## World Heritage Site University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia

Minor modification of boundaries

(Annex 11 of the Operational Guidelines)

Coimbra, January 2019





### Minor Modifications to the Boundaries of the core zone of the World Heritage Site "University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia" (Ref. 1387) to include a monument currently on the buffer zone

The present document corresponds to the proposed expansion of the World Heritage Property "Universidade de Coimbra – Alta e Sofia" – University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, to include the Museu Nacional de Machado de Castro – National Museum Machado de Castro (hereinafter also referred to as NMMC).

The National Museum Machado de Castro, a National Monument, is a remarkable architectural complex, located in the Alta of Coimbra, the upper part of the city, on the hillside, in an urban network with medieval details and Roman reminiscences. The Forum of *Aeminuim*, a foundational area of the city, was an administrative, political and religious centre in Roman times, as well as a Christian temple (eleventh century), Episcopal palace (twelfth century) [official residence of the Bishop] and museum (1911-13). This group, with a museological role and a high architectural and cultural value (with more than a hundred works classified as Assets of National Interest, also known as "National Treasures), is currently located in the buffer zone of the Property *Universidade de Coimbra - Alta e Sofia*, bordering the limit defined by the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and by the *Colégio de Jesus*.

From the reading of the Technical Guidelines for the application of the World Heritage Convention, available on the World Heritage Centre's website (WHC.17/01, 12 July 2017) (at http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/), it is considered that this request to change the limits of the Property University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia constitutes a minor modification, in accordance with paragraph 163 of the aforementioned Technical Guidelines.

With the intention of requesting the aforementioned minor modification of the boundaries of the Property registered on the World Heritage List, *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia*, the State Party hereby submits, for consideration and approval by the Committee, the present process, proceeding in accordance with the elements requested in Annex 11 of the Technical Guidelines.

**Requested Documentation** 

**State Party:** Portugal

**Name of the Property:** University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia.

Location: The Property, University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, is situated in Portugal. It is part

of the Central Region of the Country, more specifically in Beira Litoral, an area of Baixo

Mondego, and is located in the city of Coimbra.

Geographical Coordinates: The University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia is referred to in two

points: the Porta Férrea and Paço das Escolas of the University of Coimbra, with geographical

coordinates, in accordance with the decimal system, 40.207811 and -8.425775 and the Santa

Cruz Monastery (8 de Maio Square) with geographical coordinates 40.211183 and -8.429156.

Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: 22 June 2013 | Criteria: (ii) (iv) (vi) [Decision: 37

COM 8B.38].

1) Area of the property (in hectares)

This minor modification request corresponds to the inclusion in the core zone of the site of a

monument, which is currently located in the buffer zone of the Property University of Coimbra

- Alta and Sofia, near the boundary defined by the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and the

Colégio de Jesus.

There will be no changes in the total area of the property, since the current buffer zone is

adequate to protect the property with this minor change. The minor modification will not

have impacts on the site's Outstanding Universal Value.

The inclusion of the National Museum Machado de Castro in the core zone of the Property

University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia, will involve a slight expansion of the core zone 1 (Alta

*Universitária*- the university area in the upper part of the city).

The exterior limits of the buffer zone are not changed. The limits, existing and proposed, can be

seen in the grid that follows:

3

| University of<br>Coimbra-<br>Alta and<br>Sofia                    | World Heritage<br>Areas<br>1 – Alta<br>Universitária | World Heritage<br>Areas<br>2 - Sofia | World Heritage<br>area of the<br>property:<br>Total | Buffer Zone | Total areas (World classified area + buffer zone) |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| [1.a] area of<br>the property<br>as registered                    | ha 29  | ha 6.5                               | ha 35.5   | ha 81.5     | ha 117  |
| [1.b] area of<br>the property<br>as proposed<br>to be<br>modified | ha 29.7  | ha 6.5                               | ha 36.2   | ha 80.8     | ha 117  |

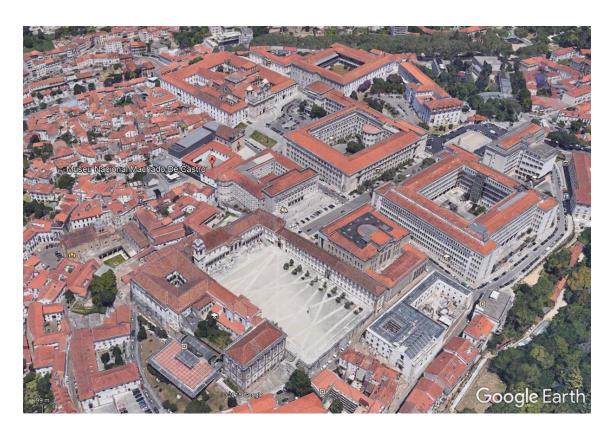


Image 01: Aerial view of the University of Coimbra and the Machado Castro National Museum (©Google Earth, 2019)

