

REPORT
of the Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Advisory mission to
The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)
12 – 16 June 2023



Covered walkway of the San Luca component © Réka Viragos

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The mission team would like to express its gratitude to the Italian authorities for their kind hospitality and for the excellent arrangements put in place to ensure the smooth running of the mission. The combination of meetings with various actors with on-site visits and discussions, allowed the mission team to gather first-hand information on the issues and challenges of protecting and managing the World Heritage property, what has been achieved, and what is planned.

The mission team would like to convey its special thanks to Ms. Federica Legnagni (Municipality of Bologna), Adele Cesi (Ministry of Culture) and Patrizia Borlizzi (Links Foundation), for their continued presence and support throughout the entire visit. The mission acknowledges, with gratitude, the contributions and valuable insights of many other professionals. A full list of all those who attended sessions of the mission and who made presentations is included in Annex 2.

Most importantly, the mission team wishes to convey its heartfelt thanks to all those involved in the mission, for the open and candid discussions and for their sincere engagement and determination to protect 'The Porticoes of Bologna' World Heritage property.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The World Heritage property “The Porticoes of Bologna” (Italy) was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criterion (iv), at the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee, in 2021. ICOMOS’ evaluation of the nomination dossier had recommended that the nomination dossier be deferred. At the time of inscription, in Decision **44 COM 8B.41**, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to implement the following recommendations:

- *Further research and document the role that the Municipal Statutes of 1288 had on the relationship between public and private spaces in the medieval city, marking one of the decisive moments in the history of the capacity of the public authorities to assert their power and political control over the administration of a city,*
- *Revise the boundaries to reflect the interconnections of the portico system, by incorporating the functional links between the covered walkways within the perimeter of the property, in particular in order to include the entirety of some streets (Santa Caterina, Baraccano, Santo Stefano) and the landscape surrounding the portico and the Basilica of San Luca,*
- *Ensure that all component parts that constitute the property will have the highest level of protection available,*
- *Further strengthen the management and monitoring system,*
- *Consider inviting an advisory mission to the property to assist in the implementation of the above recommendations.*

The joint WHC/ICOMOS Advisory mission had three main purposes:

- to support the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee in **Decision 44 COM 8B.41**;
- to provide information about future procedures such as the revision of the SOUV and the State Party’s intention to submit a minor boundary modification;
- to advise on follow-up measures that may be required regarding the development projects presented to the mission.

The mission considers that the State Party has made substantial progress towards revising the boundaries of the property to better reflect functional links between the porticoes included in the property, based on a well-established set of parameters. The intention to expand the component part of San Luca to include the immediate landscape setting of the porticoed path, which is an integral part of its significance, is considered positive. Nevertheless, such revision of the surface area of this component would have implications for the delineation of the buffer zone. Therefore, the mission supports the State Party’s approach to create a single buffer zone (instead of the existing two zones) surrounding all the component parts as it would provide a coherent territorial context for the property as a whole.

The mission advises the State Party to engage in active exchanges with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS in revising the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) as included in **Decision 44 COM 8B.41**, for the adoption of the World Heritage Committee, as well as to complete ongoing studies and explorations for a minor boundary modification. The mission considers that any boundary modification should take place after a revised SOUV is agreed upon with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre.

The mission is also of the opinion that the measures taken after the inscription of the property to reinforce the governance and management arrangements, namely the creation of the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office within the Municipality of Bologna, strengthen the management system of the property. Nevertheless, further efforts are still needed to ensure full recognition of the property's components as conservation areas in their own right, supported by legal provisions aimed at protecting their urban dimensions.

The mission also discussed the shortcomings of the existing World Heritage Management Plan and advises the State Party to review it once the boundary revisions requested by the World Heritage Committee have been accepted. Once the review is completed, the mission advises the State Party to fully integrate the World Heritage Management Plan into broader planning instruments – in particular with the Master Plan (*Piano Urbanistico Generale* or PUG) of the city of Bologna.

