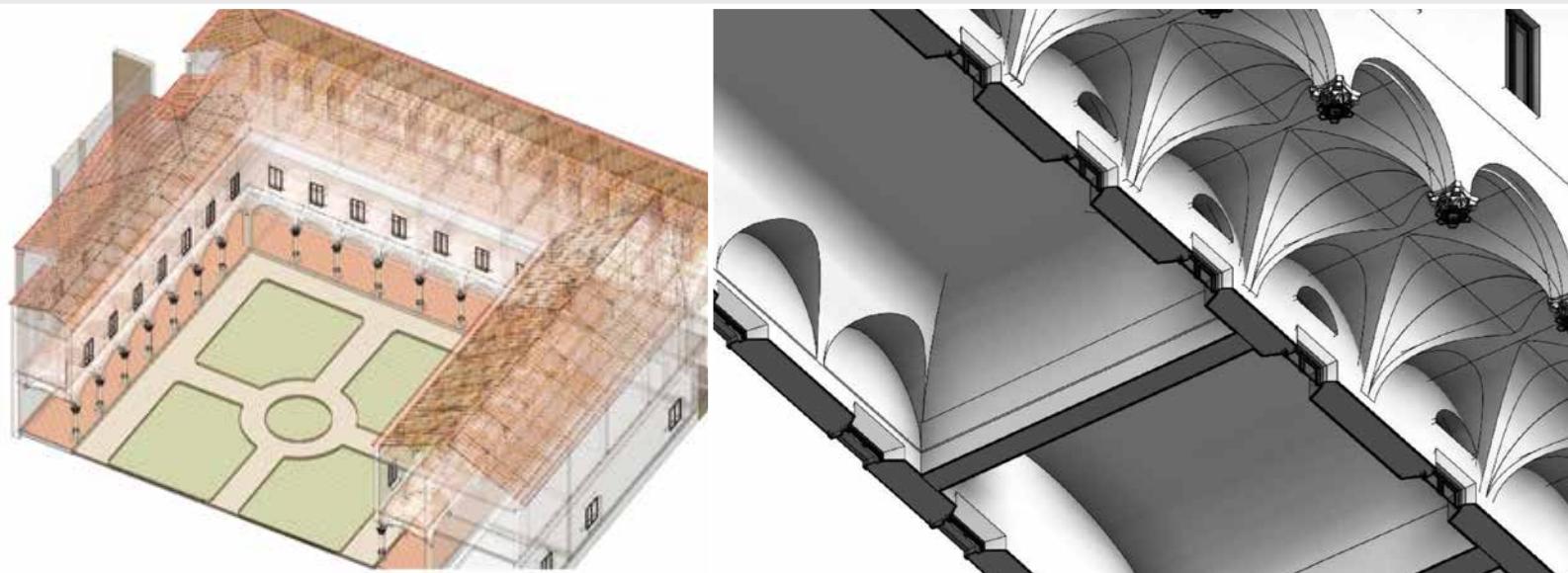


the congregation of Santa Giustina of Padua in 1420 marked the beginning of a process of renewal in which there was the rebuilding of a great number of the monastery buildings, including the complex of San Benedetto in Polirone, later redesigned by Giulio Romano in 1540. Renaissance represented a new lease of life for the monastery, characterized by a lot of renown artists of the Italian Renaissance who worked at the Abbey as Correggio, Paolo Veronese or Giulio Romano himself.

THE CLOISTER OF THE SECOLARI

Cloister was among the most characteristics areas of the monastery because it served as a connecting function and it represented the place where the great part of the monks' life took place. The majority of large monastery buildings such as San Benedetto in Polirone, had more than a cloister and each of which was used for specific activities. At present in San Benedetto in Polirone, there remain three cloisters: Saint Benedict's cloister which is adjacent to one side of the main church, Saint Simeon's cloister created in 1458 and the cloister known as that of the "secolari". The third cloister was built in three different stages: the first before the fourteenth century, the second dating from 1474, characterized by the connection of the pre-existing buildings with the porticoes and the construction of corridors above the east and north sides, and finally the construction of the great staircase and the enlarging of all the cloister windows at the end of the seventeenth century. Cloister of the "secolari" is a designation which goes back to the sixteenth century when the ground floor of the east and south sides was used as a guest quarters for the poor and for pilgrims, instead the upper floor accommodated the higher ranking guests.

The cloister develops on four sides characterized by round arches supported by marble columns, masonry vaults in the porticoes, ground and in the upper floors while the attic has timber structures as roof.







CONSOLIDATION AND SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT

The earthquake of May 2012 provoked serious consequences on the cloister, in particular on the south and east wings, used as warehouse of the adjacent civic museum. The previous interventions aimed mostly to an overall re-functionalization and a seismic improvement of the bearing structures. Obviously, the first priority was to secure the structures from further decay and collapse, so the arches and the main entrance of the museum were supported with wooden provisional structures and new ties were located at the extrados of the vaults at the first floor in order to contrast the overturning of the east façade.

The next stage was the geometrical survey of: all ties in place (position, dimension and state of conservation), vaults, masonries, roof structures and the map cracking order to identify all the pre-existing weaknesses.

Such surveys regarding the cloister, have been carried out through a BIM (Building Information Modeling) approach, involving the generation and the management of a parametric three-dimensional model. Such approach has allowed to divide the building in categories of objects called "families") and create a dynamic database of all parts of the cloister, identifying problems before executions phases.

The main structural weaknesses identified were attributable to: masonries not connected to each other's and not toothed into the pre-existing structures as consequence of several interventions over time, insufficient number of ties that were not able to restore an effective transversal containing action and finally the presence of prompting roof structures.

Concerning the roofs, they were completely restored and seismic improved with the insertion of a new wooden curb in the south and east wings of the cloister and a metal's one in the norther and west sides. Such intervention was necessary to connect the perimeter walls each other and with the wooden trusses of the roof and to ensure the "box behaviour" of masonries structures meaning that the building acts as a jointly assemblage of walls and roof. The whole intervention was improved by the insertion of a series of steel



cross elements under the bent tiles, working as bracing elements. Furthermore, every joint of the existing roof structures, needed to be verified and evaluated on a case-by-case basis and where appropriate, strengthened with steel elements. In case of the absence of a bottom chord in roof structures, it has been added a steel tie in order to improve the mechanical behaviour reducing acts on the masonries and preventing out-of-plane responses. As regard the cracks on masonries and vaults, every crack was accurately opened along its entire length, trying as more as possible to preserve original plasters and decorations, then a consolidating mortar was injected through the crack in order to re-establish the continuity.

Moreover, the material filling the sides of vaults was removed and replaced with light-weight material connected to the walls and the mechanical behaviour was also improved with the insertion of new ties, working as a relevant protection element, able to restore an effective containing action.

All wooden architraves have been verified and replaced, where appropriate, by a metal element so as to increase its resistance.

In conclusion, concerning all the above mentioned works, it is relevant to highlight that the complexity of the interventions was depending on the impossibility to apply a standardized approach, considering that each element is different from others and respecting in each stage the historical and artistic value of the building.

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RESTORATION AND SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE IN MIRANDOLA

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PREMISE

Throughout its history, since the beginning in 1432 after the papal consent, the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Mirandola underwent numerous interventions and it has been restored countless times over the centuries.

Built in late-gothic style, the church has three naves characterized by ribbed groin vaults and wooden roof composed of beams and binding rafters in the lateral naves and queen post roof trusses⁽¹⁾ in the central one, above the clerestory windows.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

The earthquake of May 2012 provoked serious consequences on the structure, damaging all its parts, included the bell tower, and highlighting its intrinsic vulnerability as in the most part of historical buildings.

However, most of the damage was concentrated in the central and left naves, whose roofs and vaults have collapsed completely, causing the damages of pavements, ornaments and precious artworks stored in the church. The right nave, on the other hand, underwent less damage and despite the presence of a serious map cracking, the vaults have not collapsed.

(1) Queen post roof trusses are very similar in design to king post trusses except that they have two vertical "queen posts" instead of one central "king post".

Such different mechanical behaviour of the structure can be substantiated by many reasons: first of all, the presence of the bell tower as bracing element that has improved the structural response of the whole building. The second reason would be the different quality of the various brick masonries. The brick wall on the left side of the church resulted from several interventions, mainly related to the construction of the oratory of San Rosario and its subsequent demolition. Therefore, the external wall facing was not toothed into the preexisting structure, being a remarkable inner structural weakness. This aspect must be analysed consciously, in order to understand the importance of the knowledge of historical building phasing.

Regarding the main façade, it has been severely damaged, showing a codified partial collapse mechanism: façade upper part collapse. The tympanum of the façade with its spires placed at the top, collapsed because of the inadequate connection with transversal walls, which permitted its out-of-plane deflection. Furthermore, ties helped to restore an effective transversal containing action, working as a relevant protection element, preventing a whole collapse of the façade.

Such damage is certainly due to the lack of an effective connection between walls and to the quality of brick masonries, which are constituted by non-cohesive and poor materials (visible once the ruins had been removed). In each case, failure modes depend on the mechanical properties of masonries, geometry of the walls and loads at stake.



INTERVENTION GUIDELINES, STRUCTURAL CONSOLIDATION AND SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT

Serious cracking, as already mentioned, affected almost the entire building, causing damage and leaking out of construction materials. These observations call again for a general thought, from an architectural point of view, on the main topic of the rehabilitation and reconstruction measures after earthquakes.

