

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref. GB/AA/1650_Add. Info_1

Charenton-le-Pont, 29 September 2020

H. E. Mr Massimo Riccardo
Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
50, rue de Varenne
75007 Paris

World Heritage List 2021 – Additional Information The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)

Dear Ambassador,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of “The Porticoes of Bologna” as a World Heritage site and an ICOMOS evaluation mission has visited the property to consider matters related to protection, management and conservation, as well as issues related to integrity and authenticity.

In order to help with our overall evaluation process, we would be grateful to receive further information to augment what has already been submitted in the nomination dossier.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and kindly provide additional information:

Description of the nominated property

The nomination states that the porticoes of Bologna can be divided in different architectural types: porticoed road, porticoed square, porticoed path and porticoed building (page 31). ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could expand the information on each of these categories and particularly what characteristics are essential to distinguishing between them.

In addition, it would appreciate if the State Party could clarify the following:

- a) Components categorised as porticoed roads or streets include areas where both sides of the street are considered (e.g. Strada porticata di Galliera, Strada Maggiore) as well as others which include only one side of the street (e.g. Via Zamboni, Portico del Baraccano). Component 04 (Portico del Baraccano) in fact includes only one side of the street and only a portion of the street. Therefore, how does each of these components fit the definition of a “street” in the sense of an urban element?
- b) Similarly, some of the components categorised as squares do not include all the buildings that surround and define that urban space, particularly in the case of Piazza Santo Stefano but also partly in the case of Piazza Galvani and Piazza Maggiore (part of component 5). Also, in the case of Piazza Santo Stefano, do the porticoes mainly contribute to the definition of the square as an urban element or is their identity mainly related to that of the street Via Santo Stefano where the porticoes seem to form a continuum before and after the square?
- c) Two components are defined as porticoes buildings (components 11 and 12), both dating from the 20th century. The classification of the Edificio porticato del quartiere Barca (component 11) raises some questions. Component 11 seems to be defined in relation to the whole building whereas the

rationale for what is included in most of the other components seems to be defined in relation to the urban elements (streets and squares). Component 6 and 8 (defined as paths) are not defined so much in relation to urban elements but as independent structures, the focus still being on the porticoes. What is the rationale for defining and including the Edificio porticato del quartiere Barca in its entirety and defining it as a building but, for example, in the case of the Portico del Baraccano defining it as street and including only the porticoes?

Justification for inscription

The section of the nomination on the justification for inscription starts by saying that “The porticoes of Bologna constitute the object of this nomination to the World Heritage List” (page 202). However, ICOMOS finds that certain parts of the nomination are ambiguous as to the nature of what is being nominated: a series of porticoes or the historic city of Bologna. ICOMOS notes the following references (among others) throughout the document such as:

“It is useful to compare this Statute with others in Europe, to highlight the specificities of the case and to deepen the reasons why Bologna is today the most representative city for the porticoes” (page 142).

“From the 12th century to the present, Bologna has re-proposed the portico in its buildings, its streets and squares, making it the characteristic element of its urban landscape” (page 202).

“[T]he porticoes in Bologna have been able to resist for a long period of time and become an expression and element of city identity” (page 203).

“Bologna, and its porticoes, have long represented a propelling center of models emulated at international level, aided by the role of its University in the dissemination of knowledge” (page 205).

ICOMOS also notes that the comparative analysis focuses on comparisons with other “historical centres, to verify whether the porticoes have been highlighted as elements that characterise their urban formation (page 225)”. However, ICOMOS feels that the components parts as proposed and delimited do not sufficiently reflect the significance of the porticoes as an urban element in general and as the critical element that shaped the identity of the city. Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could address these concerns and explain in more detail what was the rationale for the focus of the nomination.

Boundaries

Some of the queries expressed above are related to the boundaries of the component parts that constitute the nominated property, such as why some components include only one side of the street or only parts of urban squares. In addition, ICOMOS notes that in several components the boundaries seem to be drawn to include only the parts of the buildings that include the porticoes. Except for components 06 and 08 (portico paths) which are independent built structures, for the components defined as streets and squares, the porticoes are an architectural element of the buildings they belong to.

Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could clarify the rationale used to draw the boundaries of the components parts and clarify in particular two aspects. First as to why some components do not include the entirety of the urban elements they are part of (streets and squares). Second, why some boundaries are aligned through the space on the ground floor of those buildings defined by the porticoes. Moreover, from a three-dimension perspective, would the nominated property in those components be limited to the porticoes on the ground floor or would the façade and the portions of the upper parts of the buildings also be included?

In addition, for some components the boundary seems to be drawn right through the edge of the buildings. For example, in map 1.e.2.5 the boundary of component 02 is aligned right through the edge of the church building, therefore making it look like this building is completely excluded from the component part. Could the State Party clarify what is the rationale for drawing the boundaries in such a way?

Justification for criterion (ii)

The justification of this criterion is based on the argument that "The portico [...] finds in Bologna, an exceptionally complete and representative expression of all urban functions, in the set of selected components. [...] Bologna, and its porticoes, have long represented a propelling center of models emulated at international level [...] In particular, this continuous and constant exchange has allowed the diffusion and the continuous re-proposal of the architectural porticoed model all over the world." (p. 205) As expressed above, ICOMOS notes that there is some ambiguity as to what is nominated. The justification of this criterion seems in particular to be based on the porticoes of Bologna in general and not the series of porticoes that is being nominated. Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide more detailed information and evidence of how this selection of twelve components exhibits an important interchange of human values and influenced the diffusion of the architectural porticoed model all over the world.

Justification of criterion (iv)

ICOMOS notes that the justification for this criterion raises similar questions to those expressed above for criterion (ii). Moreover, ICOMOS notes that this criterion relates to outstanding examples of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape. However, ICOMOS notes that for several component parts what is being nominated seem to only include the porticoes and not the buildings of which they are part of. Therefore, ICOMOS would welcome further information on how the delimitation of components parts as currently defined would fit the definition of either a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape as required for this criterion.

In addition, "[t]he essence of this criterion is that the property must in some way demonstrate that it is associated with a defining moment or moments – or significant stage(s) in human history.... A meaningful time period should be a defined period which is important and recognized within a cultural context" (page 37 of the *Manual on Preparing World Heritage nominations*, 2011). The series of porticoes included in the nominated property reflect a timeframe that spans from the 12th to the present (page 29 of the nomination file). Could the State Party therefore explain how this timeframe could be said to illustrate a significant stage(s) in human history?

Comparative analysis

As noted before, comparative analysis included in the nomination focuses mainly on comparisons with other "historical centres, to verify whether the porticoes have been highlighted as elements that characterise their urban formation (page 225)". However, ICOMOS considers that since what is being nominated is a series of porticoes, not the historic city of Bologna, it is important that the comparisons are centred in more detail on the qualities of the porticoes of the sites identified as comparators. ICOMOS also considers that the comparative analysis cannot be limited to the typology of the nominated property and characteristics of its attributes of the nominated property, which will always be different from one site to the other, but on the values those attributes embody. Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could expand the comparative analysis in relation to the justification proposed under criterion (ii). ICOMOS also notes that the comparisons need to clearly explain how the nominated property stands-out in comparison with similar sites and not just on how they are different.

ICOMOS appreciates that the timeframe for providing this additional information is short. Brief responses are required at this stage, and can be discussed further with the State Party if needed during the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel process.

We would be grateful if you could provide **ICOMOS** and the **UNESCO World Heritage Centre** with the above information **by Friday 13 November at the latest**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Paula:

Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Director
ICOMOS World Heritage Evaluation Unit

Copy to Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism
UNESCO World Heritage Centre



I PORTICI DI BOLOGNA
CANDIDATURA UNESCO

THE PORTICOES OF BOLOGNA

Additional Information

November 2020



World Heritage List 2021 - Additional Information

The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)

With reference to Your letter dated 29 September, we provide below the requested additional information

Description of the nominated property

The nomination states that the porticoes of Bologna can be divided in different architectural types: porticoed road, porticoed square, porticoed path and porticoed building (page 31). ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could expand the information on each of these categories and particularly what characteristics are essential to distinguishing between them.

In Bologna, porticoes (private covered spaces for public use), considered as a system, make up a full-scale urban infrastructure that acquires different characteristics depending on the different urban elements with which porticoes interact. It is on this assumption that 4 architectural types (porticoed road, porticoed square, porticoed path and porticoed building) have been identified. These types are schematic representations that help clarify the differences within the series and establish coherent criteria to draw the perimeter of each component and their use.

Porticoed road: this category is used for the components within the historical compact city where the porticoes are strictly connected to the road, becoming one with it, in terms of their intended use. This definition is based on the observations made by Jakob Burckhardt about the Bolognese portico, which he described as a *Strassenhalle*. Using this German word, he fully grasped the peculiarity of the historical compact city where the main axis of the urban structure is indeed the porticoed road, not just the sum of single porticoed buildings.

At ground level, the physical proximity of the road to the portico matches a subsidiarity in use, since the road is intended for vehicular traffic whereas the portico is intended for the transit and stay of pedestrians. The portico, therefore, has a primary relationship, both physical and functional, with the space in front of it, rather than with the building of which it is a part. In order to highlight this relationship, the portico has been included in the perimeter together with the public space in front of it, namely the road, intended as a “way between places”.

Porticoed square: this category is used for the components within the historical compact city where the porticoes are strictly connected to the square of which they are an integral part, in terms of their intended use. The porticoes are closely connected to what happens in the open space in front of them, the square, regardless of the function of the building to which they belong. They act as a filter between the private building and the adjacent open space of the “Piazza” (square), while the covered passages, wide and with tall vaults, are often used for commerce or as sheltered walk.

Porticoed path: this category is used for the components outside the historical compact city, defined by the sheer presence of a porticoed structure covering a walkway, used exclusively by pedestrians. They were created specifically for people to reach important and significant places (path= way built or made by the action of people walking). In such cases the portico is not an integral part of a building but becomes architecture itself, creating a connection between the city centre and *extramoenia* sites, that is those outside the city proper.



Porticoed building: this category is used for isolated buildings in the suburbs, whose portico is a prominent characterizing feature. They are recognised by the city for their important architectural or symbolic value. This category includes buildings which are not part of a comprehensive system of covered walks like in many other parts of the city. In these buildings, the portico as architectural feature constitutes a symbolic connection with the traditional city centre identity; it was not built to comply with a regulation, but for an explicit designer choice.

The different typology, based on these 4 categories, represents one of the criteria which led to the selection of the components of the serial site and the definition of their boundaries. The other criteria were chronological and functional. The boundaries of each component are drawn to reflect the extent of attributes that convey the potential Outstanding Universal Value.

In addition, it would appreciate if the State Party could clarify the following:

a) Components categorised as porticoed roads or streets include areas where both sides of the street are considered (e.g. Strada porticata di Galliera, Strada Maggiore) as well as others which include only one side of the street (e.g. Via Zamboni, Portico del Baraccano). Component 04 (Portico del Baraccano) in fact includes only one side of the street and only a portion of the street. Therefore, how does each of these components fit the definition of a “street” in the sense of an urban element?

The boundaries of each component are the result of the integrated application, case by case, of the typological, chronological and functional criteria.

In the specific case of porticoed roads, the fact that the boundaries include one or both sides of the road depends on:

- the actual presence or absence of porticoes on each side of the road;
- the relevance of each side, in relation to the role attributed to the component within the series, in consideration of the specific functional or chronological characteristics.

In detail: **Portici residenziali di Santa Caterina - Component n. 1** – The boundaries include the porticoed side of the road, since on the opposite side there is a high brick wall surrounding an open space, connected to the church of Santa Caterina, currently used as a sports field. In the English language, Santa Caterina would be best defined as a street/alley rather than a road.

Strada porticata di Galliera - Component n. 3 – The boundaries are drawn consistently with the monumental character of the component, which is one of the main axes of the historic urban layout. The boundaries also include what is now called Via Manzoni, since in the past they formed a single road with a single name. In defining the boundaries, two aspects were taken into account: the morphology of the place, which is characterized by different ground levels, and the importance of the buildings overlooking the road, which often occupy large lots and have porticoes on their sides. Buildings without porticoes are not included in the component.

Portico del Baraccano - Component n. 4 - The boundaries include the final part of Via Santo Stefano, only on the uninterruptedly porticoed side. It starts from the double portico in front of the Church of San Giuliano and runs up to the archway that opens on the walkway leading to the Marian Sanctuary of Baraccano. The boundaries therefore include only those elements that partake the scenic value of this portico, exceptional for its architectural and ornamental characteristics, which has been a place of assistance and devotion for centuries.



Portici accademici di via Zamboni - Component n. 7 - The boundaries include only the porticoes of the Accademia delle Scienze-Palazzo Poggi (on the southern side) and those of the Teatro Comunale (on the northern side) in chronological order. These are indeed the two buildings which determined the function of via Zamboni porticoed road, closely connected to academic life and to everything related to it (young people, spaces for meetings, study, knowledge, entertainment, socialization, etc.). The boundaries connect these two important buildings, at the same time excluding other buildings on both sides of the road, that are not consistent with the historical academic role of this component.

Portici trionfali di strada Maggiore - Component n. 10 – The boundaries include the whole road from Piazza di Porta Ravegnana to Porta Maggiore, which coincides with the ancient Via Emilia. Moreover, it had a triumphal role in the Papal period, when it was travelled by the Popes visiting the city. On this road there are porticoes on both sides, with some gaps in continuity. In this case, the design of the boundaries is continuous in order to emphasize the role of the component as a generating axis of the urban fabric. Strada Maggiore perfectly embodies the *Strassenhalle* described by Jakob Burckhardt.

b) Similarly, some of the components categorised as squares do not include all the buildings that surround and define that urban space, particularly in the case of Piazza Santo Stefano but also partly in the case of Piazza Galvani and Piazza Maggiore (part of component 5). Also, in the case of Piazza Santo Stefano, do the porticoes mainly contribute to the definition of the square as an urban element or is their identity mainly related to that of the street Via Santo Stefano where the porticoes seem to form a continuum before and after the square?

Also with reference to porticoed squares, the boundaries of each component are the result of the integrated application, case by case, of the typological, chronological and functional criteria.

In the specific case of squares, boundaries include the porticoed scenery, made up of buildings whose porticoes at ground level are in continuity with the open space of the square. Squares make more evident the ornamental value of the portico, an architectural motif that emphasizes the monumental value of spaces, as theorized by Bonvesin de la Riva, Leon Battista Alberti and Filarete, among others.

Piazza porticata di Santo Stefano – Component n. 2 – The boundaries include the porticoes of the buildings overlooking the square, taking into account the functional and visual connections between the open space of the square and the open yet partly covered space of the porticoes. From a functional point of view, the space under the porticoes is in continuity with the space of the square, since it is the place devoted to the transit and stay of people. The portico, as an essential complement of the urban scene of the square, brings a major contribution to the identity of the square itself, whose monumental nature does not appear in via Santo Stefano.

Portici commerciali del Pavaglione e Banchi – Component n. 5 – The boundaries, based on the continuity of the Portico del Pavaglione with the Portico dei Banchi, include the open spaces facing them: piazza Galvani and via dell'Archiginnasio. From a functional point of view, the relationship between these commercial spaces is really close: the current piazza Galvani was designed in the 13th century to house the market of silkworms; under the Portico del Pavaglione, once devoted to book commerce, many commercial activities are still present today; the Portico dei Banchi used to



house the shops of money changers. The area of Piazza Galvani is delimited on the west side by buildings belonging to the complex of San Petronio, which have no porticoes and no typological and functional connections with the open space. Piazza Maggiore has not been included inside the boundaries because it does not have a prevalent commercial nature.

For the sake of completeness:

Portici di Piazza Cavour e via Farini – Component n. 9 – The boundaries include the entire porticoed square with its buildings overlooking the Italian-style garden and the porticoed buildings in Via Farini, as signs of the urban transformations of the second half of the 19th century.

c) Two components are defined as porticoes buildings (components 11 and 12), both dating from the 20th century. The classification of the Edificio porticato del quartiere Barca (component 11) raises some questions. Component 11 seems to be defined in relation to the whole building whereas the rationale for what is included in most of the other components seems to be defined in relation to the urban elements (streets and squares). Component 6 and 8 (defined as paths) are not defined so much in relation to urban elements but as independent structures, the focus still being on the porticoes. What is the rationale for defining and including the Edificio porticato del quartiere Barca in its entirety and defining it as a building but, for example, in the case of the Portico del Baraccano defining it as street and including only the porticoes?

Edificio porticato del Quartiere Barca – Component n. 11 - and **Edificio porticato del Mambo – Component n. 12** – appear as two specific examples of the category of porticoed building, in the sense explained above as an isolated building whose portico is a strongly characterizing element. The so-called **“Treno”, nel quartiere Barca – Component n. 11** – is located within a public housing area, at a considerable distance from the historic city. The exceptional length of the building (553 meters), its central position in the neighbourhood and its morphological characters endow it with a primary urban function: the building itself, with its portico, becomes the generating axis of the settlement. This structure is totally porous and connects the various parts of the neighbourhood. Modularity takes the form of a linear composition of 22 identical modules with an H layout, punctuated with small gardens.

The “Treno” building shows in an exemplary way how the portico is deeply rooted in the city, to the extent that it characterizes the settlements in suburbs, even when building porticoes is not compulsory but instead a precise design choice.

The **Portico del Baraccano – Component n. 4** – is located within the historic compact urban fabric and was built following the requirements in force at the time. Whereas in the porticoed building in the Barca neighborhood the unity between the portico and the rest of the building, (in compositional, constructive, functional and urban terms) is noteworthy, no such unity exists in the Portico del Baraccano, whose role is connected to the urban scene.

The boundaries of **Edificio porticato del MAMbo – Component n.12** - include the building that currently houses the Museum of Modern Art, matching its external perimeter including the portico on its facade. The building shifted from a productive function (former Bread Bakery) to a cultural function, preserving the portico as the main element for exchange and relationship with the city and society.



For the sake of completeness:

the **Portico devozionale di San Luca – Component n. 6** - includes the porticoed path built to link the city of Bologna to the Sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of San Luca on the top of Colle della Guardia, and the porticoed portion of the church itself. It is a covered devotional path marking a line of connection between the city and the rural space, clearly visible from the plain.

The **Portico della Certosa – Component n. 8** - is a porticoed path which connects the main city cemetery with the city center. The boundaries of the component run from the Meloncello Arch, where it physically connects with the Portico of San Luca, to the monumental entrance of the Certosa Cemetery.

Justification for inscription

The section of the nomination on the justification for inscription starts by saying that “The porticoes of Bologna constitute the object of this nomination to the World Heritage List” (page 202). However, ICOMOS finds that certain parts of the nomination are ambiguous as to the nature of what is being nominated: a series of porticoes or the historic city of Bologna.

ICOMOS notes the following references (among others) throughout the document such as:

“It is useful to compare this Statute with others in Europe, to highlight the specificities of the case and to deepen the reasons why Bologna is today the most representative city for the porticoes” (page 142).

“From the 12th century to the present, Bologna has re-proposed the portico in its buildings, its streets and squares, making it the characteristic element of its urban landscape” (page 202).

“[T]he porticoes in Bologna have been able to resist for a long period of time and become an expression and element of city identity” (page 203).

“Bologna, and its porticoes, have long represented a propelling centre of models emulated at international level, aided by the role of its University in the dissemination of knowledge” (page 205).

The focus of the nomination is on the porticoes, as architectural and urban element that conveys universal cultural, social and functional values, as testified by their diffusion all over the world and by their permanence and recurrence through the centuries.

The Porticoes of Bologna are a particularly significant example of these values of global interest: here the portico finds its most complete representation, thanks to their extension, variety and comprehensiveness in chronological, typological and functional terms

The portico is an element that strongly distinguishes Bologna which however, as it is common in historic cities, is also characterized by many other monumental, architectural and urban elements, as well as by material and immaterial qualities. In order to focus attention on porticoes, the decision was made to use a series of components rather than an overall area that would have included the whole porticoed system of the historic centre, maybe excluding the porticoes in the suburbs. These series show the different configurations and urban roles played by porticoes from the 13th century onward.



Whereas the whole system of the porticoes of Bologna focuses on continuity and conformity, the identified series highlight variety. The components have been selected according to criteria of representativeness, authenticity and integrity.

Therefore, the components and its whole make up an exemplifying paradigm of the many different materials, styles, epochs, functions and meanings that mark the whole system of the porticoes in Bologna and that emerge more clearly thanks to the serial approach.

In many other serial sites nominations which are now inscribed on the WHL, a similar method was used: some components were selected according to a criterion of representativeness, in the context of a larger ensemble sharing the same values

ICOMOS also notes that the comparative analysis focuses on comparisons with other “historical centres, to verify whether the porticoes have been highlighted as elements that characterise their urban formation (page 225)”. However, ICOMOS feels that the components parts as proposed and delimited do not sufficiently reflect the significance of the porticoes as an urban element in general and as the critical element that shaped the identity of the city. Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could address these concerns and explain in more detail what was the rationale for the focus of the nomination.

The focus of the nomination is on the porticoes, their role as urban infrastructure that shaped the identity of a city open to exchanges, endowed with a dense network of private covered spaces, open to public use, comfortable and welcoming for public social life. The tradition to construct porticoed buildings arose in the same period when Bologna organised itself as a free Commune. By means of the Statutes, since the 13th century it became mandatory to build porticoes for the public passage within the private lots and to take care of their maintenance. In this way, private citizens contributed to the construction and maintenance of the public spaces of the city, depriving themselves of the exclusive use of part of their property to make it available to everyone. This rule has worked over the centuries, despite the succession of government systems and political regimes, and this was essential to build an outstanding extension of porticoes (to date 62 km have been inventoried) displaying manifold distinct varieties in materials, architectural styles, typology and function of buildings and urban spaces, in a continuous system in which differences juxtapose without assimilating each other.

The 12 selected components, as a whole, are the paradigm of the multiple attributes and features this particular infrastructure takes on in Bologna, in a way unequalled in the world. In historic Western cities, in particular, episodic urban porticoed elements can be found, (for example market squares), connected to specific historical periods in urban development. No other city, however, owns an infrastructural system comparable with the one represented in Bologna by the 12 components of the series, for completeness, extension and duration in time, variety of functions and meanings. The series shows how the portico in Bologna has a pivotal role in the dynamics of urban development, settlement growth, evolution of building techniques and fluctuations in aesthetic taste.

The 12 components of the series demonstrate that in Bologna porticoes have been continuously built since the 13th century and that they are part of the urban identity to such an extent that they are planned in the design of new buildings, although no specific requirement is in force at present.



Boundaries

Some of the queries expressed above are related to the boundaries of the component parts that constitute the nominated property, such as why some components include only one side of the street or only parts of urban squares. In addition, ICOMOS notes that in several components the boundaries seem to be drawn to include only the parts of the buildings that include the porticoes. Except for components 06 and 08 (portico paths) which are independent built structures, for the components defined as streets and squares, the porticoes are an architectural element of the buildings they belong to.

Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could clarify the rationale used to draw the boundaries of the components parts and clarify in particular two aspects.

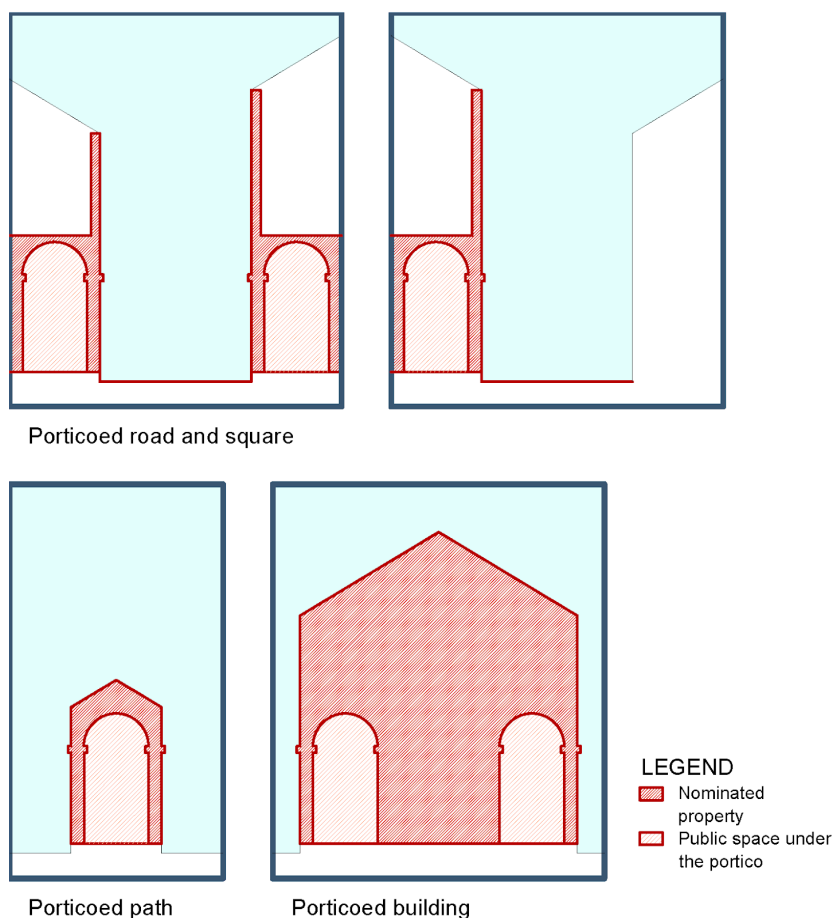
First as to why some components do not include the entirety of the urban elements they are part of (streets and squares).