A comprehensive system for monitoring the state of conservation of the property has yet to be developed but is dependent on a full identification of the attributes of the property, which could only be completed once the SOUV is approved by the World Heritage Committee.

Regarding the development projects in areas within the property, or connected to it, the State Party requested advice concerning the following projects:

- the new tramway lines;
- the restyling of the Dall'Ara Stadium;
- the functional restoration of Modernissimo Movie Theater;
- the requalification of the Teatro Comunale;
- the energy retrofitting of the Treno della Barca; and
- the broadcasting antennas near San Lucca.

The mission team was only entrusted to provide general views and opinions related to the development projects based on the site visits and the information/documentation received, with the main aim of indicating whether any of these projects would require closer follow-up by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS.

The mission considers that two projects raise concerns: the requalification of the Teatro Comunale and the broadcasting antennas near San Luca. The project for the requalification of the Teatro Comunale includes the construction of a new structure to house the new main entrance as well as service facilities. This structure is planned in a modern architectural language which clearly contrasts with the existing built fabric of the theatre. The mission, therefore, recommends the State Party to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment once the attributes of the property are fully identified, and proceed with a design option that has no adverse impact on the relevant attributes and the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.

The proposed project to replace one of the existing antennas on the 'La Guardia' hill, in the vicinity of the Basilica of San Luca, with a new, 70m high steel tower raises the most concern among all the projects discussed during the mission. The new tower is located in the current buffer zone; however, given the State Party's intention to expand the San Luca component, the antenna would then be located inside this component. The mission considers that the existing antennas, which can be seen from afar from different areas of the city, already have a considerable negative visual impact. The mission advises the State Party not to approve the new project and to explore the possibilities of moving the existing antennas to an alternative location, where they would have no adverse impact on the component and the OUV of the property.

The full list of recommendations of the Advisory Mission is included in Section 3. of this report.

1. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

'The Porticoes of Bologna' World Heritage property was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criterion (iv), at the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (Fuzhou/online 2021) by Decision **44 Com 8B.41** (see Annex 3).

ICOMOS' evaluation of the nomination dossier recommended that the nomination be deferred¹. Nevertheless, the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe the property, and therefore, a provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) was adopted as part of the Decision **44 COM 8B.41** (see in Annex 3). A final version of the SOUV is yet to be approved by the Committee. It is also important to recall that the boundaries of the property as recognized at the time of inscription were submitted as part of the supplementary information to the nomination dossier sent by the State Party on 17 February 2021, during the evaluation process. Those boundaries include larger areas than what was originally submitted with the nomination, and which was visited by the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission, from 23 to 25 September 2020.

At the time of inscription, in Decision **44 COM 8B.41**, the Committee requested the State Party to implement the following recommendations:

- Further research and document the role that the Municipal Statutes of 1288 had on the relationship between public and private spaces in the medieval city, marking one of the decisive moments in the history of the capacity of the public authorities to assert their power and political control over the administration of a city,
- Revise the boundaries to reflect the interconnections of the portico system, by incorporating the functional links between the covered walkways within the perimeter of the property, in particular in order to include the entirety of some streets (Santa Caterina, Baraccano, Santo Stefano) and the landscape surrounding the portico and the Basilica of San Luca,
- Ensure that all component parts that constitute the property will have the highest level of protection available,
- Further strengthen the management and monitoring system,
- Consider inviting an advisory mission to the property to assist in the implementation of the above recommendations.

In order to follow progress made towards the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, the World Heritage Committee also requested the State Party to submit a State of Conservation report, by 1 December 2022, to be examined at its 46th session. Hence, the property was put under the Reactive Monitoring process.

On 30 November 2022, the State Party submitted to the World Heritage Centre the requested state of conservation report, which is included in the official documents that will be reviewed by the World Heritage Committee in its extended 45th session (10-25 September 2023, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia).

The official invitation for the mission was submitted by the State Party on 18 January 2023. The Terms of Reference for the mission (see Annex 1), jointly agreed between the State Party, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, were prepared based on the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee included in Decision **44 COM 8B.41**, and on the information included in the State Party's 2022 state of conservation report.