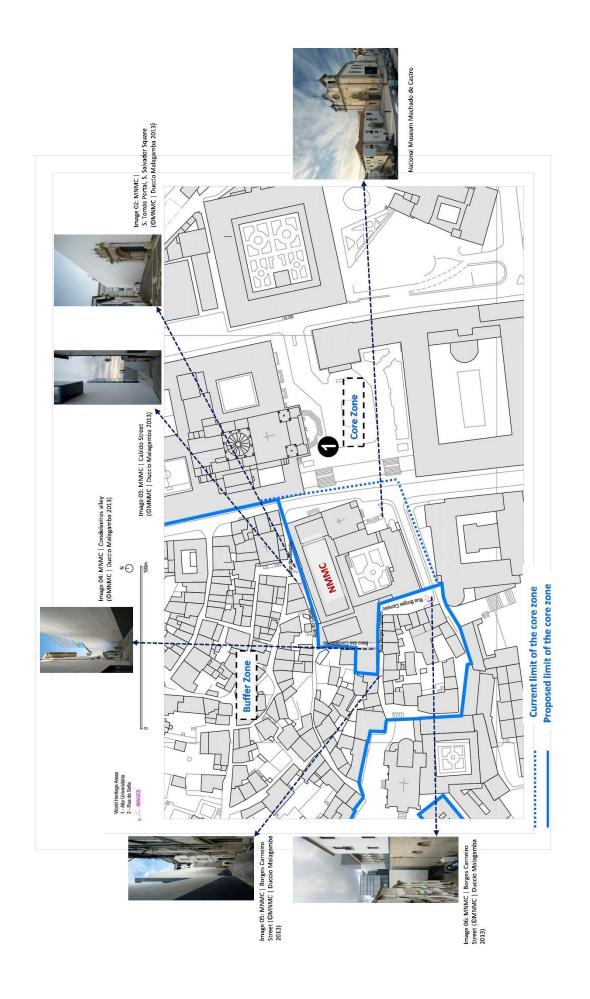
#### 2) Description of the modification

#### 2.1. Proposed modification to the limits of the property

The proposed modification to the limit of the Property University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia, corresponds to the expansion of the core zone 1 - *Alta Universitária* (the university area in the upper part of the city), to include the National Museum Machado de Castro (NMMC). The NMMC is located next to the oldest campus of the University of Coimbra. It borders the *Paço das Escolas* complex and the Faculty of Arts and Humanities to the South and the ancient complex of the Jesuits to the east.

With the proposed change to the limits of the *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia*, to include the NMMC in its core zone (and not in the buffer zone as it is at present), there will be a slight change in the Northern and Western limits of the classified Alta zone [image 01]. It should be noted, however, that there is a territorial *continuum* in the proposed core zone. The addition of the National Museum Machado de Castro does not introduce any break or interruption in the new area presented (according to Map 1: Detail of the demarcation of the proposed new limits (UC and Directorate-General of Cultural Heritage, 2019. A detailed description of the limits is set out at point 8. There is no change in the boundaries of the classified area of Sofia.

Likewise, there are no changes in the outer boundaries of the buffer area.



### 2.2. Brief description of National Museum Machado de Castro and the nature of the historical and institutional relation with the University of Coimbra

The National Museum Machado de Castro is housed in a National Monument (PT020603250013), which is itself a remarkable architectural complex, located in the Alta of Coimbra, the upper part of the city, on the hillside, in an urban network with medieval details and Roman reminiscences. It is an impressive example of the survival of a place's symbolic role: it was a civic, administrative, political and religious centre in Roman times, a Christian temple, at least since the sixteenth century, the official residence of the Bishop starting from the second half of the seventeenth century (Episcopal Palace) and museum since 1911. Therefore, it goes beyond being the founding site (Forum of *Aeminium*) and is one of the most complex and attractive places of the city.

In the space of two millennia, this singular example of architecture reveals, not one, but several strutures, of highly noteworthy quality, which were continued or overlapped, intersecting at different historical moments and unfolding from the Roman period to present day.

The following are specially remarkable: the opulent cryptoportico (the largest and most imposing Roman civil building on the Iberian Peninsula) [image 07], the imposing sixteenth-century Loggia, attributed to Filipe Tércio [image 08], the Treasurer's Chapel (PT020603250022) by João de Ruão [image 09], the Renaissance Portals of the *Colégios de S. Tomás* (PT020603250018) [image 10] and *Santa Ana* (PT020603250019) [image 11] or the Baroque Church of St. John of Almedina (PT020603250013) [image 10], as well as the most recent requalification of the museum, with a project by the Architect Gonçalo Byrne. This project received international recognition through the attribution of the *Piranesi - Prix de Rome* Award (in 2014). It was considered the result of a fortuitous link between the new building, clearly contemporary, and the pre-existing spaces and architectural pieces, from different timelines and with different functions (enabling important architectural testimonies of the past to be viewable and visitable), as well as a well succeded reformulation of the contents of the permanent exhibition.



Image 07: Cryptoportico of the  $\it Aeminium$  Forum | NMMC (@NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)



Image 08: Sixteenth-century Loggia, detail | NMMC (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)



Image 09: The Treasurer's Chapel | NMMC (©ADF/ José Paulo Ruas, 2013)



Image 10: St. John of Almedina Church (on the right) (@NMMC  $\mid$  D. Malagamba 2013)





Image 11: São Tomás Portal | NMMC (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

Image 12: Santo Agostinho Portal | NMMC (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

The last reabilitation intervention gave even more visibility to the scientific study of the whole, thanks to a global intervention programme, which involved archaeology, architecture and museography, creating a scale and architectural environment suitable to the great objective of reinforcing the authenticity of the monument and the public, civic and pedagogical condition of the site. The new museum extends to the ancient forum, recovering its role as an appealing public space, reinforcing the sense of permanence.