Second, why some boundaries are aligned through the space on the ground floor of those buildings defined by the porticoes.

Moreover, from a three-dimension perspective, would the nominated property in those components be limited to the porticoes on the ground floor or would the façade and the portions of the upper parts of the buildings also be included?

The focus of the nomination is on the porticoes, as urban infrastructure, made up of a widespread network of private covered spaces, open to public use.

The diagram below provides a synthetic visualization of the followed criteria.





All the components belonging to the categories “porticoed road” and “porticoed square” are located within the historical compact city. In these categories, the portico is mostly a part of a building: it is a space on the ground floor, with columns or pillars supporting the roof and at least one open side facing the road or square of which it is a complement, from a functional and aesthetic point of view. As previously illustrated in detail (see par. “Description of the nominated property”), the boundaries of each component are drawn by the integrated application, case by case, of typological, chronological and functional criteria.

With reference to porticoed roads (components n. 1, 3, 4, 7, and 10) and porticoed squares (components n. 2, 5, and 9) the boundaries have been drawn including only one side of the road or only a part of the square in the following cases:

- where the porticoes are present only on one side of the road or in a part of the square;
- where the porticoes on the other side of the road or in the remaining part of the square are not significant with reference to the role of the component within the series, taking into consideration its specific functional or chronological characteristics

Consistently with the rationale of the nomination summarized before, the boundaries drawn in the maps do not include whole buildings, but only the porticoes, in continuity with the open public space.

The 3d drawing shows a concrete example.





In addition, for some components the boundary seems to be drawn right through the edge of the buildings. For example, in map 1.e.2.5 the boundary of component 02 is aligned right through the edge of the church building, therefore making it look like this building is completely excluded from the component part. Could the State Party clarify what is the rationale for drawing the boundaries in such a way?

One of the fundamental characteristics of the porticoes mentioned above is that they are a space for public use. This means that anyone can walk or stand under them and be in direct visual contact with the open space facing them.

In the specific case of **Piazza porticata di Santo Stefano – Component n. 2** – as shown in the picture here below, the boundaries have been drawn excluding the Basilica, which has no portico, since it cannot be considered part of the public space.



Justification for criterion (ii)

The justification of this criterion is based on the argument that “The portico [...] finds in Bologna, an exceptionally complete and representative expression of all urban functions, in the set of selected components. [...] Bologna, and its porticoes, have long represented a propelling centre of models emulated at international level [...] In particular, this continuous and constant



exchange has allowed the diffusion and the continuous re-proposal of the architectural porticoed model all over the world.” (p. 205) As expressed above, ICOMOS notes that there is some ambiguity as to what is nominated. The justification of this criterion seems in particular to be based on the porticoes of Bologna in general and not the series of porticoes that is being nominated. Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could provide more detailed information and evidence of how this selection of twelve components exhibits an important interchange of human values and influenced the diffusion of the architectural porticoed model all over the world.

The criterion (ii) refers to the portico as a privately owned covered space for public use, open to all citizens and visitors, encouraging meetings, exchanges and social life: the portico acquires a specific value, insofar as it facilitates social relations.

The social value of porticoes finds in Bologna, an exceptionally complete and representative expression, since the city enjoyed international fame thanks to the constant presence of important international visitors and to the role of the University (for further details see Nomination Format, History and development, chap. 2.b, pp. 137-141; Criteria under which inscription is proposed, chap. 3.1.b, pp. 205-207).

This value is widespread and shared by the whole network of porticoes. However, the series of the selected components stands as a most emblematic representation of such value. The series as a whole allows to get a comprehensive framework of the ways in which it emerged and affirmed itself, thanks to different modes, forms and functions assumed by porticoes over time.

As a matter of fact, each component is singled out as the “best example” of a particular expression of the portico in chronological, typological and functional terms. In this way, the value of the portico as a privileged place for sociality and exchange, although it can be extensively found in the city, is best represented by the series. Nomination Format, *History and development*, chap. 2.b, pp. 137-141; *Criteria under which inscription is proposed*, chap. 3.1.b, pp. 205-207.

Justification for criterion (iv)

ICOMOS notes that the justification for this criterion raises similar questions to those expressed above for criterion (ii). Moreover, ICOMOS notes that this criterion relates to outstanding examples of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape. However, ICOMOS notes that for several component parts what is being nominated seem to only include the porticoes and not the buildings of which they are part of. Therefore, ICOMOS would welcome further information on how the delimitation of components parts as currently defined would fit the definition of either a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble, or landscape as required for this criterion.

Criterion (iv) highlights the value of the portico as an architectural type that characterizes urban spaces.

In Bologna the value of porticoes is extensively diffused since the network of porticoes unfolds in the whole city and in the historic centre it develops in a continuous way.



To clarify how the portico as a generic architectural type displays great complexity and multiplicity in Bologna, it was necessary to single out a series of components, each of them characterized by specific chronological, typological and functional aspects.

The key to understanding why some components coincide with the single portico itself, while others include the whole building, lies in the will to highlight the peculiarities of different typologies and their different relation with urban space.

Within the compact historic city, porticoes are an integral part of the urban space they overlook: their role and function are closely connected with roads and squares. Therefore, the delimitation of components categorized as porticoed roads and porticoed squares always includes the public space and the complementary private spaces for public use.

Outside the compact historic city, porticoes were built within the landscape and have a self-standing architectural structure.

Within the suburbs of the contemporary city, the portico acquires an urban role only with reference to the building of which it is an integral part.

Nomination Format: chap. 2.a, *Description of the property, The porticoes: typological catalogue*, pp. 33-39 and chap. 3.1.a.i, *Summary of factual information*, p. 204.

In addition, “[t]he essence of this criterion is that the property must in some way demonstrate that it is associated with a defining moment or moments – or significant stage(s) in human history.... A meaningful time period should be a defined period which is important and recognized within a cultural context” (page 37 of the Manual on Preparing World Heritage nominations, 2011). The series of porticoes included in the nominated property reflect a time frame that spans from the 12th to the present (page 29 of the nomination file). Could the State Party therefore explain how this time frame could be said to illustrate a significant stage(s) in human history?

Continuity over time is one of the main values of the portico in Bologna, insofar as by virtue of regulations, uses and customs, this architectural and urban type has been used without interruption and is still used today.

The whole series of The Porticoes of Bologna refers to a timeframe that spans from the 12th century to the present, corresponding to the rise and development of urban civilization in Europe.

Until the 12th century people identified themselves in a *gens*, a tribe or a religion: from then on they found their identity as members of a *civitas*. The *civitas* means a socially open community of citizens who own houses, provided with rules for coexistence and for the government of public affairs. Anyone who agrees to follow these rules can become a *concives*. This social agreement, coming down to us through historical periods, political regimes, wars, revolutions and catastrophes, is still today the basis of urban communities and of the concept of citizenship.

In this wide time frame, significant stages of human history are identified, and they correspond to the chronological phases of the series and to the selection of components.

The stages make particular reference to the history of urban civilization, from its origin (Affirmation of the Communes), to the emergence of theories on the design and composition of urban space (Rediscovery of classicism and Aesthetics of Baroque), to the establishment of a different idea of



the city in a context of cultural innovation (Enlightenment), to the political renewal that seeks new places for the representation of power in the city (Napoleonic Era and Modern Urbanism), to the social and economic issues that find an answer in the new urban development (Post war phase and Post Industrial City).

Specific information on the Bolognese context and its stages can be found in the Nomination Format, History and development, chap. 2.b, pp. 132-135 and chap. 3.1.b., Criteria under which inscription is proposed, pp. 207-209.

Comparative analysis

As noted before, comparative analysis included in the nomination focuses mainly on comparisons with other “historical centres, to verify whether the porticoes have been highlighted as elements that characterise their urban formation (page 225)”. However, ICOMOS considers that since what is being nominated is a series of porticoes, not the historic city of Bologna, it is important that the comparisons are centred in more detail on the qualities of the porticoes of the sites identified as comparators. ICOMOS also considers that the comparative analysis cannot be limited to the typology of the nominated property and characteristics of its attributes of the nominated property, which will always be different from one site to the other, but on the values those attributes embody.

Therefore, ICOMOS would appreciate if the State Party could expand the comparative analysis in relation to the justification proposed under criterion (ii). ICOMOS also notes that the comparisons need to clearly explain how the nominated property stands-out in comparison with similar sites and not just on how they are different.

The focus of criterion (ii) is on the value of the portico as “place of excellence for social life, relationships and exchanges” that finds in Bologna an exceptionally complete and representative expression.

The series of the 12 nominated components represents the paradigm of how the portico, as private covered space for public use, open to citizens and visitors, favours meetings and promotes relationships between people.

The series as a whole shows how the persistent construction of porticoes in Bologna enabled to maintain their vocation for sociality, which is displayed in different architectural types and functional uses.

The widespread reputation of the portico as urban infrastructure at the service of the community is testified in the first place by the works of Italian architecture scholars in the 15th-16th centuries, who recommended the construction of porticoes. They appreciated porticoes both from an aesthetic point of view and for their function to protect people. Among these architecture scholars mention should be made especially of Leon Battista Alberti, Sebastiano Serlio and Jacopo Barozzi known as “il Vignola”, who had firsthand knowledge of the Bolognese porticoes (notably Barozzi designed the Portico dei Banchi, one of the nominated components).



De Re Aedificatoria by Alberti, *I Sette Libri dell'Architettura* by Sebastiano Serlio, *La Regola dell' Cinque Ordini d'Architettura* by Vignola have had a strong influence on architecture and city construction for centuries. Also Palladio, more than a century after Alberti, in his *Quattro libri dell'Architettura*, while describing the design of the city, suggests: «to separate the place where to walk from that for the transit of coaches and beasts; the streets should be made up of porticoes on both sides under which citizens can go shopping without being bothered by the sun, rain or snow». In the 17th century porticoed commercial squares were built in many European cities, in order to redevelop deprived areas. Urban design based on order and decorum of the public space gains popularity as expressed by the design of porticoed fronts meant to house shops. The renovation of public spaces is strengthened by porticoes and their aesthetic qualities, as well as their being a place for community life and identity.

In the 18th-19th centuries, the role of the Grand Tour in exporting the portico model outside Bologna must be highlighted, involving architecture scholars who often described the vivacity of the Bolognese model in their journals. An example is Charles Percier (1764-1838) who declared that in Bologna, «for an architect, there is enough to make him dizzy», identifying the quintessence of the “Bologna style” in the network of porticoes.

Having proven the universal value of the portico as “place of excellence for social life, relationships and exchanges” it is possible to compare the Porticoes of Bologna, whose characters are wholly represented by the selection of the serial site, with other set of porticoes present in other cities. Similarities and differences are highlighted, as an additional insight into the extensive discussion in Nomination Format, chap. 3.2.a.

Comparative analysis in the Nomination Format (NF) presents a considerable number of sites which can be compared to the serial nomination “The Porticoes of Bologna”. All these sites are historic city centres, because it is where the urban and architectural character of the portico in different periods of urban history is fully visible. However, comparative analysis is not focused on historic city centres as such, but rather on the essential characteristics of the portico in that specific site. Comparative analysis is aimed at grasping similarities and differences, based on attributes and features associated to the values and criteria on which the nomination is grounded (see NF Tab. pag. 255)

Comparative Analysis is developed in three steps:

The **first step** (NF pagg. 225-229) takes into consideration sites inscribed on the WHL or on national Tentative Lists, where porticoes are present. It aims at highlighting that no site has been inscribed or nominated for the potential values expressed by porticoes. This reinforces the nomination of the Porticoes of Bologna, which fills a gap since this urban and architectural type is not yet represented in the WHL.

The **second step** of comparative analysis (NF pagg. 230-252) takes into deeper consideration some examples of porticoes within Italian and international urban contexts, regardless of their inscription on the WHL or on national Tentative Lists. In each sheet, the main characteristics of the set of porticoes are presented and compared with the series of the porticoes of Bologna, showing similarities and differences. The box under each sheet summarizes the result of the comparison, using the categories of attributes/features which are associated with the values and criteria on which the nomination of the Porticoes of Bologna is based.

The **third step** (NF pag. 254-257) takes into consideration the cases showing stronger similarities with the series of the Porticoes of Bologna, to analytically illustrate (Tab. pagg. 256-257) the results of the comparison in terms of attributes/features and therefore of criteria and values (see Tab. pag. 255).

Taking ICOMOS remarks as an opportunity to expand on comparative analysis, in particular with reference to criterion II, a further degree of discussion on some specific sites is proposed below. The selected sites are the most similar among those already mentioned in the table on page 256 of NF.

With reference to criterion II, to judge whether and how porticoes of other sites had an impact on the quality of social life over time, the cases of Padua, Turin, Mantua, Florence, Avilés and Bern have been selected. We have left out the many cases where only rare or single porticoed roads, squares, paths or buildings occur, because it is obvious that individual buildings could not have any connection with the development of social life.

For the sake of completeness, the same cases are analysed following criterion (iv).

With reference to criterion (iv), the variety of porticoes in Bologna, revealed in an exemplary way by the nominated series in terms of styles, periods of construction, materials and functions, is so great that it cannot be found elsewhere in the world, even in sites where porticoes are significantly present, as those analysed below.

| | Value under Criteria (ii) | Value under Criteria (iv) |
|--|---|--|
| Serial nominated property <i>"The Porticoes of Bologna"</i> | The portico, as "open space of public usage, place of excellence for social life, relationships and exchanges", is an exceptionally complete and representative expression of all urban functions, in the set of selected components. | The portico "represents, in the various chronological, typological, technological and functional declinations, a variety" of a model "developed in the centuries from the 12th to the contemporary era" as is shown by the set of the components both in the historical compact city and in suburban areas.. |
| <i>Porticoed roads and squares in Padua</i> 12 km of porticoes, spread on roads and squares of the historical compact city | Porticoes are an element of identity of the historic city, very busy and deeply lived-in places for citizens as well as students, who have been attending for centuries Padua University, whose origin is closely connected to Bologna. However, the reputation of the porticoes of Padua is not so strong and widespread over the centuries. | Porticoes are present in a continuous way only in the compact historical city. They were built mostly in the Middle Ages, although in some parts of the centre porticoed roads and squares can be found, which were built in different epochs on the basis of plans for urban renewal. However, there is a smaller variety of porticoes, in chronological, typological and functional terms. The lack of a regulation that forced people to build porticoes caused not only their lesser diffusion, but also the destruction of many previously built porticoes. |



| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | It should be noted that no large monumental porticoes are present, due to the precise will of the Venetian aristocracy at the beginning of the 15th century to build imposing palaces without porticoes, to make their magnificence more evident to the entire population. |
| Porticoed roads and squares in Turin 18 Km of wide porticoed axes, the result of important urban changes, an expression of the “Culture of the Capitals” spreading in Europe since the second half of the 16th century. | Porticoes in Turin are a lived-in element of identity for the residents and visitors, and a distinctive feature of the historical compact city. Porticoes are the expression of an urban design aimed at turning Turin into the capital city of a Kingdom. They are a place to show the power of aristocracy. Their presence did not foster social life, as meeting and exchange of people of all social classes. In Turin porticoes were built between the 17th and the 20th century and don’t have international reputation. | In Turin the permeating presence of the portico forms a continuous scenery, punctuated by the regular pattern of public porticoes, which adapt the single building to the urban design. Porticoes in Turin have a monumental nature and are present in both porticoed roads and porticoed squares, in correspondence to large areas of urban transformation and urban design. The set of porticoes in Turin shows a limited display from the chronological point of view. The building of porticoes began in the 17th century. Porticoes are absent in the contemporary city. Architectural types are limited: the Turin monumental portico can have arches or lintels, with columns or pillars, in stone material. |
| Porticoed roads and squares in Mantua Approximately 1 km of porticoes, built between the 15th and the 16th century, under the rule of the Gonzaga family, following an urban plan implemented in the pre-existing medieval town | Porticoes are an element of identity of the historical compact city, dating back to the Renaissance period only. They are public spaces, managed by the owners of the shops who occupy them for the needs of their businesses. The social life that takes place under the porticoes is closely connected to their commercial function. Their extension and position, as well as their belonging to a limited time frame, are the reasons why they have not affected social life in Mantua in any way. | The Renaissance porticoes in Mantua display a varied gallery of ornamental elements: capitals, bases and shafts where columns align and show different characteristics from each other, but always belonging to the same architectural and artistic style, that of the Renaissance. Actually, the set of Renaissance Porticoes of Mantua is limited in chronological and functional terms. |
| Porticoed buildings, roads and squares in Florence | Important single episodes of porticoed buildings, roads and squares were built in | Under the porticoes of Florence different functions can be found (commercial, market, institutional, devotional, assistance etc.). From a |



| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>The historic centre of Florence includes porticoes and loggias for public use, such as Loggia dei Lanzi (14th century), Spedale degli Innocenti (15th century) and porticoed squares such as Piazza della Repubblica</p> | <p>Florence, in a long but discontinuous time span. Although the construction of porticoes took place in various epochs, it remained episodic and it certainly is not an element of identity for the city.</p> | <p>chronological point of view different periods are represented (Middle Ages, Renaissance, post-Unity age). Porticoes in Florence, although characterized by high constructive and formal quality, are episodic elements, subordinate to the magnificence of the architecture, related to a building rather than to an urban design. Outside the historical compact centre there are no porticoes. No porticoes were constructed in contemporary times.</p> |
| <p>Porticoed roads and squares in Avilès</p> <p>With 2 km of porticoes, it is the most porticoed city in Spain</p> | <p>Porticoes of Avilès are originated to shelter the transit of people arriving by ship and who wanted to reach the city centre, therefore they became a place for meetings and exchanges between very different people</p> <p>However, porticoes have such a limited extension in time and space that they could not acquire a relevant role in the social life of a merchant city.</p> | <p>The portico represents an element of the historic city with different characteristics. It is present both in large representative buildings and in institutional ones (e.g. the town hall), but also in the covered passages of residential, commercial and social areas in small squares.</p> <p>Porticoes in Avilès display various typologies: arches and lintels, pillars and columns, with pilasters and capitals, in wood, brick and stone.</p> <p>The variety of porticoes is great, but it does not cover the same wide time span as the Bolognese series.</p> |
| <p>Porticoed roads in Bern</p> <p>6 km of porticoed roads (Lauben) in the historic centre, used as pedestrian walk in close connection with the shops on the ground floor, therefore with a strong commercial function</p> | <p>Porticoes in Bern were built individually by the owners (private property for public use), in close relation with the presence of stores, to allow shopping sheltered from rain, wind and snow. Their reputation has grown a lot in recent times. This marked commercial function of the porticoes, which continues today, means that the type of social interaction that takes place there is strictly connected to retail business.</p> | <p>Porticoes were built on private ground with a commercial vocation at the service of the retail business. Also here, below the porticoes there are cellars, originally used as storage places.</p> <p>The only architectural requirement established by the regulations for the construction of the porticoes concerned the materials, and consequently the solidity of the structure. Porticoed buildings were indeed a mark of social and political distinction. For this reason, porticoed typologies in poor materials or basic technological solutions cannot be found. There are no porticoes built in the contemporary era and outside the historic city.</p> |



I PORTICI DI BOLOGNA
CANDIDATURA UNESCO

THE PORTICOES OF BOLOGNA

Additional information

February 2021

“For those living here, the arcades are kind of a personal agenda, made of stone, brick and cobbles. You can visit your creditors, your secret love, your sworn enemy, your favourite coffee shop, your mother, your dentist, your local office of unemployment, your oldest friend, or a bench where you regularly sit down utterly alone, adjusting the elastoplast you've put over a sore wart on your index finger - you can keep all these rendezvous without ever being exposed to the sky. And what difference does this make to the facts of your life? None. Yet under the arcades the echoes of those facts sound different”.

John Peter Berger, "The red tenda of Bologna", London 2007

Edited by

Experts Local Team:

Prof. Nadja Aksamija (Wesleyan University)
Prof. Francesco Ceccarelli (University of Bologna)
Dott. Enrico Eynard (Links Foundation)
Ing. Maria Grazia Fini (Municipality of Bologna)
Dott. Silvia Galli (Municipality of Bologna)
Arch. Federica Legnani (Municipality of Bologna)
Arch. Martina Ramella Gal (Links Foundation)
Arch. Silvia Soldano (Links Foundation)
Ing. Marco Valle (Links Foundation)

with the contribution of:

Prof. Francesca Bocchi (University of Bologna)
Dott. Francesca Martinese (Municipality of Bologna)
Dott. Roberto Martorelli (Municipality of Bologna)
Prof. Rosa Smurra (University of Bologna)

General coordination, technical, scientific and procedural support:

Ministry for cultural heritage and activities and for tourism - General Secretariat, Service II - "UNESCO Office"
Dott. Mariassunta Peci
Arch. Francesca Riccio

World Heritage List 2021 – Additional information

The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)

The following additional information is the outcome of the constructive and continued dialogue with ICOMOS during the various stages of the evaluation process. The Local Team Experts and the State Party Authorities would like to thank the ICOMOS Panel for their interest in and support of the Porticoes of Bologna Nomination and for their helpful comments and suggestions, which were crucial for the integration and improvement of the nomination.

The information included here responds to the questions raised in the Interim Report Ref. GB/AS/1613/IR dated 17 December 2020 and explains the subsequent modifications to the boundaries of the component parts included in the nominated serial property.

An updated version of Chapter 1 of the Nomination Dossier is attached, which integrally replaces the previously delivered one.

Scope of the nomination and selection of the component parts

Since 1288, when a Municipal Statute made their construction mandatory (thus putting into law an already well-established practice), the Porticoes of Bologna have evolved as a system together with the city itself. The original statutes obliged building owners to build porticoes, meaning that these urban elements were **conceived of in a systemic way** from very early on. Since almost every building included a portico, the result was an integrated, temporally diffused infrastructure on an urban scale. While there is no longer an obligation to build porticoes, many new buildings still include them: the portico has truly become part of the “DNA” of the city of Bologna.

The ICOMOS Panel questions why another approach, focused on a broader urban context -- the wider city or key parts of it --, was not proposed in order to explicitly contextualize the distinctive urban character of Bologna as a city of porticoes.

In addition to an unparalleled total length of porticoes (62 km), Bologna is **the only city in the world** that boasts such a great architectural variety of these elements, as well as a remarkably long temporal arc across which they were created. A serial approach was adopted because it is considered to be the most suitable one for recognizing and highlighting those parts of the city that best represent the various architectural typologies and historical episodes of the Bolognese portico, thus providing an effective overview of the whole. The series is an effective way to describe a dynamic system; in other words, it **is a synthesis of the totality of the system**, rather than a mere sampling of the different types of porticoes, which are, of course, numerous and ever-changing. Now that the individual component parts have been modified and expanded to include a significantly broader architectural context, key areas of the city have indeed been included in the nominated property.

ICOMOS considers that the idea of the porticoes as an urban system is not reflected through the 12 components parts as currently presented.

...

In fact, it appears that the city has developed a real urban system with the porticoes as specific architectural elements. The issue is that currently the whole system is not reflected in the current selection.

The complete system of porticoes in Bologna can be understood as an open book of the city's urban development, presenting a rich and dynamic palimpsest. The original selection of the twelve component parts and the decision to stay with those same components now (while significantly expanding them in line



with the indications from ICOMOS's Interim Report) have sought to provide a way to understand a larger urban phenomenon by focusing attention on a selection of the most significant parts in terms of the architectural quality and historical variety of the porticoes, their authenticity, integrity, and overall state of conservation. As will be discussed in greater detail below, in determining the boundaries of the individual components, careful attention was paid to selecting only those parts of the urban fabric that were not affected by bombing in WWII and that consequently possess the **best preserved and most authentic portions** of this monumental architectural patrimony. The "urban system with the porticoes as specific architectural elements" was not fully reflected in the series as it was originally presented because the porticoes were isolated from their physical and cultural context. As will be discussed in more detail below, the adjustments presented here have been made in order to **integrate the nominated porticoes into their urban and architectural context** and, in so doing, to clarify the contributions of the component parts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated serial property as a whole.

