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FASSA BORTOLO SYSTEMS AND PRODUCTS

Plastering System

- INTONACO 700
- KF 4

Dehumidifying System

- RINZAFFO 720
- INTONACO MACROPOROSO 717
- FINITURA 750
- FINITURA IDROFUGATA 756

Consolidation and Structural Reinforcement System

- SPECIAL WALL B 550 M

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**FASSA
BORTOLO**
QUALITY FOR BUILDING

TYPE OF WORK

Restoration of damp masonry

Consolidation and reinforcement of masonry

Renovation of plaster

Adaptation to fire regulations



A splendid noble residence that stands out for its decorative prestige and magnificence among the many such similar buildings in Ravenna, Palazzo Rasponi dalle Teste was built in the city's historic centre at the beginning of the eighteenth century, at the behest of Giovanni Rasponi (bishop of Forlì from 1660 to 1714) and of his brother, Count Giuseppe.



View from Via IX Febbraio

The Rasponi family dominated the political-economic landscape of Ravenna between the 1500s and 1800s and, in addition to the building that bears the family name, it also built numerous other residences in the area. This indeed emphasised the importance of the dynasty in the Romagna region with respect to those that preceded it, emulating the splendour and uniqueness of the imperial residences of their contemporary Louis XIV that the noble Bishop was so enchanted by. The unique aspect of Palazzo Rasponi is that if viewed in perspective, it emerges from all the surrounding buildings thanks to its three corner balconies and the particular optical lines running from inside to outside and vice-versa.

The imposing villa covers an area of approximately 6,000 m² (practically an entire block in the Ravenna historical centre) on four floors: from the three-part entrance hall on the ground floor there is a magnificent staircase that leads to the upper rooms, where the late Mannerist architecture, sumptuous plastic decorations and frescoed walls enhance its timeless beauty.



Architectural decorative motif

Palazzo Rasponi has, in more than 300 years, seen various redevelopments; as early as 1690, the owners themselves expressed their desire to merge the three existing properties into one building. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Municipal Historic Building Commission authorised further work: demolition of a secondary building adjoining the main villa, of which only the outer perimeter wall on Via Luca Longhi was preserved. Further renovation of the south-east wing, on what is now via Massimo D'Azeglio, also dates back to this period.



Leading to the staircase



Restoration of wall decorations

It was above all during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that the Palazzo saw the most significant and radical changes (such as, in 1938, opening of the space in front of the main façade and the damage caused by bombing in the Second World War to the main floor). Subsequently, further work was carried out on adapting the interior and exterior spaces to meet the needs of the time, such as garages and residences, until finally its conversion in the 1980s and 1990s to university building.

Following the progressive abandonment of the structure, the Palazzo has today acquired new life thanks to skilful restoration, consolidation and renovation work (from 2011 to 2014), transforming it into a venue for artistic-cultural and tourism activities, exhibitions and conventions.

The opening of the most recent restoration site revealed how all of the work carried out over the years either removed or covered the internal systems and existing decorations, bringing to light eighteenth-century wooden floors, painted drawers and fresco decorations that would otherwise have remained concealed. While, however, post-war reconstruction had roughly rebuilt the original structure, this latest restoration deliberately preserved the architectural-artistic taste of the original design, integrating the modern requirements resulting from the building's new intended use (exhibitions and city cultural-tourism development activities, systems and fire prevention requirements with maintenance and reinforcement of existing wooden floors with REI 30 fire protection).



Staircase



Detail of ceilings and decorative figures

The structural work was carried out based on principles of minimum intervention. Improvements to earthquake resistance were made by strengthening the existing structures, without any replacement or alterations. The brickwork and the wooden floors, which make up most of the structure, still today, after several centuries, feature substantial stability and hardness, and are well conserved.

Before the work, some areas of deterioration, instability and structural deficiencies were evident, most of which had occurred soon after construction and had largely been stabilised since. It was not therefore necessary to provide for the construction of new deep foundations, but rather simply a series of operations aimed at improving the construction, with tying and a reduction in mass.



The entire waste water discharge system was completely reconstructed, to ensure there was no surface liquid in the foundation soil and consequently reducing the problems of damp and differential settling due to variations in the load-bearing capacity of the ground.

The masonry that was in advanced state of degradation due to damp was renovated using products from the **EX NOVO HISTORIC PRESERVATION** line, part of the **FASSA BORTOLO DEHUMIDIFYING SYSTEM**, and made from materials that are compatible with the building's original composition and construction techniques.



Main staircase



Main hall

The **EX NOVO HISTORIC PRESERVATION** line, made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime, in fact, offers a response to modern needs in the restoration and renovation of heritage buildings. After careful removal of the existing plaster, the masonry was cleaned by high pressure washer to eliminate any accumulated salt residues. The following cycle was then adopted:

- application with full coverage of all the walls of **RINZAFFO 720**, so as to prime the surface and assist the subsequent application of plaster
- application of **INTONACO MACROPOROSO 717**, specifically for the restoration of damp masonry, whose macro-porosity and high water-repellent capacity make it ideal for this type of work
- application of **FINITURA IDROFUGATA 756**, a water-repellent wall coating



The masonry with degraded plaster, yet without rising damp, was also restored using products from the **EX NOVO HISTORIC PRESERVATION** line, yet in this case without needing to use dehumidifying plasters as was essential in the previous case, rather opting for a different restoration cycle:

- total removal of the existing plaster
- application of a first layer of **RINZAFFO 720**
- once the undercoat had dried, application of **INTO-NACO 700**, bio base coat plaster made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime
- completion of the cycle by applying **FINITURA 750** bio plaster with marmorino finish

Along the rooms



The load-bearing capacity of the supporting walls was reinforced using **SPECIAL WALL B 550 M**, a fibre-reinforced, one-component, sulphate-resistant mortar with controlled shrinkage, specifically for repairing and reinforcing mixed masonry or historic walls and filling.

Finally, to ensure compliance with fire regulations the rooms housing the central heating system, **KF 4** fire-resistant protective plaster made from lime, cement and perlite was used.



Modern hall





INTONACO 700
Bio base coat plaster made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime for interiors and exteriors



FINITURA 750
Bio finish coat plaster made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime for the restoration of damp masonry, with marmorino effect, for interiors and exteriors



RINZAFFO 720
Bio undercoat made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime for the restoration of damp masonry, for interiors and exteriors



INTONACO MACROPOROSO 717
Bio base coat plaster made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime for the restoration of damp masonry for interiors and exteriors



FINITURA IDROFUGATA 756
Bio wall coating water repellent made from NHL 3.5 natural hydraulic lime for exteriors and interiors



SPECIAL WALL B 550 M

Fibre-reinforced one-component mortar with controlled shrinkage, sulphate-resistant, for repairing and reinforcing mixed masonry, walls in historic buildings and filling



KF 4

Fire protection plaster made from lime, cement and perlite, for interiors and exteriors