¹ ICOMOS' evaluation and recommendations are available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1650/documents/>

Prior to the mission, the World Heritage Centre requested the State Party to provide the following:

- a detailed documentation of planned or anticipated development projects that may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property (including impact assessments, if any);
- a document describing the parameters established to inform the revision of the boundaries of the property; and
- a revised draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

These were received on 12 May 2023, and a mission programme was prepared and agreed upon accordingly (see in Annex 2).

The findings and recommendations of the Advisory Mission, presented below, must therefore be understood against this background, and the advice provided in this report is intended to serve three main purposes:

- to support the implementation of the recommendations made the World Heritage Committee;
- to provide information about future procedures such as the revision of the SOUV and the State Party's intention to submit a minor boundary modification; and
- to advise on follow-up measures that may be required regarding the development projects presented to the mission.

2. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

This section of the report is structured following the main issues covered by the Terms of Reference (ToRs). To facilitate its use, some of the elements of the ToRs have been combined because they are interconnected. The complete Terms of Reference are included in Annex 1, and the list of documentation requested during the mission in Annex 4.

2.1. Revision of the boundaries of the World Heritage property and potential subsequent revision of the buffer zone(s) (ToRs 1, 2 and 3)

The mission team visited the twelve component parts that currently constitute the World Heritage property (see the map of the property as Figure 2.2.) and discussed the approach taken by the State Party to enlarge the area of component parts during the evaluation process of the nomination dossier, with a view to inform the revisions of the boundaries, as requested by the World Heritage Committee. In particular, the State Party asked for advice regarding:

- the revision of the component part of *Santa Caterina e Saragozza*;
- the intention to merge the component parts of *Santo Stefano* and *Strada Maggiore*;
- the revision of the component part of *Baraccano*;
- the enlargement of the component part of *San Luca* and the subsequent potential changes for the delineation of the buffer zone(s).

It is important to stress that the information received by the mission team reflected the intentions of the State Party towards revising the boundaries of the property at that moment in time, and it is foreseen that the final proposal for the revisions will be officially submitted via a boundary modification request for the Committee. It is important to recall that Decision **44 COM 8B.41** did not stipulate if this should be a minor or a significant boundary modification. However, in the State of Conservation Report submitted on 30 November 2022, the State Party expressed its intention to submit a minor boundary modification, in line with paragraphs 163-164 of the Operational Guidelines. Therefore, the advice and recommendations included in this report are made in relation to the overall intentions and approach taken by the State Party so far towards preparing the revisions. The advice provided here does not pre-empt the evaluation of that minor modification request, once submitted; particularly, if the State Party were to change its approach.

2.1.1. Parameters established by the State Party to inform past revisions of the boundaries

Originally, the State Party defined the boundaries of the component parts strictly in relation to the areas occupied by the porticoes and parts of the urban spaces associated with it. In its interim report during the evaluation process, ICOMOS considered that the approach of selecting only porticoes without their building context was inappropriate. In response, the State Party enlarged the areas of the component parts (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). Whilst the overall intention of the State Party was aligned with ICOMOS' observations, it was not completely clear from the maps and information provided at the time, why some areas which are not directly linked with porticoes were included within the boundaries (i.e., as in the case of the component part of *Santa Caterina*, which includes the entirety of a medieval urban block and the built fabric linked to the Via Frassinago, largely without porticoes – see Figures 2.3 and 2.4). Annex 5 includes the maps of the component parts as originally submitted by the State Party and as later revised during the evaluation process.

During the discussions with the State Party and the on-site visits, it became clear that a combination of parameters (i.e., ownership, legal protection, cadastral records, historical associations) was used to inform the enlargement of the boundaries of the component parts. However, those parameters were insufficiently defined in the supplementary information provided during the evaluation process. In addition, based on the information received during this mission it seems that those parameters were not systematically applied at all components for two main reasons. First, due to the time constraints of undertaking such a task in the middle of the evaluation process, and second, the different characteristics of the porticoes included in the property. Therefore, the mission team asked the State Party to explain the parameters identified to define the boundaries of the component parts, which have been provided as follows:

The rationale for the extension of the property's boundaries during the nomination process was to consider the porticoes within their urban and cultural context. In this light, the extension includes not only the buildings that gave rise to the porticoes themselves but also other "associated elements" bearing historical, functional and morphological relationships with the porticoes.

