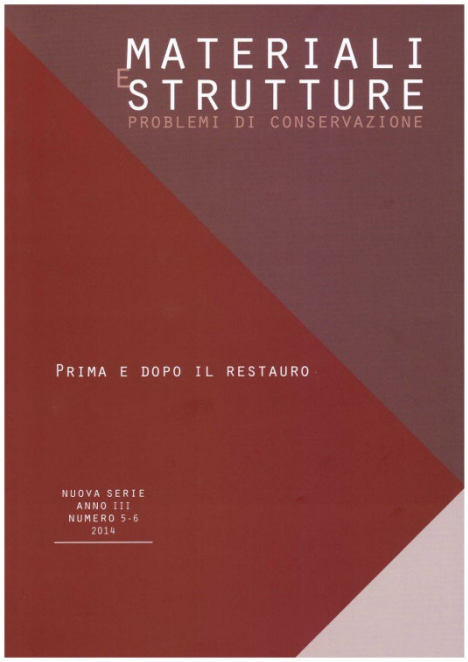

n. 5-6, 2014: *Prima e dopo il restauro*

- *Editoriale*

- D. FIORANI, *Materiale/immateriale: frontiere del restauro*

The past few years have been marked by the increasing importance of the intangible in our approach to restoration. The inclusion of the 'intangible' in conservation literature dates from the Burra Charter (1979); this document met the need to reflect non-European sensibilities regarding heritage conservation, it reflected different ways of understanding the concept of authenticity as regards the assets that require protection and it attempted to reconcile a longstanding tradition that was strongly based on the central value of architecture and materials with the needs of groups who considered gestural/ritual/narrative tradition to be the centre of their cultural identity.
At the same time, developments in technology - and particularly in IT - increased aware-ness of the intangible aspects of conservation in Western countries as well. Thus the cataloguing, enhancement and administration of heritage went from being processes subordinated to the 'higher' rationales of restoration and conservation to well-developed and independent branches of application and development, ultimately exercising a significant level of influence over those same conservation actions. Cataloguing activities - featuring glossaries, charts, geographic and thematic maps and the option of allowing different kinds of data to interact - can help us pinpoint new and unprecedented historiographical and interpretational connections, highlight common problems as regards conservation, identify conservation priorities and even, in some cases, guide operational choices. Enhancement work already influences restoration projects in many ways: forcing them to adopt protective systems, for example, that can control the microclimate in places put under stress by high visitor numbers or determining the choice of what architectural structures and surfaces should be introduced. Indeed, as regards the latter case, it is possible to separate the solution to problems involving structural and material repairs from the handling of perceptual and aesthetic aspects, solving the latter by introducing simulations and limiting the number of physical additions to neutral support structures and simple protection measures. Last but not least, the administration of conservation leads the issue of how we take care of existing assets away from the critical interpretation and understanding of architecture and towards defining and controlling the activities that must be carried out in order to guarantee the survival of historic buildings, both in 'peacetime' and during 'emergencies', clearing the way for issues to do with the systematic integration of different disciplines, budgeting and social and political interaction with the asset in question.

- D. SPIZZICHINO, *Rischi naturali e patrimonio culturale italiano*

This research summarises the additions and updates made to a study carried out by IS-PRA (the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research) and the ISCR (the Higher Institute for Conservation and Restoration) from 2011 to 2013 (Spizzichino et al. 2013), as part of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by these two institutes. The main aim of this research is to provide a preliminary and concise overview of those sites of national cultural heritage that are exposed to so-called 'geo-hazards' (landslides and earthquakes), as well as hydrogeological hazards. As regards the parameter of the level of exposure affecting cultural heritage, the ISCR's cultural heritage database (the Carta del Rischio Risk Map) was used as input data in this study as far as landslides and hydrogeological hazards were concerned, while the new VIR (Vincoli in Rete, or 'protection measures on the Web') database was adopted in order to analyse sites exposed to seismic risk. As regards the parameter of hazard, the following projects were used: ISPRA's IFFI Project (the Inventory of Landslide Phenomena in Italy), areas exposed to hydrogeological hazards and the new 2014 municipal seismic classification system. To date, there are 100,258 assets listed in the Risk Map database, divided into three categories: Architectural Assets, Archaeological As-sets and modem settings for works of art. In contrast, the new VIR database lists 188,565 assets, divided into five categories: archaeological monuments, archaeological sites, parks and gardens, archaeological complexes and architectural assets. All the assets listed in the VIR database are the sum of those found in the Risk Map, SIGECweb (the general catalogue of cultural assets) and the Beni Tutelati system run by the PaBAAC (the General Directorate for Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art) (Spizzichino et al., 2013). In order to estimate the number and nature of cultural assets exposed to risk, a range of different GIS-based data processing operations were carried out, which over-lapped the various different levels of information drawn from the abovementioned data-bases. The resulting analysis revealed that there are 5,511 cultural assets exposed to the risk of landslides (6.6%) and 11, 155 (11.1 %) exposed to hydrogeological hazards. As regards assets located in seismic areas, approximately 38% of those listed in the VIR database are found within municipalities classified as zones 1 and 2. This analysis is a useful basis both for identifying the assets most exposed to risk th at should be subjected to instrumental monitoring and control, as well as for identifying the priorities for precautionary conservation policies so as to safeguard the nation's cultural heritage.