The relevance of the Museum's collections corresponds to the building's heritage and scientific value. The intense doctrinal, ideological and patronage activity of the space was artistically and visually translated through the works of art housed in the Museum - from the symbolic representations of the Romanesque to the intimacy of late Gothic, from the naturalism of the eighteenth century, to the mystical exaltation of the Baroque.



Image 13: The Last Supper, Hodart (sixteenth century) | NMMC (©ADF / José Paulo Ruas, 2013)

Its mobile heritage is comprised of several museological nuclei of indubitable importance, especially due to the aesthetic quality of an exceedingly large number of pieces - more than a hundred of which are classified as being of National Interest, also known as "National Treasures". The collections include jewellery and sculpture, the latter consisting of a nucleus of mandatory reference, and the museum is often identified as the museum of national sculpture.



Image 14: Deposition of Christ in the Tomb, João de Ruão (sixteenth century) | NMMC (©ADF / José Paulo Ruas, 2013)

The majority of the collections come from the region of Coimbra, from monasteries, convents and churches that were politically extinguished in 1834, from university colleges and dioceses. This important collection was formed through the initiative of eminent researchers and professors at the University of Coimbra (*Clube dos Lentes -*"Lens Club"), and was gathered in the Museum of the Institute of Coimbra (MIC), located in the *Colégio de S. Paulo*.

The objective of this Institute, a scientific, literary and artistic academy founded in 1852, was the promotion and development of the sciences, the arts and the appreciation of Portuguese culture. In addition to its editorial and academic activities, it created the museum under the impetus of Bernardino Machado, its president and professor of Anthropology at the University.

It is in this way, we are able to understand the strong representation of the memory of the University of Coimbra in the collections of the National Museum Machado de Castro, as well as the sharing of collections between the two institutions, which has constituted an inevitable opportunity for inter-institutional collaboration.

In the area of sculpture, the presence of hundreds of architectural elements from the University's ancient buildings, as well as allegorical sculptures executed by Claude Laprade for

the *Paço das Escolas*, within the framework of the architectural and sculptural programme associated with the reform implemented by the Rector, Nuno da Silva Teles (eighteenth century) is noteworthy. (This collection gave rise to the showing of the temporary exhibit, "Claude Laprade and European Baroque in Coimbra" [image 15]).



Image 15: Temporary Exhibit of Claude Laprade and European Baroque in Coimbra (invitation) | NMMC

In the area of painting, the exhibition of the estate left by modernist painter Manuel Jardim to the two institutions, with the totality of the estate (425 works) being preserved by the National Museum Machado de Castro is highlighted. On the other hand, several portraits of lenses, friars and bishops, belonging to the Museum, are in deposit at the University of Coimbra, in different spaces.



Image 16: Painting of Friar Álvaro de S. Boaventura, seventeenth century, unknown artist, NMMC3151 (©Arquivo NMMC)

It should also be mentioned that in the collections of the NMMC, there is a vast compilation of documents and drawings (132 works) which are fundamental to the history of the University, namely the Marquis of *Pombal* Reform, which also gave rise to a temporary exhibit (and a series of conferences and workshops) titled "Drawings for the Good Order of the University. The Pombal Reform of the University of Coimbra".

A unique set of educational tiles, fundamental for the understanding of Jesuit teaching, remarkable in the history of the University of Coimbra and belonging to the Museum's collections, has also fomented a strong collaboration between the two institutions, both at the level of editions, thematic tours, conferences, among others [pictures 17 and 22].



Image 17: Temporary exhibit of educational the tiles: *Azulejos que ensinam ("Tiles that teach")*, 2007 NMMC (©Arquivo NMMC, 2007)

The location and proximity between the University of Coimbra and National Museum Machado de Castro have consolidated a natural approximation between the two institutions, both in terms of scientific research and in terms of the cultural dynamics inherent to the activities developed in partnership or co-organisation, as well as for the tourism plan and heritage preservation. Several partnerships have been developed, especially in the areas of cultural programming ("Summer University", "UC Cultural Week", "Sounds of the City", "Music in the Museum", among others), research and training (common scientific projects,

collaboration networks, co-organisation of international conferences, traineeships and practical components of courses – "Arts Laboratory"), as well as the promotion, dissemination and preservation of the integrity and authenticity of the heritage of universal value (international thematic networks, temporary exhibits, conservation and restoration interventions).

#### 3) Justification for the modification

As a result of the management actions of the Property, a need was identified to rectify the perimeter of the core zone, in zone 1, which includes the expansion and inclusion of the National Museum Machado de Castro.

The proposed expansion clearly benefits the interpretation of the site, due to its heritage characteristics, along with the museological collection it houses, enhancing the identity, preservation and understanding of the Property *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia*.