The twelve nominated component parts were carefully selected to serve as **the most accurate synoptic representation** of the total system, making it visible and understandable in a "substantial and scientific way." The chosen series shows an architectural variety of historically authentic porticoes, their distribution in different parts of the city (which mirrors urban growth over time), and their ongoing historical relevance, ranging from the Middle Ages until the present day. This temporal aspect is one of the key factors regarding the porticoes' Outstanding Universal Value. The way in which each individual component contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is explained later on in this document.

In making a selection of the component parts that cross different areas of the city, the goal was to demonstrate that **the porticoes are not limited to the historic centre** (which contains the oldest examples) but have also moved outward with the urban expansion of the city. As Bologna grew, more porticoes covered the territory: the presence of porticoes signalled the sense of urban identity in the newly developed areas and their connection to the historic centre in both spatial and temporal terms. **The component parts in the series display the evolution of the system over time and across urban areas**, rather than the coherence or survival of a hypothetically complete system limited to a specific time period.

The chosen series is considered to be the best possible synthesis of the total system of Bolognese porticoes that:

- 1) makes an otherwise difficult-to-read total system of porticoes comprehensible – the series stands for and encapsulates the whole, highlighting various aspects of its Outstanding Universal Value; and
- 2) consists of historically authentic component parts that were carefully selected to provide the most accurate and meaningful illustration of an extremely complex, dynamic, temporally layered, and architecturally and functionally diverse system.

Including more or different elements would not have added much of new value, since every chosen component part already contributes to a coherent vision of the total system. Moreover, each of the twelve component parts has a unique identity and meaningful relevance to the definition of the system as a whole. Put together, these component parts provide a multiplicity of architectural and cultural experiences that cut through many historical periods and reveal a variety of formal and functional solutions.

Icomos appreciates the additional information provided by the State Party, but considers still difficult to understand the rationale that was used to define the different typological categories of porticoes.

Icomos considers that the current approach of selecting only porticoes without their building context is not appropriate, and in doing so does not provide the full pictures their creations, use and place in the urban context.

In addition, since the focus is put on the porticoes themselves as individual elements, it appears difficult to apprehend the urban system to which the State Party is referring to.

...

It is not possible to understand the significance of the portico and its use without including the associated elements that make up the whole ensemble. ICOMOS considers that the understanding of the porticoes cannot rely only on the elements themselves, but should be considered within their related urban and cultural context.

While the idea of different typologies discussed in the original dossier remains helpful in terms of understanding some of the details of the individual porticoes, the overarching approach has now shifted to reading the component parts as part of a broader context, rather than simply reducing them to architectural modules.

The ICOMOS Panel observed that the component parts were initially defined fairly abstractly and that the porticoes thus appeared somewhat detached from their urban context. They rightly suggested that the spatial boundaries of the component parts be redesigned, not only by including the adjoining buildings that gave rise to the porticoes themselves, but also by considering the “associated elements” that constitute the urban and cultural context with which the porticoes establish the relationships that give them meaning within the larger system and the city at large.

To decide if and how to extend the earlier parameters and which associated elements to include, the area around each single component part was carefully analysed in order to evaluate it on a case-by-case basis according to their previously identified urban roles (ref. the second chapter of the Nomination Format). The discussion of the individual components below indicates how each one has been modified.

In this regard, ICOMOS also considers it necessary that the links between the porticoes themselves be explained and expressed. This would help in considering the porticoes system as an ensemble, in terms of their location in the town of Bologna and hierarchy between the different spaces in the city.

The links between the porticoes themselves have now been better explained and contextualized in their urban milieu. The redefined component parts correspond to specific areas of the city that represent different phases of Bologna’s urban development:

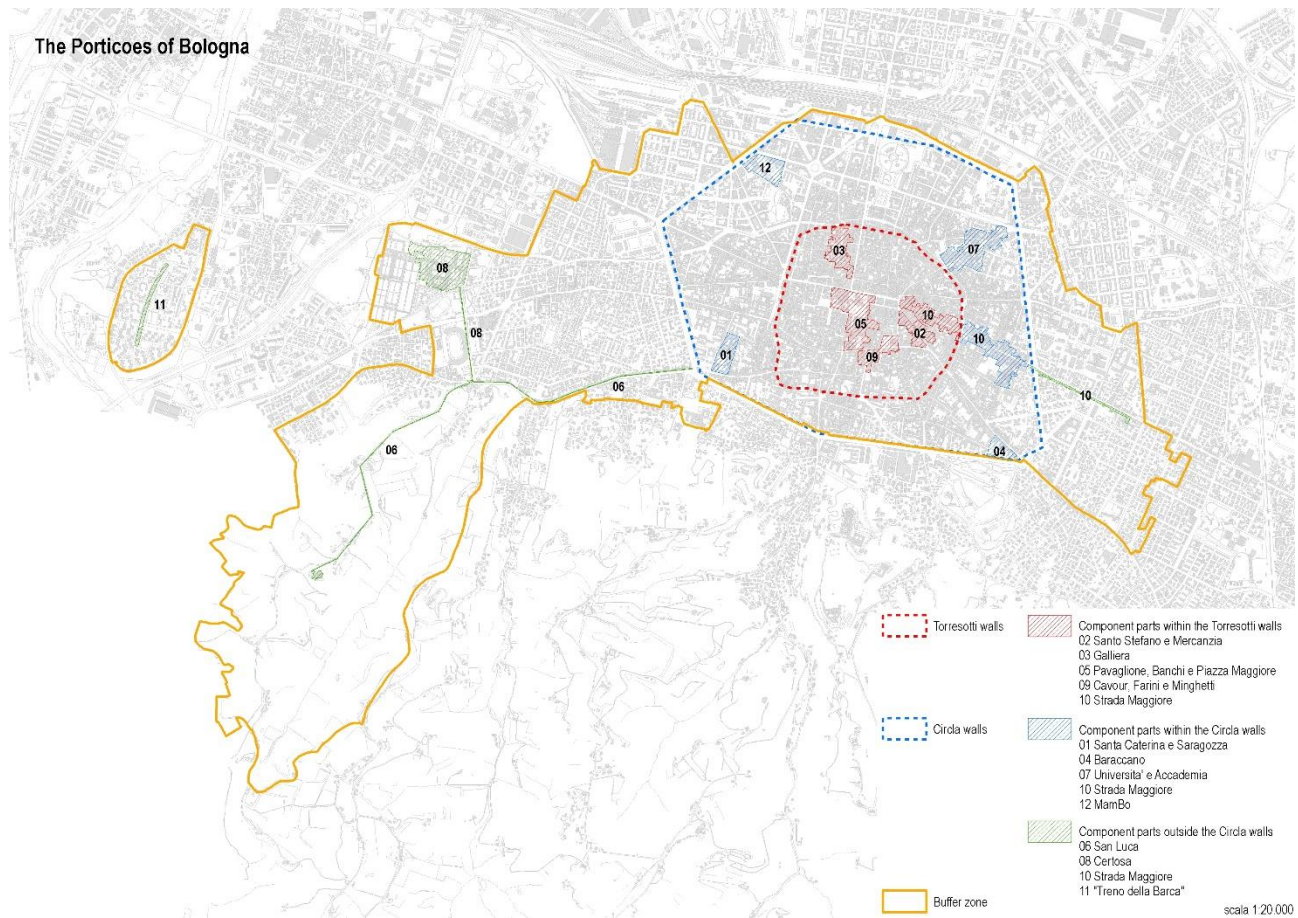
1. the urban area inside the perimeter of the ancient Torresotti city walls (which are no longer extant) – this is the oldest nucleus of the city of Bologna until the construction of the Torresotti walls in the thirteenth century.
2. the urban area between the ancient Torresotti city walls and those of the Circla, which corresponds to the modern ring road – this marks the expansion of the city through the fifteenth century; and
3. the urban area beyond the perimeter of the modern ring road – this is the area in which the city grew after the seventeenth century.

The Torresotti walls were built in the mid-12th century and comprised both the first settlement in which porticoes came to encroach on public land and the area in which this situation was later more carefully regulated. At the heart of the city were the services and the sites of the civil and religious power: Piazza Maggiore with the Palazzo Comunale, and the Cathedral of San Pietro. In 1226-27, it was decided to build an outer circle of city walls, known as the Circla, which proved to be large enough to satisfy the demographic growth. This *forma urbis* and size remained largely unchanged until the last decade of the 19th century, when the first settlements outside the Circla were planned. There are porticoes dating back the early decades of the 17th century leading out from the city gates, towards the religious building outside the walls.

As can be seen on the map below, the various component parts are evenly distributed throughout this tripartite spatial and functional division, with the exception of the component part 10 (Strada Maggiore),



whose particular rectilinear configuration crosses all three sectors, thus providing a distinctive insight into the theme of the portico.



The proposed modifications concern eleven of the twelve component parts, in line with the suggestions outlined in the Interim Report. **The new rationale has been to move away from the very linear definition of the porticoes in the original proposal,** which privileged the porticoes' relationship to the street. The redefined component parts now include a significantly larger surrounding area with pertinent historic buildings, thus expanding the porticoes' overall architectural and urban framework.

Following the revision of the boundaries, the names of some components have been adjusted to better reflect the areas they include.

Component 1– Santa Caterina e Saragozza



The component part is no longer only the portico, but rather the entire architectural matrix of a medieval city block. The porticoes and the lot behind them trace their enduring function as residences for the common-folk to their medieval origins. The typically narrow Gothic structures were expanded towards the street to increase their volume. The portico is a sort of filter space between the street and the shops on the ground floor and in close relationship with the inner courtyards. These relationships are still clearly visible today.

On the following page:

above: Component 1 - Santa Caterina e Saragozza - Aerial view

below: Component 1 - Santa Caterina e Saragozza - External view of the portico

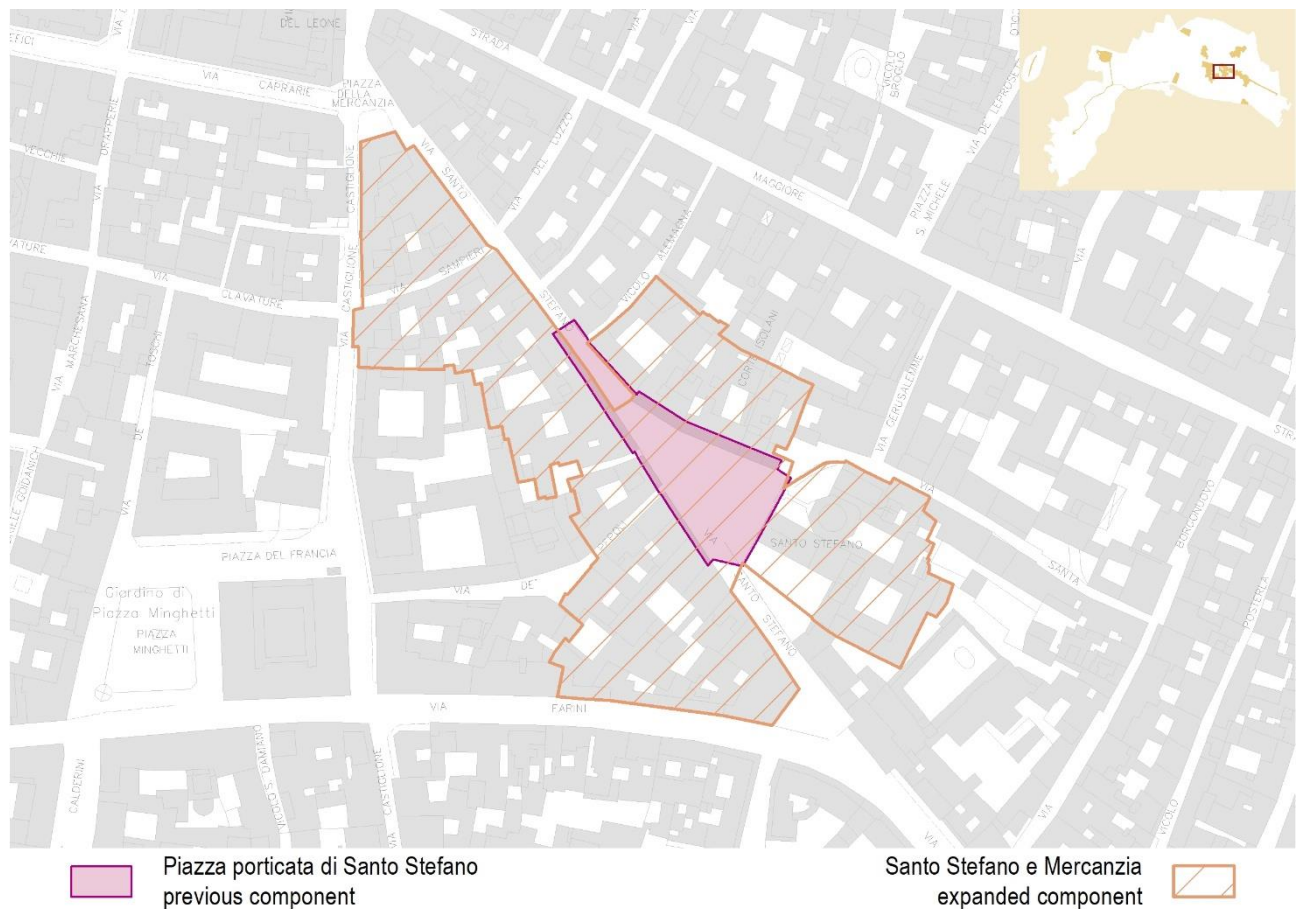


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

These are the porticoes of a series of minor residential buildings (public housing consisting of small domestic spaces) that have retained their original typological and structural imprint in a social context that has also remained more “popular” and artisanal in character, not having undergone changes through gentrification. The architraved porticoes of Santa Caterina are a rare and precious testament to one of the most ancient monastic allotments planned in one of the most dynamic European cities of the Middle Ages. These fragile structures, which survived the disemboweling of this area in the 19th and 20th centuries, were carefully restored thanks to the celebrated conservation plan for the historic center of Bologna that came into effect in 1970. Since then, they have been recognized internationally as a model for safeguarding the historic residential patrimony.



Component 2 – Santo Stefano e Mercanzia



The original component has been expanded to include the Basilica di Santo Stefano and the surrounding architectural fabric of the piazza as a whole, emphasizing the relationship between the senatorial residential function of the palaces and the public function of the square, which is mediated through the portico. The inclusion of the 14th-century Palazzo della Mercanzia with its monumental loggia adds a portico of exceptional architectural value to this component part.

On the following page:

above: Component 2 - Santo Stefano e Mercanzia – Façade of the Mercanzia Palace

below: Component 2 - Santo Stefano e Mercanzia – View of the porticoed square

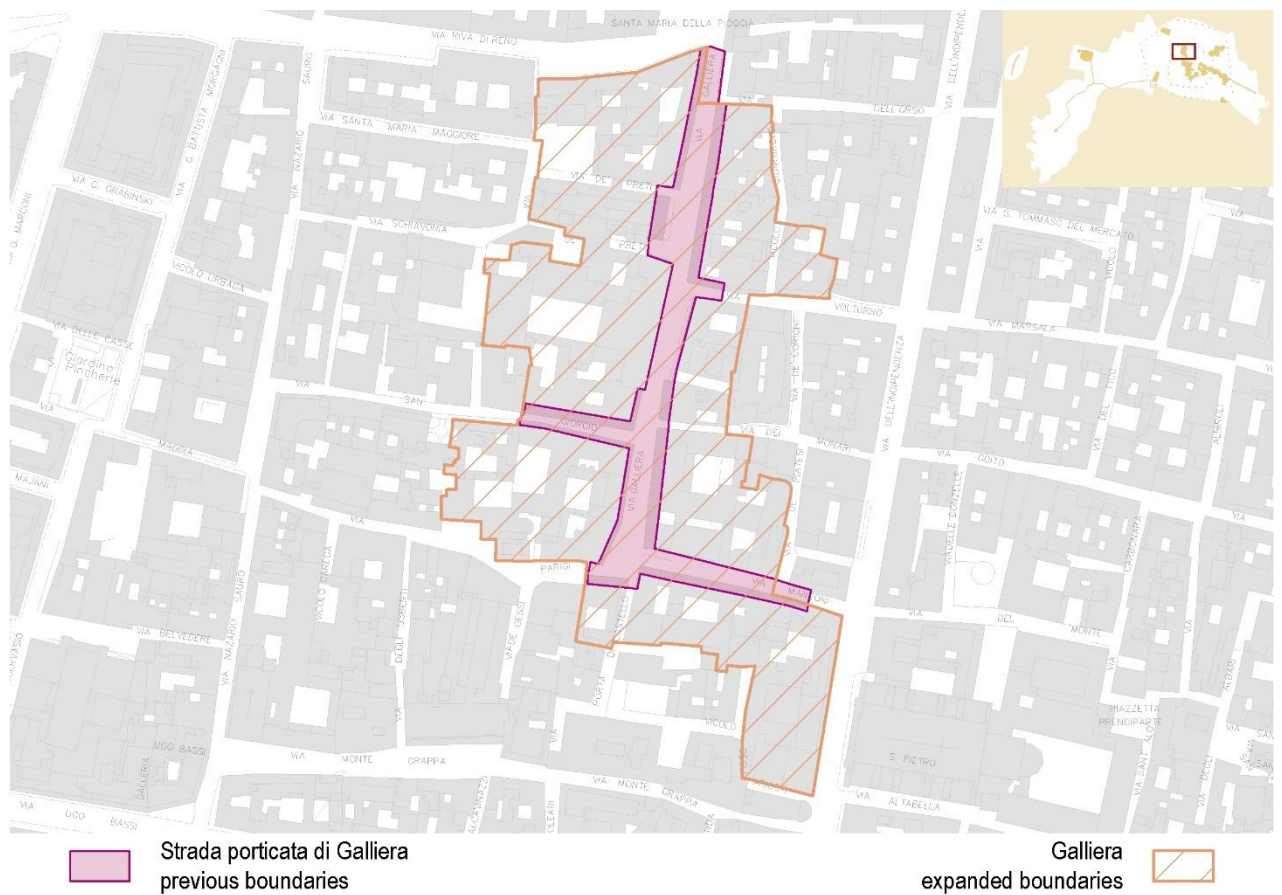


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The porticoes of the late medieval and Renaissance palaces included in this component are the expression of a highly refined architectural culture both in terms of their overall design and with regards to the individual *all'antica* architectural elements they feature (such as columns, bases, capitals, vaults, etc.). The residential, commercial, and religious functions that take place in this component have remained unchanged for more than 800 years. In particular the Palazzo della Mercanzia is still the seat of Camera di Commercio (Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture of Bologna).



Component 3– Galliera



This component part includes important senatorial palaces and their porticoes lining a street that once served as the *cardo maximus* of the Roman city of Bononia. The original component has been expanded to include the San Colombano complex, dating back to the 7th century, currently part of Genus Bononiae Museum.

On the following page:

above: Component 3 – Galliera – Façade of the San Colombano Complex

below: Component 3 – Galliera – Palazzo Ghisilardi

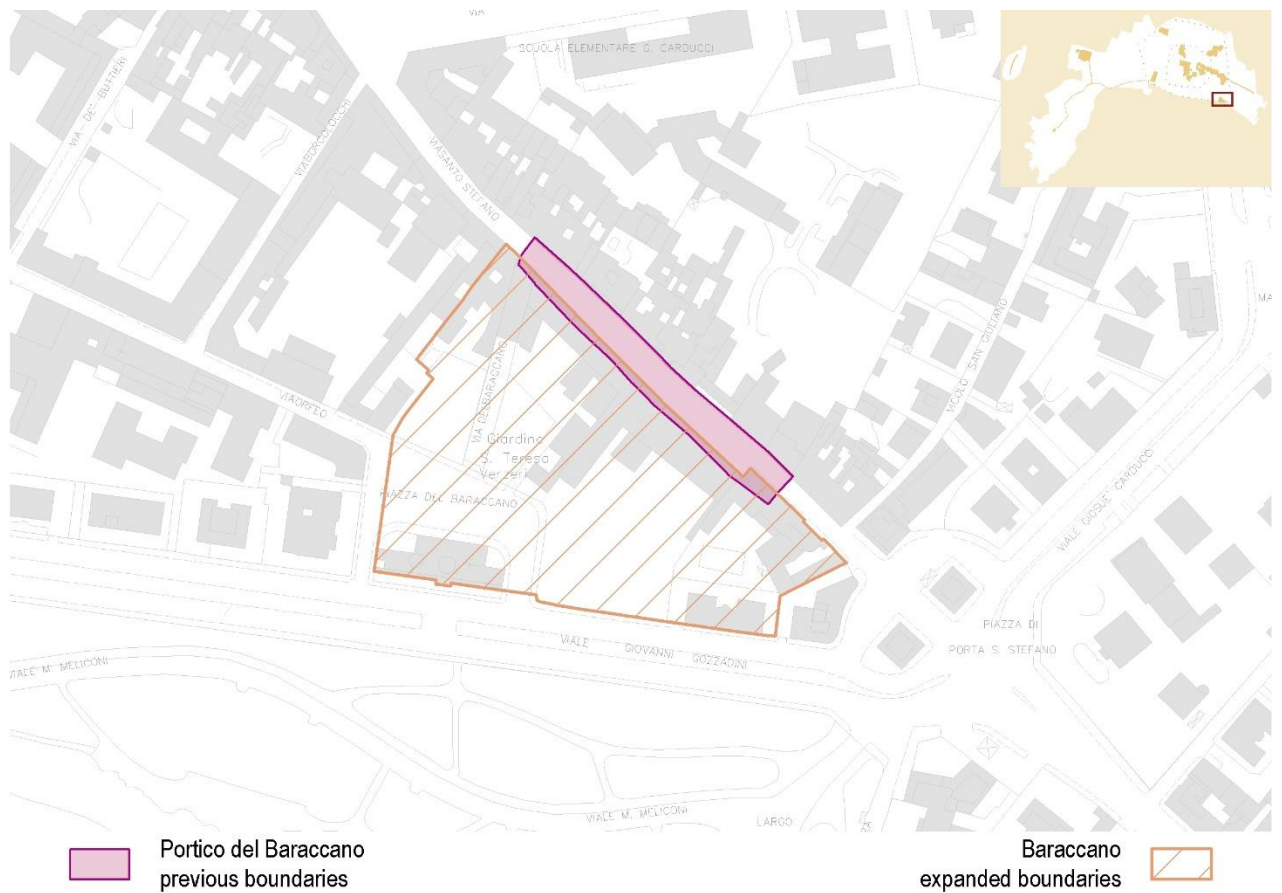


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The 15th- and 16th-century porticoes found in this component part feature architectural typologies present only in this section of the city, such as the particular use of the classical orders in Palazzo dal Monte, the reinforcement in the entasis of the columns through the use of a torus at Palazzo Bonasoni, and other important elements described in the Nomination Dossier. These features reveal the desire of the senatorial families of Bologna to make the portico a strong expressive element on the urban scene and to create a particular type of residential setting for the oligarchy in charge of the city during the *ancien régime*. In this context, residential palace porticoes have favoured various forms of urban sociability and have served as expressions of family prestige and magnificence that has persisted over time.



Component 4 - Baraccano



The Sanctuary of Santa Maria del Baraccano is now included in the component part, linked to the portico along Via Santo Stefano by the so-called “voltone del Baraccano” (great vault). This great vault was built in part to create a visual and spatial connection between the portico of the home for the poor and orphaned girls and that of the Sanctuary.

