RESTAURO MONUMENTALE E ARCHITETTONICO
CONSOLIDAMENTO STRUTTURALE

# GALVANI – CATTANEO PALACE

## PORDENONE

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## Historical Notes

The palace is part of a building complex consisting of three coeval structures, interconnected by two inner courtyards and passageways accessible by carriages. The complex dates back to the 17th century and was originally owned by the Cattaneo family. Its current configuration is also documented in the Napoleonic Cadastre of 1808, where it is listed as the property of the Galvani family.

Today, the palace undergoing restoration, facing Corso Vittorio Emanuele, belongs to the Polesello family.

The red box marks the intervention area

## The Works

Broadly speaking, the project involved the complete conservative restoration of the masonry structures, wooden floors, and roof, aiming through carefully balanced techniques to also achieve a significant seismic improvement.

After removing the interior plaster (which had no historical value) and partition walls, two large open spaces were created on each floor, extending from the street front to the inner courtyard, ready for structural consolidation work.

Externally, the Superintendency decided to preserve and restore the existing plaster and finish of the façade on Corso V. Emanuele, as they were still in good conservation condition. In contrast, the stone architectural elements underwent extensive restoration to regain their functional integrity.

# Demolitions

## Interventions on Masonry

- "Scuci-cuci" technique applied to gaps created by old flues, fireplaces, drains, and utility systems to restore masonry continuity in the event of an earthquake. These elements have now been confined within cavities obtained from the redistribution of interior spaces.



- Reconstruction of disconnected masonry sections and the creation of brick linings bonded to the existing walls, further reinforced through the insertion of galvanized steel connectors to enhance structural collaboration

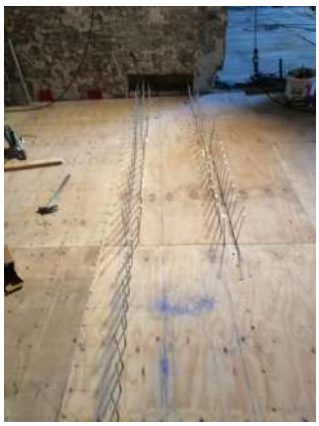


- Replacement and installation of new lintels using reinforced brick-concrete elements, steel beams, and in-situ constructions, with the insertion of galvanized steel strips within the mortar joints of the masonry.

- Reconstruction of the staircase to accommodate the installation of the elevator shaft and extend the staircase to the third floor. This involved the removal of the existing staircase, followed by the flexural reinforcement of each individual step through drilling and the insertion of stainless steel bars.

## Interventions on Floors

As usual in such cases, everything that could not be preserved was removed. The greatest care was given to the ceiling/floor of the noble floor, which is entirely decorated with geometric floral designs dating back to the late 1600s. The most challenging task was the preservation of the floorboards, some of which were severely damaged by woodworms. This was addressed through repeated anti-termite treatments and the application of suitable consolidants. The increased load-bearing capacity required by the floors was achieved by installing multi-layer panels, carefully glued and secured with screws to the restored and/or replaced beams.



## Interventions on the Roof

The wooden structure of the roof was completely removed and modified to make space for the various skylights required by regulations to make the attic habitable.