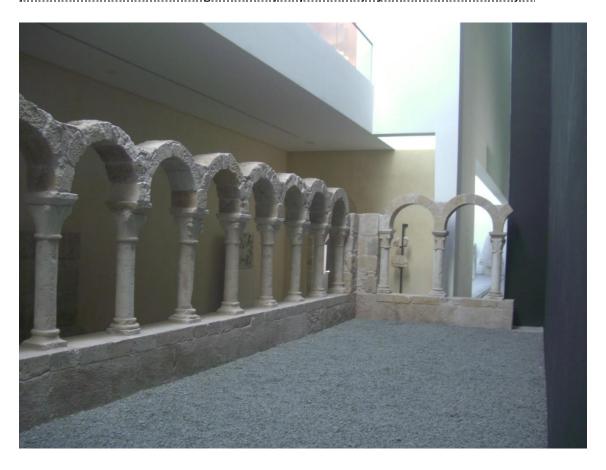


Image 18: National Museum Machado de Castro – detail of the Cloister | (©DGPC, 2005)

Given the legal protection status the Museum already has as a National Monument (NM), there is also the guarantee of the application of strategies to safeguard and protect the spaces and collections whose addition is now proposed.

#### 4) Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value

The proposed minor modification will have no impacts on the the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property *University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia*. The World Heritage Committee by Decision 37 COM 8B.38, of 22 June 2013, adopted the declaration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia.

The University of Coimbra was inscribed on the World Heritage List according to the following *criteria*:

**Criterion (ii):** The University of Coimbra-Alta and Sofia has influenced educational institutions of the former Portuguese empire for over seven centuries, receiving and disseminating knowledge in the fields of arts, sciences, law, architecture, town planning and landscape design. Coimbra University played a decisive role in the development of the institutional and architectural design of universities in the Lusophone world and can be seen as a reference site in this context.

**Criterion (iv):** The University of Coimbra demonstrates a specific urban typology, which illustrates the far-ranging integration of a city and its university. In Coimbra, the city's architectural and urban language reflects the institutional functions of the university and thereby presents the close interaction between the two elements. This feature has also been reinterpreted in several later universities in the Portuguese world.

**Criterion (vi):** The University of Coimbra — Alta and Sofia has played a unique role in the formation of academic institutions in the Lusophone world through the dissemination of its norms and institutional set-up. It has distinguished itself from early on, as an important centre for the production of literature and thought in the Portuguese language and the transmission of a specific academic culture, which was established following the Coimbra model in several Portuguese overseas territories.

From the available museological collection at MNMC, and through testimonies from different sources, chronologies and supports, the past trajectory of the Portuguese University in Coimbra (criteria ii and iv) becomes clearer and more complete. The NMMC is a depository of very significant assets which would be integrated into university spaces and buildings, many of them missing, such as the place where the General Studies in Coimbra would have functioned

or some of the assets originally from University Colleges, profoundly altered or even partially demolished (such as the Colégio de Jesus and the Igreja do Colégio de São Bento). Its incorporation in the classified area fosters the understanding of the WH site, through material testimonies such as the vestiges of the monumental complex, or written, cartographic, artistic and educational documents. These are eloquent testimonies related to ideological, pedagogical and cultural reforms (which took place not only in Coimbra but throughout the Portuguese empire overseas). For example, in the safekeeping of the National Museum Machado de Castro are various capitals from the Ancient Studies Building of Coimbra [image 09]; important pieces of mobile art from the Colégio de Jesus; part of the documental assets includes a set of one hundred and twenty-seven drawings of the Pombal Reform of Studies found in the Museum collection [pictures 10 and 11]; tile work, specifically the educational tiles of the Colégio de Jesus, used by the Jesuits throughout the areas where they ministered their teaching [image 12] (criterion ii); or even impressive architectural testimonies, treated museographically as mobile assets, such as the Treasurer's Chapel, by João de Ruão [image 13], initially incorporated in a building on Rua da Sofia; as well as documents attesting to orders for works of art for university spaces.



Image 19 – Capitals from the Ancient Studies Building of Coimbra, NMMC (@Arquivo NMMC)



Image 20: Promotional flyer for the exhibit *Desenhos para a Boa Ordem da Universidade. A Reforma Pombalina da Universidade de Coimbra*. ("Drawings for the Good Order of the University. The Pombal Reform of the University of Coimbra.") Exhibit and Cycle of Visits and Workshops (2018-2019)

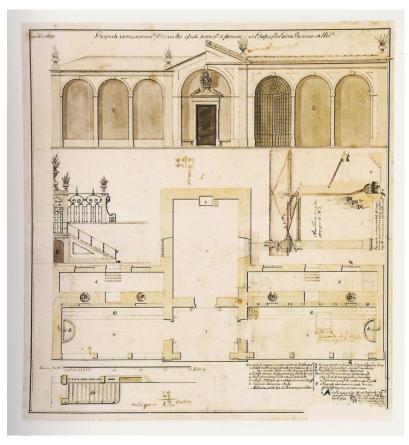


Image 21: Design for the greenhouses of the Botanical Gardens (Manuel Alves Macomboa, 1791) | NMMC Inv. 2885/D.A. 38

