

Cathedral of Anagni

The Cathedral of Anagni was built by S. Peter of Salerno since 1075 to replace an early medieval church (VIII-IX). Below the presbytery is the large crypt, with three cross aisles and three apses, covered by the largest, important and best preserved medieval paintings in Europe. It is 550 square meters of frescoes (of about 600 originals), whose construction is generally referred to around the year 1230.

Purpose of monitoring:

Since the early seventies began to manifest a slow degradation process, which produced up to now widespread bleaching and surface discoloration.



These phenomena are due to changes in the hygro thermal delicate balance, the maintenance of which has allowed the survival of the paintings for over seven centuries.

Before starting the restoration of paintings, it was necessary to eliminate the causes of the environmental imbalance and ensure the restoration of conditions for the conservation of the fresco cycle.

Installed system:

Initially, in 1989, before the start of restoration work has been installed in a central data acquisition microclimatic

ClimArt to 48 channels. This system provided for the detection of environmental data on two vertical and horizontal planes, measurement of the convective motions in correspondence of openings, and the detection of the external climatic conditions by measuring the parameters of temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, solar radiation . The control unit was equipped with mechanisms of remote control. In 1996, after having confirmed the thermal situation of the place and implemented interventions for the correction of microclimatic parameters at values more suitable to the particular situation, it was installed a new monitoring system for smaller and still function. This system via radio, RadioClimart, is equipped with 7 sensors for the measurement of the parameters of temperature and relative humidity inside the crypt, for a constant control of the thermal situation.