

SINO-ITALIAN WORKSHOP ON THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

SCHEDULE OF THE TALKS

8.30am – 9.00am

Registration

9.00am – 9.30am

Welcome

9.30am – 10.30am

Persistence and Compromise – The Review of the Grand Repair of Guangzhou Sacred Heart Cathedral
(*Tang Guohua*)

10.30am – 11.00am

Coffee Break

11.00am – 12.00am

From history to preservation: the small cities in Renaissance Italy
(*Elena Svalduz*)

12.00am – 01.00pm

Guangzhou Encyclopedia
(*Ji Dejun*)

01.00pm – 3.00 pm

Lunch

3.00pm – 4.00pm

Safety and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in seismic area: research and applications on historical
buildings and archeological sites
(*Maria Rosa Valluzzi*)

4.00pm – 5.00 pm

Long-lasting Friendship and Exchange between Italy and China
(*Leng Dong*)

Persistence and Compromise – The Review of the Grand Repair of Guangzhou Sacred Heart Cathedral

Tang Guohua (*)

Abstract

The successful repair of a legal relic is confined to many factors and there are two most important ones. One is the consensus of the repair concept and the other is the application of the old and new repair techniques. A proper management of these two factors requires persistence and compromise. “Persistence” means persisting in the principle of “not changing the status quo of the relic” and “compromise” means making mutual concessions. In fact, to compromise to the bottom line is also to persist. The following will take Grand Repair Project of Guangzhou Sacred Heart Cathedral as an example to illustrate “persistence and compromise” in legal relic repair.

1. The background of Grand Repair
2. Project task and Difficulty
3. The contact of the repair concept
4. The disposal of the technique difficulty
5. Experience and regret
 - 5.1. Experience
 - 5.2. Matters for regret

(*) Guangzhou University, China

From history to preservation: the small cities in Renaissance Italy

Elena Svalduz (*)

Abstract

Between 1400 and 1500, in the Central and Northern Italian territory there was a wide diffusion of “minor” cities. They were capitals of small dynastic states, seats of small Lords’ courts, depending on the protection of more powerful nearby rulers. The minor city-courts developed a specific small-town culture capable of merging new humanistic urban systems, as the case-study of Carpi can show us.

The chance to organise in the small town of Carpi some exhibitions and cultural activities was welcomed by a research group of the University of Padua as an opportunity to reflect on the theme of the narration (storytelling) and interpretation of urban history. It made it possible to share interpretations, communication and knowledge about the urban complex, highlighting the different phases of historical urban and building stratification. From this perspective, even the 3D models, conceived to reproduce a single prototyped object/building became the testing grounds for a series of hypotheses formulated on the basis of the documents (from archival research to analyses of literary and iconography texts, from cartography to analyses of buildings in space and time).

Telling the history of a city prompted an important opportunity for discussion and mobilised interest in the preservation and rehabilitation of urban heritage: a highly topical issue after the earthquake of 2012. The exhibition *Building the cathedral* (until January 2016) was organized to provide historical data and to stimulate debate on the preservation of destroyed buildings, first of all the cathedral, still being restored.

(*) Assistant professor of History of Architecture at the Università degli Studi di Padova

Guangzhou Encyclopedia

Ji Dejun (*)

Abstract

Guangzhou Encyclopedia is a large collection of literature whose compilation was supported by the local government with a huge fund and managed by the local cultural department. The aim of the compilation is to comprehensively and systematically search, organize, save, protect and exploit the ancient literature and classics of Guangzhou, and to spread the history and culture of Guangzhou. The literature included by the Guangzhou Encyclopedia contains those works before 1911 related to the history and culture of Guangzhou and Guangzhou-version series. The editorial board called for master copies from nearly one hundred literature collecting institutes at home and abroad, and then compiled into different class: Confucian classics, history, philosophy, literature and series after strict checking and selecting, under the principal of compilation “no picking, no editing, no proofreading, no revising”, in order to keep the integrity and authenticity of the collected literature. The final version includes more than 4000 pieces of literature, adding up to 540 books. Guangzhou Encyclopedia is the most comprehensive collection of the history, culture, historical materials and writings of Guangzhou up till now. It saves and preserves a large amount of valuable and rare literature concerning the history and culture of Guangzhou, and collects many books reflecting the features of such history and culture, creating favorable conditions for the academic research as well as the transmission and development of the history and culture of Guangzhou. At present, the government of Guangzhou are taking actions to start an extensive study and promotion of the Guangzhou Encyclopedia by donating it to nationally and internationally well-known libraries, international friendship cities, international cities of friendship and cooperation, libraries of universities and research institutes and museums, in order to promote international cultural communication so that the world could appreciate the culture of Guangzhou.

