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***CONSTRUCTION PATHOLOGY, REHABILITATION TECHNOLOGY AND
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(7th REHABEND Congress)

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1.- PREVIOUS STUDIES

1.1.- Multidisciplinary studies (historical, archaeological, etc.).

30	ANÁLISIS Y PROPUESTA DE CRITERIOS DE INTERVENCIÓN EN EL EDIFICIO DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS DE CASTELLÓN (GAY Y JIMÉNEZ, 1962) <i>Martín Pachés, Alba; Serrano Lanzarote, Begoña; Fenollosa Forner, Ernesto</i>	2
32	NUEVAS APORTACIONES AL ESTUDIO DE LAS ERMITAS DEL ENTORNO DE CÁCERES <i>Serrano Candela, Francisco</i>	12
55	LA ORIENTACIÓN DE LAS IGLESIAS ROMÁNICAS DEL VALLE DE ARAN EN ESPAÑA (S. XI-XIII) <i>Josep Lluís i Ginovart; Mónica López Piquer</i>	23
73	O CONVENTO DE SANTO ANTÔNIO EM IGARASSU, PE – REGISTRO DE UMA INTERVENÇÃO <i>Guzzo, Ana Maria Moraes; Nóbrega, Claudia</i>	34
104	DONIBANE N134: ANÁLISIS HISTÓRICO-CONSTRUCTIVO DE UNA CASA SEÑORIAL DE VILLA BAJOMEDIEVAL EN PASAIA (GIPUZKOA) <i>Luengas-Carreño, Daniel; Crespo de Antonio, Maite; Sánchez-Beitia, Santiago</i>	47
126	LA CONSERVACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO PREFABRICADO RESIDENCIAL DEL SIGLO XX. LA OBRA DE JEAN PROUVÉ <i>Bueno-Pozo, Verónica ; Ramos-Carranza, Amadeo</i>	55
169	L'ANALISI COMPARATA COME STRUMENTO PER LA CONSERVAZIONE. IL CASO DELLA MASSERIA DEL VETRANO (ITALIA) <i>Pagliuca, Antonello; Trausi, Pier Pasquale</i>	64
172	ANÁLISE DA RELAÇÃO DA ESTRUTURA COM A CONCEPÇÃO ARQUITETÔNICA DO SANTUÁRIO DOM BOSCO A PARTIR DA RECUPERAÇÃO DE SEU ACERVO PROJETUAL <i>Oliveira, Iberê P.; Brandão, Jéssica; Pantoja, João C.; Santoro, Aline M. C.</i>	72
177	LA RUTA DE LA PLATA EN LAS CRÓNICAS COLONIALES. INSTRUMENTOS PARA EL CONOCIMIENTO Y VALORIZACIÓN DEL PAISAJE HISTÓRICO <i>Malvarez, María Florencia</i>	78
202	TRASFORMAZIONI ANTROPICHE E DEGRADO NATURALE NEGLI AGGREGATI STORICI: ANALISI E CRITERI PER CATANIA (ITALY) <i>Alessandro Lo Faro, Angela Moschella, Angelo Salemi, Giulia Sanfilippo</i>	87
216	LAS FACHADAS DECORADAS DE LADRILLO DE LA TIERRA DE PINARES DE SEGOVIA. EL CASO DE PINARNEGRILLO <i>Arcones, Gustavo; Bellido, Santiago; Villanueva, David; Arcones, Alberto</i>	95
256	IMBRICACIONES ENTRE EL PROCESO PRODUCTIVO Y LA ARQUITECTURA INDUSTRIAL: LA EVOLUCIÓN DE LA NUEVA CERÁMICA DE ORIO <i>Otamendi-Irizar, Irati</i>	102
276	O RESTAURO VIRTUAL ALIADO A SISTEMATIZAÇÃO DE PROJETOS. ESTUDO DE CASO: HOSPITAL SÃO FRANCISCO DE ASSIS <i>Vaz de Souza, Mariana</i>	111
307	STRATIGRAFIA E DISSESTO. LA TORRE ANGOLARE DI UN CASTRUM LUNGO I CONFINI DEL COMUNE DI MODENA (XIII SECOLO) <i>Balboni, Laura</i>	123
371	A PRÁTICA DA MANUTENÇÃO DE EDIFÍCIOS ATRAVÉS DOS TRATADOS DE ARQUITECTURA E DOS MANUAIS DE CONSTRUÇÃO DE MAIOR DIVULGAÇÃO NA CIDADE DO PORTO <i>Teixeira, Joaquim; Póvoas, Rui Fernandes</i>	131
376	DEL LEVANTAMIENTO FOTOGRAFÉMICO AL DIAGNÓSTICO DE ESTRUCTURAS DE FÁBRICA. EL EJEMPLO DE SAN MILLÁN DE SEGOVIA <i>Guerra, Miriam; García, Julián</i>	140
400	ESTUDIO GEOLÓGICO Y GEOMORFOLÓGICO DE LA CUEVA DE HORNOS DE LA PEÑA (CANTABRIA, NORTE DE ESPAÑA) <i>Sánchez-Carro, Miguel; Bruschi, Viola; Rivero, Olivia</i>	147
498	EDIFÍCIO MARTINELLI: PATRIMÔNIO CULTURAL EM SÃO PAULO, BRASIL <i>Vieira Santos, Regina Helena</i>	155