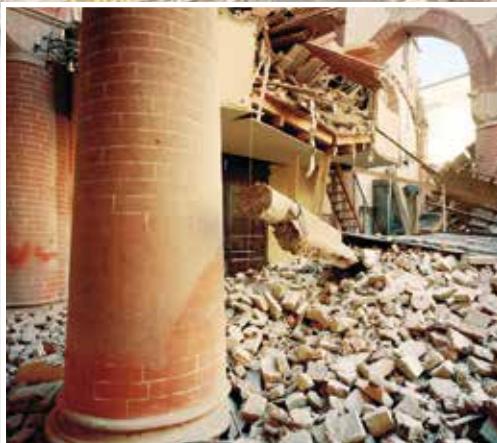
The aim of the restoration intervention is either a static consolidation and a seismic improvement of the church in order to increase its ductility, reducing the causes of vulnerability. Project strategy consist in different interventions, as appropriate.

Preliminary stage consists in removing ruins, disassembling and partially demolishing the unstable structures still present, taking care of keeping all the reusable components, such as bricks, decorations or bent tiles in order to conserve them as much as possible.

Next step involves reparation and consolidation works on the damaged parts (walls, wooden roofs, vaults) using, as more as possible, the original components through their re-positioning and new components with the aid of a structural mortar hydraulic lime-based type. Besides, masonries and vaults consolidation has been achieved through the selected demolition and restoration technique, and through the repair of cracks with the use of reinforced filling injections based on a structural lime mortar.

Reconstruction of collapsed parts with a view to proceeding with a global consolidation of the structures in order to achieve the seismic improvement level required. The project involves the construction of a new lightweight structure in replacement of the collapsed roofs, according to the original geometries without upsetting the balance inside the church. In the central nave's area, the new roof is made of a steel and lamellar wood trusses, wooden binding rafters and a wooden boarding over them. The whole system is supported by the existing walls with the integration of steel plates above masonries. Instead, the vaults, made of wooden curvilinear panels, are hanging from the abovementioned roof. The whole concept is to fortify the connecting action of the roof towards the lateral walls giving a positive contribution to the global mechanic behaviour.





As regard the main façade, it has been considered as a large missing part to rebuild à l'identique, installing glass connectors between existing and new walls to restore the wall continuity and glass fibres meshes underneath the brick masonries on the interior wall of the façade.

Last but not least is the surfaces restoration: the rebuilding or the integration, as appropriate, of the indoor lime plasters and the use of a cocciopesto-based (lime mortar with crushed pottery) plaster externally.

The restoration of church aims to ensure a global seismic improvement of the structure, on one hand reducing all vulnerability elements and local weaknesses and on the other hand increasing the protection ones (transversal reaction elements, steel ties normal to the façade, application of glass fibres) paying attention to the connections between the walls.

**21 MARCH
22 FERRARA**

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THE BASILICA OF SAN FRANCESCO IN FERRARA

One of the finest examples of the renaissance architecture of Biagio Rossetti

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND

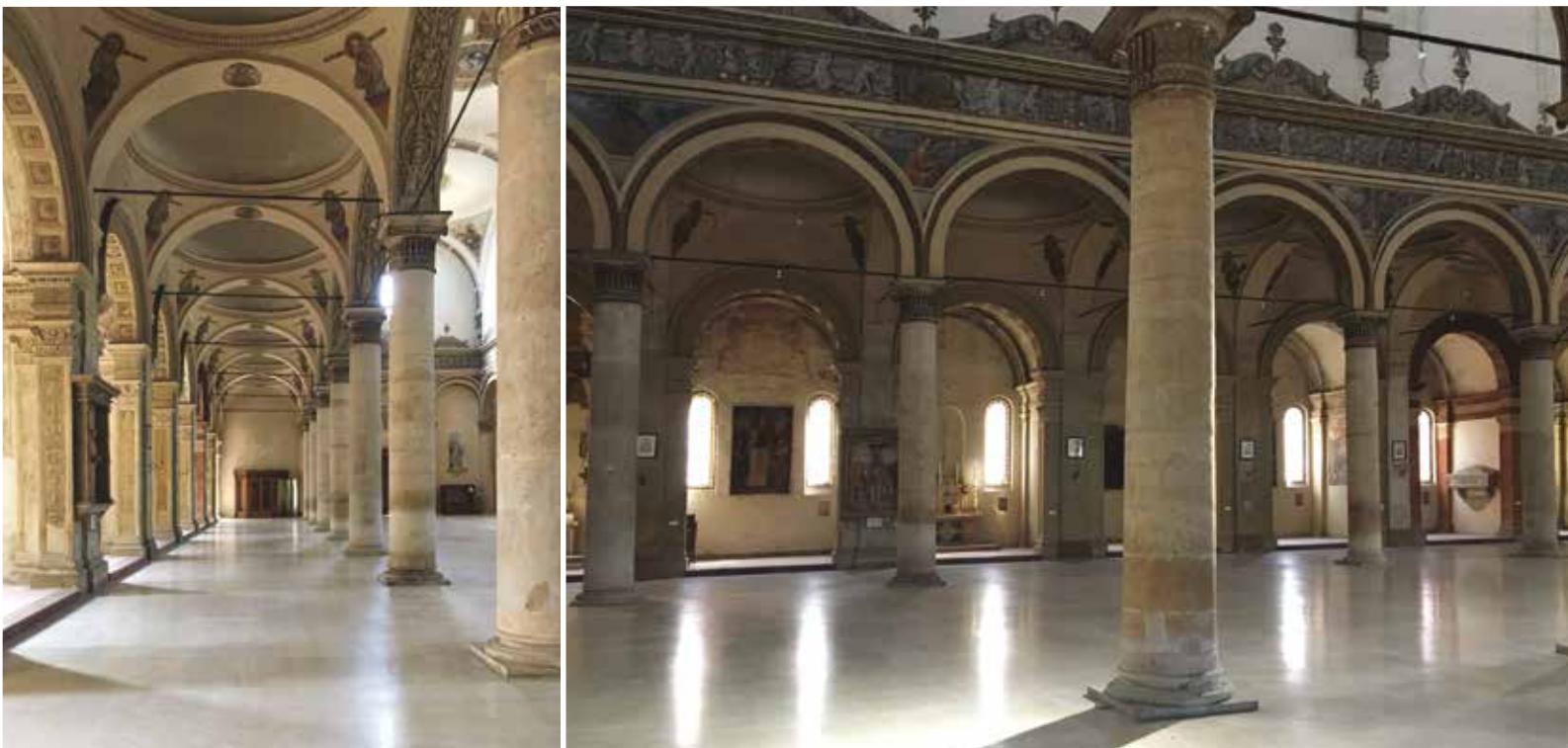
The Basilica of San Francesco in Ferrara has been erected in 1494 on a pre-existing Franciscan complex dated to the early forties of the twelfth century and it is a renaissance masterpiece of the architect Biagio Rossetti. His presence has been particularly relevant for the artistic development of the city, being author of a lot of works in Ferrara like Palazzo dei Diamanti, ordered by Sigismondo d'Este around 1493, currently renown as his most famous architecture.

Throughout the Middle Ages until the end of the fifteenth century, the northern boundary of the city of Ferrara was characterized by several prestigious buildings, some of which owned by the Duke of the city. In 1492 Ercole I d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, commissioned Biagio Rossetti to design a new urban plan that could include this area in the centre, making Ferrara the first modern city in Europe. Therefore, during the Erculean Addition, so named in honour of the Duke, the church of San Francesco was reconstructed in Renaissance style. Such church had barrel vaults with lunettes located in the central nave and in the transept and it was characterized by the presence of rectangular windows with round arches at the top. The main façade was different from the current one, with three round arches at the top and the central one bigger than others.

In 1515, when the church was almost completed, a ground failure provoked a serious collapse, requiring the reconstruction of masonry and columns, while the roof was repaired and the ornaments of the central nave were realized by Tommaso da Carpi between 1529 and 1532.

In 1570, an earthquake heavily damaged the church of Biagio Rossetti causing the complete collapse of the vaults (of the central nave and the transept) and the main façade, leading to its present reconstruction in which the church is arranged as a Latin cross with three naves.





After the earthquake in 1570, the building was substantially amended: the central nave was divided into bays, the windows on the lateral walls were closed and replaced by rose windows, a semi-circular choir was added and the upper part of the main façade was flanked on both sides by enormous curved volutes as in many churches all over Italy, while the bottom part remained marked by marble and terracotta lesenes dated to Biagio Rossetti's design.

During such post-1570 reconstruction, also the masonries vaults in the central nave and in the transept were replaced by lightweight vaults, made of vegetal weaved fibres supporting decorated plasters, instead the vaults of the lateral naves and of the chapels (eight on each side) are probably attributed to Biagio Rossetti.

In the last half part of the nineteenth century, a further ground failure, leaded to relevant restoration works including the consolidation of the foundations of the transept and the reparation of the roof.

Moreover, the second world war provoked a further damage to the church, requiring, once again, new restoration works.

POST-2012 EARTHQUAKE RESTORATIONS

A second relevant earthquake, happened on May 2012, altering the static conditions of the buildings and decaying historic plasters and decorated surfaces too. Particularly, cracks appeared alongside the vaults and the perimeter walls, causing the temporary closure of the basilica.

Restoration works concern both the bearing structures and the decorated surfaces that represent a relevant part of the interventions, while concerning artworks belonging to the church, many of them were moved to the Pinacoteca of Ferrara during the previous century and replaced by copies; anyway, among the remaining ones there are a lot of famous artworks such as, for example, the Capture of Christ (1524) by Garofalo in the first chapel on



the left side or the baroque cenotaph of Marchese Ghiron Francesco Villa.