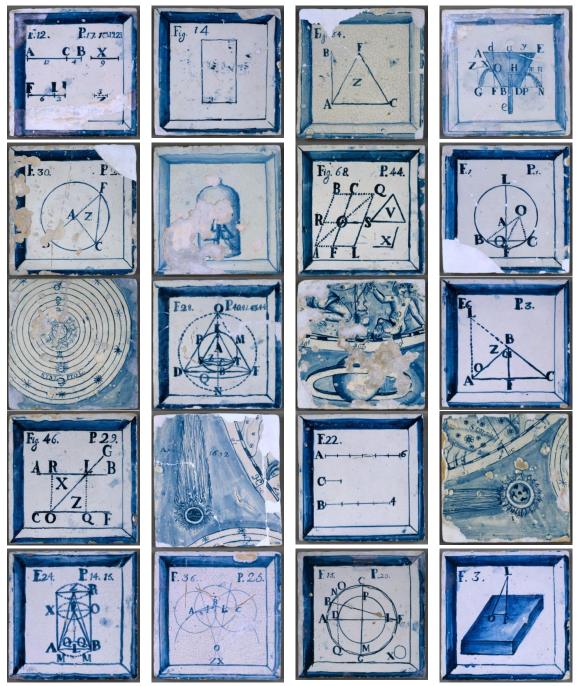


Image 22: Set of educational tiles (seventeenth century) | from the *Colégio de Jesus* | NMMC (©Arquivo NMMC)



Image 23: The Treasurer's Chapel. João de Ruão, sixteenth century | NMMC (@NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

Likewise, by introducing this building, corresponding to the National Museum Machado de Castro, each of the parts it contains, are, in turn, qualified testimonies of the historical, artistic and ideological periods in which they were built, from the time of the origin of human occupation of this limestone hill above the Mondego. With the incorporation of the Roman Cryptoportico (the largest and most imposing Roman civil building in the Iberian Peninsula, a platform with two levels on which the *Forum* would rise, the nerve centre of the Roman city of *Aeminium*), a key monument of the city would be contained within the classified Property [image 24].

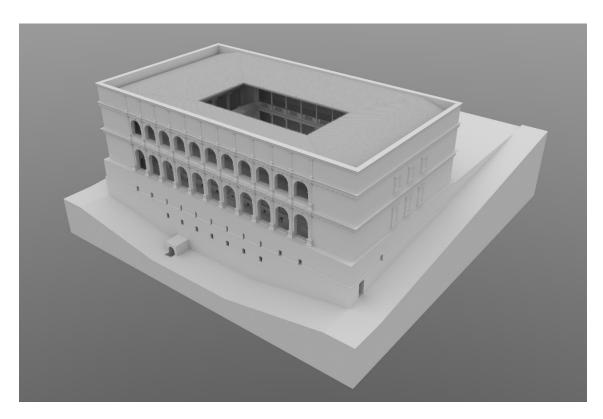


Image 24: Aerial view of the forum, in 3D | Reconstruction proposal (©Pedro Bastos, 2009)



Image 25: Loggia and Courtyard. Filipe Tércio, sixteenth century | NMMC (@NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)



Image 26: Main entrance of the NMMC, S. João de Almedina Church (with Santa Ana Portal) (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

It is therefore considered that the understanding of the urban space where the University of Coimbra was located in medieval times shall be strengthened in this manner (criterion IV).

There has been an advantageous relationship between the University of Coimbra and the National Museum Machado de Castro, which has lasted for several centuries. This relationship has also led to the <u>sharing of some assets</u>, with a <u>shared management of some collections</u>. Also from an educational and academic perspective, there is a strong collaboration between the two institutions, with the National Museum Machado de Castro being the site of several academic studies and academic activities, particularly in the areas of History, Art History, Archaeology, Architecture, Education Sciences, but also the exact sciences.



Image 27: NMMC | Detail of the Painting Exhibit (© ADF / José Paulo Ruas, 2013)

As a result of the proximity, the formal quality of the available physical spaces and the mission of both institutions (University of Coimbra and National Museum Machado de Castro), there is often a reinforcement of complementary actions in the use and enhancement of these spaces and collections. Since 2013, there have been frequent exhibits, guided urban tours, lecture series (for the most varied target audiences), enabling a reinforcement of knowledge of the testimonies of the past regarding Coimbra and its institutions, in a clear gain for the promotion and knowledge of the exceptionality of the heritage assets here present.