1.2.- Heritage and territory.

49	THE HISTORIC CITY IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE. MIVES METHODOLOGY APPROACH <i>Gandini, Alessandra; Garmendia, Leire; San Mateos, Rosa; Prieto, Iñaki; San-José, José-Tomás, Piñero, Ignacio</i>	164
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CODE 49**THE HISTORIC CITY IN THE CLIMATE CHANGE. MIVES METHODOLOGY APPROACH**

Gandini, Alessandra¹; Garmendia, Leire²; San Mateos, Rosa³; Prieto, Iñaki⁴; San-José, José-Tomás⁵; Piñero, Ignacio⁶

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KEYWORDS: Climate change; cities; methodological approach; MIVES; categorization.

ABSTRACT

A large number of historic structures are over risks in cities due to weather patterns and global climate change: sea-level rise, increasing frequency of storms and other extreme precipitation events. Conservation of urban areas of historic value implies the management of these changes, by ensuring the protection of social values as well as the authenticity and integrity of heritage sites. Disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change should be seen as components of conservation, as they all share the objective of addressing the challenges of sustainable urban development.

This research presents a methodological approach (MIVES - Integrated Value Model for Sustainability Assessment) for vulnerability and risk assessment, supported by an information strategy and a multi-scale urban model, in order to provide decision-making with objective and justified prioritization. A decision tree is built as a basis for future developments in specific urban case studies, supplying in present work some partial discussion by delivering a balanced solution in terms of accurate results and data requirements, by using a categorization method for urban modelling. The information is organized and structured in hierarchical levels, permitting the comparison of building vulnerabilities and risks through the use of a unique index, thus facilitating the decision-making that is needed for the prioritization of efficient interventions.

7.3. Calculation of risk levels

The risk index is therefore established by the ratio of the vulnerability index given by the sample building method and the real data on exposure. The risk level is given by considering, on the one hand, risk derived by flooding events caused by the increase of extreme precipitation events and, on the other hand, by flooding events caused by the increase in storm surge and sea-level rise. Figure 3 shows the distribution of the risk level for each lot (clear colour seems the lowest risk level).



Figure 3: Risk levels derived from extreme precipitation (left) and from storm surge and sea-level rise (right).

A survey campaign was carried out by authors and 100 buildings inspected, as a means of checking the accuracy of results obtained by using a limited amount of information. The results given by using real data and the categorization method were therefore compared and the margin of error resulted in a 9%. The largest difference was appreciated in the Loiola district blocks, where mainly single-family houses which presented diverse characteristics were analysed. The methodology has therefore presented its highest potential in districts which have been characterized by smooth development over time, such as the historic ones, providing a feasible and affordable solution for vulnerability and risk assessment in urban areas.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Now are summarized the main conclusions arising from present research:

1. Climate change and related natural hazards are impacting on cities and built-heritage assets located in coastal areas, with special regard to extreme precipitation and subsequent flood events, sea-level rise, and storms.
2. The vulnerability assessment methodology proposed, which is applied to sample buildings, has been based on the MIVES method. The impacts of flooding on buildings depend on the physical characteristics of the buildings and the social conditions of their inhabitants. A hierarchic structure based on a requirements tree has been established, in order to provide decision-making.
3. The methodology has been implemented in the city of San Sebastian, specifically in the area located nearby the boundaries of the Urumea River, comprising buildings of both a modern and a historic character. The data model has been built and the sample building method applied, generating 15 categories and representing 76% of the building stock. The information considered in this process can be easily obtained from public sources, providing an affordable and fast vulnerability assessment at urban level.

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