On the following page:

above: Component 4 - Baraccano - Sanctuary of Santa Maria del Baraccano

below: Component 4 - Baraccano - The porticoes and scenic Voltone that prospectively frames the Sanctuary of S. Maria del Baraccano

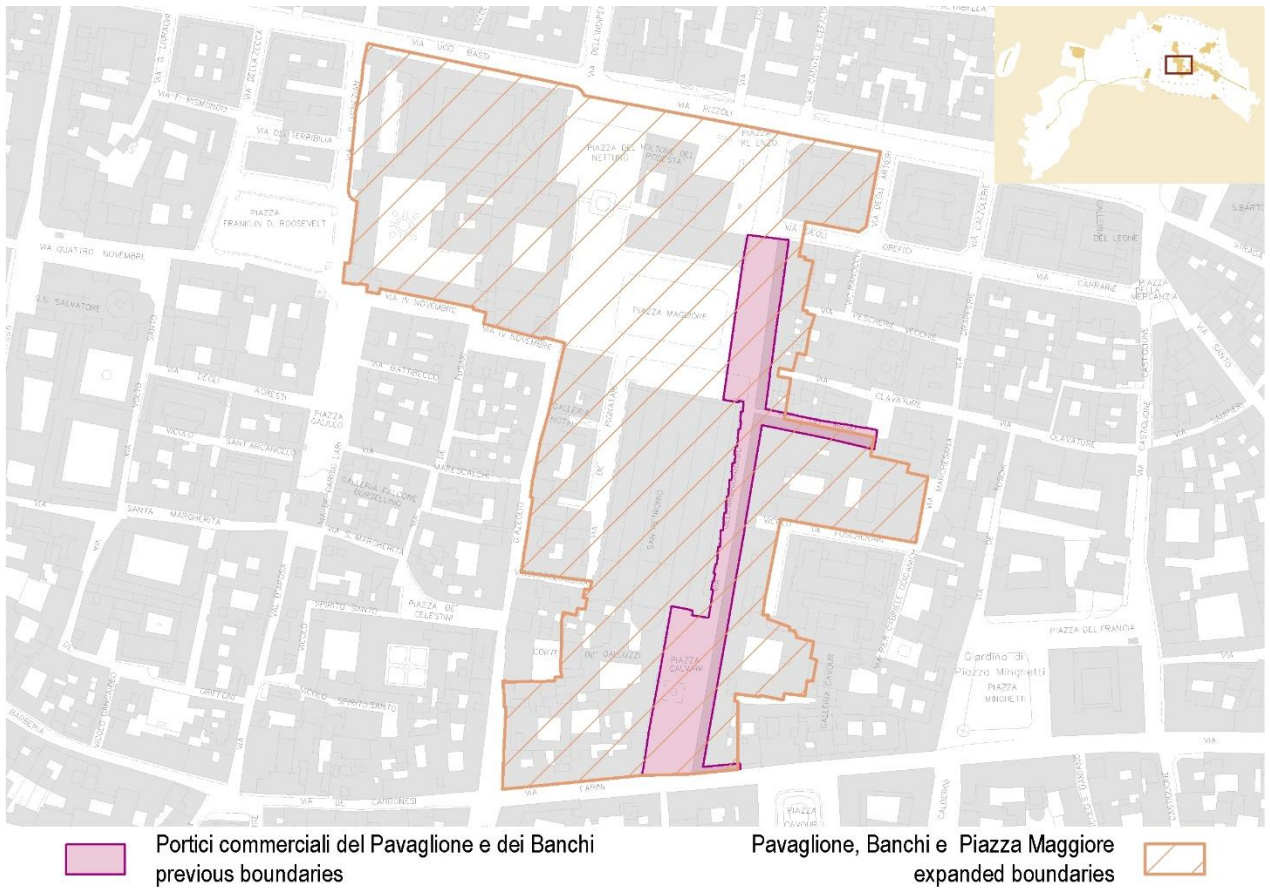


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

This component includes a series of porticoes that intersect at different heights constructed between the 16th and the 17th century not only to produce a series of covered paths, but also to deliberately create an urban environment characterized by multiple perspectives and telescopic vistas with a strong scenographic character. These were subsequently noticed and studied by various travelers during the *ancien régime*. The earliest social function of these porticoes was public welfare; the modern function as a “civic center” of these same buildings is equally inclusive and open to public participation.



Component 5 - Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore



The component has been expanded to all of the buildings around the main square, such as Palazzo Comunale, Palazzo del Podestà, and Basilica di San Petronio, as well as the Archiginnasio and the Palazzo dei Banchi. The boundaries enclose one of the most important and best-preserved public spaces of medieval origin in all of Europe, which was subsequently remodeled into a *foro politico* during the Renaissance, consisting of Piazza Maggiore, Piazza Re Enzo and Piazza del Nettuno, with the monumental fountain by Giambologna (16th century).

On the following page:

above: Component 5 - Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore –Aerial view

below: Component 5 - Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore - Portico del Pavaglione, internal view



Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The long porticoed structure of exceptional architectural value that unifies all the principal public buildings of Bologna—starting with the medieval renewal of the *platea communis*—through a shared formal language constitutes a monumental route whose architectural characteristics stand out in the historic city. Of particular importance here are the Pavaglione, the longest uninterrupted portico in Bologna—that of the Archiginnasio, originally seat of the University—and the porticoes of the surrounding structures that were built to seamlessly connect to it. The continuity with the past has also been preserved in its functions, which have remained essentially unchanged over the course of the centuries.



Component 6 – San Luca



The component has now been wholly contextualized: it begins in the city and ends at the Basilica di San Luca, which was the end of the pilgrimage route. In this case, the portico was born as a “via coperta” or a covered pilgrimage road, meaning that its linearity was its defining characteristic. For this reason, this component part was not expanded in the direction of the surrounding architectural fabric (which is irrelevant to it), but remains a linear path linking the city to the basilica on top of the hill.

On the following page:

above: Component 6 – San Luca - Detail of Arco Bonaccorsi and via Saragozza

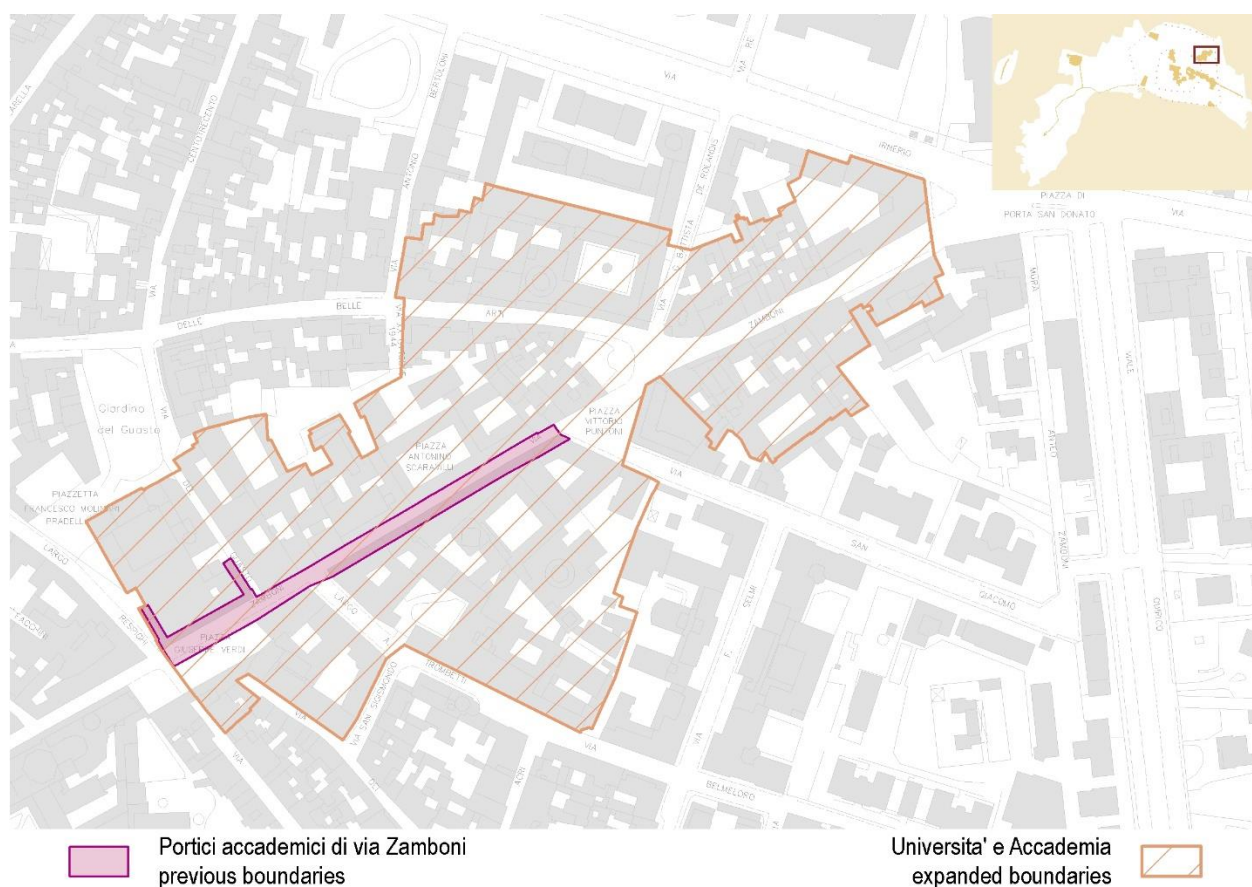
below: Component 6 – San Luca - Aerial view of the portico and Sanctuary



Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value: The portico of San Luca is a prime example of a devotional “via coperta” constructed in Italy during the Baroque period. The ascending porticoed road, punctuated by pilgrimage stations, connects the city walls to the suburban sanctuary of Madonna di San Luca. Completed in the first half of the 18th century, this is the longest portico ever created, which has continued to serve its civic and religious function without interruption for over three centuries. Moreover, in the recent years the portico is often used by joggers and walkers, who appreciate the possibility to train and stroll also in bad weather.



Component 7–Università e Accademia



The component now includes other important academic structures with porticoes, such as the Accademia di Belle Arti and the Pinacoteca Nazionale di Bologna (former Jesuit Novitiate and church of Sant'Ignazio 18th century), to highlight the historical value of a street that has served as the centre of the city's student life for over 200 years.

On the following page:

above: Component 7 – Università e Accademia - Façade of the National Pinacoteca (former Jesuit Novitiate)

below: Component 7 – Università e Accademia - Teatro Comunale in via Zamboni

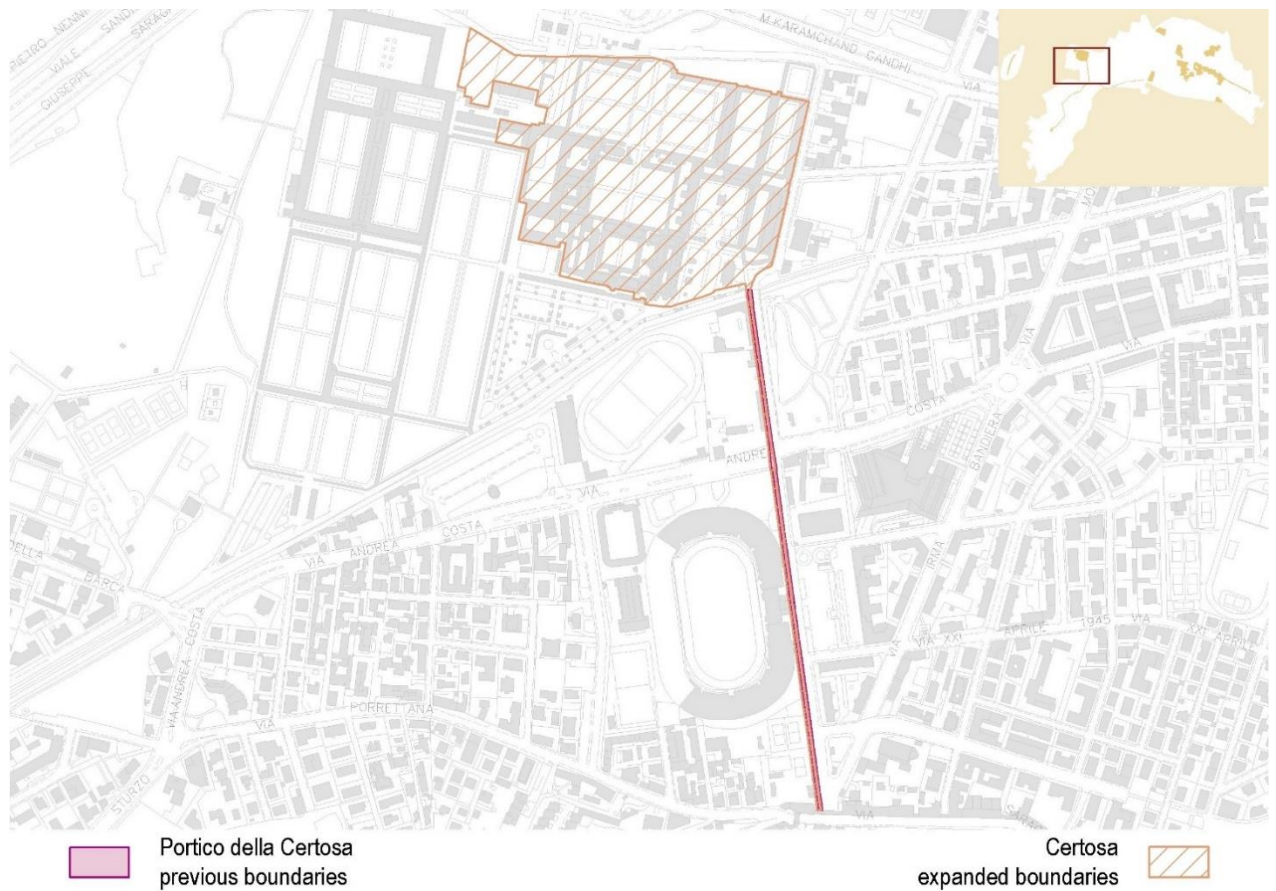


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The modern urban campus of Bologna *infra muros* dates to the Napoleonic era and its nucleus corresponds to the boundaries of this component part; within it are the principal academic buildings with porticoes. The design of porticoes as a key attribute of Bolognese university architecture harks back to the mid 16th century, when it was considered an *all'antica* re-elaboration of medieval precedents and a re-evocation of classical models. The current university “city” has sustained this design model, identifying the portico as the most potent carrier of symbolic valences diffused throughout an entire section of the city. The importance of the University in the spreading of knowledge all over the world gave a strong impulse to emulation of portico models at the international level.



Component 8–Certosa



The component has been made more complete by including the historic section of the Certosa (the Carthusian Monastery and a historic cemetery), a monument of great international importance in terms of its art and long and complex history. The internal porticoed cloisters dating from the Renaissance period were recognized from the Napoleonic era onward as befitting a modern Bolognese necropolis.

On the following page:

above: Component 8 – Certosa - Detail of 3rd Cloister (former Carthusian Monastery)

below: Component 8 – Certosa - Portico internal view

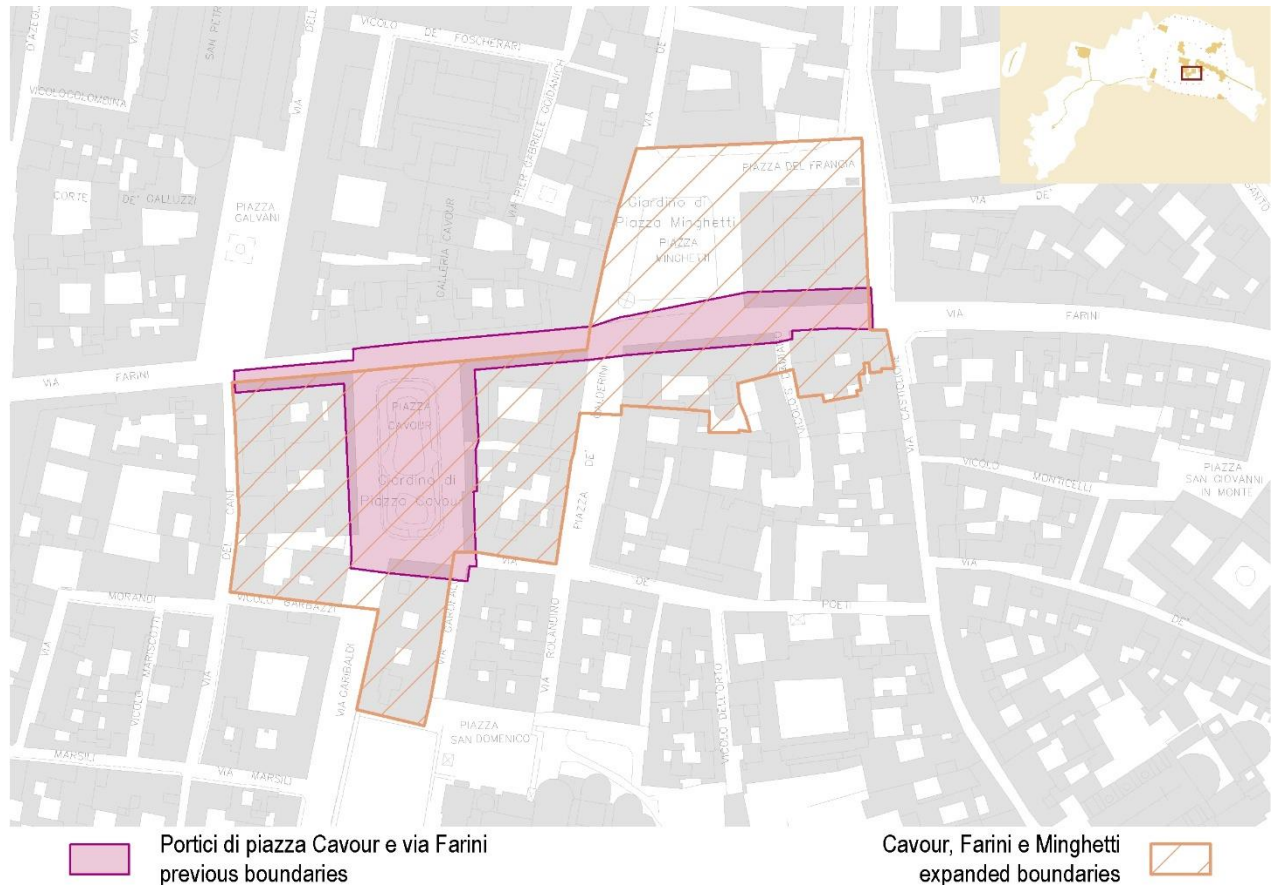


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The long, straight portico that branches off the portico of San Luca toward the cemetery of the Certosa is a unique example of a sepulchral portico of the modern era. It was designed after the Napoleonic edict of Saint-Cloud on the model of the ancient Roman sepulchral roads, but with the addition of the “via coperta” typical of Bologna.



Component 9 – Cavour, Farini e Minghetti



The component now includes significant porticoed buildings around the two squares from the same period of construction. More than in any other area of 19th-century redevelopment of the historic city, this section presents the reinterpretation of the portico on the basis of well-established architectural models, which accommodated the more modern social needs and lifestyles, but without losing a connection to the historical tradition.

On the following page:

above: Component 9 – Cavour, Farini e Minghetti - Detail of Piazza Minghetti

below: Component 9 – Cavour, Farini e Minghetti - The Banca d'Italia porticoes surrounding the Cavour square

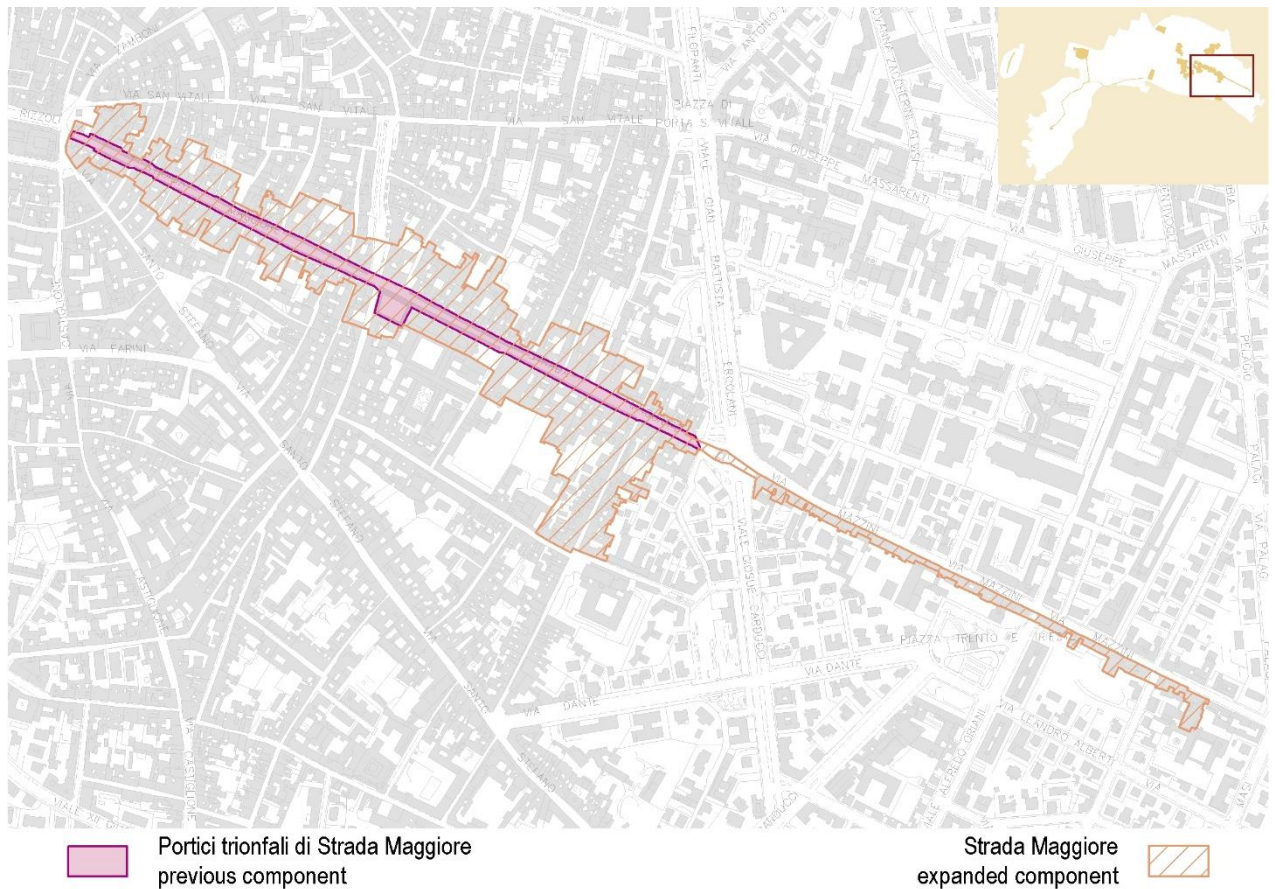


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

Even after the Unification of Italy, Bologna continued to construct porticoes on both public and private buildings, which were designed in congruence with the architectural principles and regulations of the medieval Commune. In particular, the area of the eminent financial and commercial structures built along the modern axis of Via Farini became an architectural nexus with a clear historicist overtone. Here, the portico assumed a bourgeois and seigneurial tone quite distinct from that of its surrounding area, becoming a model for the design of porticoed commercial quarters in the late 19th-century European city.



Component 10–Strada Maggiore



The component now includes all of the buildings that have generated porticoes and its boundaries have been extended past the ring road to include the 17th-century portico leading to the Church of Santa Maria degli Alemanni. This was one of the first examples of a linear pilgrimage portico.

On the following page:

above: Component 10 – Strada Maggiore - Detail of Portico of the Alemanni

below: Component 10 – Strada Maggiore - The portico dei Servi

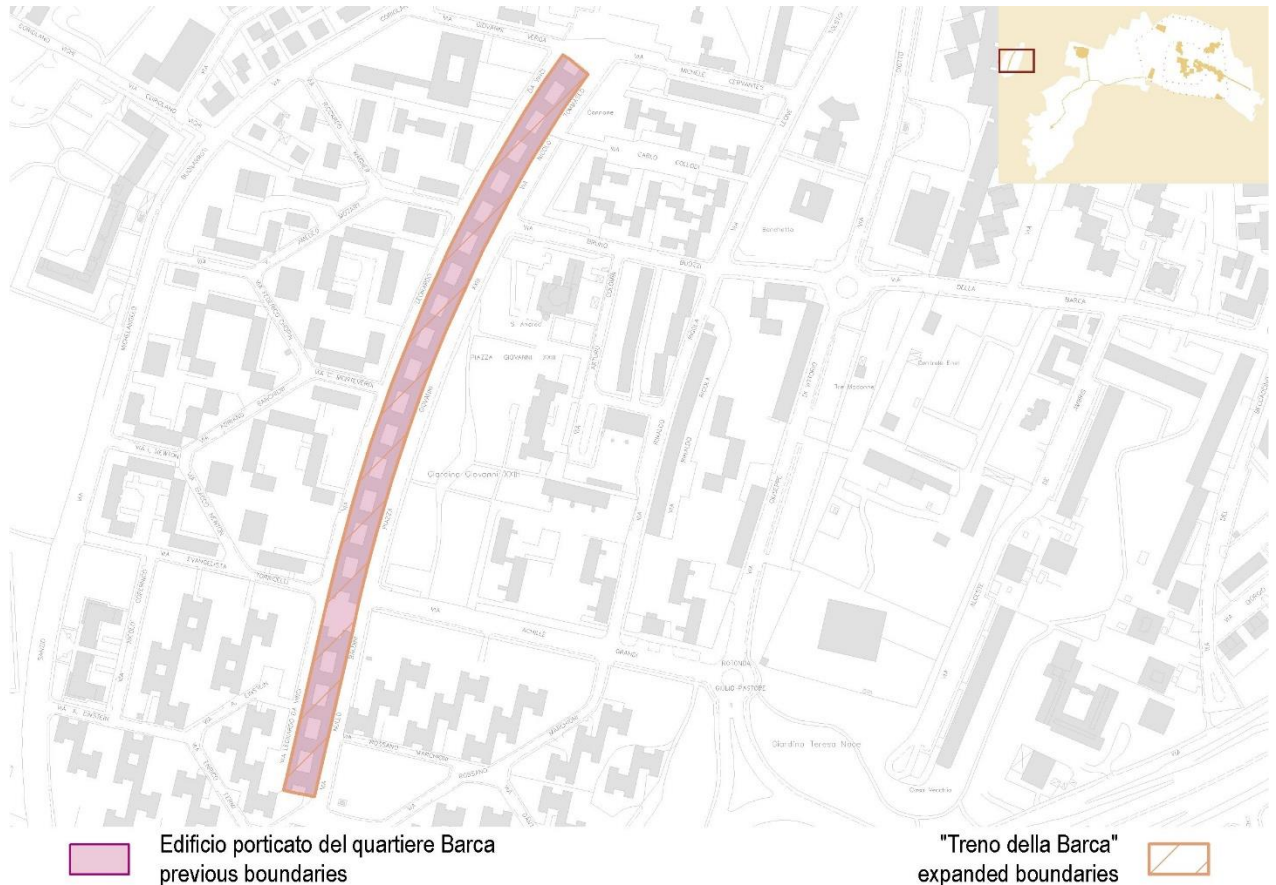


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

Strada Maggiore was a crucial organizational axis for the city since the ancient Roman times, but it was in the Middle Ages that it became a “mirror” or urban magnificence of the portico on both sides of the street. The documentary sources describe it as a “noble” street *par excellence* thanks to the concentration of seigneurial residences along it, and as a “triumphal” road because of its role as a *via papalis*; even today, one perceives an elevated social “tone” along the entire street. The city grew along this street axis throughout its long history and for that reason Strada Maggiore presents numerous episodes of exceptional architectural originality of the portico from the Middle Ages until the modern era that attest to its unique history. Among them are the porticoes of Casa Isolani, probably the most ancient medieval portico extant in a European city; the portico and the quadriportico of the Church of Santa Maria dei Servi; and the so-called portico of the Alemanni, an early example of the “via coperta” outside the city walls.