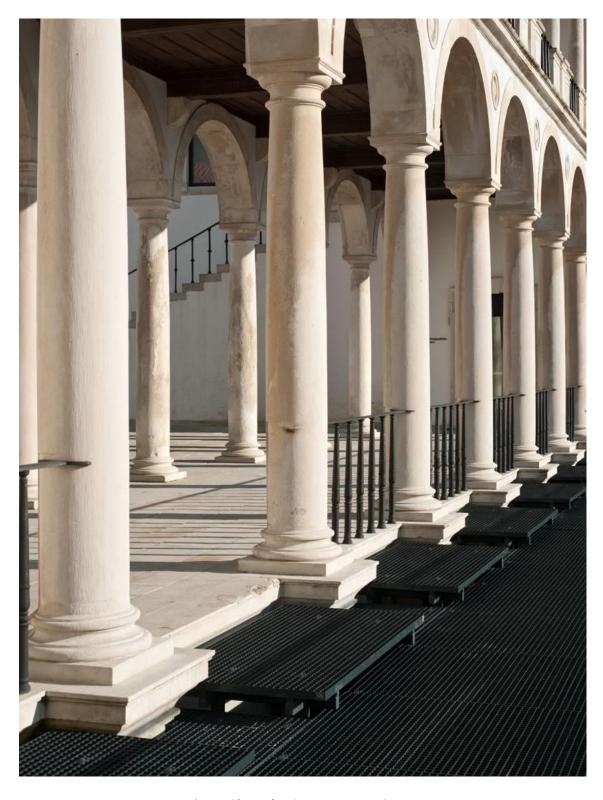


Image 28: sixteenth-century Loggia | Detail (© ADF / José Paulo Ruas, 2015)

#### 5) Implications for legal protection

The proposed amendment does not implicate any changes to the legal protection of the Property *Universidade de Coimbra – Alta e Sofia*, since the whole area is under the protection of the same laws and regulations.

In Portugal, the Property's components are protected by their classification as National Monuments, according to the Law of Cultural Heritage Bases (DL 107/2001, of 8 September, according to No. 7 of Article 15). The National Museum Machado de Castro has held the status of National Monument since 1910 (Decree-Law of 06/16/1910, DG, No 136, of 06/23/1910). Therefore, a set of associated preservation and protection measures have been adopted, which guarantee the maintenance of the integrity and identity of the physical spaces and collections housed therein.

It is the responsibility of the *Associação RUAS* - RUAS Association, as the Property's management entity, to coordinate the legal protection of five preservation measures for the Property *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia*:

- National Legislation of Cultural Heritage: Decree-Law No. 107/2001, of 8 September, which establishes the foundation for the protection and enhancement policy and regime of the cultural heritage. It is regulated by Decree-Law No. 309/2009 of 23 October [does not need to change due to the implementation of this proposed change];
- Announcement No. 14917/2013, published in the *Diário da República* (Official Portuguese Gazette) in December 2013: publication of the registration on the UNESCO World Heritage List, protection of the Property as a National Monument and definition of the Special Protection Area [to be modified with the publication of the new boundaries of the classified area, in accordance with Map 2 in item 7 of this document];
- Regulamento Municipal de Edificação, Recuperação e Reconversão Urbanística da Área afeta à candidatura da Universidade de Coimbra a Património Mundial da UNESCO, incluindo a zona de proteção (Municipal Regulation for the Building, Restoration and Reconversion of the Urban Area involved in the candidacy of the University of Coimbra as UNESCO World Heritage, including the buffer zone), published in the Diário da República (Official Portuguese Gazette) in January 2012 and in effect since March of

- the same year [to be modified with the publication of the new boundaries of the classified area, in accordance with Map 2 in item 7 of this document]
- Plano Diretor Municipal de Coimbra (Master Municipal Plan of Coimbra) (2014) [to be modified with the publication of the new boundaries of the classified area, in accordance with Map 2 in item 7 of this document]
- Plano Estratégico de Coimbra (Strategic Plan of Coimbra) (2010): the defining and regulation of the Áreas de Reabilitação Urbana (ARUs) (Urban Rehabilitation Areas) are particularly relevant in this plan, as priority intervention areas for urban rehabilitation [to be modified with the publication of the new boundaries of the classified area, in accordance with Map 2 in item 7 of this document]

#### 6) Implications for management arrangements

In Portugal, World Heritage Properties acquire the status of National Monument classification, a status the National Museum Machado de Castro has had since 1910. Therefore, a set of preservation, management and activity mechanisms have been in effect, relative to the proposed space.

The National Museum Machado de Castro is connected to the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate-General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), and this entity is responsible for the preservation and management of the space and the collection it holds. The DGPC also has authority over the issues within the scope of managing and preserving the national cultural heritage, having extensive experience in the management and monitoring of World Heritage sites in the Portuguese area, such as the Monastery of the Hieronymites, Monastery of Batalha and the Convent of Christ in Tomar.

The Management of the Property *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia* is the responsibility of RUAS Association (*Recriar a Univers(c)idade – Alta e Sofia* "Recreating the Univers (c) ity - Alta and Sofia"), created specifically for this purpose. The National Museum Machado de Castro is already part of the aforementioned Association, integrating the General Assembly - Advisory Forum.

The management plan of the property, drafted but not yet submitted, already takes into account the amended boundaries.



Image 29: Inner courtyard of the National Museum Machado de Castro (©NMMC / Ana Alcoforado, 2014)



Image 30: National Museum Machado de Castro (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

A Master Plan of the National Museum Machado de Castro building shall be drawn up, according to the same parameters and principles as those elaborated for all the other buildings

classified as World Heritage in the Property *University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia*. This plan and programme of action and management for the spaces and activities to be developed shall be carried out in articulation with the activities plan of the Museum itself.