The elements added associate with the porticoes standing in each component in three ways:

- 1. Identity and functions: the selection of the elements reflects the definition of each component as a key part of the city because of specific features cumulatively constitutive of the city overall identity; therefore, with the extended boundaries, the series more pointedly highlights the versatility of the portico as a common and continuous element across different functional and morphological types, displaying the most significant example of each type among those present in the city. For instance, "Università e Accademia" include the elements constituting the heart of the University of Bologna, incorporating the main academic buildings with porticoes; "Certosa" includes the porticoed route and the historic section of the Certosa cemetery to which the portico leads; "San Luca", which is a devotional, covered route linking the historic city to the church on the top of the hill, does not include the adjoining urban fabric because its historical and functional identity is not related to it, as the portico is defined by its linearity, resulting in the longest portico ever created;*
- 2. Architectural consistency at the stages of urban growth: the elements in each component intertwine to shape a particular architectural typology endowed with historically authentic porticoes, in parts of the city each constructed at key stages of the development of the city, since the Middle Ages till the XX c., and still highly relevant in contemporary city life;*
- 3. Integrity and authenticity: the elements include 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 porticoes.*

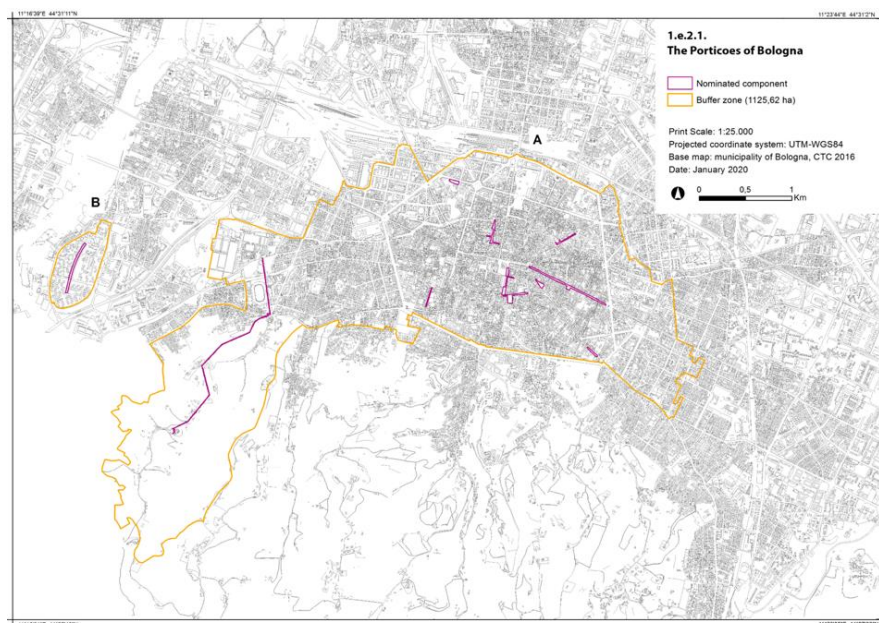


Figure 2.1. Map of the nominated property as originally submitted with the nomination dossier (Source: nomination dossier)