Component 11 – “Treno della Barca”



The post-WWII modernist porticoed housing project of the Barca District, which is located beyond the ring road close to the river Reno, stays unchanged since its role has already been expressed clearly without the need for associated elements that would influence the definition of the relevant context.

On the following page:

above: Component 11 – “Treno della barca” - The long portico of “Treno” building

below: Component 11 – “Treno della barca” - Transversal view of the building

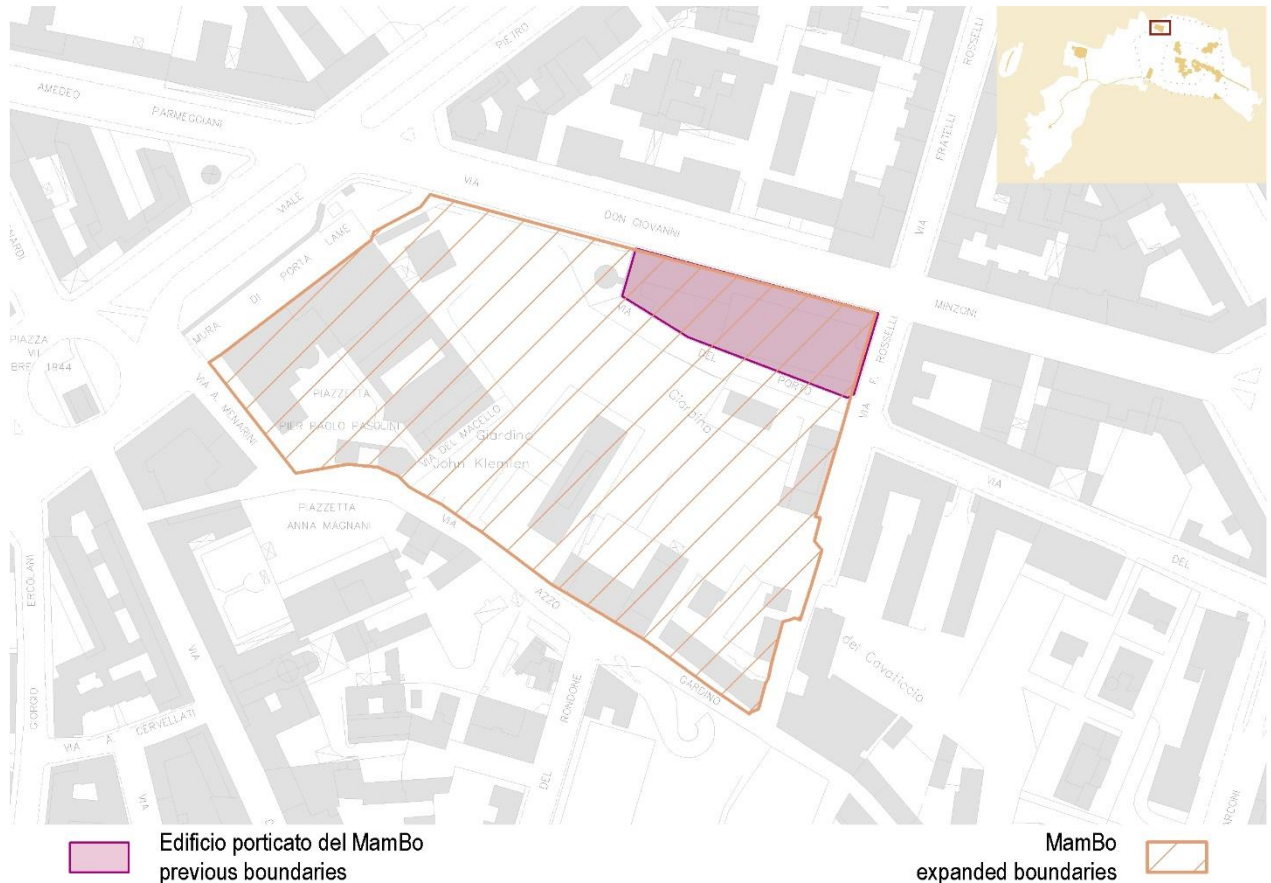


Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

This exceptionally long porticoed building for modern public housing is an innovative structure of high architectural quality that is still anchored in local history. Constructed according to rigorous functionalist principles, the “Treno della Barca” presents a modern re-elaboration of the traditional Bolognese portico to which it gives new life in a peripheral area of the city, highlighting its ongoing expressive vitality and identity-forging force rooted in a centuries-long tradition. The ongoing maintenance of this and other residential structures in the area—often by their own inhabitants—has protected this peripheral part of the city from degradation, becoming a model of social inclusiveness, as well as of architectural excellence.



Component 12–MamBo



In addition to the porticoed building of the MamBo, the expanded component now includes the entire area of the ancient Porto Navile (port), which was recently transformed and repurposed as a cultural hub (Manifattura delle Arti) and where the portico serves as a sort of gateway and above all as a place known for its role as a centre of cultural sociability. Within the new boundaries an important source of documentation is included: the archives of the Cineteca di Bologna, one of the most important institutions for restoration of moving image at international level.

On the following page:

above: Component 12 – MamBo - Overview Porto Navile (Manifattura delle arti) with the MamBo on the left

below: Component 12 – MamBo - Internal view of the portico



Contribution to Outstanding Universal Value

The 20th-century portico of the ancient public bakery, today seat of one of the most dynamic cultural institutions in the city, documents the persistence of the monumental portico in great public works of urban redevelopment of the early 20th century in a part of the city historically dedicated to pre-modern industrial activities. Today's repurposing of this urban area was done with a focus on a respectful environmental recovery.



However, as expressed in the Operational Guidelines, paragraph 137 “Each component part should contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible way”. As currently put forward, it is not demonstrated in which way each component part would contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, and how, as a whole, the entire series would reflect the justification for inscription.

The description provided above for each redefined element clarifies the "substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible" contribution of each component part to the entire serial system.

Reconstruction after the Second World War

There is no clear information on the area that were damaged or destroyed, the extent of post-war reconstructions, and if that information influenced the selection of the components.

Between July 1943 and the Liberation in April 1945, Bologna suffered 94 air raids. The city was a strategic military target because its train station was one of the most important railway hubs in northern Italy. The Allies tried to hit the Central Station and its utilities in the vast area around it. Due to their proximity, many bombs also fell on the historic centre, especially in the area around the train station.

The post-war period was marked by the construction of new buildings in the suburbs to accommodate displaced persons as well as immigrants from southern Italy. The historic centre, on the other hand, underwent the necessary restoration work on both major and minor scales. The 43.2% of the total area of the territory of Bologna required some level of reconstruction, including not only buildings and monuments, but above all commercial and production areas, roads and other infrastructure, and the green areas in the city.

While many buildings in the historic centre were targeted, the damage to the twelve nominated portico components was minimal. In fact, in our selection of the component parts, in selecting the component parts, much attention was paid to carefully picking porticoes that were **authentic and well-preserved** over the course of the centuries.

Only five of them were subject to bombings that caused localized and partial damage, detailed below.

The following is an outline of the war damage to the nominated component parts (mostly to the “associated elements” rather than the porticoes themselves):

1. **Component part 2:** The eastern side of Palazzo della Mercanzia (an “associated element”), at Piazza della Mercanzia 4, partially collapsed on 27 September 1943. Restoration was carried out by Superintendent Barbacci and began in May 1944, while the war was still going on. This restoration is widely considered as one of the most successful examples of the “as it was, where it was” (“com’era, dov’era) approach performed on a European building damaged in WWII.
2. **Component part 3:** At number 1 Via Galliera, Palazzo Conforti was hit on 29 January 1944. The portico was not damaged and the palace was subsequently fully restored. A little further north, at number 10, the church of Santa Maria Maggiore was hit on 25 September 1943; the portico suffered minor damage and the church was fully restored. At number 34, Palazzo Felicini was hit on 29 January 1944 and subsequently fully restored.
3. **Component part 5:** Two sides of the porticoed courtyard of the Archiginnasio, the Anatomical Theatre, and the Bulgari Chapel were destroyed on 29 January 1944. The nominated portico Pavaglione facing Piazza Galvani remained intact.



4. **Component part 6:** Sanctuary of the Madonna di San Luca: The long portico of the Madonna di San Luca was not bombed except for the area in the immediate vicinity of the church. In the air raid of 12 October 1944, the bombs knocked down a section of the portico near the entrance of the church, damaging the central part of the facade as well. This relatively minor damage was fully repaired and restored after the war.
5. **Component part 10:** Church of Santa Maria dei Servi, Strada Maggiore 43: in the raid of September 1944, a bomb damaged the right side of the church; the portico remained almost intact. The most urgent repairs were carried out immediately, adding rods to the arches of the main nave, and the windows were rebuilt. In other parts of the Strada Maggiore some buildings, with structural parts dating back to the 16th century, were damaged (and later restored), but without major impact on the porticoes.



29 January 1944. National Archive, Washington DC, copy from Gastone Mazzanti Collection, Istituto Parri, Bologna

The destroyed and damaged buildings mentioned above (as well as the architectural/cultural patrimony of Bologna more generally) were promptly surveyed, documented, restored, and reconstructed in line with the most rigorous and scientifically appropriate methods of the day.

The statutes of 1288

The ICOMOS Panel noted that these statutes and their content are not presented in detail in the nomination dossier. ICOMOS would therefore appreciate if the State Party could provide further information as to the exact provisions of these statutes, the area of the city subjected to it and for what periods of time they are referred to.

[LII] *De porticibus faciendis per civitatem et burgos.*

Statuimus quod omnes obedientes et etiam stantes ad mandata comunis Bononie habentes in civitate vel burgis domos vel casamenta sine porticibus que solita sunt habere portichus, ipsas portichus si facte non sunt teneantur facere fieri et compleri, silicet quilibet pro sua testata cum una sponda muri versus casamentum pena et banno arbitrio potestatis. Si autem facta sunt manuteneantur perpetuo expensis eorum cuius sunt casamenta predicta. 10

Source: Fasoli-Sella, Statuti di Bologna dell'Anno 1288, libro X, r. 52, vol. II, p. 163

De porticibus faciendis per civitatem et burgos [= in the city (within the Torresotti walls) and in the suburbs (within the 1227 Circla walls)].

Statuimus quod omnes obedientes et etiam stantes ad mandata comunis Bononie [= all those who are under the jurisdiction of the city Commune of Bologna] *habentes in civitate vel burgis domos vel casamenta* [owning houses or plots] *sine porticibus* [without portico,] *que solita sunt habere portichus* [in place where it is customary for porticoes to exist], *ipsas portichus si facte non sunt, teneantur facere fieri et compleri* [are to have a portico built, if it is not already in place], *silicet quilibet pro sua testata cum una sponda muri versus casamentum pena et banno arbitrio potestatis. Si autem facta sunt manuteneantur perpetuo expensis eorum cuius sunt casamenta predicta* [If the portico is already in place, the owner of the plot should be responsible for ever for its maintenance at its own expense].

The title of Rubric 52 of the statute is “On porticoes to be built in the city and in the suburbs.” This is a legal and semantic-lexical definition. The legally recognized *civitas* [the place where the seats of public and religious power were located, and where *cives pleno iure* had their residence] was at first the area defined by the Selenite walls [about 5th century] and later the area that slowly formed during the economic recovery of the 11th century, defined in the phase of the struggle against the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (mid-12th century), as all the buildings within the Torresotti walls. The *burgi* were all the settlements expanding outside the Torresotti walls, which had been built along the roads reaching out from the walls before being enclosed by the 1227 Circla walls. They retained the name of *burgi*, although they fell into the jurisdiction of the Commune. The term was maintained also in the names of streets [for example, Via del Borgo di San Pietro still exists]. Therefore, in 1288 *civitas* and *burgi* meant within the third circle of walls, that is, the entire city area.

With regard to the period to which the Statutes of 1288 refer, the statute did nothing but transpose and define in the legislation a custom that had begun to arise in the 11th century (the oldest mention of a portico for public use on private land dates back to 1041). As is well known, any law is already “old” at its birth, since it is established only after a custom has been consolidated. Already in the 14th century the deliberations of the city government were directed to establish order and control in the city, including the



porticoes. Wooden columns had to be replaced with masonry ones to prevent fires. It was forbidden to occupy the space under the porticoes with goods and objects that would prevent the free movement of passers-by.

It is unclear to ICOMOS if this refers both to the obligation of constructing the portico and the definition of ownership as a private portico for public use, or just the ownership.

As the ICOMOS panel correctly noted, the key legal issues here are:

1. the obligation to construct the portico, and
2. the definition of ownership.

The obligation to build porticoes, as mentioned above, was maintained over the centuries and was included in the different regulatory systems of the various types of city government that followed, until the Unification of Italy in 1861. Until the creation of the Master Plan of 1889, the city was still enclosed within the walls, and all the new building projects were submitted to evaluation by the Building Advisory Commission that could impose the construction of porticoes.

The Statutes of 1288 continued to be used and updated until the middle of the 19th century; at that time, new regulations were introduced, but they never cancelled out the old ones. Today, the building of porticoes is no longer obligatory, though many modern buildings, especially in the suburban areas, still have porticoes built in a contemporary architectural style (this choice is often based on the well-established capacity of the portico to help create and strengthen a sense of community). What is still mandatory and strictly enforced in modern urban planning regulations, however, is the conservation and ongoing maintenance of the existing porticoes. Since ancient times their maintenance was the responsibility of the private owners, with regard to the columns, flooring, and illumination. At present, the brand-new Building Regulation (which came into force in December 2020) includes an article entirely devoted to porticoes (Article 36) that states the legal nature of the portico (private property for public use) and provides directions for the maintenance of the existing porticoes with regards to floors and illumination.

ICOMOS Panel notes that there is little information in the nomination dossier as to how the porticoes came to assume more of function as a walkway over time. ICOMOS would therefore welcome further details on this as well.

Once the construction of porticoes was made obligatory by the medieval statutes, the citizens of Bologna immediately understood the many advantages of covered walkways separate from the street busy with cart traffic. The porticoes have always been a sort of shelter that allows pedestrians to move more safely and protected from the elements in all seasons, on a stone or brick pavement. In this sense, the comfort of porticoes has been always greatly appreciated by citizens, to a point where they could not do without them.



Identification of Property

1



1. Identification of Property

1.a. Country

The nominated property is composed by twelve component parts and involves one country: Italy.

1.b. State, Province or Region

The nominated property involves one Italian region: Emilia-Romagna.

1.c. Name of Property

The Porticoes of Bologna.

1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The total area of the Nominated property is 52,18 ha.

The total area of the buffer zones selected is: 1123,81 ha.

Coordinates of the central point of the whole Nominated property: 11°19'31,658"E 44°29'35,755"N.

The following tables illustrate the Id for each of the twelve components parts, as well the localization and area.

Please note:

- The geographical coordinates mark the center point of each component part of Property.
- Data requested in section 1.f of the Operational Guidelines (area of the single component parts) are already included in the following tables of chapter 1.d.

| Id n° | Name of the component part | Belonging to a local system | Region | Coordinates of the central point of component part | Area of Nominated component part (ha) | Area of the buffer zone (ha) | Map n° |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 01 | Santa Caterina e Saragozza | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°19'55,321"E 44°29'29,311"N | 2,67 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.7. |
| 02 | Santo Stefano e Mercanzia | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°20'52,268"E 44°29'32,311"N | 2,39 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.8. |
| 03 | Galliera | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°20'30,854"E 44°29'50,089"N | 3,58 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.9. |
| 04 | Baraccano | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°21'15,929"E 44°29'6,818"N | 1,71 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.10. |
| 05 | Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°21'8,316"E 44°29'25,979"N | 7,07 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.11. |
| 06 | San Luca | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°18'32,036"E 44°29'9,547"N | 1,60 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.12. |
| 07 | Università e Accademia | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°21'9,959"E 44°29'49,451"N | 6,53 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.13. |
| 08 | Certosa | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°18'28,879"E 44°29'46,071"N | 8,44 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.14. |
| 09 | Cavour, Farini e Minghetti | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°20'41,417"E 44°29'28,867"N | 2,62 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.15. |
| 10 | Strada Maggiore | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°21'11,489"E 44°29'29,582"N | 10,99 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.16. |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|
| 11 | Treno della Barca | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°17'5,747"E 44°29'43,049"N | 1,33 | 36,25 | 1.e.2.17. |
| 12 | MamBo | The porticoes of Bologna | Emilia-Romagna | 11°20'9,231"E 44°30'8,536"N | 3,25 | 1089,37* | 1.e.2.18. |

*Buffer zone shared by the eleven components of The Porticoes of Bologna.

1.e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The components of *The Porticoes of Bologna* are situated in the Emilia-Romagna region, in Italy.

Maps from 1.e.1.1 to 1.e.1.3 give an overview of the localization of the property *The Porticoes of Bologna* in a wider context. The boundaries of the Nominated property and buffer zone can be found on figures from 1.e.2.1 onward.

The same maps are available in wider formats in the Cartographic Atlas annexed to the Nomination Format.

Maps index:

- 1.e.1. Localization and identification of the property
 - 1.e.1.1. Localization of the site
 - 1.e.1.2. Localization of the Property
- 1.e.2. Boundaries of the Nominated property and buffer zone
 - 1.e.2.1. The Porticoes of Bologna
 - 1.e.2.2. The Porticoes of Bologna (Buffer zone A)
 - 1.e.2.3. The Porticoes of Bologna (Buffer zone B)
 - 1.e.2.4. Santa Caterina e Saragozza
 - 1.e.2.5. Santo Stefano e Mercanzia
 - 1.e.2.6. Galliera
 - 1.e.2.7. Baraccano
 - 1.e.2.8. Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore
 - 1.e.2.9. San Luca
 - 1.e.2.10. Università e Accademia
 - 1.e.2.11. Certosa
 - 1.e.2.12. Cavour, Farini e Minghetti
 - 1.e.2.13. Strada Maggiore
 - 1.e.2.14. Treno della Barca
 - 1.e.2.15. MamBo

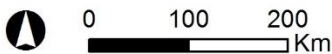


1.e.1. Localization and identification of the property

1.e.1.1. Localization of the site

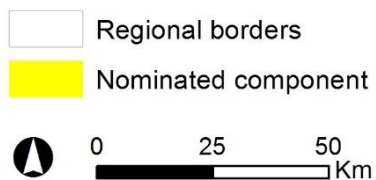


 Nominated component



Print Scale: 1:7.000.000
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84
Base map: Aerophotogrammetric
Date: January 2020

1.e.1.2. Localization of the Property

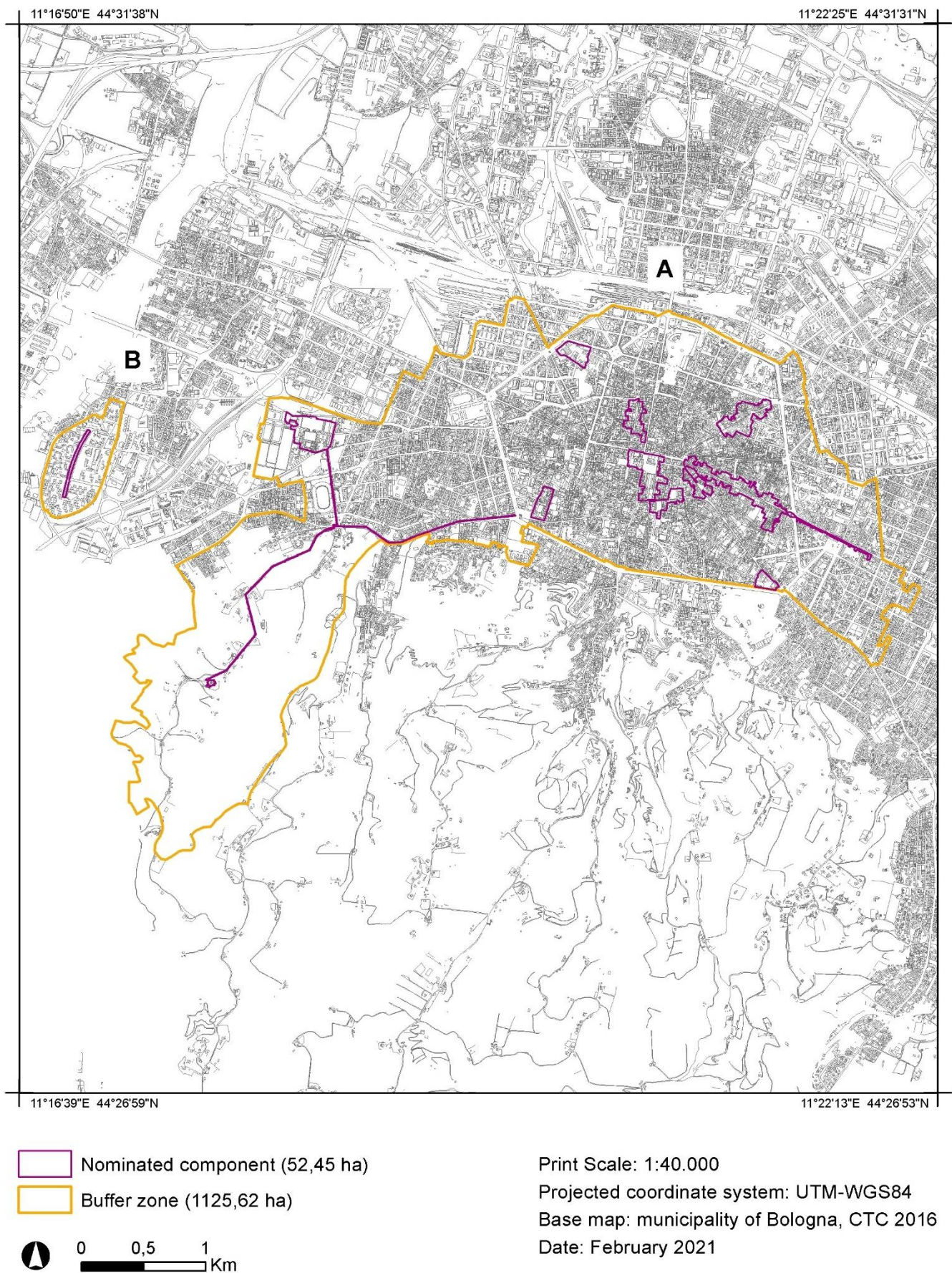


Print Scale: 1:1.500.000
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84
Base map: Aerophotogrammetric
Date: January 2020