The proximity between the two institutions, together with the indispensable involvement of the community, contribute to an effective practice of inter-institutional cooperation. It is in this sense that an articulated ticket strategy and distribution of tourist flow between the National Museum Machado de Castro and the University of Coimbra has been implemented. This has been seen as a necessary step in the development of a more comprehensive project. This collaboration, which includes different University Faculties, as well as different highly qualified services and equipment (*Paço das Escolas*, Joanina Library, Science Museum, Botanical Garden, among others) has been developed using a logic of complementarity, articulation and sharing of resources, participation in international thematic networks and defining of complementary cultural and social programmes for conferences and seminars.



Image 31: National Museum Machado de Castro (@NMMC / Ana Alcoforado, 2018)

From a tourism perspective, both the University of Coimbra and the National Museum Machado de Castro have registered extensive growth in recent years, with a steady increase in the number of foreign tourists. At the end of 2018, the National Museum Machado de Castro registered 119,078 visitors, which places it in the range of the most visited museums in Portugal. The University of Coimbra, in turn, surpassed 500 thousand visitors in the same period. From the set of challenges these values and opportunities pose, the two institutions

will continue to respond in an articulated manner in the fulfilment of their mission, as places where collective memory and heritage meet.



Image 32: The "future" during a visit to the National Museum Machado de Castro (@NMMC / Ana Alcoforado, 2018)

#### 7) Maps

As required, two maps representing the proposed changes to the delimitations of the Property University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia are presented below. We consider that the current buffer zone is adequate to protect the property.

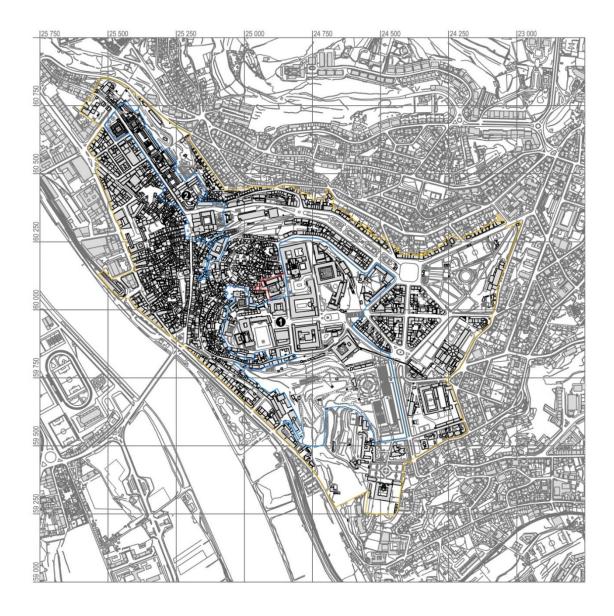
Therefore, map 1 [7.a] presents the original delimitation of the Property (marked in blue), as well as the proposed alteration, which involves the addition of the National Museum Machado

de Castro (NMMC) in the classified area (marked in red). There are no changes in the boundaries of the buffer zone (marked in yellow).

Map 2 [7.b] shows the proposed change in the classified area (in blue). There are no changes in the boundaries of the buffer zone (marked in yellow).

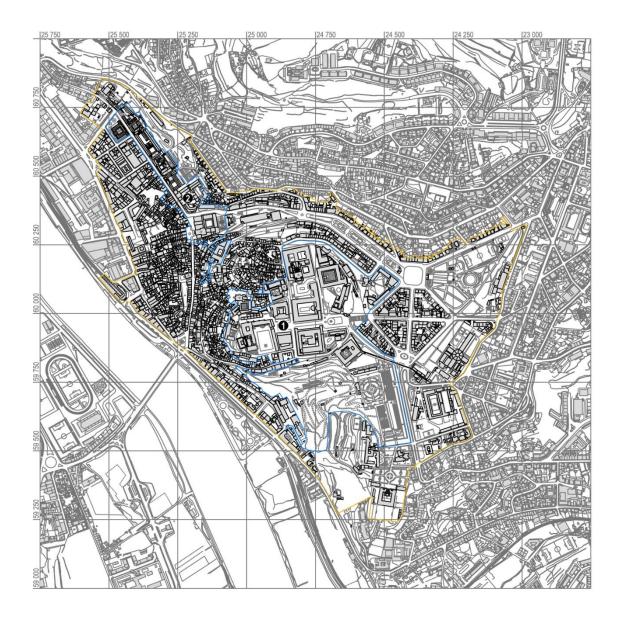
#### [7.a]: Map showing both delimitations of the Property

## Map showing both delimitations of the Property Original World Heritage Area boundaries Proposed addition to World Heritage Area boundary Original Buffer Zone boundary (without changes) World Heritage Areas 1 - Alta Universitária 2 - Rua da Sofia



#### [7.b]: Map showing proposed delimitation of the Property

# Map showing proposed delimitation of the Property World Heritage Area boundaries Buffer Zone boundary (without changes) World Heritage Areas 1 - Alta Universitária 2 - Rua da Sofia



#### 8) Additional information



Image 33: NMMC, entrance (©NMMC | Duccio Malagamba 2013)