- C. RUBINO, *La gestione delle emergenze derivanti da calamità naturali per la salvaguardia del patrimonio culturale*

Faced with the violence of the earthquake that struck northern Italy on 2oth and 29th May 2012, the Ministry of Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism (MiBACT) acted immediately, setting up a special organisation responsible for handling the emergency, speeding up a process that had already been envisaged and that was designed to implement every possible action and joint effort in order to ensure the prompt and timely handling of this emergency. There is, indeed, a strong sense that all the hazard prevention policies there are, while certainly essential and inevitable if we want to mitigate seismic risk, may not be enough to guarantee an acceptable level of residual risk, given - among other things - the restrictions that conservation efforts require. It is, therefore, important to focus on how a crisis is handled after the event, which must be as efficient and unified a process as possible to ensure that delayed measures for safeguarding cultural heritage do not worsen the damage already caused, which is often extensive. The operational organisation for handling emergencies caused by natural disasters was set up by MiBACT with this precise aim and the guidelines issued by MiBACT on 12th December 2013 entitled 'Procedures for handling the safety and protection of cultural heritage during emergencies caused by natural calamities' are, to this end, an important benchmark and the outcome of a process that has been developed over time within the ministry, as well as a starting point for tackling the challenges th at will inevitably occur in future in an increasingly effective way.

- A. NEGRI, *Conoscenza e catalogazione: la cooperazione tra sistemi informativi per la gestione dei dati prima e dopo l'emergenza*

Information Technology plays an important supporting role in the handling and circulation of the vast and diverse body of information generated by the process of documenting cultural heritage. Projects that use IT and test environments for archiving and managing data on cultural assets have existed for some time at the Ministry of Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism (MiBACT). The Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation (ICCD), the government institute responsible for programming, processing and planning projects and activities regarding the cataloguing of Italy's cultural heritage, coordinates research that aims to establish the standards for cataloguing the different kinds of cultural assets that fall within MiBACT's conservation remit and handles the country's 'general catalogue' of archaeological, architectural, artistic, historical and ethno-anthropological heritage through the recent implementation of the SIGECweb IT system.
The new VIR (Vincoli in Rete, or 'protection measures on the Web') cooperative platform, developed by the ISCR (the Higher lnstitute for Conservation and Restoration) in partnership with the ICCD and the PaBAAC (the General Directorate for Landscape, Fine Arts, Contemporary Architecture and Art), ensures the interoperability of MiBACT's own databases - SIGECweb, the Risk Map and the Beni Tutelati system - and is a fundamental way of accessing the details that have been made available regarding properties designated as cultural heritage, particularly during the handling of emergencies.

- M. ACIERNO, C. CACACE, A.M. GIOVAGNOLI, *La Carta del Rischio: un approccio possibile alla manutenzione programmata. Il caso di Ancona*

The operational methods that can support policies for preventing damage to buildings designated as cultural assets is an issue that has been debated for some time and remains a highly topical one, despite the fact that it has been explored in detail by various different public institutions for decades.
In light of such a consideration, this research attempted to investigate the option of using an existing instrument, the Risk Map, in order to fine-tune an operational strategy focusing on maintenance. To this end, we explored the possibility of adding a planning process to the map's main descriptive and diagnostic functions, a potential that had been overlooked up to now, aimed at planning the attenti.ve and vigilant care of such monuments. The research focused on the area around the city of Ancona and the sample group involved buildings that were in a fair state of conservation or showed initial traces of disrepair that were not serious enough to require restoration work.

S. DELLA TORRE, *La programmazione degli interventi: qualità, modello di gestione, riconoscimento delle esternalità positive*

This paper deals with the issue of how conservation work is currently carried out and how it should be planned in order to ensure quality and maximise economy and social benefits. As regards Italy, the study discusses recent research and actions that attempted to steer the tools now available towards introducing practices that are more oriented to a far-sighted approach. Maintenance plans, project management documents and the Cultural Districts project are discussed in particular, demonstrating the way conservation activities may be planned according to current cultural economics models. The paper concludes with proposals for setting up a more coherent system.

- *Recensioni*