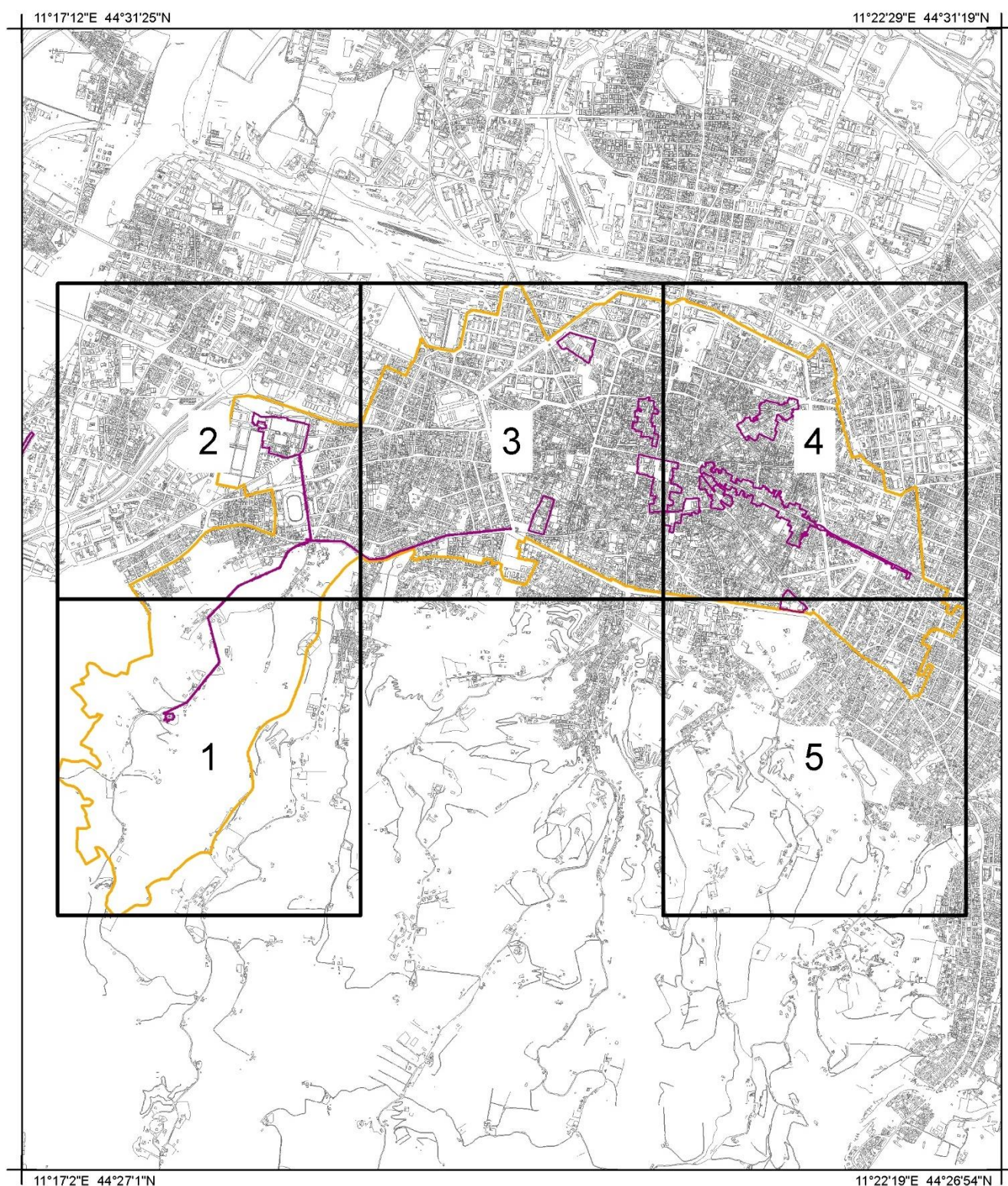




1.e.2. Boundaries of the Nominated property and buffer zone

1.e.2.1. The Porticoes of Bologna



1.e.2.2. The Porticoes of Bologna (Buffer zone A)



-  Nominated component (52,45 ha)
-  Buffer zone A (1089,37 ha)



Print Scale: 1:38.000

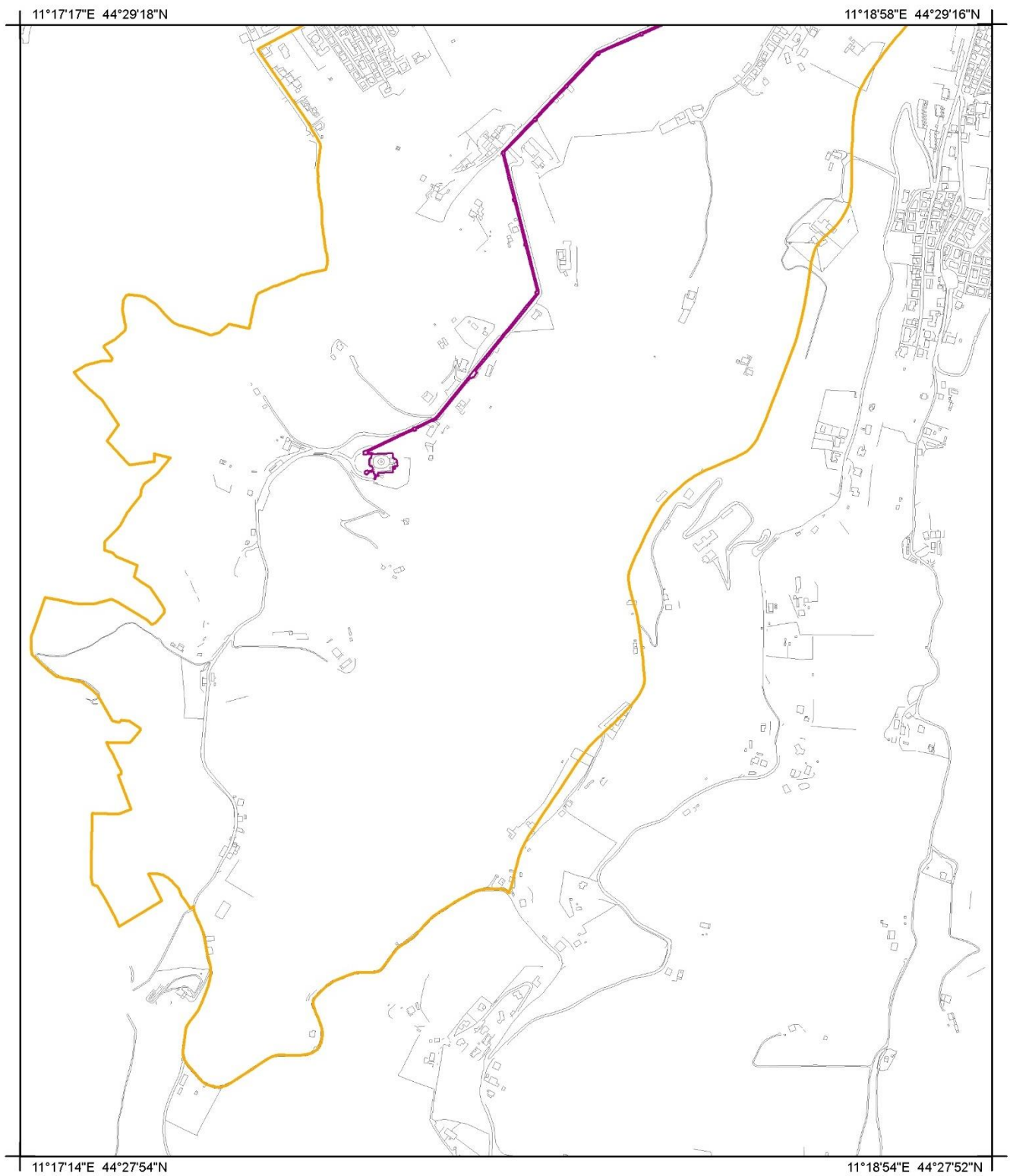
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021



Section 01



 Nominated component

 Buffer zone



0 0,25 0,5
Km

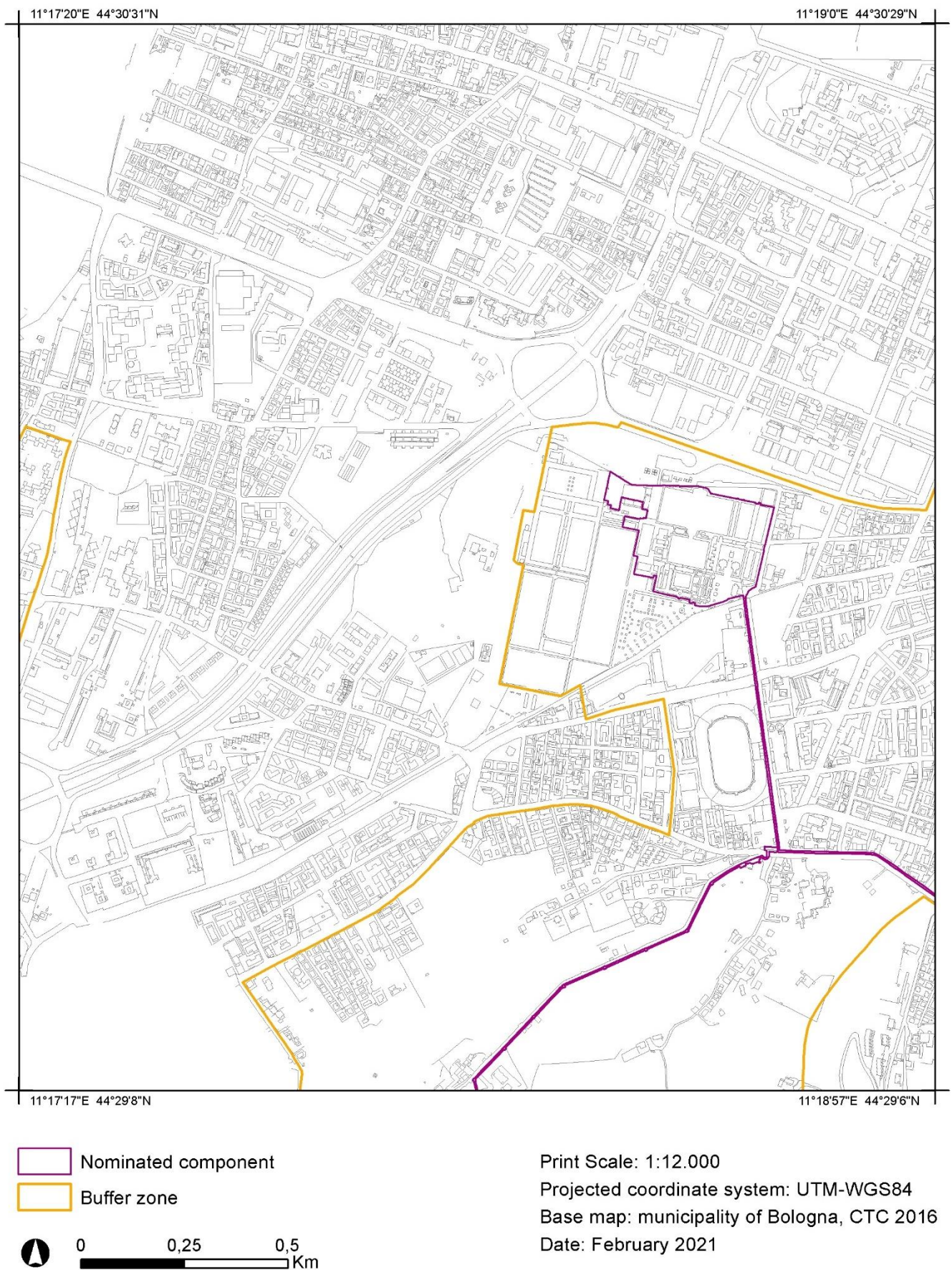
Print Scale: 1:12.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

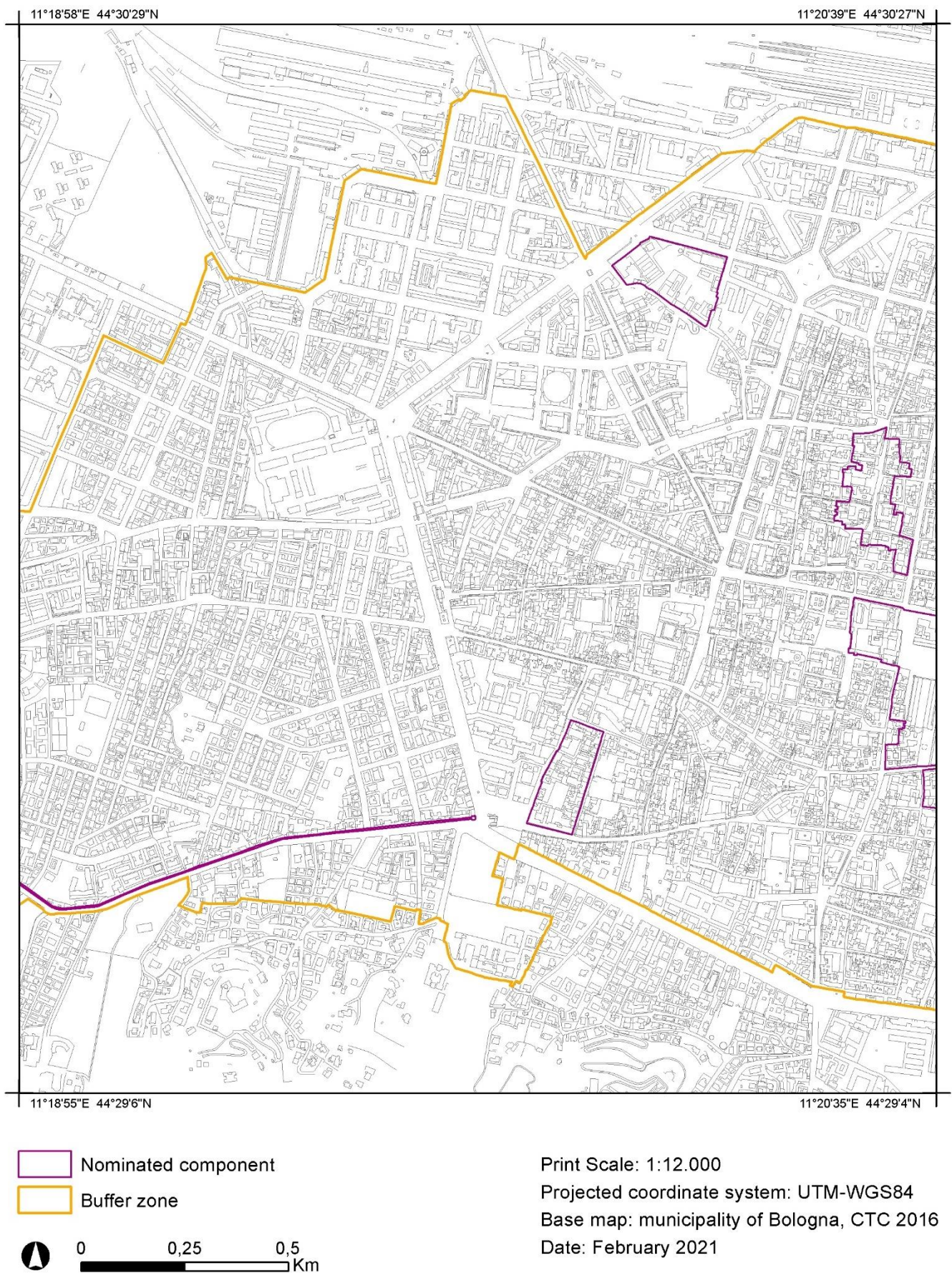
Date: February 2021

Section 02

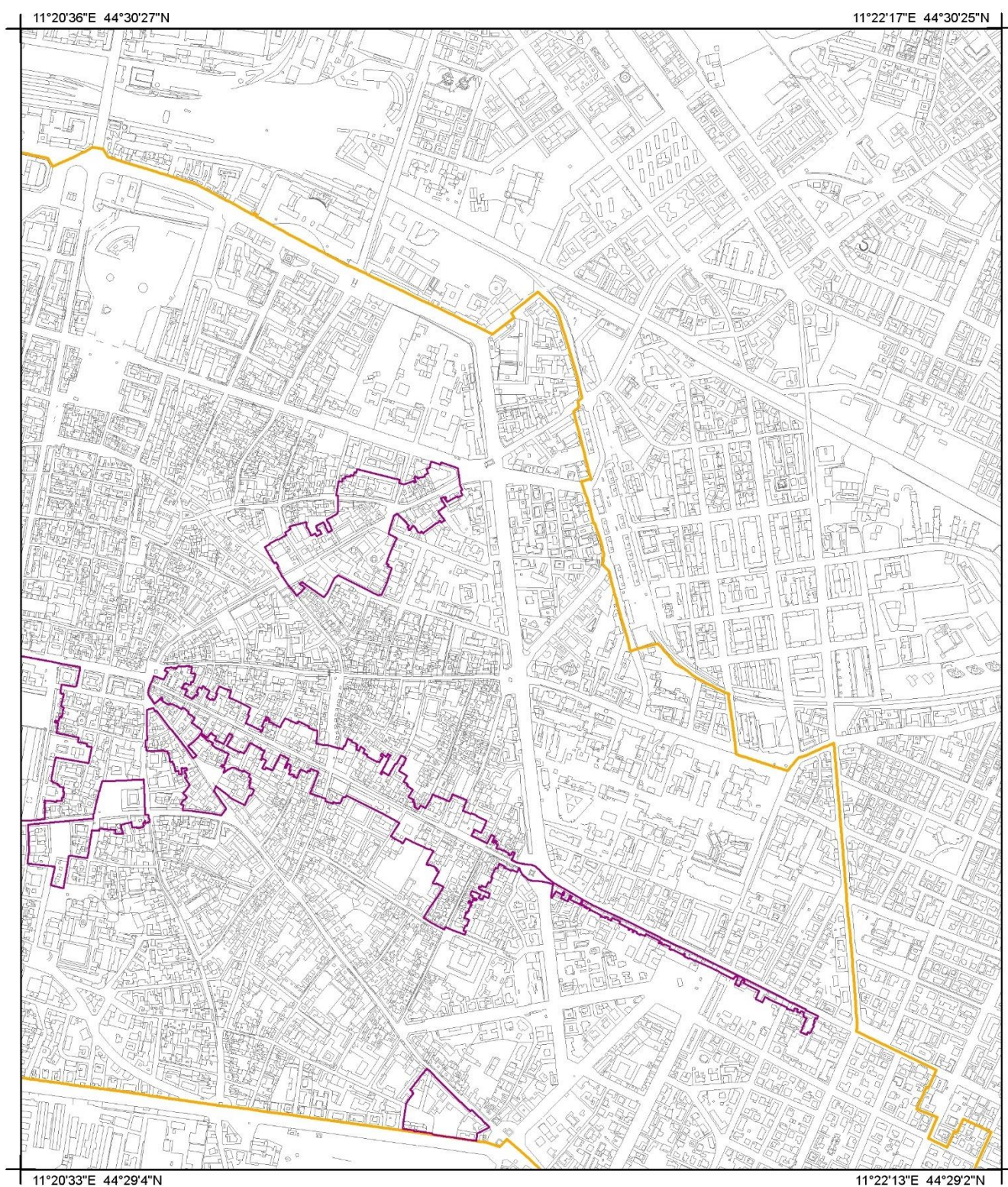




Section 03



Section 04



 Nominated component

 Buffer zone



0 0,25 0,5
Km

Print Scale: 1:12.000

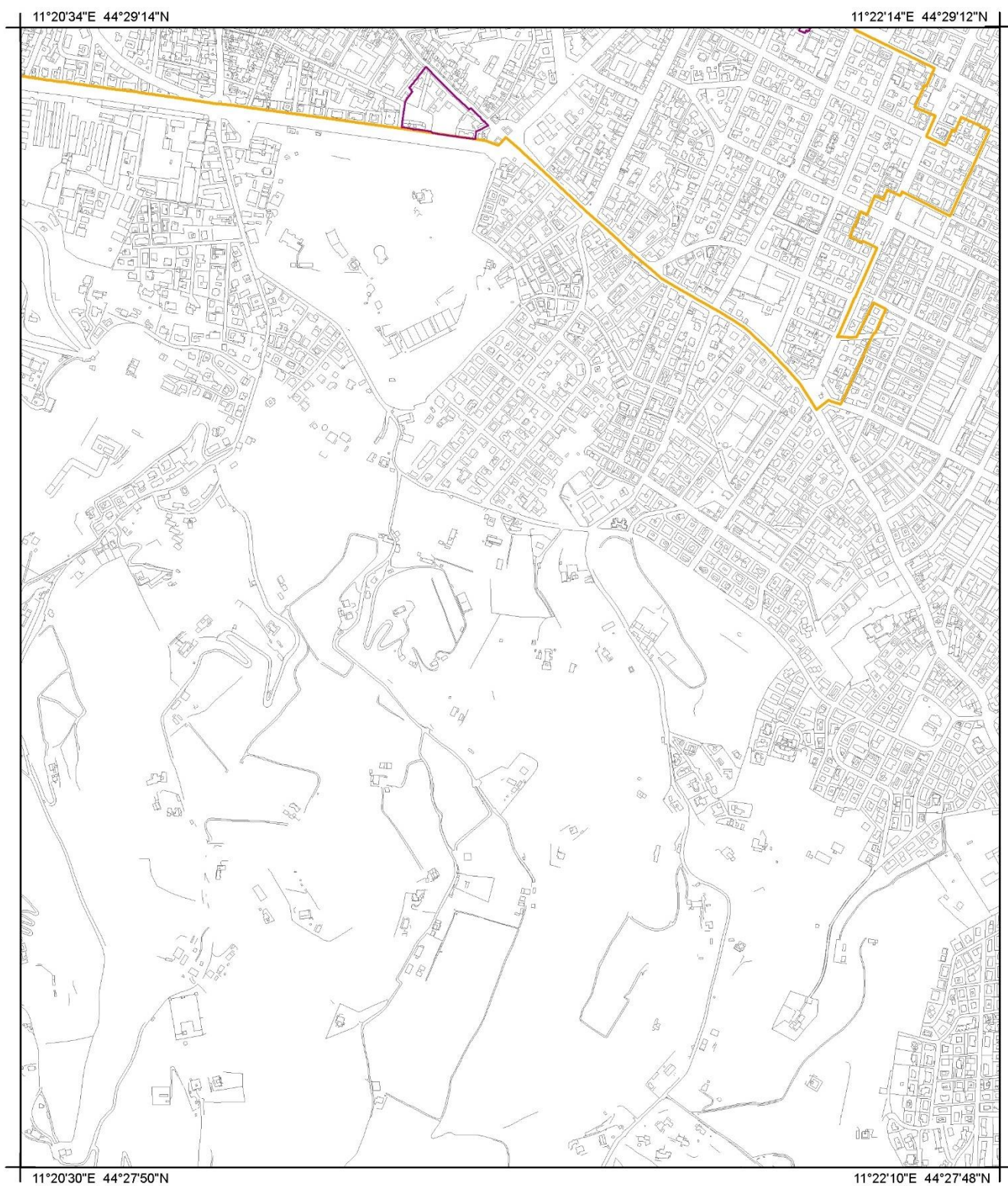
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