Preliminary stage has been the geometrical survey of all structures and a drawing up of the map cracking in order to identify precisely the damage of the church, considering that such surveys have been constantly updated by the team of restorers, archaeologists and architects at work.

The next stage has involved reparation and consolidation works on the damaged parts through many interventions, in according to the different cases. The consolidation of the vaults of the central nave (made by vegetal weaved fibres) has been achieved strengthening the existing timber centring and using glass fibres with a product gypsum based. The domes of the left nave, instead, after the cleaning of surfaces, have been consolidated with PBO fibres (PBO is a rigid isotropic crystal polymer) while concerning cracks, they have been repaired with selected demolitions, insertion of metal wedges, mortar joints repointing work, creation of a structural screed and construction of low walls with a reduced thickness at the extrados in order to stabilize the whole structure.

Besides, all surveys gave surprising and unexpected results as the finding of pre-existing decorations belonging to the previous phases of the building. As known, the church of Biagio Rossetti, dated to the second part of the fifteenth century, maintained the same orientation of the previous one, conserving a wall that was included in the left nave of the



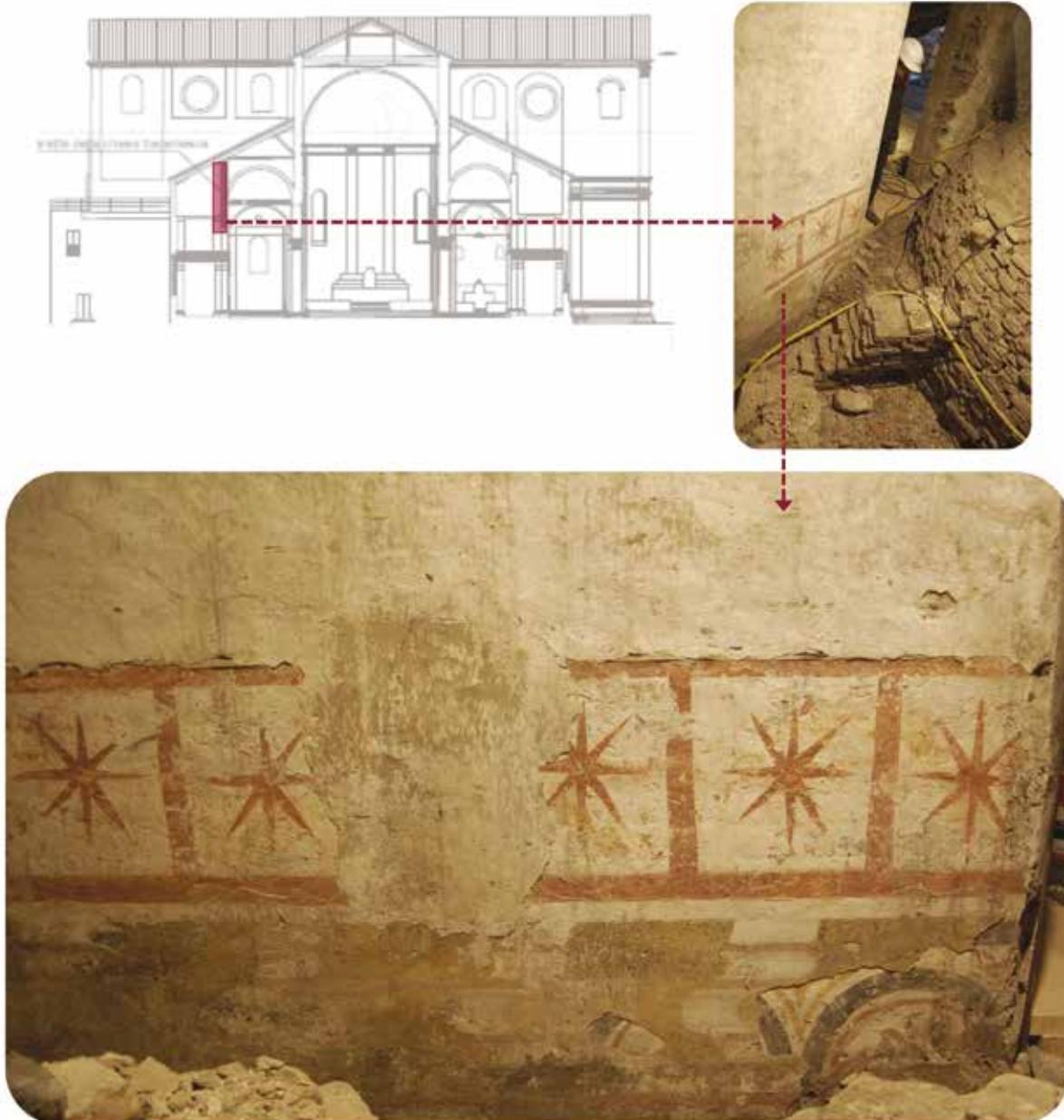




actual church. On this internal wall facing, traces of wall paintings have been found and probably they are dated to two different stages: the more ancient of two is characterized by a frieze of stars in squares and the second one by polychrome circular patterns.

All the current visible finishings, are dated to 1737 by an inscription located on the internal wall facing of the main façade, instead the ones below, go back the period between Biagio Rossetti's interventions and post-earthquake restoration works in the last part of the sixteenth century. Even on domes of the lateral naves, traces of wall paintings have been found and they have shown a red stars pattern on a beige background.

Regarding the surfaces, the interventions have included cleaning and consolidation of all



decorated parts, mortar injections and use of acrylic resins in the parts more damaged. The church of San Francesco, therefore, shows an overlapping of prestigious historic decorations as consequence of articulated phases of the building over centuries. In order to ensure the best quality during the restoration of the decorated surfaces, it is necessary to carry out preliminary tests and surveys as the elaboration of a material mapping and the study of the decay of each part. These methodological criteria allow to develop a focused and deep research on constitutive materials and on the adequate interventions, according to the principles of full compatibility, reversibility and respect for all different stratifications.



**23 MARCH
PADOVA**

Tan Roushuang

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECENT INTERVENTION APPLIED TO CAPPELLA DEGLI SCROVEGANI

Featuring a new roof system for heritage building

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The family chapel of the Scrovegni in Padova, known as “la cappella degli Scrovegni” was constructed on the ruin of ancient Arena of Padova from the year 1303 to the year 1305, The Scrovegni was the richest family of the time which ran the business of banking and usury. One of the family member Enrico Scrovegni decided to dedicate a chapel to God, after knowing that in the Dante’s story, the usurious had been sent to hell. The architectural configuration and the space of the chapel is quite simple and clean. It is composed of a nave, following with a Choir and an apse with a tower on top, to the west side of the apse locates a sacristy. The architect might not be much recognizable, however, the Scrovegnis has definitely hired the most noted artists of the time taking care of the decoration of its interior space. Among them, the Florentine Giotto who has created the fresco on the walls and ceiling should be considered as one of the most noted and innovative artists of that period. Before having been assigned the task of “la Cappella degli Scrovegni”, he has already accomplished the decoration of several building among the most well known in Italy, such as the “Basilica di S. Francesco” in Assisi and the “S. Giovanni in Laterano” in Rome.

Giotto has been commissioned to create a serials of frescoes on the inner walls of the chapel, drawn from the stories of the Old and New Testament. 38 squares filled with different scenes were placed in three stripes on both side of the lateral walls. And the famous characters representing “the seven vices and the seven virtues.” were placed on the

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bottom of each wall. These drawings are supposed to arouse the desire of redemption of humanity for everyone who enters the chapel. The ceiling of the chapel has been painted entirely with vivid blue, symbolizing the existence of heaven, which is considered as the most recognizable feature of this masterpiece of art. The fresco of the chapel is recognized as one of the most important works in western art history and the only one that is comparable with the fresco of the Sistine Chapel in Rome by Michelangelo.

INSPECTION TOWARDS THE ROOF SYSTEM AND CORRESPONDENT INTERVENTIONS

The roof system has always been the focus of the previous conservations in the history, since it's the most crucial aspect that prevents the fresco being affected by the natural environment. Throughout the most recent and comprehensive inspection towards every session of the roof above each space, concentrating on the efficiency of the roofing system, several existing damages and potential problems have been indicated, and according to which a serials of interventions have been applied.





The Nave

EXISTING CONDITION

The originally principle structural components of the roof were wooden trusses which had been replaced by steel ones in the 1960s, providing a more stable and durable roof structure. The existing coverage consists of three layers, listed as follows, from the inside out: a tablet constructed with ceramic panels which were supported by the steel trusses, some fissures presented on the panels; the waterproof layer had been applied directly on the ceramic deck. Since it had been set in the 1960s, some certain aging and deformation phenomenon has inevitably appeared; the traditional tile coverage showed no evident damage. All the three layers work together preventing the space underneath from being affected by the natural weather conditions such as the infiltration of the rain and the direct irradiation of the sunlight and so on.