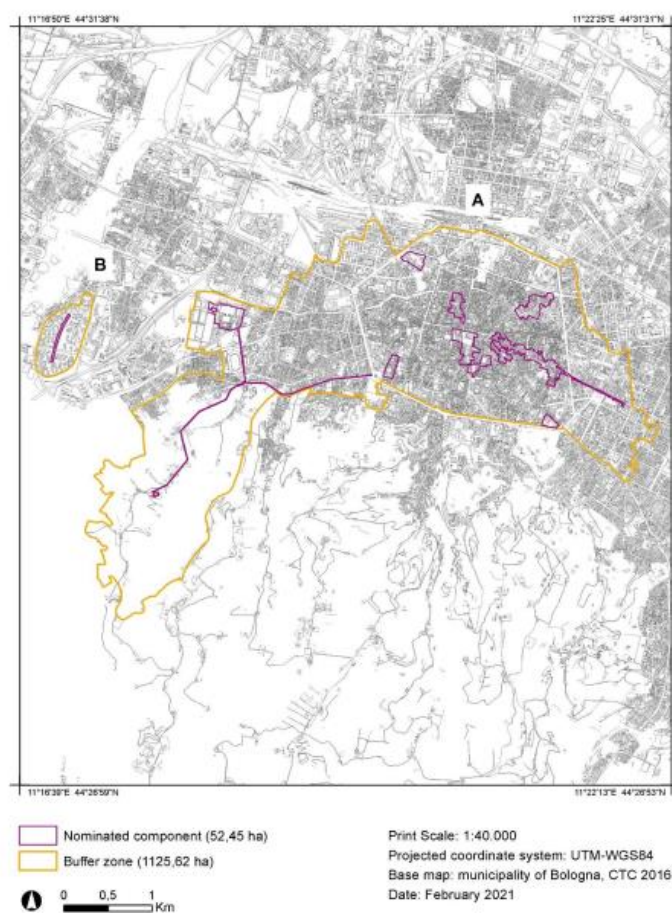


Figure 2.2. Map of the nominated property as revised during the evaluation process and as currently inscribed on the World Heritage List (Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1650/maps/>)



Figure 2.3. Portico in Via Santa Caterina ©Leticia Leitao



Figure 2.4. View of built fabric in Via Frassinago – left part of the street is part of the component part of *Santa Caterina* ©Leticia Leitao

Considering the limited timeframe in which the State Party undertook the revision of the boundaries during the evaluation process, the mission considers that a more systematic application of the parameters established could be beneficial for all component parts, and not just those explicitly mentioned in the Committee's decision. This would allow the State Party to identify potential changes that were overlooked at the time and that would reinforce the integrity of the component parts.

Recommendation 1: To re-assess the boundaries of all component parts based on the parameters established and identify if further revisions – other than those mentioned in the Committee's decision – should be envisaged. An explanation of how the parameters were used for each component part, and any adaptations made to consider their distinct characteristics, should be clearly articulated and submitted with the future minor boundary modification request.

2.1.2. Principles to inform the minor boundary modification

Concerning the future boundary modification upon the request of the mission, the State Party provided the following suggested principles to define the revised boundaries:

- 1. Further investigation of the internal relationships between the elements that make up the key areas of the Porticoes of Bologna, to reinforce the importance of each component and its contribution to the OUV. As a result, the "Portico of San Luca" component will be extended to include a significant part of the surrounding landscape and rural context. The "Santa Caterina and Saragozza" component will be modified to include the entire street and the church of the same name. The street of Santo Stefano, flanking the portico, will be included in the "Baraccano" component.*
- 2. Avoiding artificial boundaries that are difficult to draw where components are tangent to each other, because of the density of the buildings. Therefore, we propose to merge "Santo Stefano e Mercanzia" and "Strada Maggiore" into a single component. Similarly, the material continuity of the porticoes is emphasised, including the functional links that can convey the value of porticoes as a distinctive feature of Bologna; therefore, the "Portico della Certosa" and the "Portico di San Luca" are merged into one.*
- 3. The proposed western extension of "Portico di San Luca" component gives us the opportunity to consider a larger buffer zone instead of the current two, to further unify the serial site.*

The mission observed that the State Party's intention to merge the components of *Santo Stefano and Strada Maggiore* (see Figure 2.5.), responds to the Committee's recommendation to revise the boundaries to reflect the interconnections of the portico system, by incorporating the functional links between the covered walkways within the perimeter of the property.