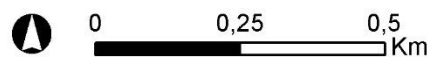


Section 05



 Nominated component

 Buffer zone



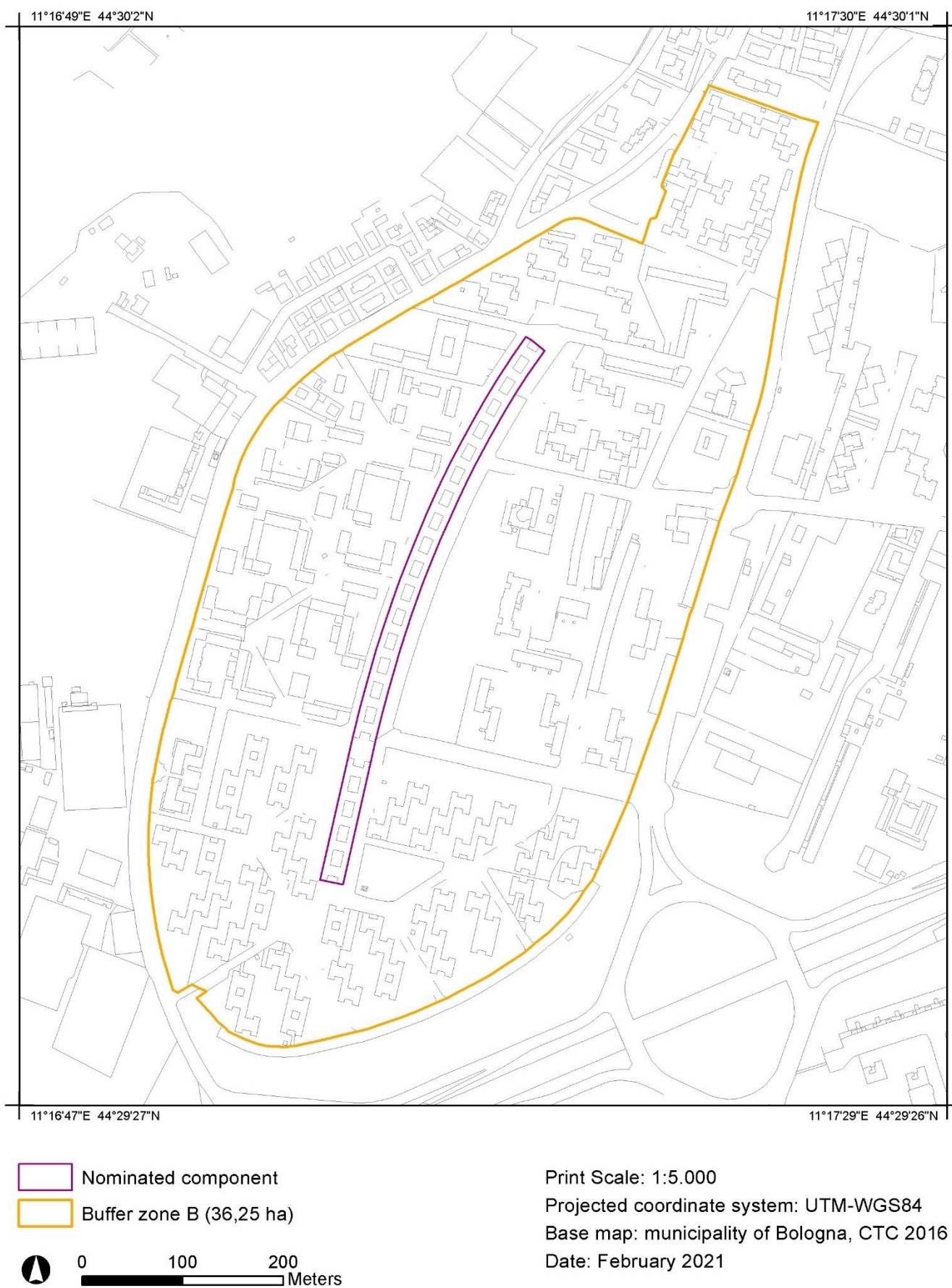
Print Scale: 1:12.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

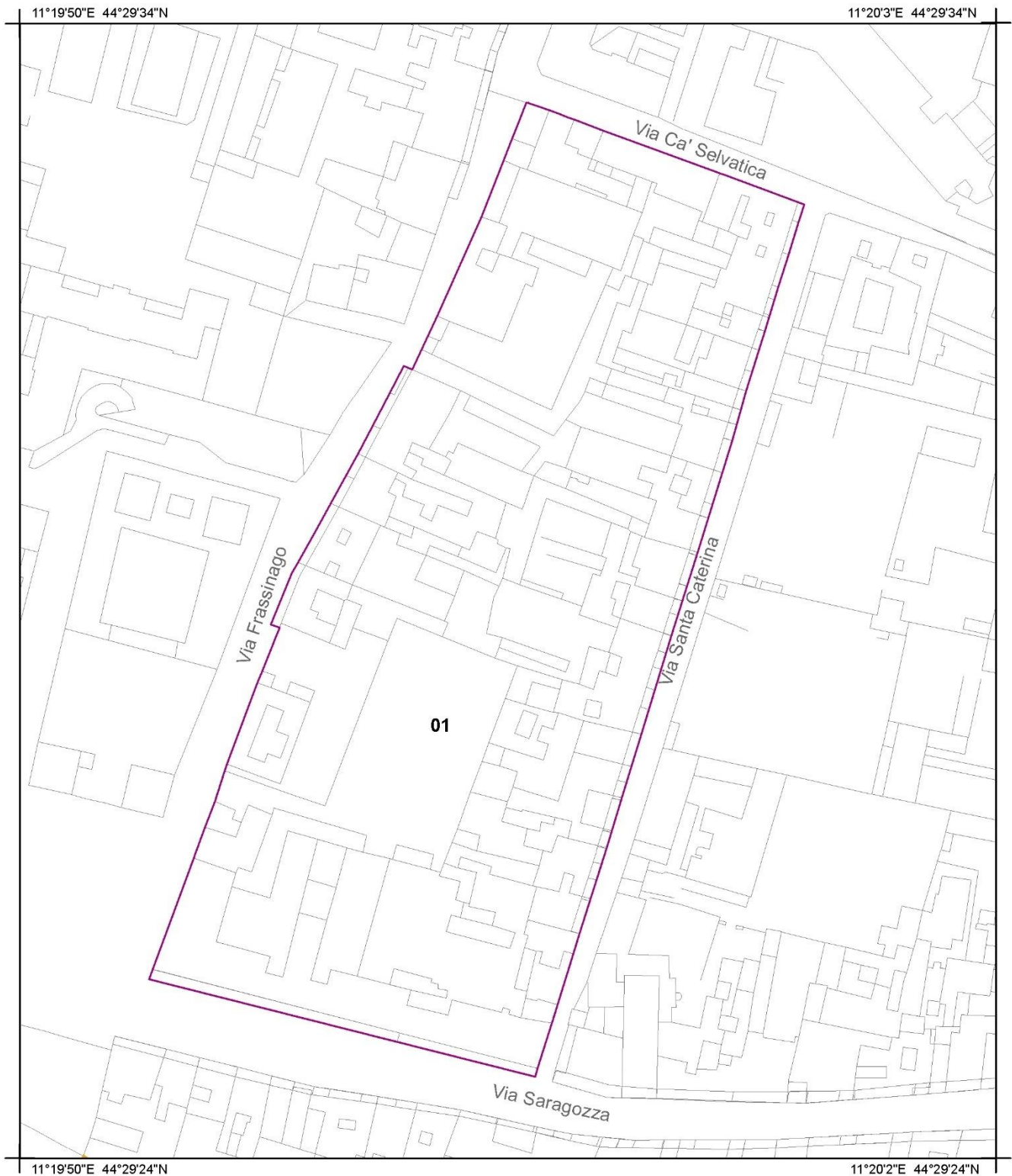
Date: February 2021




1.e.2.3. The Porticoes of Bologna (Buffer zone B)





1.e.2.4. Santa Caterina e Saragozza_Component 01



-  Nominated component (2,67 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



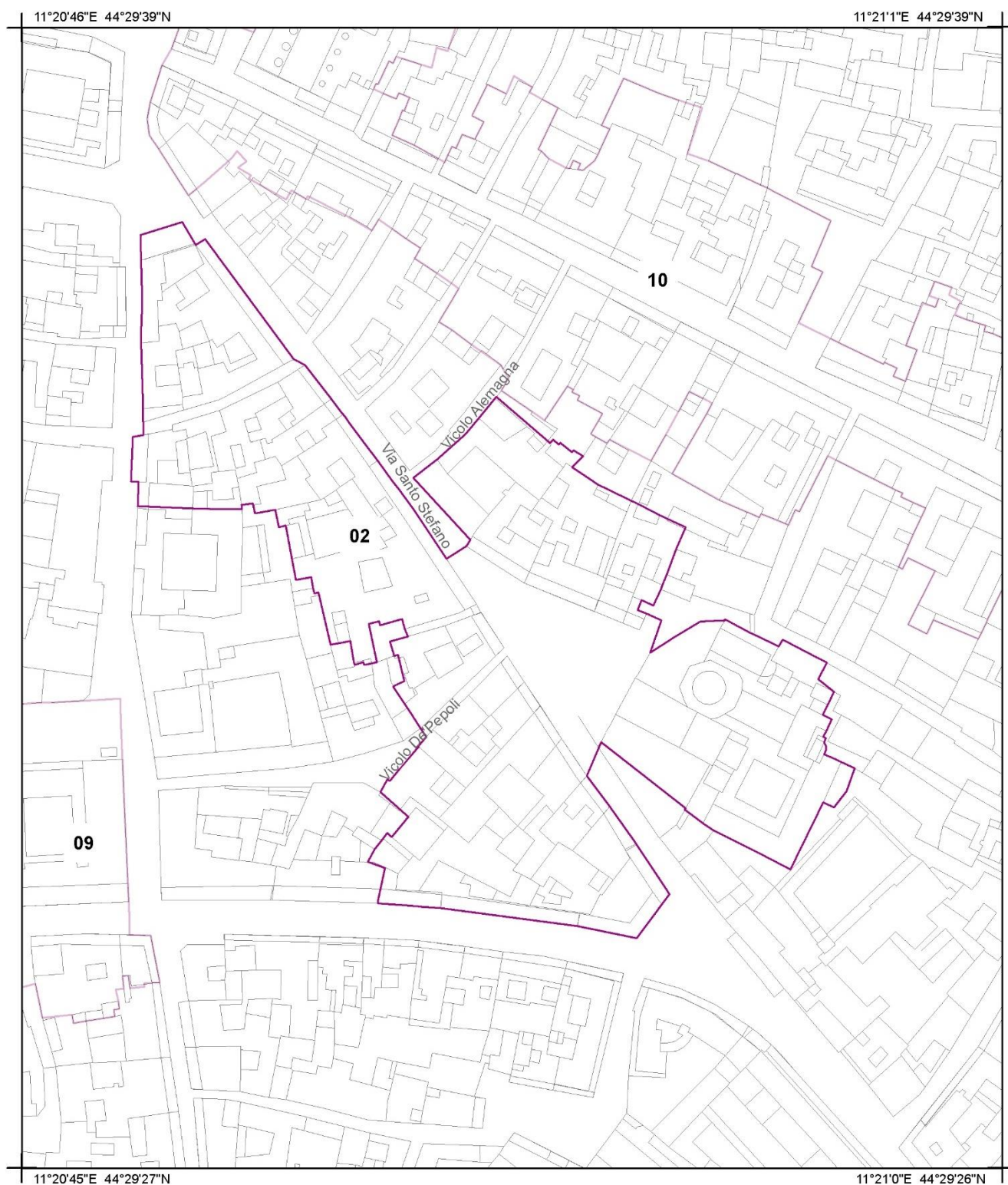
Print Scale: 1:1.500




Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.5. Santo Stefano e Mercanzia_Component 02



-  Nominated component (2,39 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



Print Scale: 1:1.800

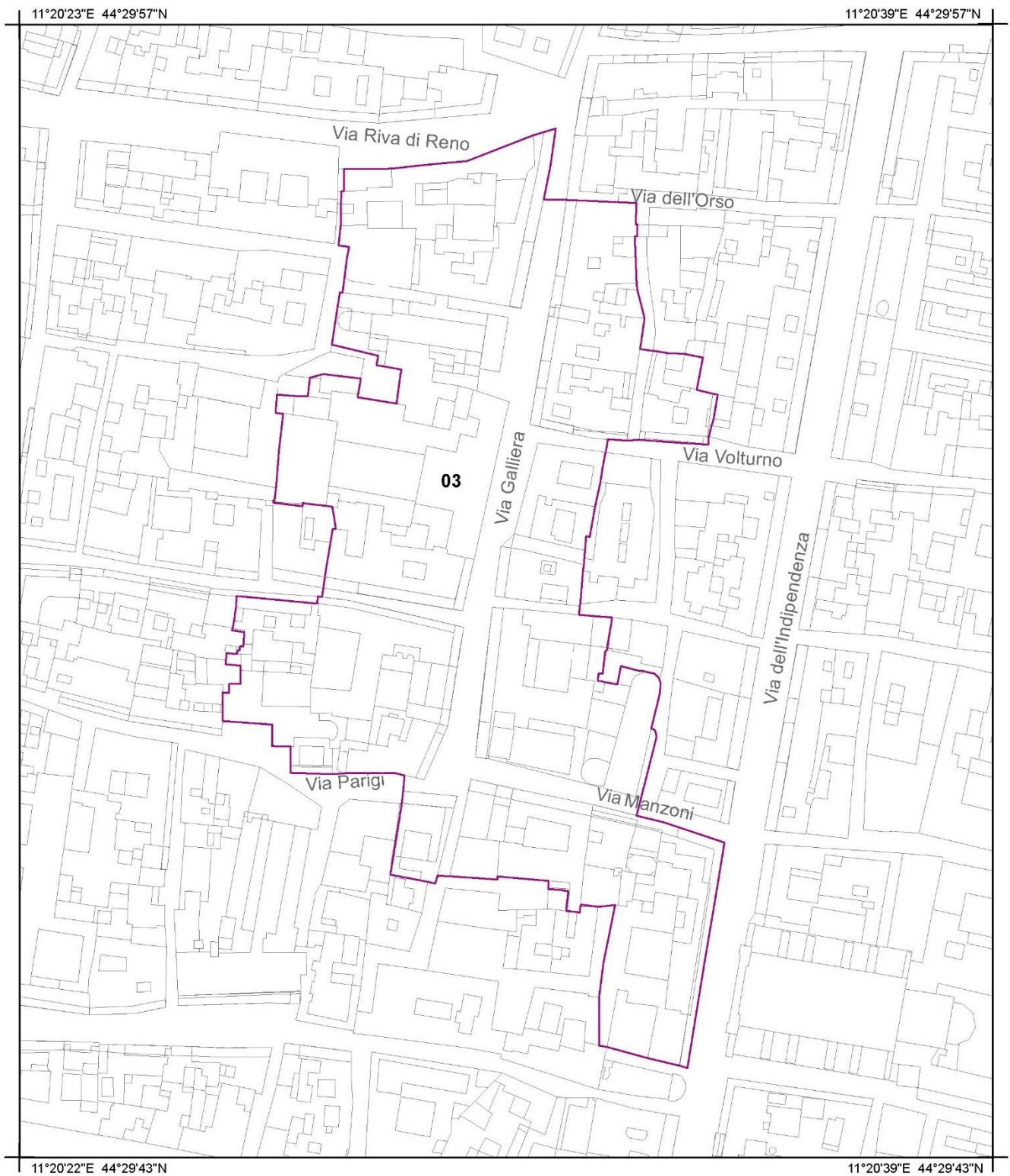
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84




Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

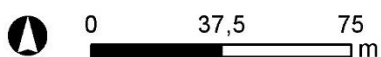
Date: February 2021



1.e.2.6. Galliera_Component 03



-  Nominated component (3,58 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



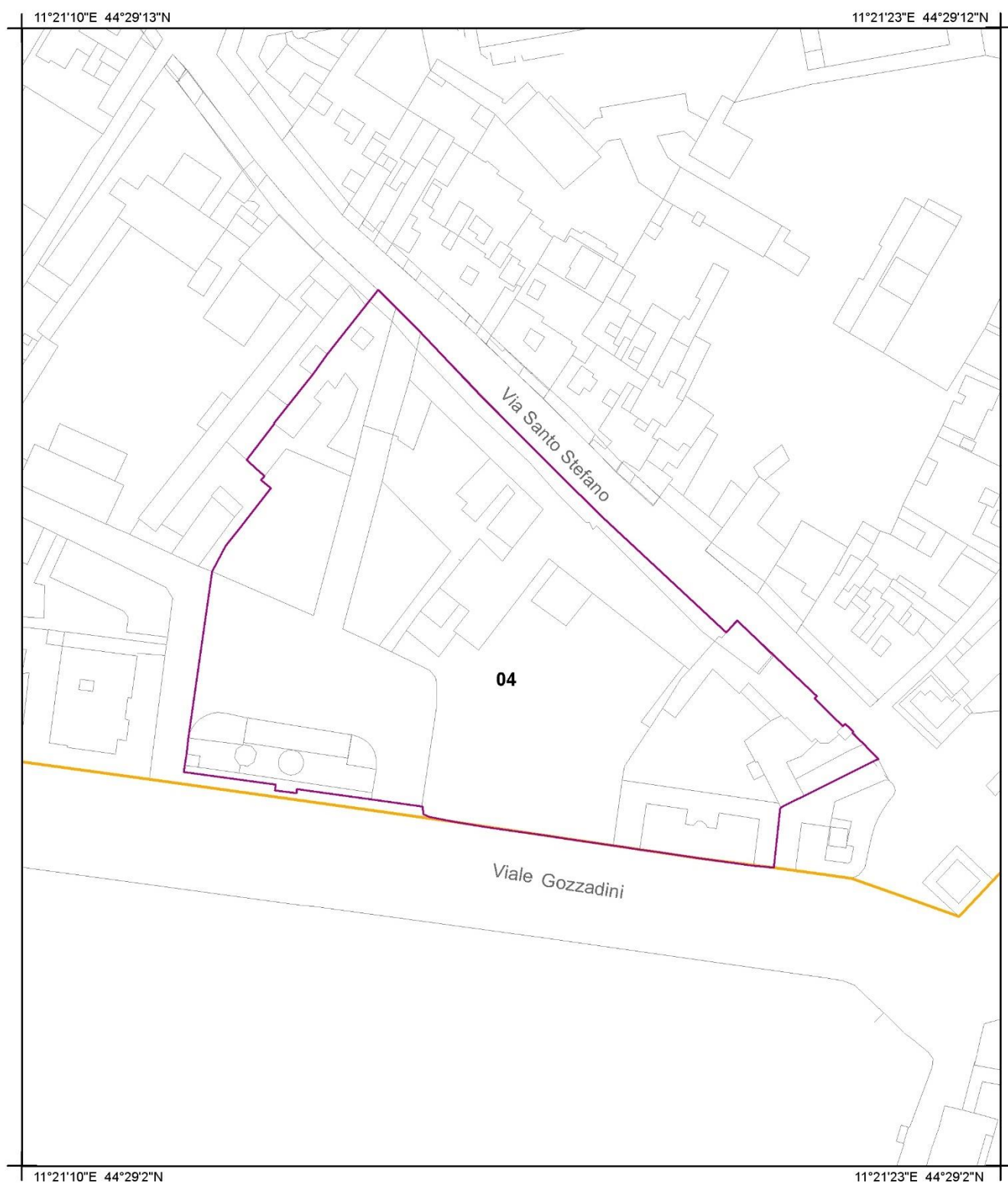
Print Scale: 1:2.000




Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.7. Baraccano_Component 04



-  Nominated component (1,71 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



Print Scale: 1:1.500

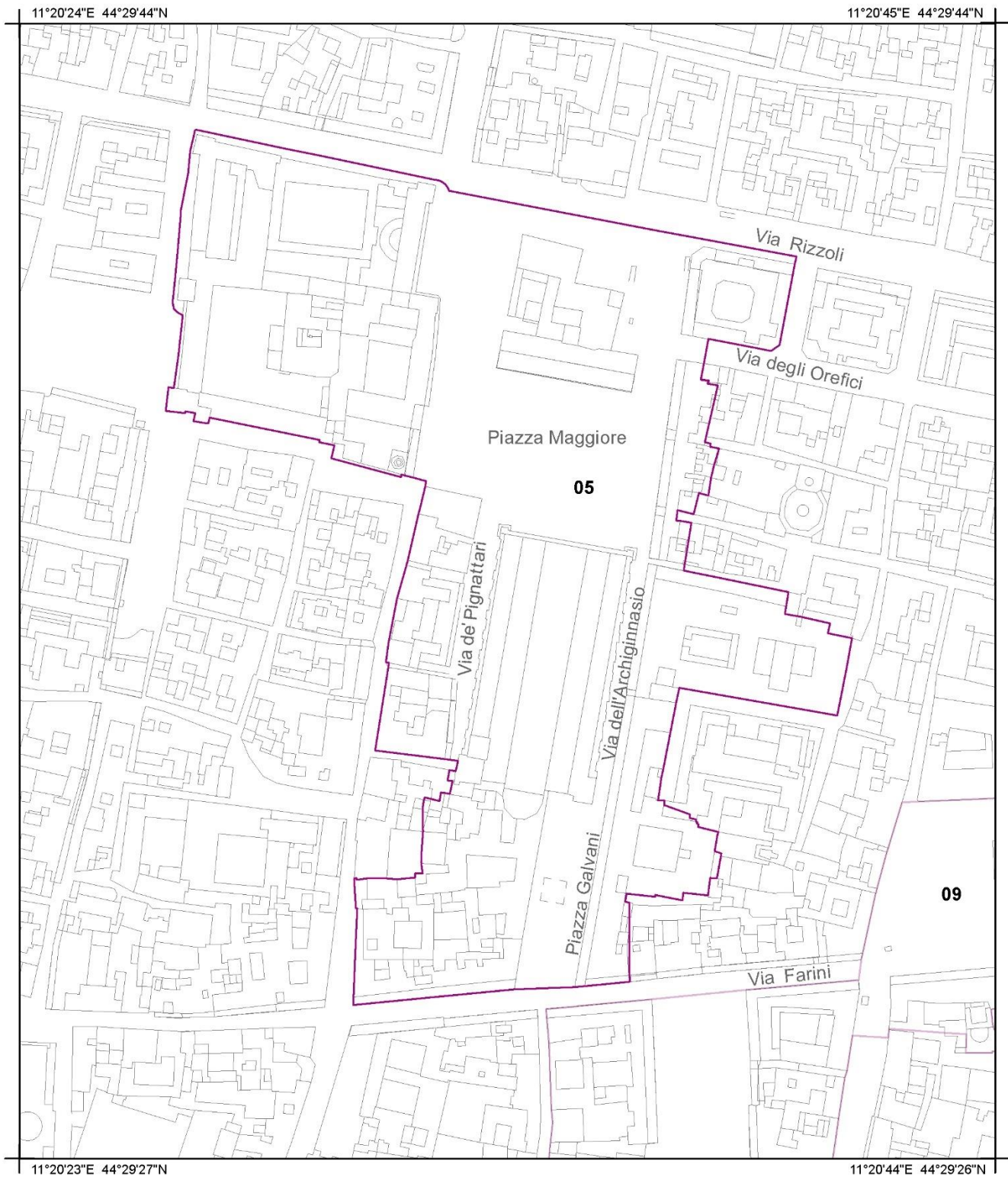
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84




Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021



1.e.2.8. Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore_Component 05



-  Nominated component (7,07 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



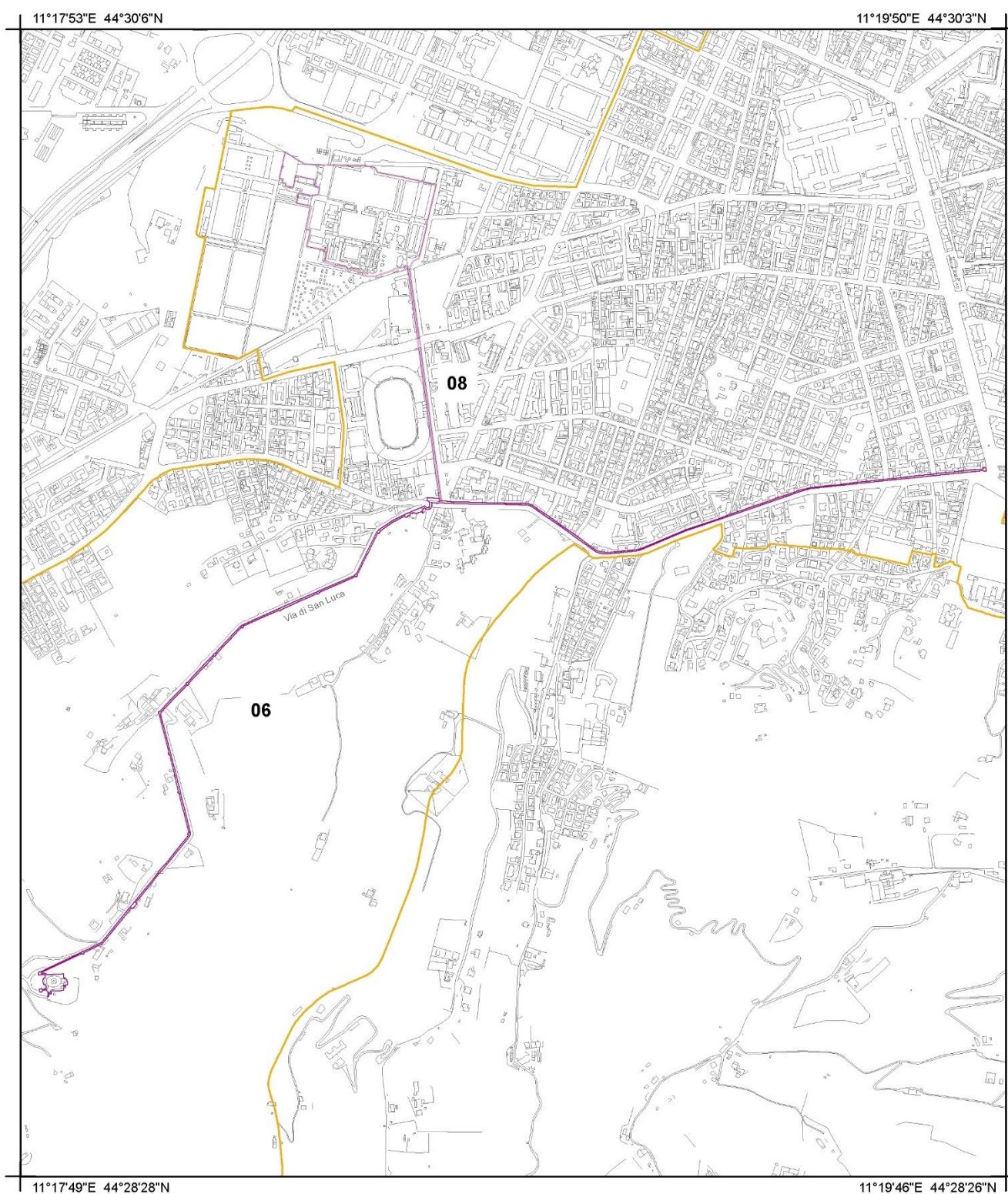
Print Scale: 1:2.500




Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.9. San Luca_Component 06



-  Nominated component (1,60 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



