

NUOVI STRUMENTI PER CONSOLIDATI VALORI: HBIM NELLA CONSERVAZIONE PROGRAMMATA.

LORENZO APPOLONIA*, BARBARA SCALA**, MARTINA ANDREOLI**

*IGIIC l.appolonia55@gmail.com

**UNIBS barbara.scala@unibs.it

**UNIBS martina.andreoli.it@gmail.com

Abstract.

The following dissertation aims to investigate the complexities related to the purpose of developing a conservation plan for historic buildings located in outdoor environments, whose degradation conditions are strongly influenced by many unpredictable factors. The study tries to suggest an evaluation model based on the search for a correlation between the environmental data and the observed decays so that it is possible to understand the kinematic alterations - that is the velocity of propagation of the current degradation phenomena - simply recording and processing the values of some parameters, such as temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. The monitored process, which involves continuously collecting data on the building for a statistically significant period, can be analyzed and compared with the results of fixed monitoring stations in the illustrated approach. Furthermore, the proposed procedure recommends that the risk assessment should be kept as independent as possible from the subjective interpretation of the staff in charge. According to this framework, HBIM technology is considered a beneficial tool that could enhance the information management process and encourage planner conservation through experimental alarm systems.

Keywords: *HBIM, PLANNED CONSERVATION, KINETIC ALTERATION*