

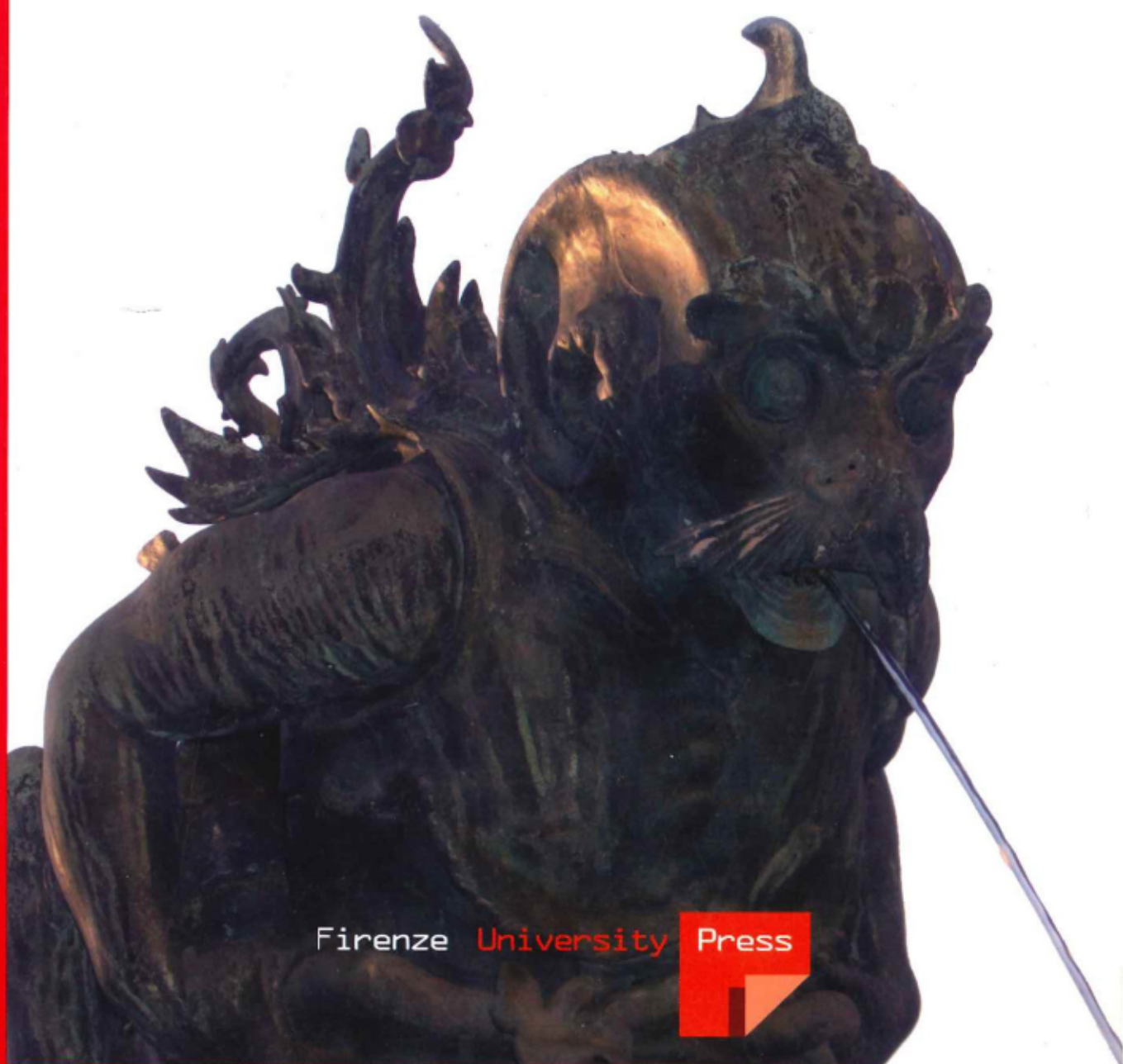
# ABSTRACTS

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## A new life for the Rocca di Montepoggiolo

