Enjoy, Discover and Learn from Italian Preservation Experts

BE PART OF THE 2ND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ORGANIZED BY ASSORESTAURO FOR APT

Register before 1st August 2022 at https://tinyurl.com/2022APTitaly
For more information email grandtour@apteurope.org

UP TO 29 AIA-PENDING HSW LEARNING UNITS
AN IMMERSIVE EDUCATIONAL JOURNEY INTO THE ART AND CULTURE OF NORTHERN ITALY TO DISCOVER THE PRESERVATION OF ITS HISTORIC SITES

Travel to Emilia-Romagna, where you will discover a wealth of stories, traditions, and landscapes. In this unique region you will experience the typical Italian atmosphere capable of combining artistic and cultural beauty with simplicity.

This 5-day course (plus 2 days travel) will focus on the meticulous restoration and reconstruction of important heritage sites that were devastated by the earthquake 10 years ago.

Tour active preservation sites with architects, engineers, and skilled artisans. Enjoy food and wine in ancient hill towns and world-famous UNESCO world heritage sites.

Assorestauro (the Italian association for architecture, art and urban restoration) planned this tour for APT and its interests in mind. It is open exclusively to APT members. Attendees will visit active heritage work sites in Milano, Bologna, Ferrara, Venice and Mantova. They will meet Italian professionals and discuss preservation theory and the application of Italian methodologies and techniques in restoration and adaptive use projects. Each day participants will visit several projects and attend special seminars with preservation experts including engineers, architects, conservators and academics.

This is an intensive travel week focused on expanding your knowledge of preservation technology. During the visits, guests will improve their knowledge of restoration and history through direct engagement, building relationships with like-minded preservation professionals. Expand cultural and economic relations and build your personal network.

At the end of the grand tour, Assorestauro will send a report with all the worksites visited and the personal contacts of all professionals who attended.

AIA Continuing Education Credits are anticipated to be available for this tour.
GRAND TOUR
RESTAURÒ 2022

PROGRAM

Sunday
18 Sept
Arrival in Milan

Monday
19 Sept
Milan

Tuesday
20 Sept
Bologna

Wednesday
20 Sept
Ferrara

Thursday
22 Sept
Venice

Friday
23 Sept
Mantova

Saturday
24 Sept
Departure flight from Milan
ABBAZIA DI CHIARAVALLE, MILAN

Medieval Abbey Tower Structural Stabilization – Developing an appropriate methodology for seismic retrofit

The Chiaravalle Abbey is a Cistercian monastic complex located in the South Milan Agricultural Park. Founded in the 12th century by Saint Bernard of Clairvaux as a subsidiary of the Abbey of Clairvaux, an agricultural village developed around it. The history of the abbey continued over the centuries until the expulsion of the monks by the Cisalpine Republic in the year 1798. The assets of the abbey were sold, and parts of the built complex were demolished. Only the church, part of the small cloister, the refectory and the buildings at the entrance remained intact. In 1893 the Office for the Conservation of Monuments bought the abbey from a private owner and began the restoration of the complex. We will meet with the team actively addressing challenges to the abbey tower due to seismic activity.

SHOAH MEMORIAL- BINARIO 21 - STAZIONE CENTRALE, MILAN

A museum installation at an important WWII site

The Memorial of the Shoah is a museum located below the Milan Central Station, dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust in Italy. On Platform 21 ("Binario 21"), where only postal trains had previously been loaded and unloaded, thousands of Jews, partisans and political deportees were loaded into cattle cars headed for concentration camps. Of the 774 Jews who were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau in December 1943 and January 1944, only 27 survived the camp. To manage the deportation with ghastly "efficiency," the Gestapo and the Fascist collaborationist government built up a true "deportation machine" in the bowels of the Milan Central Station. The Museum is divided into two main areas: "the Memorial," an area dedicated to the testimony of events, and "the Laboratory of Memory," an open archive dedicated to research and documentation, meetings and conversations.
EARTHQUAKE MANAGEMENT IN THE EMILIA-ROMAGNA REGION

An overview of government policy and practice from the Italian Seismic Reconstruction Agency, Emilia-Romagna Region Division

The Emilia-Romagna Region is familiar with earthquakes. In 2012 an earthquake registering magnitude 6.1 on the Richter scale struck 20 miles north of Bologna. This presentation by the Italian Agency of Seismic Reconstruction based in Bologna will focus on disaster management and planning for cultural heritage sites. They will discuss the large-scale planning efforts following the 2012 earthquake. This agency has developed comprehensive management systems for Italian historic heritage sites at risk and will demonstrate their application and success.