INTERVENTION EXECUTED AND THE GENERAL SEQUENCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION

1. In order to provide a protection of the space underneath during the conservation, a temporary coverage has been applied. In the meanwhile, a tablet attaching to the bottom of the trusses has also been built to work as the passage above the vaults. All the wooden panels are pretreated with a high fireproof performance fulfilling the EU standard.
2. Demolishing the roof coverage with all three layers.
3. Reconstruction of the tablet fixed on top of the trusses, replacing the previous ceramic panels with high density plywood panels displaced in double layers crisscrossed, it is capable of providing a much more durable and resistant base for the systems above, it will maintain certain stability even when responding to deformation caused by the earthquake and the expansion and contraction caused by the temperature variation. A stripe of carbon fabric tape has been applied along the perimeter of the nave, where the tablet meets the wall summit, in order to reinforce the sealing performances of the roof and form a more reliable connection between the walls and the tablet itself. After having the old ceramic tablet demolished, all the dust and detached fragments have been thor-



oughly removed from the wall top, providing a clean supporting surface. All the wooden panels are pretreated with a high fireproof performance fulfilling the EU standard.

4. Reconstruction of the waterproof layer, introducing the most updated self-extinguish material that meets the EU anti-fire standard.
5. Reconstruction of the traditional tile coverage.
6. When the conservation of the roof system has drawn to an end, the temporary roof has been dismantled, but some parts of the tablet that worked as passage have been kept as the structural reinforcement of the steel trusses and the maintenance passage for the future usage.

The Choir

EXISTING CONDITION

The Roof of the Choir is the same three-layered system as the nave's, the major difference is the application of trestles as supporting components instead of trusses, and the presence of tie rods fixed on the walls for reducing the thrust caused by the roof.

INTERVENTION EXECUTED

The reconstruction of the principle three layers has been repeated in every session of the chapel. In order to provide a more stable supporting structure of the roof, the former trestles and ties have been replaced by a series of new steel components with a thin but resistant tie. prefixed at the bottom.

The apse and the tower

EXISTING CONDITION

The tower constructed above the apses is the highest part of the whole building. From the presence of a concrete roof, we can easily deduce that its coverage has been renewed in one of the previous restoration. The roof showed no signs of damage and overall in good state. There is a wooden deck dividing the apse from the tower, located a certain height above the apse, it showed no evident sign of damage. There is an arch between the Choir



and the Apse with a remarkable scale, when observing from above, minor fissures on the plaster can be noticed, and several evident cracks were found on the wall surface on which the arch is supported. They are caused by the thrust formed by the arch.

INTERVENTION EXECUTED

Apart from the reconstruction of the waterproof layer and the replacement of the tiles above, the concrete roof has been kept almost untouched. The only modification made was the addition of carbon fabric along the perimeter of the wall top, in order to reinforce the connection between wall and roof. Some minor interventions have also been applied to the wooden deck, some metal bars have been inserted into both the wood and the wall, creating a more secure connection between the two. The arches volts and have also been comprehensively cleaned. All the dust and detached materials, found between the stones of the structure of the arches have been removed and the gaps refilled with grout of natural lime. The cracks on the walls showed an evident sign of the insufficient resistance of the



walls to the thrust caused by the arches. Tie rods and a metallic bar have series of minor been inserted to stambilize the strctural behavior and preventing further deteriorations of the existing cracks.

The Sacristy

EXISTING CONDITION

The Sacristy was covered by the common three-layered roof system, but with a particular supporting system, composed by reinforced concrete beams. The overall stability of the structure performance was acceptable, according to the investigation, which emphasised only some reinforced steel exposure phenomenon.

INTERVENTION EXECUTED

In order to solve the reinforced exposure problem, some FRP laminas of have been used.

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Aftwerwords apply with a notched trowel an avarage 1 mm thick layer of tioxothropic resin Kimitech EP-TX.

On wet, place the reinforcing fabric made out of carbon fiber (Kimitech CB) or glass fiber (Kimitech VR) with grammage, type of weaving and width requested foreseen.

Impregnate the reinforcements applying by brush the fluid resin Kimitech EP-IN (with a longer workability time) or Kimitech EP-IN/50 (faster).

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To have a better grip for subsequent smoothing products and finishings (if forseen), dust the surface of wet resin with quartz aggregates.

LIME-BASED MORTARS APPLIED WITH ALKALI-RESISTENT GLASS-FIBER NETS

The substrate must be clean, sound, compact with no crumbly portions and no traces of dust, dirt, mildew. When possible, hydro-clean the surface.

Apply an initial 5 mm thick scratch-coat, lay the net and fix connectors (if foreseen), lay the final layer of the mortar. If the thickness required is higher than 25 mm, apply the render in several layers without tamping.

The last coat of the render will be levelled off using a straight edge by passing over the surface horizontally and vertically until it is flat. Finish off the surface of the render with a damp sponge float.

23 MARCH
24 VENEZIA

THE CONSERVATION OF PONTE DELL'ACADEMIA IN VENICE

How to maintain the historical appearance with updated technologies

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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In the day of November 20th 1854, citizens of Venice have finally witnessed the inauguration of the second pedestrian bridge crossing the "Canal Granda", which was an iron structure spanned about 50 meters, designed by the British engineer Alfredo Neville. This had been the precursor of "il ponte dell'accademia".

As a matter of fact, the iron bridge of Neville has never been fully appreciated by the威尼斯人. In their constant criticism, its industrial and modern configuration has been considered as dissonant element of the ancient Venice. And the outrageously high cost of maintenance made the government had no choice but to limit the use of it to decelerate its serious deterioration. In the year of 1931, a wooden bridge designed by engineer Eugenio Miozzi has been built, in order to function as a temporary solution replacing the previous bridge by Neville. At the same time, the discussion searching for an official and permanent scheme has never ceased. Contemporarily with the completion of the wooden one, a design proposed by Architect Dullio and Engineer Ottorin has been announced as the winning scheme. Unfortunately, restrained by the break out of war and financial difficulties, the official design had never had a chance to be built. Consequently, the temporary has become permanent. The name "ponte dell'accademia" derived from the fact that it locates next to "Accademia di belle arti di Venezia (now converted into Gallerie dell'accademia)".

The principle structure consists with two Metallica arch supported by brick stacks sit on each side of the canal. The span of the both arches is around 50 meters, and the height from arch top to water is about 7 meters. Between the arches locates a metal wind resist system, it works side by side with the arches forming a solid base, on which a wooden structure of steps and platforms has been built.

As it has been designed and constructed as a temporary structure, the economically se-

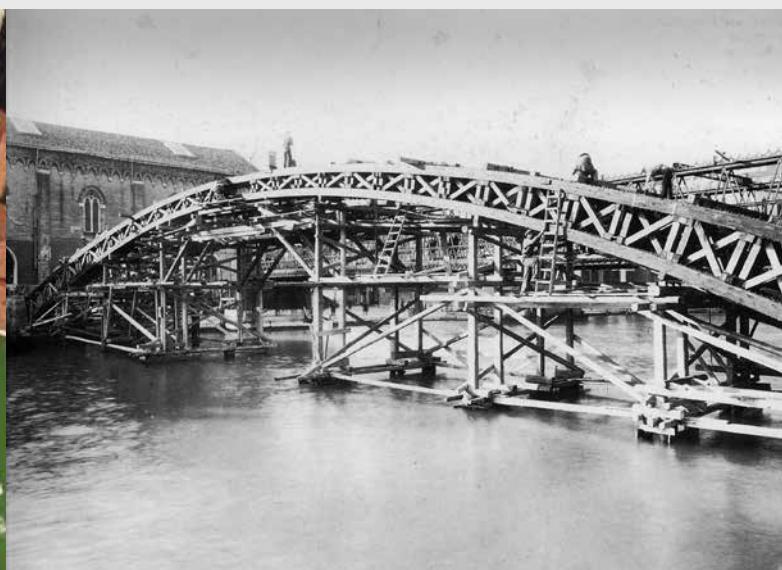
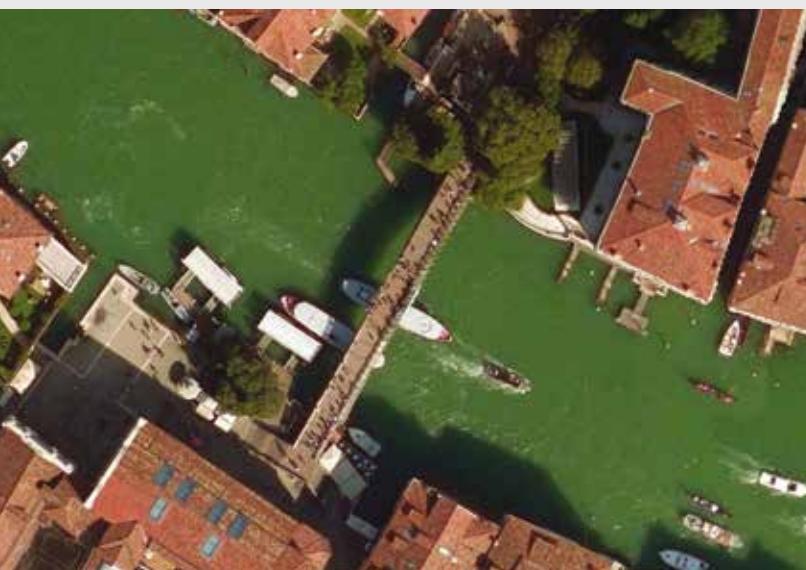


lected materials, the highly simplified construction methods and the intensely compressed working duration, are bound to be problematical during the utilization of the bridge. Furthermore, the high humidity of Venice and the corrosive sea water accelerate considerably the degradation of wooden and metallic components. The constantly increased number of tourist, the damaging caused by overloaded pedestrian traffic is becoming more and more critical. The bridge has gone through several major conservations in history, the resistance of the structure has always been the main concern of the previous interventions. Under the premise of maintaining the original exterior configuration, the majority of structural now are made of steel with a larch coating resembling the original wooden structural. The most recent conservation has been completed not long ago.