Print Scale: 1:14.000

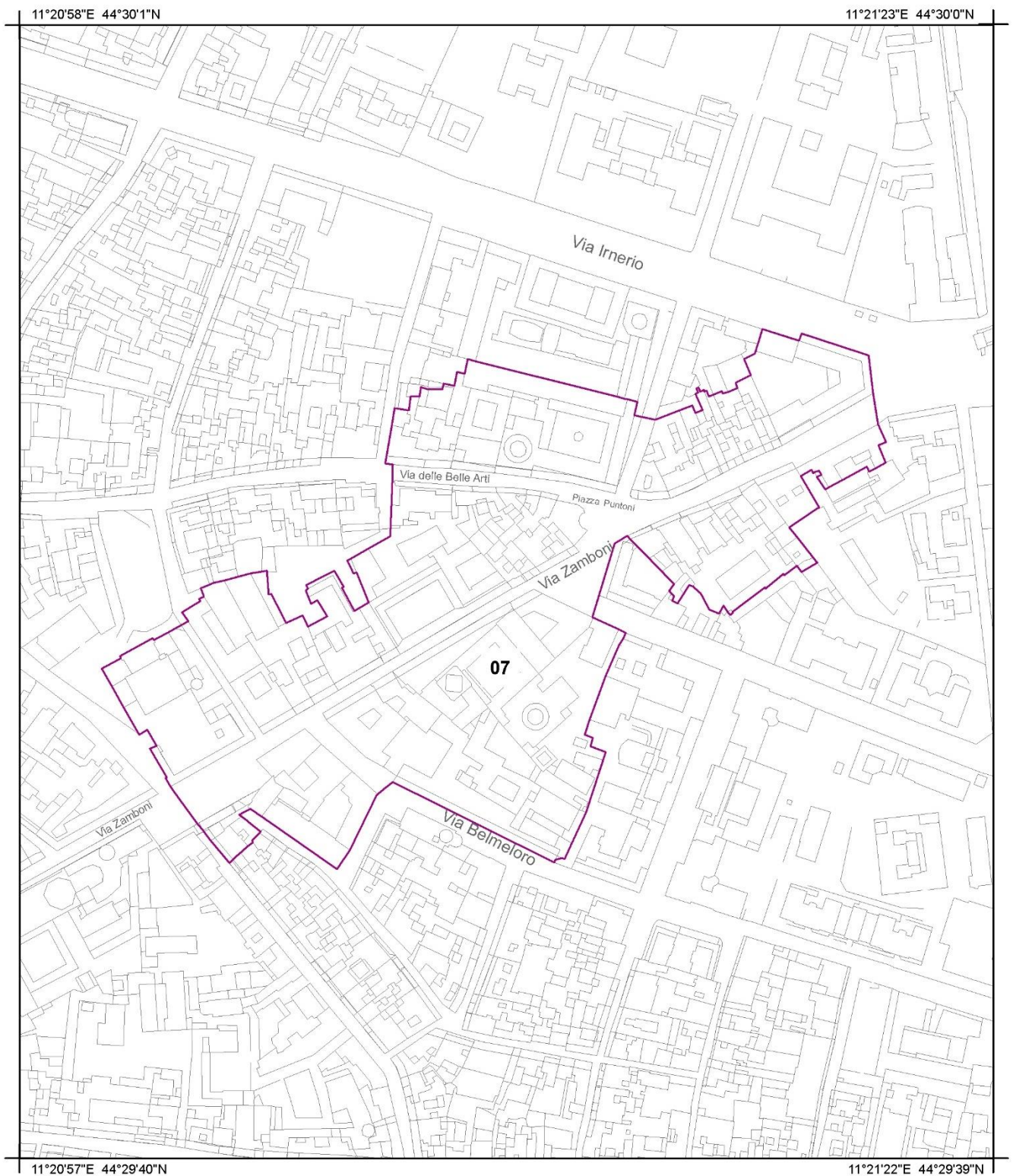
Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84




Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

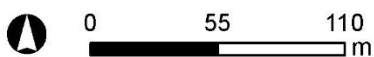
Date: February 2021



1.e.2.10. *Università e Accademia_Component 07*



-  Nominated component (6,53 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



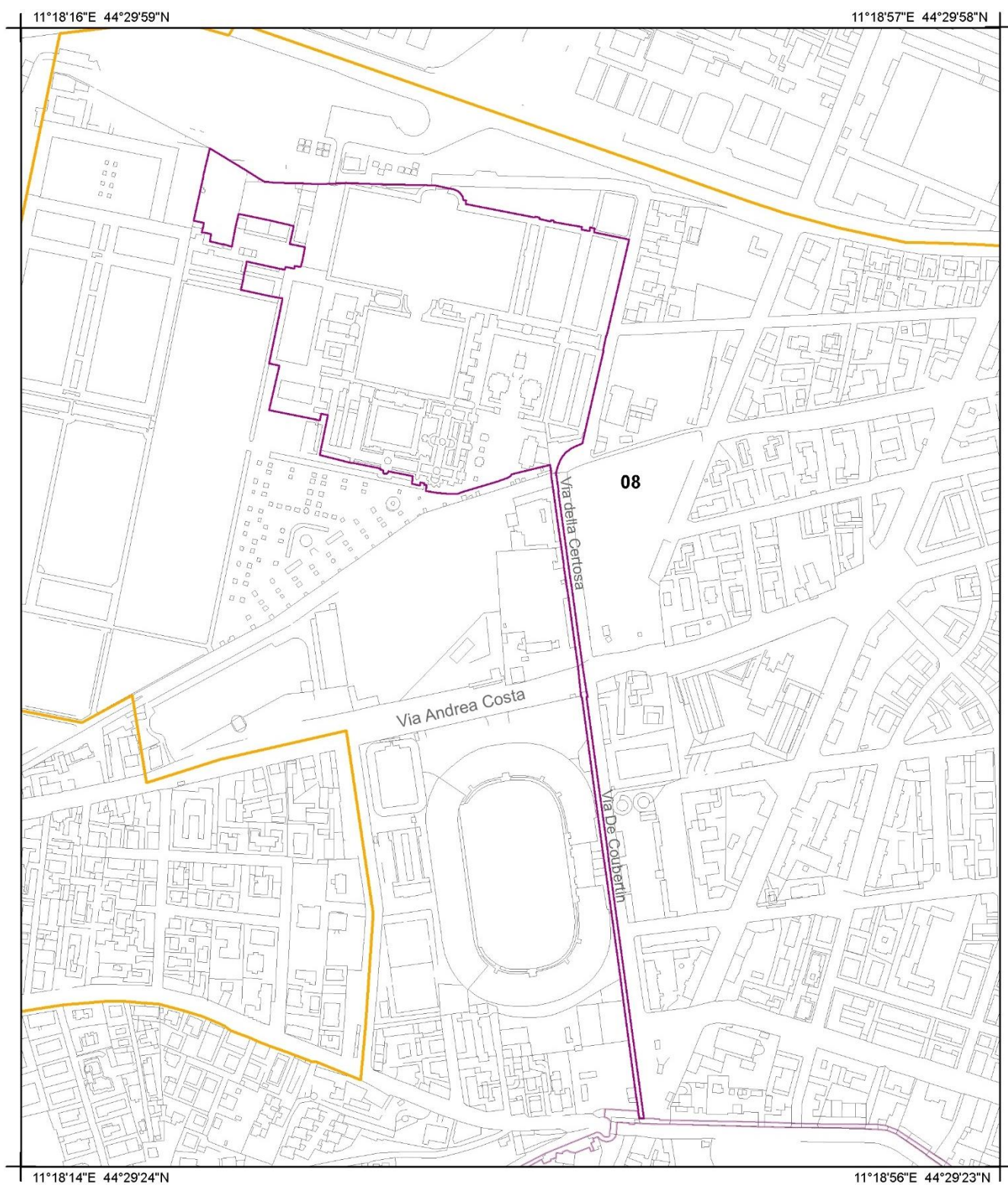
Print Scale: 1:3.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.11. Certosa_Component 08



- Nominated component (8,44 ha)
- Other components of the property
- Buffer zone

Print Scale: 1:5.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

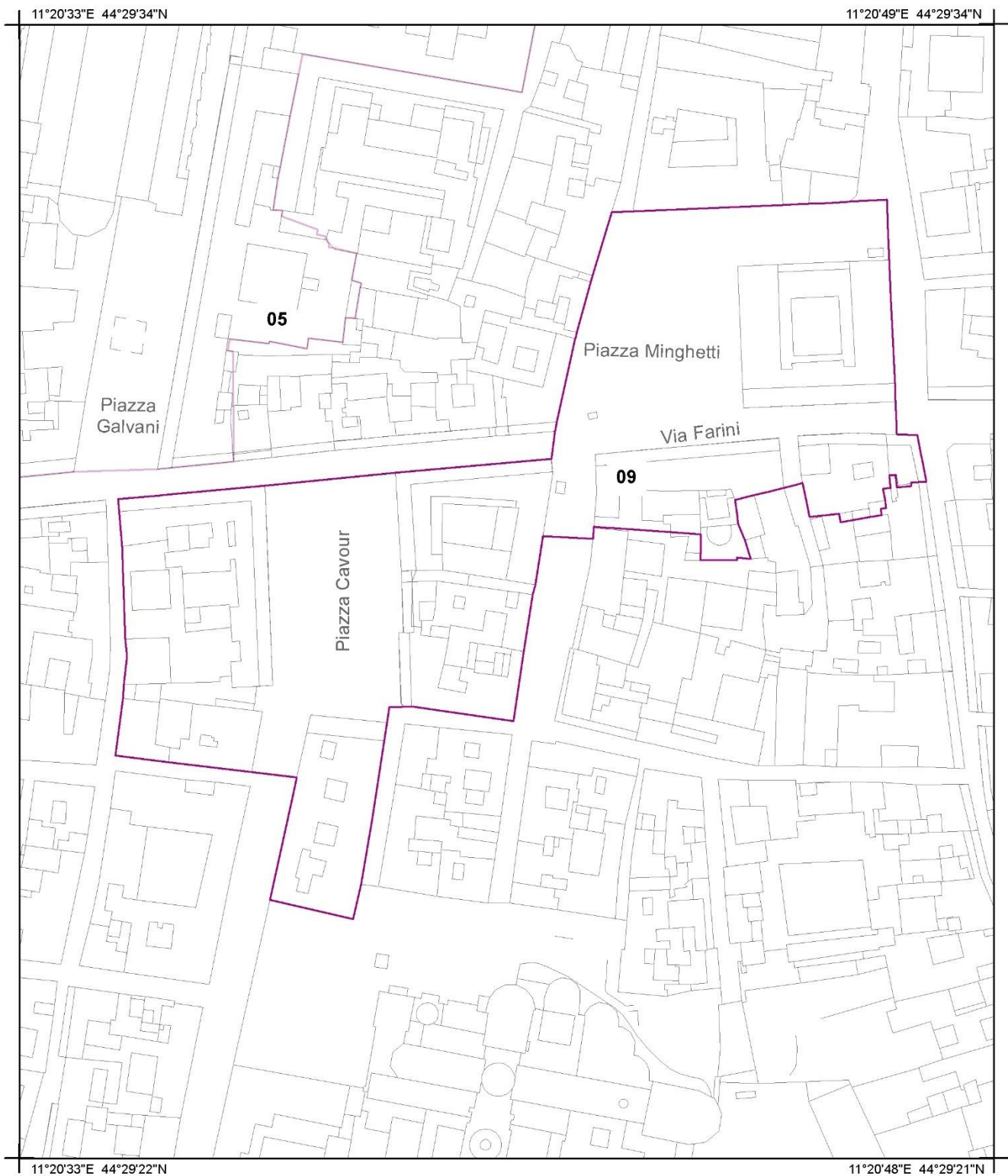
Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016




Date: February 2021





1.e.2.12. Cavour, Farini e Minghetti_Component 09



-  Nominated component (2,62 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone



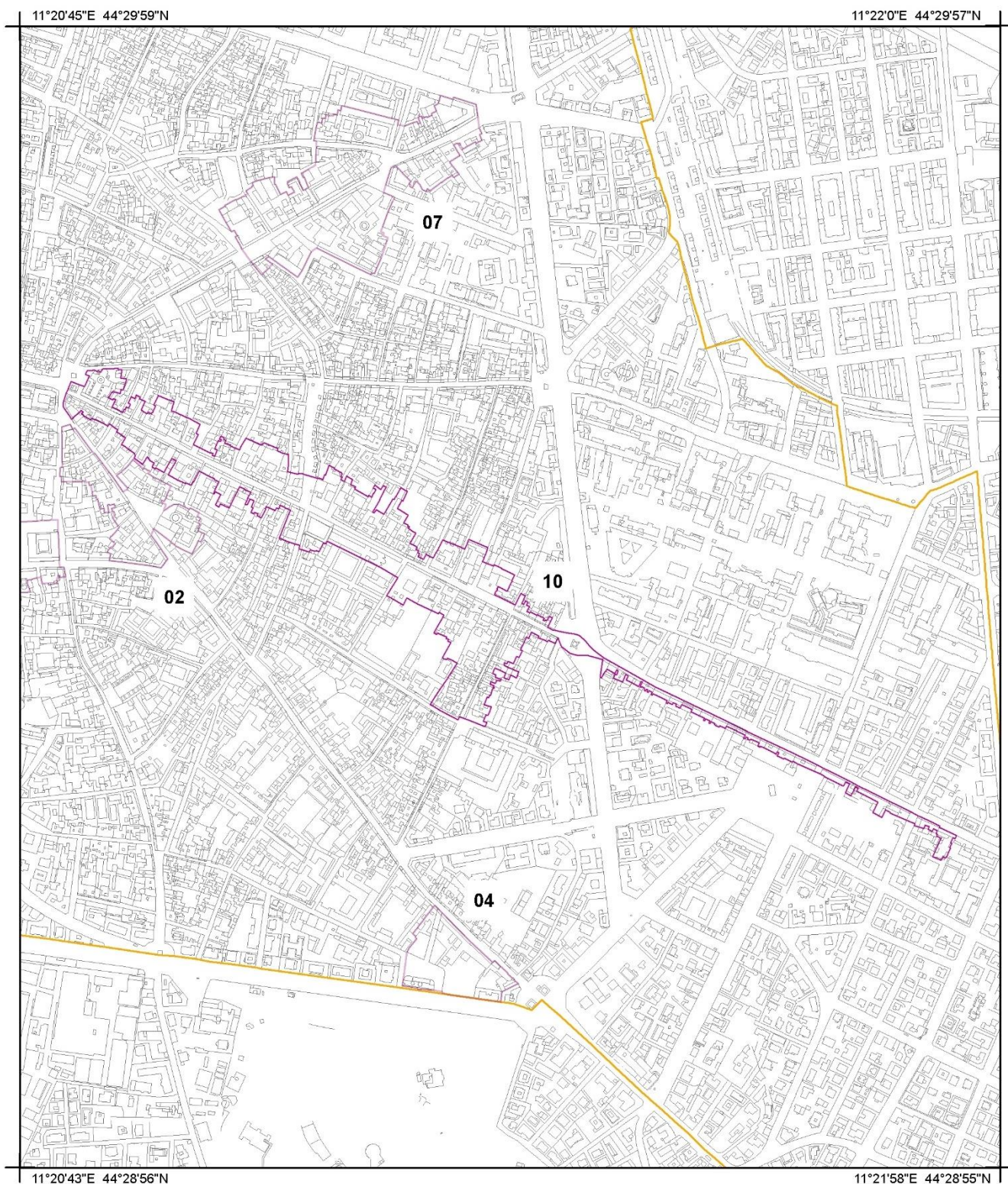
Print Scale: 1:1.800




Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.13. Strada Maggiore_Component 10



-  Nominated component (10,99 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone

Print Scale: 1:9.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

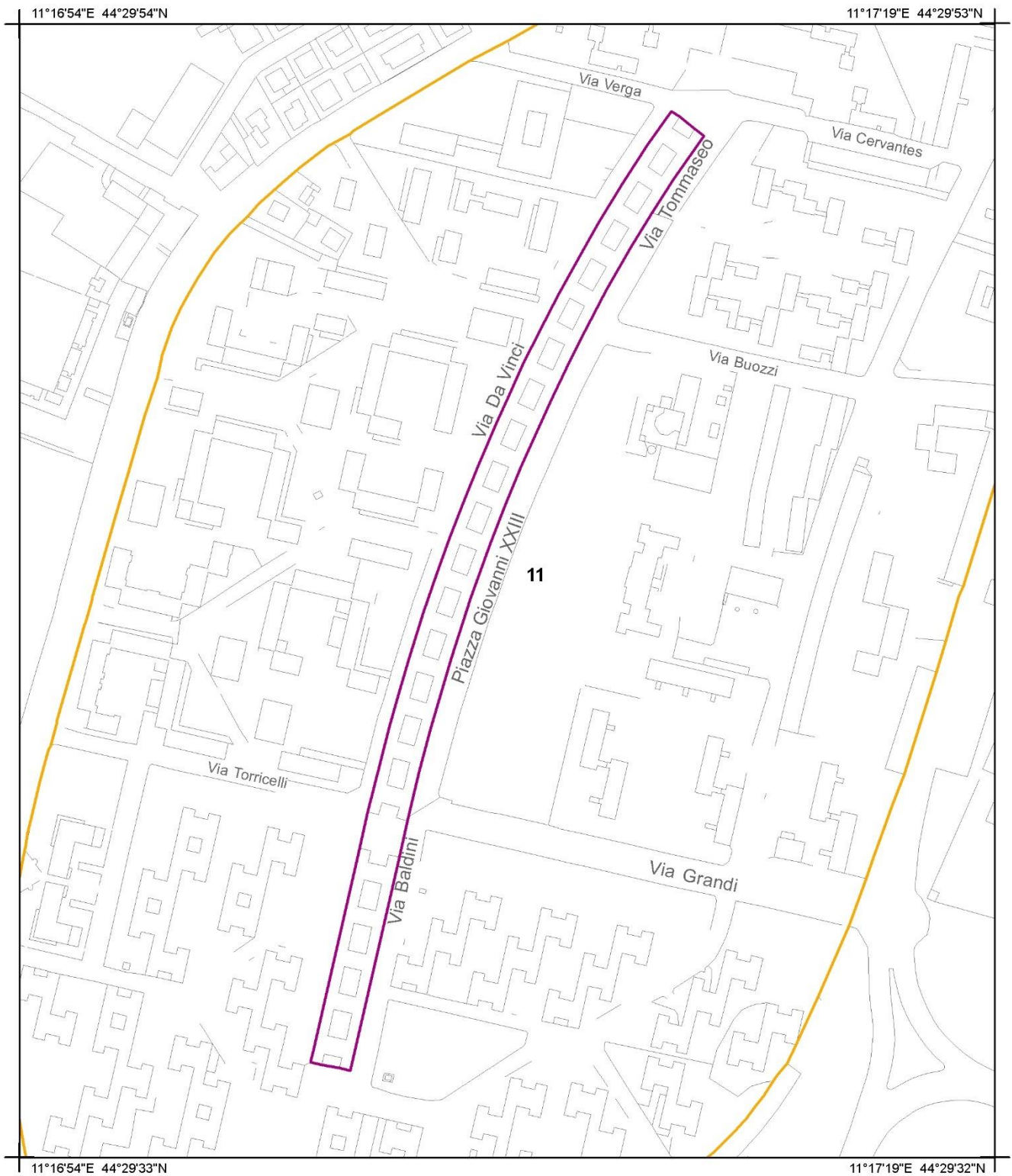
Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016




Date: February 2021

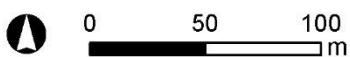




1.e.2.14. *Treno della Barca_Component 11*



-  Nominated component (1,33 ha)
-  Buffer zone
-  Other components of the property



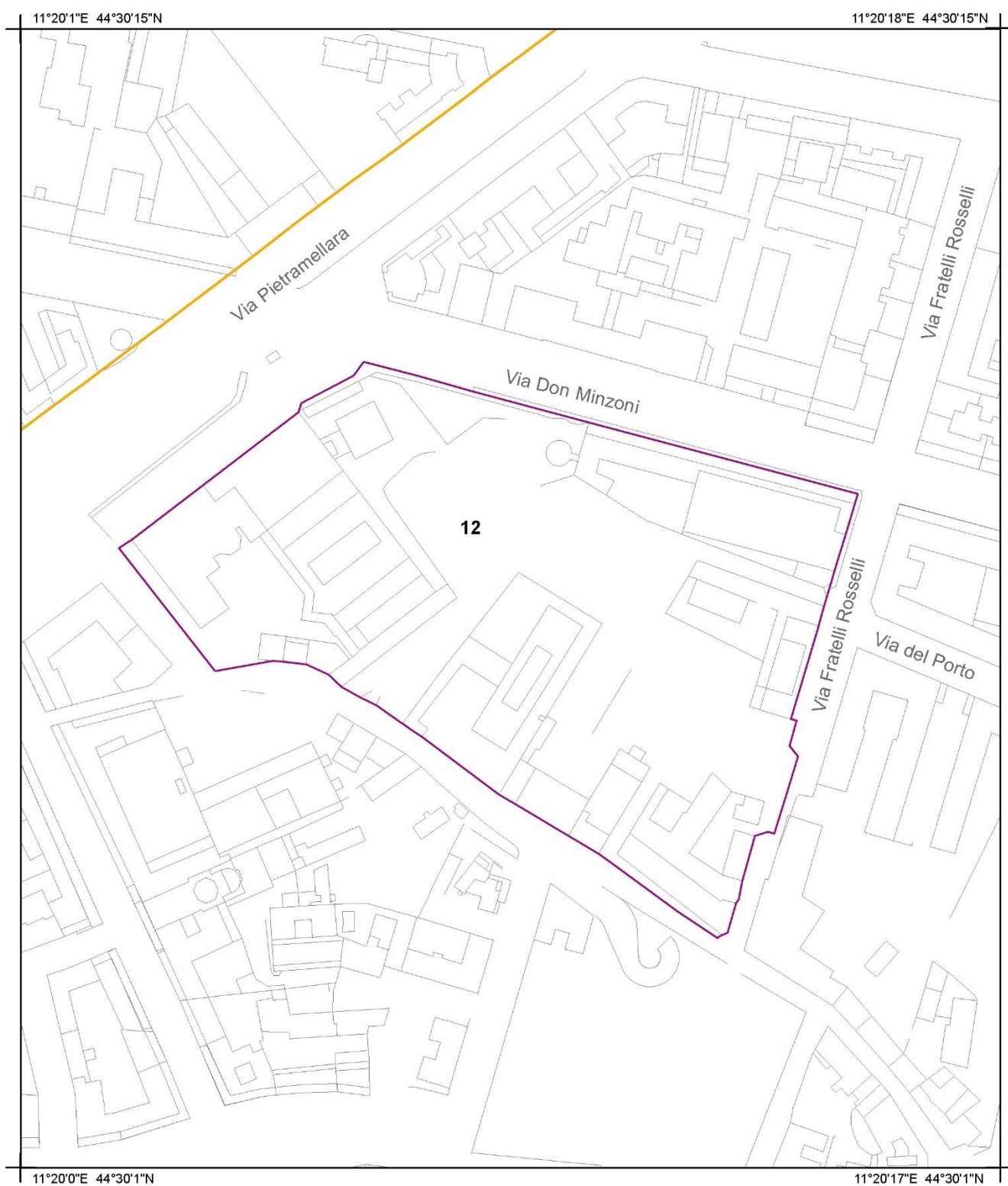
Print Scale: 1:3.000




Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

1.e.2.15. MamBo_Component 12



-  Nominated component (3,25 ha)
-  Other components of the property
-  Buffer zone

Print Scale: 1:2.000

Projected coordinate system: UTM-WGS84

Base map: municipality of Bologna, CTC 2016

Date: February 2021

