

PROTECTION OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE FROM GEOHAZARDS

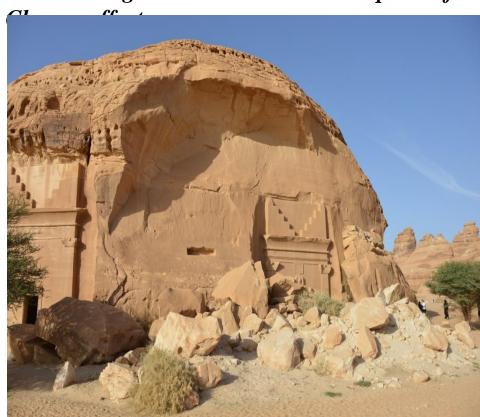
Daniele Spizzichino – ISPRA Geological Survey of Italy

How Copernicus supports Europe's regions to improve prevention and preparedness to natural disasters

Thursday | 18 November 2021 | 10.00–11.30



The challenge: Direct and indirect impacts of GEO-Hazards on CH worsened by Climate



Hegra – Thermal stress, erosion and geomorphological instability process in



Rock facade collapse in Petra (Jordan) and in David Gareja Monastery



Blackening -Vittoriano (Roma)





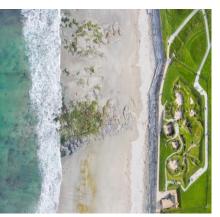
Erosion in the Akapana pyramid



Sea level rise - Venice



Vegetation Terme di Baia (Naples) © Sp



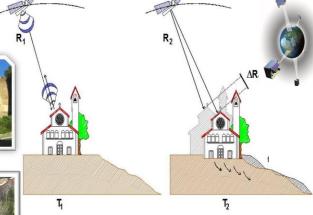
Coastal Erosion Skara Brae © Hist.

The space base solution and the added value

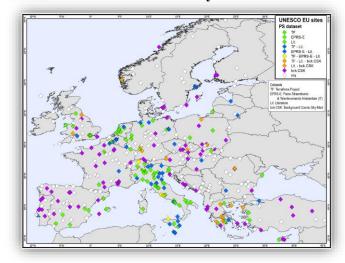


Rome Walls deformation satellite monitoring U

Spizzichino



www.prothego.eu collect all the European UNESCO sites where GEO-Hazards and satellite data are already available







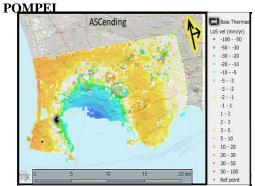


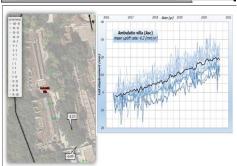
All data after processing, must be calibrated, validate and interpreted by in situ survey in order to be used as support for the mitigation measures





Instability processes and SAR data analysis

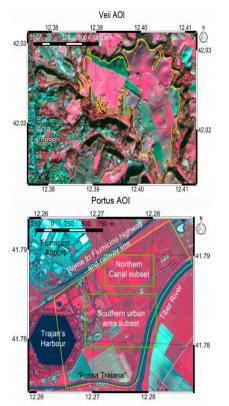




Subsidence and uplift by satellite analysis PACF Park © Spizzichino

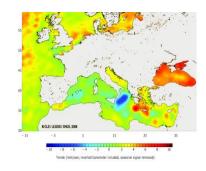
Surface deformation medium-resolution satellite images

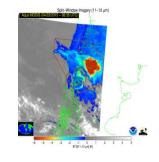
The space base solution and the added value

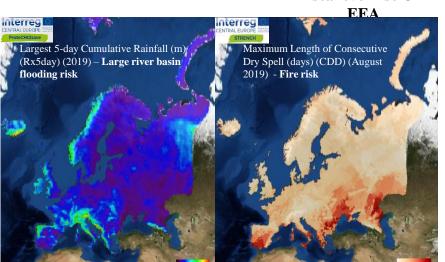


Land use, change detection and buried sites © ESA – C.

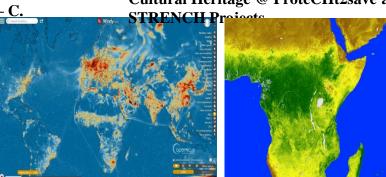
Stewart



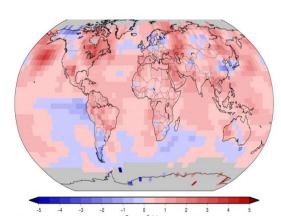




Climate variables and extreme events impact on Cultural Heritage @ ProteCHt2save and



Pollutant concentration © Windy.com NDVI Vegetation © Copernicus



Land & Ocean Temperature anomaly

PROTECTION OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE FROM GEOHAZARDS The PROTHEGO Project

- ➤ PROTHEGO's goal is to enhance cultural heritage management practices at the national level, reinforcing institutional support and governance through knowledge and innovation.
- ➤ The project identifies, assesses and monitors risks with the aim of strengthening disaster preparedness for heritage properties in the future. The project promoted interdisciplinary and collaborative R&D activities, transferring the highest level of knowledge, quality and standards from space and earth sciences to cultural heritage conservation sciences.

benefits to the citizens;







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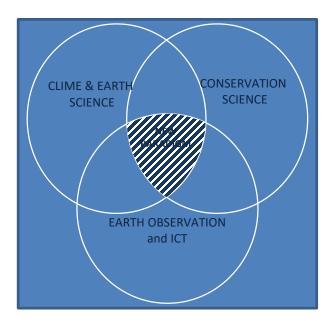
outlook to the future

- 1. Identify World Heritage sites most vulnerable to phenomena induced and worsened by climate change and strengthen systems for continuous assessment, monitoring and early warning of the impacts.
- 2. Fully incorporate the latest climate and earth science and EO approach models into the adaptation strategies as well as into World Heritage site nomination, inscription and management procedures.

An agreement amongst EU institutions (e.g. member states, EU Commission, ESA, EEA etc.) on the use of satellite services for monitoring geohazards affecting cultural heritage would help define best practice guidelines and standard methodologies for adoption by practitioners in this field.



The HOLISTIC approach and the new paradigm





evolution on the use of sentinels