(*) Guangzhou University, China

Safety and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in seismic area: research and applications on historical buildings and archeological sites

Maria Rosa Valluzzi (*)

Abstract

The protection of CH assets in seismic prone areas is challenging, as it needs to comply with both structural safety requirements and restoration criteria. These aspects seem to be in conflict, although a wider outlook could underline their potential complementarity. The approach requires the application of a multi-disciplinary methodology, able to: identify the historical indicators to consider in the authenticity recognition, characterize materials and structural functions and their current or residual efficiency, define deterioration and possible state of damage, highlight critical vulnerability respect to the seismic behavior, select proper assessment and evaluation procedures according to the current standards and codes, in order to choose the best strategy and solutions for possible improvement interventions.

The Italian experience after the earthquakes occurred in the last decades, confirmed the fundamental role of knowledge and diagnosis, supported by on-site preliminary surveys and the application of experimental methods, able to provide qualitative and – when possible, quantitative information and parameters to be used in the assessment phases for the calibration of analytical or numerical models. It also revealed the importance of structural health monitoring as method of maintenance and minimization of interventions on complexes and monuments. Nevertheless, especially in the field of intervention techniques, although a number of solutions to strengthen or repair structural components (walls and pillars, arches and vaults, floors and roof) are available, specific protocols for design and appraisal (performance, effectiveness) are still in need. In this connection, a fundamental contribution is given by the experimental research – both on-site and in laboratory, carried out in synergy among universities, companies, research centers and public institutions. Recently, the research in this field has been increasingly focused on the use of sustainable and compatible materials and techniques, and is particularly attentive to innovative systems (e.g., composite materials). In such a context, the balance between innovation and tradition, seems to be still particularly problematic.

After a general overview on the methodological approach for the conservation of historical constructions and the specific requirements for structural safety in seismic zone, some significant results of the experimental validation of improvement solutions using traditional and innovative techniques and materials to retrofit building components are discussed. Applications of the knowledge process and, where needed, of the intervention strategies on case studies are presented, including building and monuments, historical complexes, and archeological sites.

(*) Associate Professor in Restoration, Dept of Cultural Heritage, University of Padova

Long-lasting Friendship and Exchange between Italy and China

Leng Dong (*)

Abstract

The friendship between Italy and China is long-lasting. Since the period of Qin Dynasty, the Silk-Road has become their friendship belt. The first contact of the two ancient civilization countries started when Roman Emperor Anthonius Pius sent ambassadors to visit China and then “Roman Village” appeared in China. In Yuan Dynasty, the Vatican dispatched ambassadors and preachers to China, which facilitated the mutual cultural communication. In addition, the book *The Travels of Marco Polo* also evoked Westerners to dream and concern about China so much that Columbus, the Italian navigator, took long voyage to the East and eventually found the America. This geographic discovery led to the new layout of the world. In the early Qing Dynasty, a large batch of preachers arrived in China through Guangzhou (the Capital of Guangdong Province) and brought with Catholicism and Western Science and culture into China, which has produced great influence on the West and China cultural communication. With Guangzhou as their major bridge, the economic trade and the culture communication between the two countries reached the peak in the middle Qing Dynasty. Silk has made great contribution to China and even become the origin of the Silk Road. Guangzhou has expanded Silk Road to Italy and made it not belong to the aristocracy only and thus colored the common people’s world. China is the origin of porcelain. The Chinese porcelain road extended to Italy through Guangzhou, which has greatly changed the dietetic hygiene and the lifestyle of the Italians. China is known for its tea. Italy is beneficial with China’s tea road through Guangzhou, and the magic Chinese tea has even solved the people’s basic living need all over the world and generated rich and various tea culture. Moreover, the products such as spices, Chinese herbal medicine, furniture, silverware, lacquerware, enamelware, sculptures and fans have all been exported to Italy with great influence.

Business trade is always mutual beneficial. Italy has also conveyed world modern spiritual and physical civilization to China through Guangzhou. Correspondingly, Western science and technology has changed the way that Chinese people see the world; Western food has transformed China’s dietetic structure; Western Medicine and hospital has improved China’s traditional medical system, which is good for the health of Chinese people. Western painting, Western instrument and Western music has been introduced to China to accelerate the development of China music and arts, peak the interaction between the two countries, and made great contribution to the West-East culture and Italy-China friendship.

History is the basis of the reality and the herald of the future. The Silk Road signifies the endless succession and plants the future and hope. I sincerely hope that Guangzhou can fully express its advantage and tradition as a Millennium Business Capital to develop the conventional friendship between Italy and China to create the glory for Maritime Silk Road in the 21st century.

(*) Guangzhou University, China