DEGRADATION PERCEPTION AND VALUATION

Before drawing to a conclusion of definite intervention methods, the perception of existing degradation and the valuation of the risk causing by the damages should be very crucial. The process of sampling study includes works as following: partial dismantling of the most representative and essential sessions of the bridge (for example the wooden trusses on each end of the bridge which bear the most load and suffer the most severe corrosion from the sea water); observation the condition of each component of various materials; mapping of the existing damages on each components; mapping of the existing connecting situations between the components, especially between those made of different materials; valuation of soldering joints between Metallica components; valuation of damage situation of wooden coating ; valuation of corrosion situation of metallic components.

The foremost outcomes of the sampling study are listed as following: the most evident decay is the corruption of wooden components especially those function as coating, contacting directly with metallic materials. The stagnated sea water without being efficiently ventilated is the key factor that exacerbates the deterioration of the wood; However, the most critical damage concerns the rusting of metallic components, which occurs most frequently also on the joints where the various materials meet. For instance, the steel profiles with a C section, coated with larch panels, are the most essential structural elements of the two arches with a span of 50 meters that bear all the load of the upper structure. The sea water enters the gap between wood and steel frequently, due to its concealed





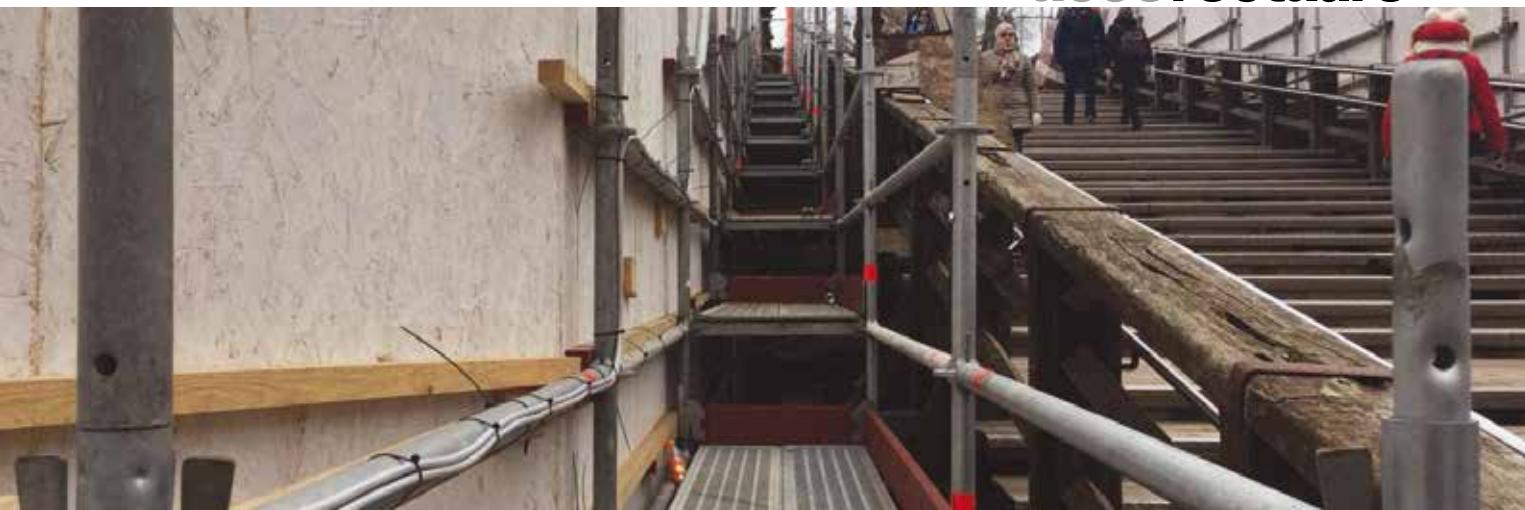
position, the serious corruption of steel revealed only after the demolition of wood during the sampling study. The concealment of degradation increases tremendously the level of potential structural risks. Another unignorable phenomenon is the sever abrasion of the wooden steps and platforms cause by the daily traverse of outrageous number of tourists.

THE INTERVENTION EXECUTED

Throughout the analysis towards the existing condition and outcome of the damaging valuation, it's very obvious that the majority of the damages are caused by the corrosive sea water and the unsuitable connection between components that exacerbates the effect of corrosion. Based on the principle of reducing the risks of corrosion a series of comprehensive and meticulous intervention have been practiced, which can be generally catalogued into three basic categories: the amelioration of the existing joints between components; the corrosion prevention intervention applied on the existing structure; the substitution of over degraded components and the adjustment on the repairable parts. The specifics are listed are following:

The amelioration of the existing joints between components: the insertion of a spacer between wooden and metallic components, made of xylene with a thickness of 1cm. This method allows the circulation of air and water between the wood and metal in order to





create a relatively dry microenvironment avoiding the corrosive effect of the stagnated sea water.

The corrosion prevention intervention applied on the existing structure: the complete removal of rust on surfaces of metallic components; two layers of Zinc phosphate coating treatment on all the accessible metallic surfaces; three layers of polyurethane enamel treatment for all the micro metallic components; Multiple layers of corrosion resistant treatment on all the wooden components.

the substitution of over degraded components and the adjustment on the repairable parts: the replacement of unrepairable metallic components follows the principle of avoiding applying the profile with enclosed section in order to avoid undetectable decay in the future; the replacement of unrepairable wooden components follows the principle of applying the larch with the similar appearance to the original one, in order to obtain the harmony between the past and the present; proper adjustments for those parts which are slightly deformed.

The conservation of "il ponte dell'accademia" respected the historical appearance of the bridge, in the meanwhile considered comprehensively the updated functional requirements of modern times and the security of structural. For the sake of prolonging the duration, regular maintenance and verification is definitely required.



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A HISTORY OF LA SCUOLA GRANDE MISERICORDIA IN VENICE AND ITS CONSERVATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Founded in the Middle Ages as a secular phenomenon of devotion and solidarity, the "Scuole Grandi" played a key role in the social, political and religious fabric of the Republic of Venice. In the sixteenth century they reached a level of such wealth and influence in the community that were integrated into the social context of the Serenissima Republic, with a leading role in state ceremonies.

The original design of the Scuola was built in the Gothic style from 1308 onwards in Campo dell'Abbazia, where it still stands today. Expanded several times in the course of the century, in the late fifteenth century the Misericordia first proposed the reconstruction of its headquarters elsewhere, to provide a larger and more prestigious location for its ever growing number of members. The Florentine architect and sculptor Jacopo Sansovino was awarded for the project of the construction of the "Scuola Nuova". He designed the interior referring to the layout of Roman basilicas, while maintaining the traditional model of the Venetian schools. Veronese, Zanchi, Lazzarini, Pellegrini, and last but not least Domenico Tintoretto, son of the famous Jacopo, were only some of the artists involved in the decoration of a building that still retains the splendour and prestige with which it was conceived. The end of the Republic of Venice forced the confraternity to leave the site. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the Scuola has been used in different ways: firstly as military lodgings, then as a warehouse, and finally hosted the State Archives. In 1914 it became home to the educational and sporting activities of the Costantino Reyer Sports Club, which in spite of many logistic difficulties managed to transform it into a temple to sports in Venice. The Misericordia was home to the Reyer Sports Club until 1991 when the City of Venice started the restoration of the building, the works finally reached completion in 2015.

THE CONSERVATION

The new architectural project revives the mystery and charm of the building, enhancing the depth of its historical traditions in every wall and decoration. The restoration aims to unearth the original painted surfaces, emblematic of the late Venetian Renaissance.