CATTEDRALE DI SAN PETRONIO, BOLOGNA

The Basilica of San Petronio - Marble façade “green” conservation and cleaning techniques

This basilica dominates Piazza Maggiore, the main square of the city. The basilica is dedicated to the patron saint of the city, Saint Petronius, who was the bishop of Bologna in the fifth century. Construction began in 1390 and its main facade has remained unfinished. Conservators have developed specialized, environmentally-sensitive techniques for this site, providing an important case study for “green” preservation methods.
DUOMO DI FERRARA, FERRARA

*Cathedral of Ferrara interior restoration and seismic upgrades – a worksite visit to review conservation work*

Construction of this cathedral began in 1135 and was dedicated to St. George. In the 15th century, the bell tower was built based on a project by Leon Battista Alberti. The apse was based on the work of Biagio Rossetti. In 1712, following an earthquake, the repairs and conservation of some areas of the cathedral were completed and are what we see today. During the Second World War in 1944 a bombing raid on the city hit the cathedral, destroying the buildings behind the apse and part of the southern side near the bell tower. We will see conservation work in progress.

STUDYING A CENTURY OF EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO HISTORIC SITES

*Comparative case study of seismic impacts on masonry structures*

Seismic threats and instability to masonry structures are well understood. However, when we compare the difference in devastation of masonry structures between three areas of Italy, the levels of impact are dramatically different. Why do some historic masonry buildings perform better than others? How are decisions made about what to restore and what to demolish? What are the criteria? This presentation will help to answer some of these questions based on research and documentation of the damage with a focus on historic, loadbearing masonry structures.
PALAZZO DONÀ GIOVANNELLI, VENICE

A tour of active Venetian preservation

Palazzo Donà Giovannelli is a private building in Venice and part of the Cannaregio district. The building was renovated several times during the 19th and 20th centuries. Located at the confluence of two canals with a beautiful monumental late-Gothic facade facing into the Rio di Noale and the other less ornate facade on the Rio di Santa Fosca, the palace co-mingles several styles: Gothic, late Renaissance, eighteenth-century and neo-Gothic. On the back of the palace there is a garden, now utilized for traditional tagliapietra (stone carving). In May 2022 it was announced that this palace will become the second Orient Express Hotel in Venice. We will meet with the team of experts who are engaged with the building's preservation and adaptation to this new use.

EX CASINÒ DEL LIDO, VENICE

This visit to a major, ongoing casino restoration will focus on system upgrades, fire safety, and restoration of early 20th century materials including reinforced concrete, plastic and glass.

Once the summer home of the municipal casino, this 20th-century building was designed by Eugenio Miozzi as part of an urban complex with the Palace of Cinema and the outdoor cinema. The Palazzo del Casino is a rationalist-style building with influences from the 1930s fascist architecture. It was built in 1938 on the island of Lido, in the Venice lagoon. The austere exterior facade of travertine slabs belies the lavish interiors of the casino, which feature large spaces decorated with marble, mosaics and artistic glass, from the Murano glass factories. Spaces include the game rooms, dining rooms and cafes.

PALAZZO DUCALE, VENICE

We will be meeting with the preservation team working on the palace façade restoration and are confirming arrangements for a tour.

The Doge’s Palace, formerly also the seat of the Doge, is a Venetian Gothic style building located in the monumental area of Piazza San Marco, adjacent to the Basilica of San Marco. It is characterized by a style that draws inspiration from Byzantine and Oriental architecture and joins them with Italian Gothic characteristics. The Palace contains a large gallery, which includes works by the most famous Venetian masters.
SOCIAL THEATER, MANTOVA

The preservation of the theatre facades, materials and technologies

The Social Theater of Mantova is the largest theater in the city. It was built between 1817 and 1822 by the well-known Ticino architect Luigi Canonica. It is a traditional design with three tiers of boxes and two of finely-tuned galleries decorated by important painters of the time including Hayez. The exterior is an austere neo-Palladian entrance in Ionic order that originally welcomed visitors with a porch for carriages. In addition to the theater, the palace provides space for the Ballet School, the Café and small shops.
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For additional information contact
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