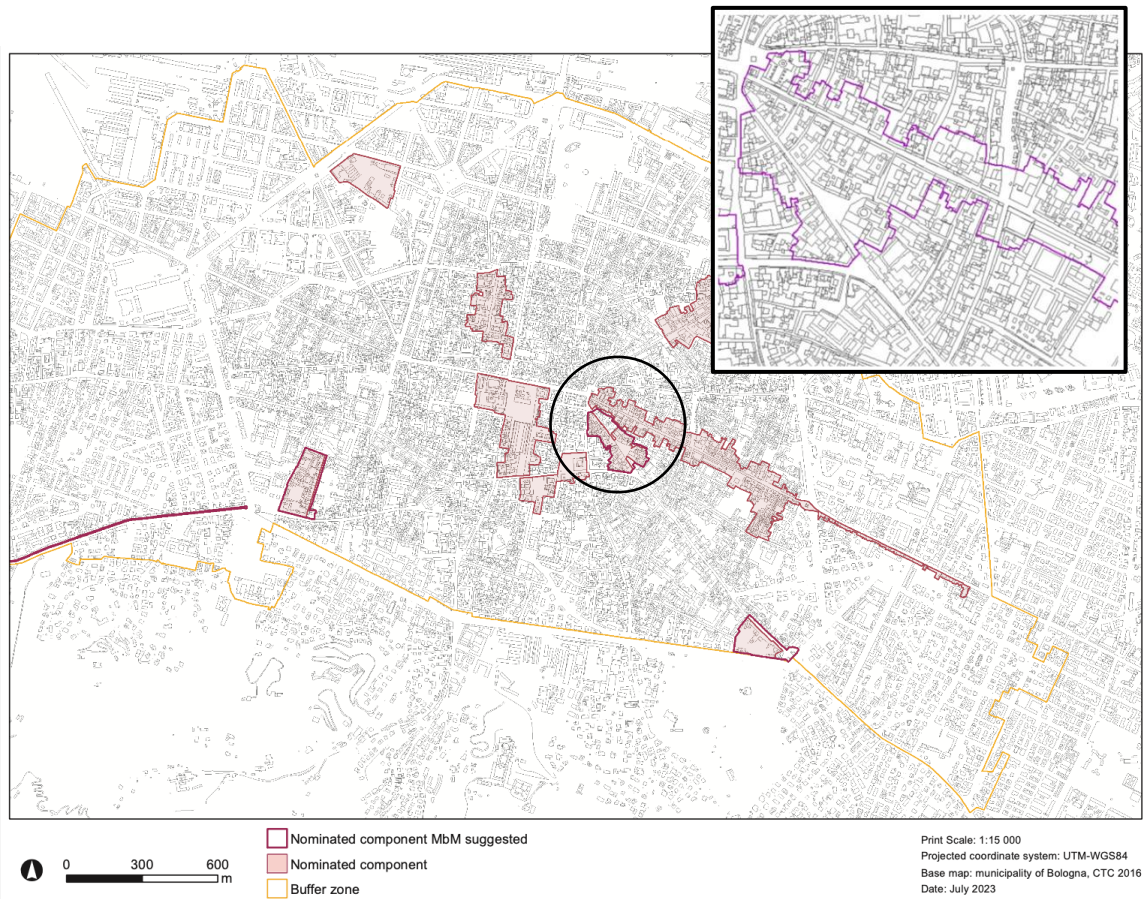


Figure 2.5. Map showing State Parry's intention to merge the components of *Santo Stefano* and *Strada Maggiore*

The mission team also noted the proximity between the components of *Pavaglione e dei Banchi* and *Piazza Cavour e Via Farini* (see Figure 2.6). However, the two components are still defined separately. Therefore, the mission team enquired about the possible functional links between the two components and whether the State Party was considering merging them. The mission was informed that such a possibility had not been considered because the two components reflect different contributions to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.

