

Orvieto Cliff: landslides protection and enhancement

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The town of Orvieto, located 105 km north of Rome, was <u>included in 1937</u> in the list of inhabited areas threatened or affected by landslides.











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Historical research has uncovered that landslides in Orvieto date as far back as 1139: 208 landslide from 1139 to 1990



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Orvieto, Italy, 22 August 2023



Geological sketch of the Orvieto area, at the boundary between Latium and Umbria (central Italy). LEGENDA:

t) talus(Olocene);

2) Recent and present alluvial sediments, also terraced (Olocene - Upper Pleistocene);

3) Volcanic rocks of the Alfina Plateau (Middle Pleistocene);

4) Gravels, sands and clays (marine clastic sediments, Lower Pleistocene – Pliocene);

5) Marls and sandstones (pre-Pliocenic bedrock);

6) Rigeri Baglia and its main tributaries.



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ALTASCUCLA





travertine + + recent landslide's clay main scarp ancient landslide's main scarp landslide's body (roto-traslational slide) ⋇ landslide's body (fall and topple) 40 * Tuff's Crucif 55 landslide area St. Giovenale Porta Maggiore 0 escarpment due to selective erosion Data-acquisition St. John "Osservatorio" Porta Roma vertical erosion area instrumented area along the slopes Cannicella instrumented area along the Cliff 1 km

Fig. 7 - Schematic geomorphological map of the Rock of Orvieto. From CONVERSINI et alii (1995), modified.



Schematic Geomorfological Map

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After the 1977 Cannicella landslide that threatened the slopes of Orvieto's cathedral, the Region of Umbria commissioned a Geological and Technical Study that was taken as the basis for a special law that the Italian Parliament passed in 1978



Cannicella landslides 1977









TETA COUR

Orvieto, Italy, 22 August 2023





Law 25 May 1978 No. 230 was adopted calling for

"Urgent actions for the consolidation of the cliff of Orvieto and hill of Todi to safeguard the landscape and historical, archaeological and artistic heritage of the two towns"

The law authorized the Regional Government of Umbria to carry out studies and interventions on both Orvieto and Todi, historic towns presenting similar problems.

In the "Orvieto Project"

the following interventions were foreseen and completed: strengthening of the cliff, stabilization of slopes and ditches, consolidation of the caves, re-organization of drainage and improvement of the water and ecological systems of the slopes, substitution and completion of the sew- age system, paving of streets and waterproofing of the city areas;

re-organization of the archaeological park areas, implementation of alternative mobility plans, installation of geotechnical and topographic monitoring instruments





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Within the framework of the important interventions for the consolidation of the Orvieto rock and slopes, began in 1978, the Regional Government of Umbria, in coordination with the Municipality of Orvieto, set up an

"OBSERVATORY FOR PERMANENT CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE"

with the aim of managing the upkeep of the works carried out for the consolidation and structural stabilization of the cliff, as well as managing the protection of the historical and environmentally sensitive sites and the system designed to monitor the structural behavior of the interventions and the potential phenomena of geological instability in the region (Pane & Martini 1997).

In addition, the Observatory functions as an operational unit for the prevention of risks, as well as a centre for the control and study of the different problems faced during implementation, and as an experimental centre for the identification of innovative maintenance and monitoring methods



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Tuffaceous wall maintenance









Drainage well maintenance







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Failures and instability phenomena



Toppling of tuff blocks

Rock fall and toe failure

FAILURES CAN BE SO CLASSIFIED:

- landslides along the slopes (in the pliocenic clays and in the rocky debris)
 - earth flows, mud flows and soil creep
 - failures in the tuff cliff (along the external boundary): rockfalls, desquamations
 - > local subsidences due to undermining



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THE REMEDIATION AND REHABILITATION WORKS

Hydraulic works in the city areas



Strengthening of the cliff



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THE REMEDIATION AND REHABILITATION WORKS

Strengthening of the cliff



- 3 PASSIVE DEEP ANCHORS L=30m
- ROCKBOLTS L=12m

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- PRESTRESSED ANCHORS L=25m
- STEEL BARS L=4m
- MICROPILES L=20m



Arrangement upper cliff edge







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historical walls





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Grotta delle Macine" geophysical survey.



"Grotta delle Macine" Laser Scanner 3d survey.



SURVEY AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE CAVES



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THE ALTERNATIVE MOBILITY PLAN











Funicular and escalator access to the Cliff.

"Palazzo Crispo" pedestrian access.





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THE MONITORING SYSTEM











BEFORE





AFTER





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