

LA SALVEZZA DELLE SUPERFICI ORIGINALI DEL COSTRUITO STORICO IN UNGHERIA NEL VENTUNESIMO SECOLO: UN LAVORO EROICO O UNA OCCASIONE PERSA?

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Abstract:

By the end of the 20th century, historic residential buildings in Hungary had fallen into a very poor state of repair due to 40 years of state ownership, during which time only minimal renovation had taken place. In the 1990s, most of them got to private ownership, but the new owners did not have the financial means to carry out professional intervention. The situation was exacerbated by the lack of skilled workers to renovate the old buildings and the energy crisis, which made the use of new types of materials mandatory. The question of how to preserve historic surfaces has been debated for decades in professional circles and by lay builders. Capital investors, on the other hand, are often only interested in the economic aspects. The case of Budapest is particularly typical in this respect, and therefore examples from the capital are the best for illustrating the various trends and difficulties, particularly in the case of facades. Several examples show that only the best-prepared and well thought-out use of materials and technology can achieve satisfactory results. Fortunately, while complying with the various regulations and legislation, it is also possible to carry out quality work, since listed buildings are not subject to the obligation of keeping maximum value according to the Energy Act, and it is therefore possible to choose the materials and building structures that can meet the acceptable comfort level during renovation. The municipal authorities, in cooperation with experts, provide renovation guides to help communities find the right solution. Historic building ornamentation can thus be mostly saved in listed buildings, and even appropriate replacement with modern materials can be envisaged for buildings of high importance.

Keywords:

historic building, facade, traditional craft technique, specialized knowledge, energetical refurbishment