In addition to the map presented at point 2, the boundaries of the zone identified as Alta, on the hillside of urban Coimbra, shall be as follows, according to the North-West-South-East orientation: Northern limit of the Cerca de São Jerónimo facing Rua Padre António Vieira; Western limit of the Colégio de Jesus facing the Couraça dos Apóstolos; Western limit of the Colégio de Jesus with the Northern façade of the National Museum Machado de Castro, along Rua de S. Salvador [image 02] and Rua do Cabido [image 03]; Western limit along the Western façade of the National Museum Machado de Castro on Rua do Beco das Condeixeiras [image 04]; in the Western limit, on Rua dos Beco das Condeixeiras, facing building Number 7, following the Northern and Western limits of the annexed structure of the National Museum Machado de Castro [image 05]; Southern limit along the southern façade of the annexed structure of the National Museum Machado de Castro, facing police headquarters, Number 21 Rua Borges Carneiro; Western limit along the Western façade of the main structure of the National Museum Machado de Castro, facing Rua Borges Carneiro [image 06], up to number 68; from Travessa da Rua do Norte to the even side of Rua do Norte: Nos. 26 to 1 and 33 to 27 of Largo da Sé Velha; Nos. 2 to 22 of Rua da Ilha; Nos. 2 to 18 of Rua Dr. Guilherme Moreira; Eastern limit of Number 20 of Rua Dr. Guilherme Moreira; Southern limit of Colégio de Santo António da Pedreira; even side of Beco da Pedreira; No. 4 of Rua Dr. Guilherme Moreira; Northern limit of Largo de Augusto Hilário; Nos. 15 to 1 of Travessa da Trindade; Southern limit of the Colégio da Santíssima Trindade facing the Couraça de Lisboa; Eastern limit of No. 40 of Couraça de Lisboa; Northern, Eastern and Southern limits of the Jardim Botânico da Universidade de Coimbra (Botanical Gardens of the University of Coimbra); Western limit of the Botanical Gardens of the University of Coimbra facing Alameda Júlio Henriques; the Northern limit of the Bairro de Sousa Pinto (neighbourhood); Eastern limit of the Escadas Monumentais (Monumental Stairs) facing Praça António Luís Gomes; Eastern limit of the Associação Académica de Coimbra (Academic Association of Coimbra) facing Rua Oliveira Matos; Northern limit of the Teatro Académico Gil Vicente (Gil Vicente Academic Theatre) facing the Praça da República; Eastern limit of the Associação Académica de Coimbra facing Avenida Sá da Bandeira; the Northern limit of Casa das Caldeiras facing Rua Padre António Vieira.



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\* The following award was attributed to this doctoral thesis: Prémio Victor de Sá de História Contemporânea, 2015

\*\* The following award was attributed to this doctoral thesis: Prémio APOM 2016, in the category of Best Study on

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\*\*\* The following honourable mention was attributed to this doctoral thesis: Honourable Mention in the *Prémio* 

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#### Map showing both delimitations of the Property

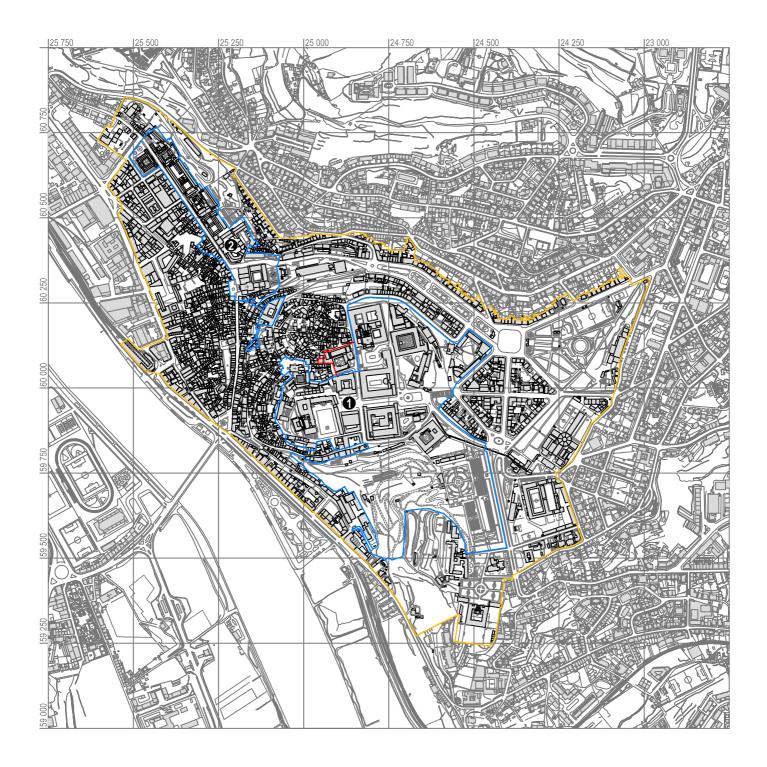
Original World Heritage Area boundaries

Proposed addition to World Heritage Area boundary

Original Buffer Zone boundary (without changes)

World Heritage Areas 1 - Alta Universitária 2 - Rua da Sofia





#### Map showing proposed delimitation of the Property

World Heritage Area boundaries

Buffer Zone boundary (without changes)

World Heritage Areas 1 - Alta Universitária 2 - Rua da Sofia