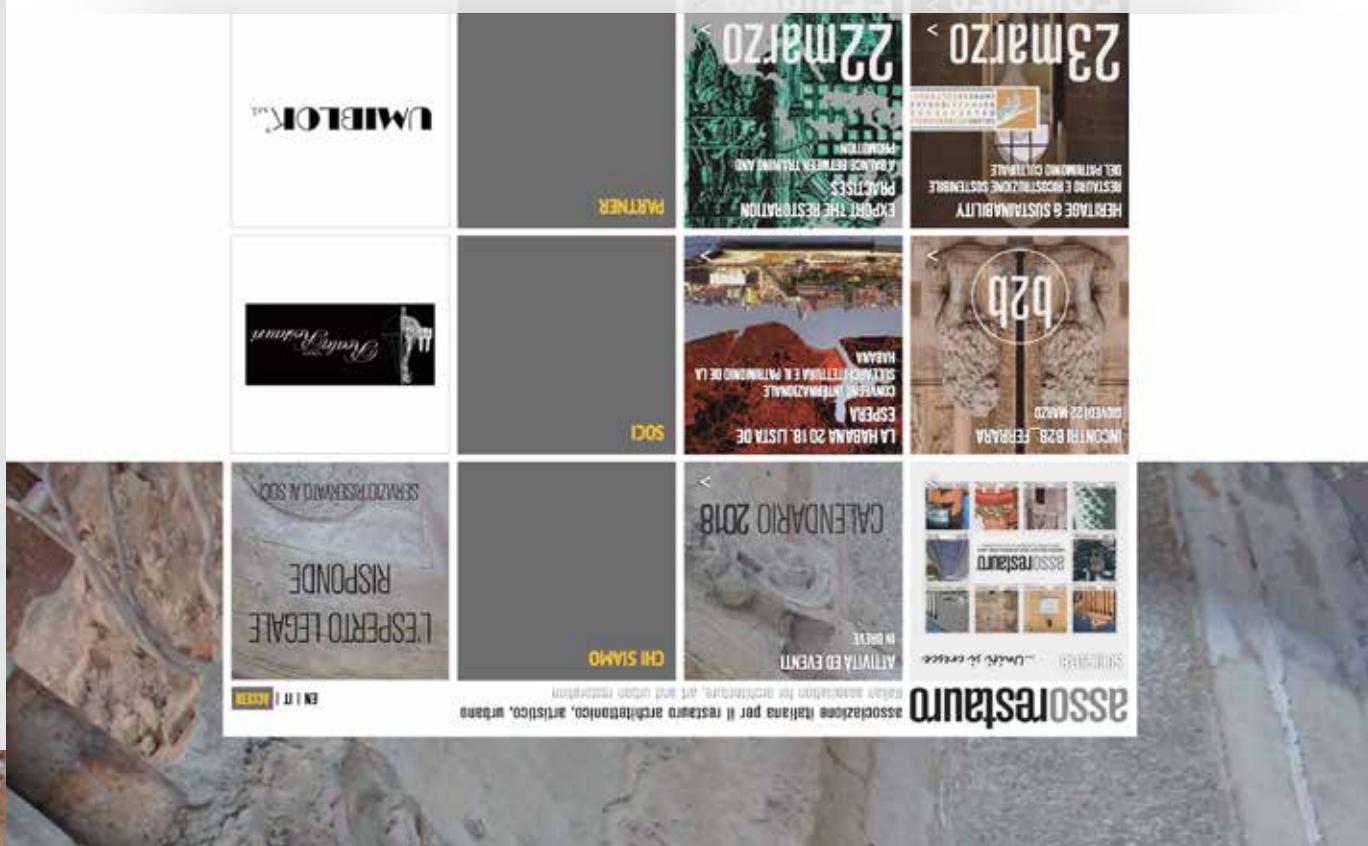
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Today the Misericordia is a sustainable ongoing project for the city of Venice at this moment in history: it is a space where urban upgrading, culture and social involvement converge. A generator of business, flexible and adaptable, focused on a single goal: the promotion of excellence, cultural exchange and opportunities to meet.





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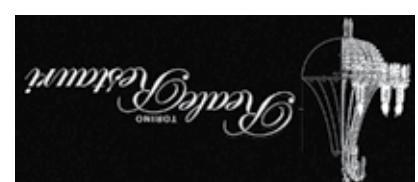
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REAL RESTAURI DI FORCONI CRISTINA

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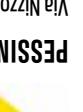
mais insulation systems for exteriors. Concrete, footings and foundations.
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OHSAS 18001:2007
 ISO 9001:2008
 CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 14001/UNI EN ISO 14001:2004
 ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1920

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CERTIFICAZIONI: SOA-ISO9001, ISO14001-BS OHSAS 18001
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1954

ANNUAL FOUNDATION | 19/2
LA NOVARA, RESTAURI. Si è una società specializzata nel restauro, recuperò e conservazione di Beni Culturali. Quali opere d'arte mobili e beni immobili sottoposti a tutela. Dal 1972 si occupa di progettazione, indagini diagnostiche, ricerche, prototi interventi, messa in sicurezza, recupero e restauro di affreschi e dipinti su muro, stucchi, dipinti su tela e tavola, scultura lignea dorata e polacrome. Alcuni elementi lapidei e monumenti all'aperto, bronzi, tessuti, ceramiche, dipinti su ceramica e metalli. Necesario operiamo montaggio e trasferimento di Monumenti; Trasferimenti di spostamenti e di pianificate assistenza nei restauri dei loro contenitori (musei). Servizi di consulenza e perizie nell'ambito dei Beni Culturali.

Nicola Restauri Srl è una realtà d'eccellenza nel campo del restauro, riconosciuta a livello internazionale, al servizio di Soprintendenze, Enti, Musei, Università e collezionisti. Offre servizi di esperimentazione nel recupero, conservazione e restaurazione di opere antiche e moderne, su misura, con particolare attenzione alle tecniche tradizionali e innovative. Il laboratorio operativo di Aramengo (At) di oltre 3000 m² è eseguito anche negli studi di restauro e di laboratorio di Aramengo (At), che sono il luogo per lo studio e la sperimentazione delle nuove tecnologie e le loro applicazioni. Il laboratorio di Aramengo (At) è un luogo per lo studio e la sperimentazione delle nuove tecnologie e le loro applicazioni. Il laboratorio di Aramengo (At) è un luogo per lo studio e la sperimentazione delle nuove tecnologie e le loro applicazioni.

The company is divided by many different departments and offers direct assistance through its qualified technicians. The diagnostic department performs not destructive tests to check the restoration, while the complementary static department develops models of structures to distinguish the architectural elements in order to check the site. The department of static restoration proposes static solutions in order to collapse scenarios. The building site produces artifacts and the department of kinematic analysis performs static restoration proposals in order to check the seismic risk indicators and the possible collapse scenarios. The building site provides technical drawings of FIM applications as the technical drawings provide for.

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LITHOS has been working in the field of restoration, conservation, cataloguing and consolidation of cultural heritage and the handling of works of art; it has also made inroads in the field of building works. The company is made up of a team of restoration experts and conservators, architects and engineers all of whom follow through their completion and maintenance.

LITHOS has been working in the field of restoration, conservation, cataloguing and consolidation of cultural heritage and the handling of works of art; recently, it has also made inroads in the field of building works. The company is made up of a team of restoration experts and conservators, architects and engineers all of whom follow through their completion and maintenance.

LITHOS, opera da più di trent'anni nel campo del restauro, della conservazione, catalogazione e consolidamento e della movimentazione di opere d'arte, fanno così parte della progettazione, della conservazione, catalogazione, catalogazione, restauro, simo alla sua effettiva realizzazione e manutenzione.

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001:2015 / ISO 14001:2004 / ISO 18001:2007

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1985

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Leonardo S.r.l. operates on cultural heritage from diagnosis to restoration. Leonardo is certified in ISO 9001:2008, it both works on planning, conducting analysis on materials in a state of conservation, and in practice, restoring paintings, frescoes, statues and historical buildings, documents and objects to repair, monitor and restore.

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2000

LEGENDOC SRL

Formulari di servizi di ispezion per fini diagnostici su struttura lignea in opere antiche e recenti; servizi di classificazione per legname a uso strutturale; assistenza e consulenza per interventi strutturali, che nella fase esecutiva, realizzando restauri di beni mobili e immobili, documentazione interventi, monitoraggio operazioni, monitoraggio effettuate.

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CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001 : 2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1997

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CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001 : 2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1979

Restauro e conservazione

L **LITHOS**

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Restauració S. n.c. design and execute conservation and restoration works of listed artistic and cultural heritage, including murals, frescoes, stone and clay artefacts, plastics, stuccos, metal objects, paintings on canvas. We carry out diagnostics with the contribution of scientific advisers, university centres (CNR) and private laboratories. Our skills and experience help us to most conveniently techniques and materials, executing the work. Completely different, the most common deal with all steps of the process, including analysis of the artwork, identifying quality standards and compliance with delivery times characterize our relations with both clients and public customers.

caratterizzata da una forte presenza di spazi aperti e luminosi, con grandi finestre che consentono un'ottima illuminazione naturale. I materiali utilizzati sono in prevalenza legni massicci e metalli, con particolare attenzione alla sostenibilità ambientale. L'arredamento è funzionale e moderno, con mobili in legno e tessuti di qualità. Il design degli interni è ispirato alla natura, con elementi come piante artificiali e pietre naturali che creano un ambiente confortevole e accogliente.

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NON DIL FONDUAZIONE | 19/5 CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008 / UNI EN ISO 14001:2004 / BSOHSAS 18001:2007

L'Istituto per l'Arte e il Restauro nasce nel 1976 ed opera sia come centro di formazione, spe-
sializzante in aggiornamento professionale nel settore della conservazione e del restauro
pubblico e privato. L'esperienza accumulata in quasi 40 anni di attività, con più di 4.800 corsi
di perfezionamento professionale, ha come centro di consulenza e ristorazione di enti
pubblici e privati. L'esperienza culturale mondiale, sia come centro di consulenza e ristorazione di enti
pubblici e privati, oltre a ristorare quale centro di eccellenza del settore, a livello nazionale e internazionale.

The company will have been very active in the field of conservative restoration. Our work is performed in collaboration and under the supervision of the Superintendent. Our experience, the organizational structure and our equipment allows us to provide the public and private companies a complete service from technical advice to the execution of works on the whole national territory. We realized many types of interventions, until get to the more complex ones such as the restoration of frescoes, statues, sculptures, furniture, objects, etc. through the use of innovative techniques for cleaning, conservation and ecological restoration.

rimprose. Voi e da anni fortemente attiva nel settore dei restauri conservativi. Il nostro lavoro e eseguito in collaborazione e sotto la supervisione delle Sovrintendenze e dei Conservatori di tutta Italia. La nostra esperienza e strutturata organizzata e le nostre trattative ci consentono di fornire alle imprese pubbliche e private un servizio completo e efficiente. La nostra realizzazione di grandi spazi monumentali e privati ha sempre avuto come obiettivo principale il rispetto della storia e del patrimonio culturale. I nostri restauri sono sempre stati eseguiti con particolare cura e attenzione al dettaglio, garantendo la massima fedeltà all'originale. I nostri tecnici sono altamente qualificati e hanno una grande esperienza nella lavorazione del legno, della pietra e degli altri materiali utilizzati per la costruzione. I nostri restauri sono sempre stati eseguiti con particolare cura e attenzione al dettaglio, garantendo la massima fedeltà all'originale. I nostri restauri sono sempre stati eseguiti con particolare cura e attenzione al dettaglio, garantendo la massima fedeltà all'originale.