ITALIA

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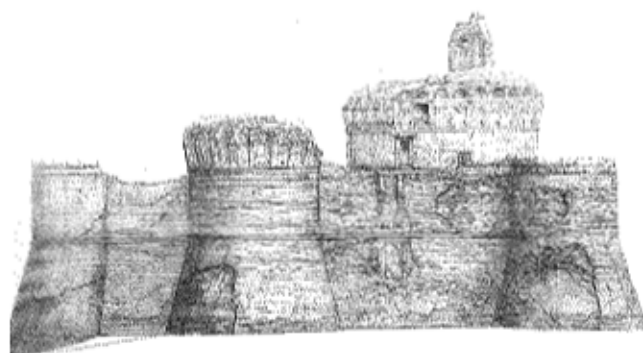
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The Rocca di Montepoggiolo in the land of Terra del Sole is situated very close to the famous Castrocaro Castle, between the borders of Toscana and Romagna. The older document date back to 906 (conte Berengario del castello di Montepoggiolo). In 1179 Barbarossa burns the castle with Vescovo di Magonza. During the following centuries the Rocca is under control of the most influent families: Orgogliosi, Ordellaffi (captain Or de Laf), Conti Pagani e Manfredi. In 1403 it was annexed to the Repubblica di Firenze. In the year 1471 it was enlarged with the project by Giuliano da Maiano. After three centuries, in 1722, Pietro Leopoldo di Lorena disarmed the Terra del Sole and the Rocca di Montepoggiolo was sold as private castle to Don Bagio Magli. The Rocca is landed on a long plan that runs till the Adriatic sea and the position was strategic because of the 360° view that guaranteed a total control of the landscape area. The Rocca is unused since napoleonic age. The project provides an archaeological museum, a technological and environmental park, accommodations. Innovative technologies will be used in order to reach sustainable levels of intervention. The management of the multipurpose structures is another aspect of the castle reutilization. The first step of the project for the reuse of the Rocca started after the international convention "La reanimation des chateaux au service de la societe contemporaine" that took place in the Royal Castle of Wawel in Cracovia, Poland, september 1979. During that occasion was declared "les musees dans les chateaux sont la forme plus noble de reutilisation... une installation de musee n'est pas toujours sans inconvenient pour la structure. In 1983, close to the castle, an important archaeological site was discovered. Dated between Lower and Middle Pleistocene: one of the more ancient in Italy. This discovery was the basement of the idea to realise the archaeological site of Montepoggiolo, reusing the castle as a prehistory museum for the Forlì area, a district of Emilia Romagna. The project provides the scientific restoration of the walls and a few recognizable rebuildings, according with the *Carta del Restauro di Venezia*. The interiors of the "maschio", the donjon, is used as secretary, reception and house of the guardian; on the top of the "maschio", the roofing and the small bell-tower have been rebuilt. In the courtyard has to be built a new structure of two levels, auto-load-bearing, not clasped to the ancient walls. This building, completely glazed, utilizes a lot of most modern and efficient bioclimatic technologies. The frames are composed by pvc and steel profiled section bars and windowpanes with high energy non-conductivity. They are protected through external solar shielding to protect the negative effects of the direct insulation. The termic plants are realized with radiant heat on floor and heat exchanger. On the roof are positioned solar heat panels and photovoltaic cells in order to produce electric and termic energy for the museum. The photovoltaic cells are also louvers for the solar dazzling. Termic energy is also produced by geothermal tubes that utilized the heat differential to heat or get cool the internal spaces of the museum. Technologies for water saving and recovery are used. Around the Rocca are situated pedestrian and cycle routes, crossing through a great green area planned with wood and gardens designed with parallel strips "a girapoggio" and "bosco lineare". The autochthonous trees are: *Acer Campestre*, *Fraxinus Ornus*, *Morus Bombycis*, *Populus Alba Nivea*, *Prunus Avium*, *Corylus Avellana*.



1. View of the hill of Montepoggiolo

2. Rocca di Montepoggiolo, North front



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