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Rencontres internationales du patrimoine
architectural méditerranéen

RECUEIL DES RÉSUMÉS



Villages et quartiers à risque d'abandon.
Stratégies pour la connaissance, la valorisation et la restauration.

INTERMEDIATE CONFERENCE - FIRENZE 2020
8.5th Intermediate total on line Edition Firenze 25/26 November 2020



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Lamia Hadda, Giovanni Pancani, Daniela Pittaluga.*

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QUE EST-CE QUE RIPAM:

En 2005, des chercheurs, universitaires, historiens, scientifiques du patrimoine, architectes, conservateurs issus de pays et d'institutions du bassin méditerranéen ont souhaité établir des liens privilégiés autour des enjeux du patrimoine architectural. Ils ont ainsi initié des rencontres alternativement de chaque côté des rives de la Méditerranée, à Meknès (Maroc) en 2005, à Marrakech (Maroc) en 2007, à Lisbonne (Portugal) en 2009, à M'sila (Algérie) en 2012, à Marseille (France) en 2013, à Monastir (Tunisie) en 2015. Ces rencontres ont réaffirmé à chaque fois la volonté de les pérenniser, de partager des connaissances et de conforter la conservation du patrimoine bâti dans les politiques et consciences nationales. Leur succès avec plus d'une centaine de participants par édition a aussi montré le besoin de les structurer pour mieux faire connaître et accroître ce réseau de compétences et faire de cette heureuse initiative de près de 10 ans une rencontre incontournable pour le patrimoine architectural méditerranéen. Les RIPAM sont à la fois des rencontres et un réseau de personnes et d'institutions œuvrant à la connaissance et à la conservation du patrimoine architectural et urbain méditerranéen. La communauté RIPAM regroupe des universitaires, des responsables de biens patrimoniaux, des professionnels de la conservation et de la restauration, des scientifiques du patrimoine, des professionnels de l'architecture, des urbanistes... qui étudient, analysent et travaillent sur tous les types et composantes de ce patrimoine architectural: histoire, type architectural (urbain, rural, industriel, officiel, domestique, ...), archéomatériaux et conservation matérielle, techniques de construction et de conservation, structure urbaine et urbanisme, réalisation architecturale, méthodes d'analyse et d'investigations, documentation et archives d'architecture, législation et réglementation, gestion et valorisation, mesures de prévention...

Les RIPAM constituent un lien privilégié pour échanger et dialoguer sur ces sujets, présenter des travaux de recherches, de conservation ou de mise en valeur. Elles reposent sur les principes et objectifs suivants:

– Connaitre et faire connaître le patrimoine architectural et urbain méditerranéen afin de participer à sa conservation, sa transmission aux générations futures et sa valorisation, dans le cadre des études et politiques patrimoniales en lien étroit avec les enjeux du monde méditerranéen contemporain;

– D'assurer à cette connaissance et à sa diffusion une haute valeur scientifique, une diversité d'approches dans l'affirmation d'une communauté méditerranéenne et le respect des spécificités de chacun;

– De favoriser les échanges et le partage d'expériences entre les deux rives.

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The Municipality of Castel San Focognano is located in Tuscany in the province of Arezzo, occupies the eastern side of Pratomagno up to the Arno Valley, at the southern end of the Casentino. The first historical memory dates back to 1028, the castle stood “in mezzo a tre borri, sopra un dirupato contrafforte orientale di Pratomagno- in the middle of three ditches , above a precipitous eastern but-tress of Pratomagno” and was surrounded by a double circle of walls. The Giannellini family maintained its possession until 1322 when it was conquered, after six months of siege, by the bishop of Arezzo Guido Tarlati. After then, the castle passed to the Ubertini and, from 1404, to the republic of Florence. The Potestà resided in the castle until 1778, when the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo ordered the transfer of the administrative headquarters to Rassina. From the end of the Middle Ages, the defense requirements ceased, the village of Rassina had acquired an ever greater autonomy and position of the town, between the Arno and the stream, had favored its development. Castel Focognano is in a good state of conservation and has been the subject of study with publications: : C. Nassini, Castel Focognano Obiettivo sul Novecento Identità e trasformazioni di una comunità casentinese, Arezzo, Franco Angeli (2002); P. Prezzolini, Castelli del Casentino, Firenze, Forni (2007); Valentini G. 2016, Rilievo del borgo storico di Castel Focognano certificazione del rilievo laser scanner 3D sulla poligonale topografica e misurazione delle deformazioni sulle facciate, Firenze, relatore Giovanni Pancani.

In 2012 the borough was to an accurate laser scanner survey, with this methodology a protocol for returning the works was conducted in order to obtain a detailed repertoire on the facades and floors of the village. The development of this path on the representation of the village was centered on the certification of the point clouds of the laser scanner survey, in fact without the certainty of the congruity of the measure, any other reasoning risked to be haphazard. The

laser scanner survey was accompanied by an accurate 2D photogrammetric survey, recalibrated on the projections of the facades of the point clouds, thanks to which it was possible to make the photoplanes of most of the fronts of the village. The study made it possible to create a database on the state of conservation of the small Casentino village, particularly accurate thematic maps were made on which a study was carried out on the degradation of the facades but also on the state of conservation of some parts of the pavement, in particular of those areas where the original stone pavement is still present.

With this work, using the cloud of points and in particular going to verify the disparity of the punished of a façade with respect to an ideal plan suitably positioned, it is possible to go to view the plastic deformation of the analyzed facade, thus going to provide the experts of the consolidation with information useful to identify elements of static criticality on which to deepen any analysis and studies on the static vulnerability of buildings.

Ultimately this work allowed the establishment of a wealth of information and analysis on the state of conservation of this mountain village, which, however, is still in good condition, because of the depopulation that affects this type of settlement, it risks, before remaining uninhabited and then disappear forever.