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Restauro e Conservazione di edifici monumentali ed eclesiastici.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001:2008
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2007
SOA 062 III

Green Building Council Italia (GBC Italia) è un'associazione no profit che fa parte della rete internazionale dei GBC presenti in molti altri paesi: è membro del World GBC e partner di United States Green Building Council (USGBC). Promuove un processo di trasformazione del mercato edile italiano attraverso la promozione delle specificità del mercato di riferimento. LED è del proprio sistema di certificazione mirata al miglioramento continuo del sistema di rating specifico per la certificazione degli edifici. GBC Italia è un'organizzazione professionale fondata nel 2008, con lo scopo di promuovere la sostenibilità dell'edilizia in Italia. Il suo obiettivo principale è quello di promuovere la sostenibilità dell'edilizia in Italia, attraverso la certificazione e la promozione di progetti sostenibili. GBC Italia è un'organizzazione professionale fondata nel 2008, con lo scopo di promuovere la sostenibilità dell'edilizia in Italia, attraverso la certificazione e la promozione di progetti sostenibili.

CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001: 2008
ANNU DI FONDAZIONE: 2001

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CERTIFICAZIONI: Procedura in corso per ISO e OGZ
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1998

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Marco Srl, has a consolidated experience in the field of cultural heritage restoration and archaeological survey. For more than twenty-five years the company has worked successfully on the whole country, establishing and developing day by day the core expertise to take on consciously and competently any kind of restoration.

CERTIFICAZIONI: UNI EN ISO 9001-2008 / UNI EN ISO 14001-2004 / UNI EN BS OHSAS 18001-2007
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1999

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CERTIFICAZIONE: US-2-A / US-2-B

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CERTIFICAZIONE UNI EN ISO 9001:2008

ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1988

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CERTIFICATION : 0001

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CERTIFICAZIONI: ISO 9001: 2008
ANNO DI FOUNDAZIONE: 1962
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ANNO DI FONDAZIONE: 1994

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ries ligaduraria was established in 2008 by three engineers: Pasquale Crisci, Giannarò Di Lauro and Giacinto Lazzara. It is an Italian firm highly specialized in the development of projects, as well as in consulting services, in the fields of structural and seismic engineering. The firm is capable of carrying out services in planning and in the supervision of works for new buildings, as well as structural retrofiting of existing structures, in all types of traditional and ancient structures, allows working without difficulties on the restoration and seismic retrofitting of the cultural heritage assets.

NNO DI FONDAZIONE: 2008

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ARIES INGENIERIA



The Italian Association for Industrial Archaeological Heritage, the only one of its kind in Italy, was founded in 1997 by a group of industrial heritage experts and some of the most prominent Italian universities in this field. It has over 300 members working in its regional sections and all over the country it competes with other bodies such as universities, research centres, institutions, museums, enterprises, local authorities, provincial and national bodies (Ministries, Superintendencies, Regions, Municipalities, etc.). The Association is a member of the International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage, thus APIA became the official representative of IICIH for Italy.

L'Associazione Italiana per il Patrimonio Archeologico Industriale (AIPI), la sola operante in quest'ambito a livello nazionale, è stata fondata nel 1997 da un gruppo di specialisti del patrimonio industriale e culturale nazionale. È stata fondata nel 1997 da un gruppo di specialisti del patrimonio industriale e culturale nazionale. È stata fondata nel 1997 da un gruppo di specialisti del patrimonio industriale e culturale nazionale. È stata fondata nel 1997 da un gruppo di specialisti del patrimonio industriale e culturale nazionale.

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„Slovenian National Museum“ organized the exhibition „Art and Culture and Evolutionary Assesment“ at the National Gallery in Ljubljana. The exhibition was held from 10.10.2013 to 10.01.2014. It presented the results of the research project „Assessing the Impact of Artistic Activities on the Environment“.

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A digital magazine dedicated to the business of restoration and recycling, rec-Magazine is a valuable tool to get information and updates about the issues related to cultural heritage and its protection, rehabilitation and structural consolidation, both in the field of monumental heritage and recent constructions. rec-Magazine is addressed to all professionals, engineers and architects, companies and businesses working in the sector of restoration and related activities.

Established in Genoa in 1956, Studio Legale Sgueros is a legal practice with a half-a-century long experience. Rooted in its original values while being provided with cutting-edge processes and tools, they are capable of offering an ideal combination of innovation and tradition. Free legal advice is available for Assorestauri members on the Association's website www.assorestauri.org. Through which you can send your requests directly to Studio Legale Sgueros.

all'utilizzo di processi e strumenti all'avanguardia ed al rispetto dei propri fondatori, la perfezione della qualità e dell'innovazione è tradizionale. Sull'alto www.assocrestauri.org è disponibile il servizio di consulenza legale gratuita riservata agli associati. Il servizio consente di inviare personalmente quesiti specifici allo Studio legale Scherzo.

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Q3A. QUADERNI DI ASSORESTAUDIO is the Association's official magazine, members who share common interests in the field of cultural heritage; covering the restoration sites, projects and activities carried out by our members in the framework of specific projects. Available under code ISSN 2499-1864 (printed version) and ISSN 2499-1503 (online version) in the JAGA page of our website or on LSJU portal. Along with the magazine, we communicate through our website www.assorestaudio.org. Available in English, which plays a major role in informing about the organization and activities of the association to a wide public of users and, at the same time, in communicating directly with the member companies.

Since 2017 we have been active on the leading social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) with the aim of facilitating communication with our members and stakeholders across the field of adult education.

Assorteduro represents its members and the restoration sector through a number of promotional and internationalizing actions, including the

OUR COMMUNICATION ACTIONS

zionale diretta tra Associazione ed Alzheimer associate. Frequenzazioni del sito e, contenute nel comunicato, svolge attività di comunicazione associativa in fase di sviluppo e ammaliamen- te le attività associate ad un ampio pubblico di utenti che si sono assottigliate in versione inglesa, il sito assolve all'importante compito di veicolare italiane e in Internet della associazione www.associestauri.org. Disponibile in lingua stile internet dell'Associazione, l'attività di comunicazione svolta dai Ai Quaderi di Associestauri si affianca quella di comunicazione svolta dai 24-99-1503 online, consueta nella sezione Q&A del nostro sito di IISU. Specifici programmi, disponibili su codice ISSN 2499-1664 (stampato) e ISSN specifici progettati, progettati e attivata svolte dai soci nell'ambito di e presentano i cancri, i progetti e le attività svolte dai soci nell'ambito di e Q&A, QUADERNI DI ASSOCIESTAURO sono la rivista ufficiale dell'Associazione neambito dei beni culturali.

GERMANY - DENKMAL LEIPZIG - NOVEMBER 8TH TO 10TH. In collaboration with ICOM-Assorestauro will participate with a large joint exhibition for the new European Year of Cultural Heritage.

USA - API ANNUAL CONFERENCE BUFFALO - SEPTEMBER 22ND TO 27TH. We will reconnect with our partners overseas with a joint exhibition of Italian restaurants. Our members will have the chance to attend conferences, business lunches and dinners, meetings and workshops.

FLORENCE - SALONE DELLA RISTORANTE E DEL RESTAURATO - MAY 16TH TO 18TH. Two days of technical conferences with leading international experts. As-sorrestaurato will organize for all attending members an afternoon session about the new technologies and methods of restoration.

TURKEY - HERITAGE ISTANBUL - APRIL 12TH TO 14TH. Assorrestaurato was invited to exhibit the best offer from its members to the international public.

CUBA - FECCONS - LA HAVANA - APRIL 3RD TO 6TH. A leading trade show in the construction sector. Assorrestaurato will participate with a joint presentation of the RE-DI project and of the member companies interested in working with the Cuban market.

SALONE RESTAURATO E MUSEI - MARCH 21ST TO 23RD. International Trade delegation of ICOM workshop.

■ TRADE SHOWS IN 2018

These meetings have generated the intention to start a joint restoration site at the Kabud mosque in Tabriz, the so-called Blue Mosque. In 2018, structural restoration focused on seismic retrofit and surface restoration, versatility, a partner in the project.



L'attività promozionale di interazionalizzazione svolta da Assorrestaurato in avvenne attraverso molteplici azioni di coordinamento che trovano la loro rappresentanza delle proprie aziende associate e del comitato del restauro con ICOM-Assorestaurato.

■ LA NOSTRA ATTIVITÀ DI COMUNICAZIONE

GERMANY - DENKMAL LEIPZIG - 8/10 NOVEMBRE. In collaborazione con ICOM-Assorestaurato prospetta una grande esposizione collettiva in occasione del anno europeo del patrimonio culturale.

GERMANY - DENKMAL LEIPZIG - 8/10 NOVEMBRE. In collaborazione con ICOM-Assorestaurato made in Italy, i soci portano partecipare a conferenze, business lunch and dinners, incontri e workshop.

USA - API ANNUAL CONFERENCE BUFFALO - 22/27 SETTEMBRE.

