

# LA RIMOZIONE DELLE MACERIE NEL POST-TERREMOTO. L'APPROCCIO PROPEDEUTICO ALLA FASE DELLA CONSERVAZIONE E DEL RESTAURO DELL'EDILIZIA STORICA E DEL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE.

Stefania Argenti<sup>1</sup>, Alessandro Betori<sup>2</sup>, Maria Elena Corrado<sup>3</sup>, Cesare Crova<sup>4</sup>, Giuseppa Maria Fazio<sup>5</sup>

1. Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro, stefania.argenti@beniculturali.it
2. Soprintendenza ABAP per le province di FR, LT e RI, alessandro.betori@beniculturali.it
3. Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro, mariaelena.corrado@beniculturali.it
4. Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro, cesare.crova@beniculturali.it
5. Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro, giuseppamaria.fazio@beniculturali.it

## ABSTRACT

The paper proposes an approach for the preparation of a systematic project to clear away rubble and securing it in the historic centers affected by the earthquake, must necessarily precede cognitive stages and preliminary survey for the definition of restoration, particularly related cultural heritage and historic building, whether it be urban aggregates of individual buildings. Faced with scenarios like Accumoli and Amatrice, recovery of historic centers poses problems, because of the seriousness of the damage suffered, have widely differing aspects than those that characterize those affected with less severe. The panorama that presents itself makes it difficult, if not impossible, a traditional approach of preparatory preliminary analysis of any type of guideline of reconstruction or conservation. It must, on the contrary, implement a different procedure from the more general removal of debris, to facilitate the recovery of everything that can be reused in the reconstruction phase, in what can be termed a psychological restoration, in which they can return to the artifacts populations of civil, religious and public, allowing them to regain possession of the city fabric. They are actions to be taken according to pre-established guidelines, which are born from the previous experiences of earthquakes and that only in the last decade have been trying to find their coding. The MiBACT has defined a methodological approach to the subject, through procedures for the removal and recovery of debris that starts from a careful photogrammetric survey of the condition of the premises, calling the zoning to facilitate the identification of protected goods and of historic buildings in three categories of rubble, type a: the protected goods; B: the historic building; C: buildings devoid of cultural interest, which, following the regulations in force, permitting its removal, the recovery and transport or storage in areas close to the restoration sites. The yard of the Church of St. Benedict in Norcia is an example of experience in place.

## Key-words:

Earthquake, Rubble, Cultural heritage, Historic building.