FIRENZE - SALONE DELLA RISTORANTE E DEL RESTAURATO - 16/18 MAGGIO. Due giorni di convegni tecnici con esponenti di spicco da tutto il mondo. Assore-staurato dedicherà ai soci partecipanti un pomeriggio di presentazione delle tecnologie di innovativi restauri.

TURCHIA HERITAGE ISTANBUL - 12/14 APRILE. Assorrestaurato è stata invitata a partecipare esponendo le eccezionali esigenze dei restauri alla collettiva.

CUBA FECCONS - LA HAVANA - 3/6 APRILE. Fiera leader del settore delle costituzioni. Assorrestaurato partecipa con una collettiva dedicata al progetto RE-DI e ai soci interessati al mercato cubano.

SALONE RESTAURATO E MUSEI 21/23 MARZO. Fiera internazionale organizzata dal socio storico Acropoli, arriva alla 25^aedizione. Assorrestaurato riinnova la sua presenza con convegni dedicati a mostre allora delegazione internazionale del workshop ICOM le realtà dell'ecellenza nel panorama italiano.

■ ATTIVITA' FERIISTICHE 2018

per il restauro della moschea Kabud a Tabriz, detta Moschea Blu. Nel 2018, grazie al finanziamento del Ministro dello Sviluppo Economico tramite ICOM-Assorestaurato all'interno del sito e presso l'università partner di progetto.

BRAIN. For a long time now Assessorsato and ICE Agenzia have developed a policy of exchange with Iran, by inviting Iranian delegations to Italy and organizing technical workshops in Tabriz and Isfahan on the issues of

CUBA. The project, started with a mission organized by IIC in 2009, has developed over time into two different working paths, in Italy and Cuba, respectively. A Memorandum signed between Eusebio Leal, Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana, on behalf of the Cuban Government, and Carlo Calenda, Vice-Ministry of MISE, on behalf of the Italian Government, represents the institutional deed and first formal step to found the Cuban Technological Centre for Restoration and Design in Cuba. The site was opened in November 2018 and the shippling of Italian materials to Cuba was started to continue the joint training sessions and restoration works carried out by the companies involved in the project and to all Assessors-

A training action aimed at promoting abroad and internationalizing Italian companies is held annually by Assorestatura on behalf of ICE. The action includes the coordination and scientific management of a course in Italy for foreign specialist restorers from primary importers in the same time as the Salone del Restauro in Ferrara and is centred on a different topic each year. "Restoring historic buildings between technology and sustainability" is the title of the workshop of 2018, which will be attended by professionals from Iran, Russia, the US, Kosovo, Albania, Lebanon, Cuba, Turkey and Bulgaria. For the last two years, by virtue of an agreement signed with the Post-graduate course of architectural landscape heritage of the Politecnico University of Milan, 4 post-graduate students have joined the workshop with the task of organizing and drawing technical reports about the site inspections included in the programme of the workshop.

ICE WORKSHOP

and "Heritage & Sustainability": sustainable restoration and reconstruction of Italy's cultural heritage, respectively. The session of conferences is organized in collaboration with GBC Italia. The close collaboration with the Green Building Council on the issues of energy performance certification of historic buildings will be continued in 2018.



[IRAN] Assorsetato ed ICE Agenzia hanno dato tempo a una politica di scambio con l'Iran invitando delegazioni tecniche in Italia ed organizzando seminari tecnici a Taborz ed Isfahan sui temi del restauro strutturale in ottica simile a quella incontrata nel settore italiano da un centro italiano.

La firma del Memorandum fra Eusebio Leal, Historiador de la Ciudad de La Habana, per il Gouverno Cubano e Carlo Ciletti, Viceministro Mise, per il Go- verno italiano e Latino istituzionale che ha costituito il primo passaggio fo- male in Italia per la realizzazione del Centro Technologico italiano a Cuba sul Restaurante ed il Design. Il centro inaugurate a novembre 2018 è l'unico dei materiali Made in Italy verso Cuba, continua il lavoro congiunto di training e di can- tieri di restauro, portato avanti dalle aziende partecipanti e aperto ai soci di Assorestaura.

CUBA. Il progetto, nato con una missione organizzata da ICE nel 2009, si è sviluppato nel tempo su due differenti filoni di lavoro rispettivamente in Italia

WORKSHOP ICE

mitage & Sustainability: Restauri e ricostituzione sostenibile dei patrimoni culturali italiani». Organizzato con GBC Italia. Il 2018 sarà un anno di prosegue i lavori del Green Building Council, con cui si porterà avanti il tema della certificazione energetica degli edifici storici.

In 2018 Assosteauto will set off a number of conferences and training sessions, including three conferences scheduled during the Salone del Restaurante in Ferrara, recognized as CFP (professional training credits) by the Restauration Practices: a Balance between training and promotion", "Export Roll of Architects of Ferrara, dedicated to "BIM Historic Building", "Export

The signature of the document represents a momentous event for AS-SORTEAURO, whose activities officially recognized by the Ministry of Culture and Activities.

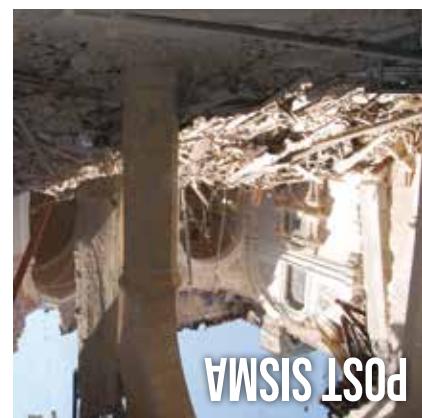
The Association's members were invited to gather and attend a debate about the prospects of Italian restoration, with the participation of M. BACT, GBC Italia, Associazione per l'economia della cultura. At the end of the convention, the Secretary General of Mibact Cattada Di Francesca, the General Director for Education and Research Francesco Scoppola and the President of Assosetauro Alessandro Zanini signed an agreement to fix the terms of collaboration and exchange aimed at implementing and regulating a number of actions on training study, research and applications in the field.

The prestigious setting of Palazzo Sforza was home to the first Assortimenti Filmomatica in Macerata on 24th March 2018. You are all invited to attend. The baton of the issues of reconstruction will be held at the Auditorium of the Cinema Sforza. A second event gathering lectures and professionals from all Italy to debate on the issues of reconstruction will be held at the Auditorium of the University of Roma La Sapienza.

In 2017 a conference was organized in Macerata to deal with the reconstruction following the destructions caused by the earthquake that badly damaged central Italy in August 2016. The two organizers – Assorestauro and ARCo – Associazione per il Recupero del Costituito (Italian Association for the Rehabilitation of Constitutional Buildings) – invited some engineers and experts in the sector, whose papers have later been collected in a publication for the Rehabilitation of Constitutional Buildings – *Reabilitazione dei palazzi costituzionali*.

ACTIONS IN ITALY

age and life, the Agency for the Internationalization and the Promotion abroad of Italian businesses. This class of actions includes both promotion in Italy (conferences and training seminars, trade exhibitions, courses and similar initiatives) and abroad (foreign missions, training, job encounters, restoration sites), where member companies are directly involved and often sponsored by national and international bodies.



I soci sono stati invitati a incontrarsi e assistere ad un confronto sul tema delle prospettive future del restauro italiano con la partecipazione di MIBACT, GBC Italia, Associazione per l'economia della cultura. La convention si è svolta a FrancESCO Scoppola, e Associazione Generale Educazione e Ricicerca, rappresentata da Francesco Zanini, di un documento di convenzione che stabilisce modalità di collaborazione a scambio finalizzata alla istituzione e alla regolamentazione della attività di formazione, studio, ricerca e applicazioni dei suoi risultati. La firma di tale documento è momento di grande importanza per ASSOR-E- STAURO che è ufficialmente riconosciuta dal Ministero delle Attività Culturali del Turismo nello svolgimento delle proprie attività.

ASSORESTAURO nel 2018 sarà attiva sul piano dei convegni e proposte formative a partire dai tre convegni in programma durante il **Salone del Restauro di Ferrara**, con riconoscimento di CFP da parte dell'Ordine degli Architetti di Ferrara, dedicati rispetivamente al "BIM Historic Building", "Export the Resto-

ration Practices: a Balance between training and promotion" e infine "He-

ma Convention Assorestauro.

Nel 2017 a Macerata si è svolto il **convegno dedicato al terremoto** in par-
ticolare al tema della ricostruzione connesso alle distruzioni e ai danni provo-
cati dal sisma di agosto 2016 in Centro Italia, organizzato da Assorestaurare e
ARCO - Associazione per il Recupero del Costituito. Le due Associazioni hanno
invito un invito a tecnici ed esperti del Settore cui intervenuti sono stati rac-
colti in una pubblicazione curata dall'Università di Roma Tre.

Il 24 marzo 2018 a Macerata presso sala della Filarmonica si svolgerà un
secondo confronto con relatori e professionisti da tutta Italia sul tema della
ricostruzione, vi invitiamo a partecipare.

Rientrando in questa tipologia di azioni sia attività promozionali nazionali (convegni e seminari formativi, fere di settore, corsi e simili) sia iniziative promozionali e di immagine in termini internazionali (missioni all'estero, for-mazioni, incontri bz, centri di ristoro) che vedono in prima fila le aziende- de associate, alle quali sono offerte opportunità di internalizzazione e studio dei mercati esteri attraverso progetti finanziati da enti nazionali e internazionali.



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