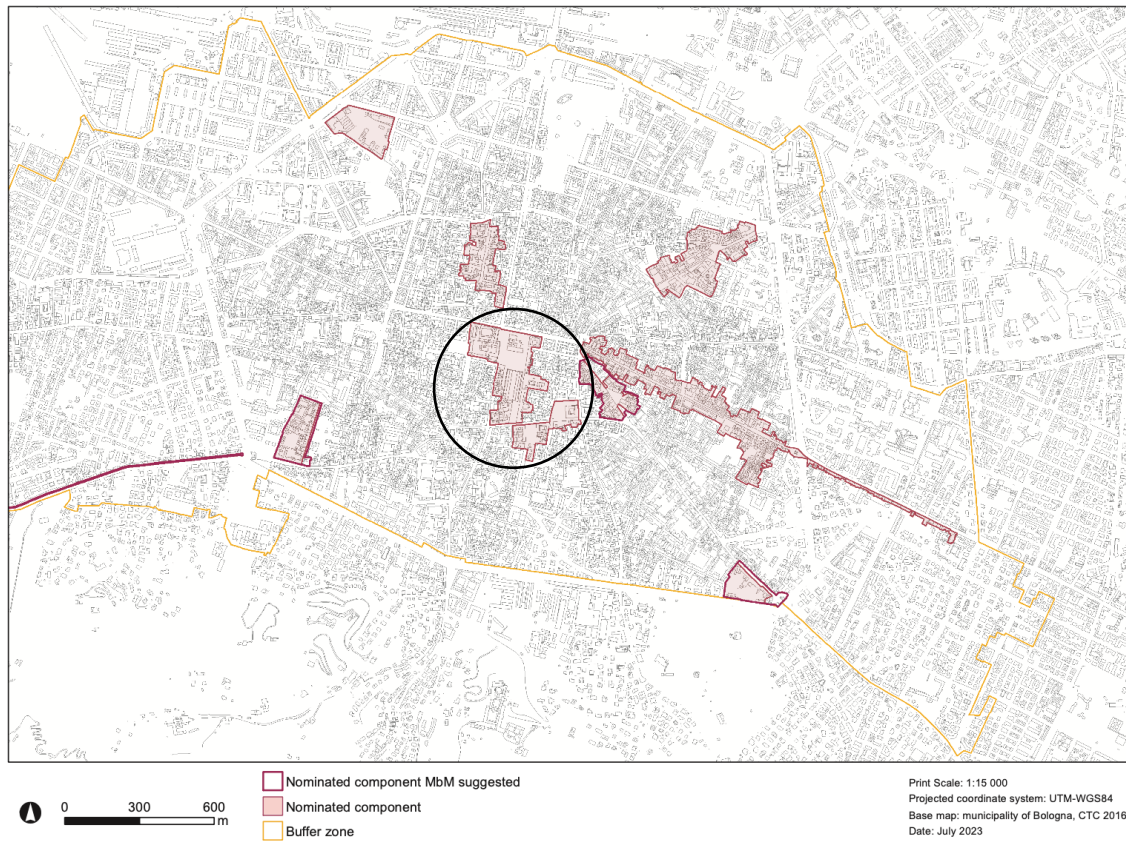


Figure 2.6. Proximity between components *Pavaglione e dei Banchi* and *Piazza Cavour e Via Farini*

Based on the findings of the mission, it is considered that the functional links between the covered walkways within the perimeter of the property are still insufficiently explored and would deserve further consideration. So far, the State Party's approach towards the revision of the boundaries seems to be largely focused on the relationships between the built fabric and the main porticoes included in each component part. It would be appropriate to also consider the functional links between the covered walkways in terms of flows or patterns in which people move around the city using the porticoes.

The mission also considers that the components parts of *San Luca* and *Certosa*, while presented in the nomination dossier and supplementary information as separate components, are de facto merged and are clearly functionally linked (see Figure 2.7).

The mission also considers that a better understanding of the functional links between the porticoes (not just those included within the property but also within the rest of the historic city) would be beneficial for the appreciation of the porticoes as pathways and the role they play in the way people use and go around in the city. At the same time, it must be recognised, that the way in which the serial property was defined and the distance between the different components, make it extremely difficult to tangibly include such functional links within the boundaries of the property, within the context of a minor boundary modification.

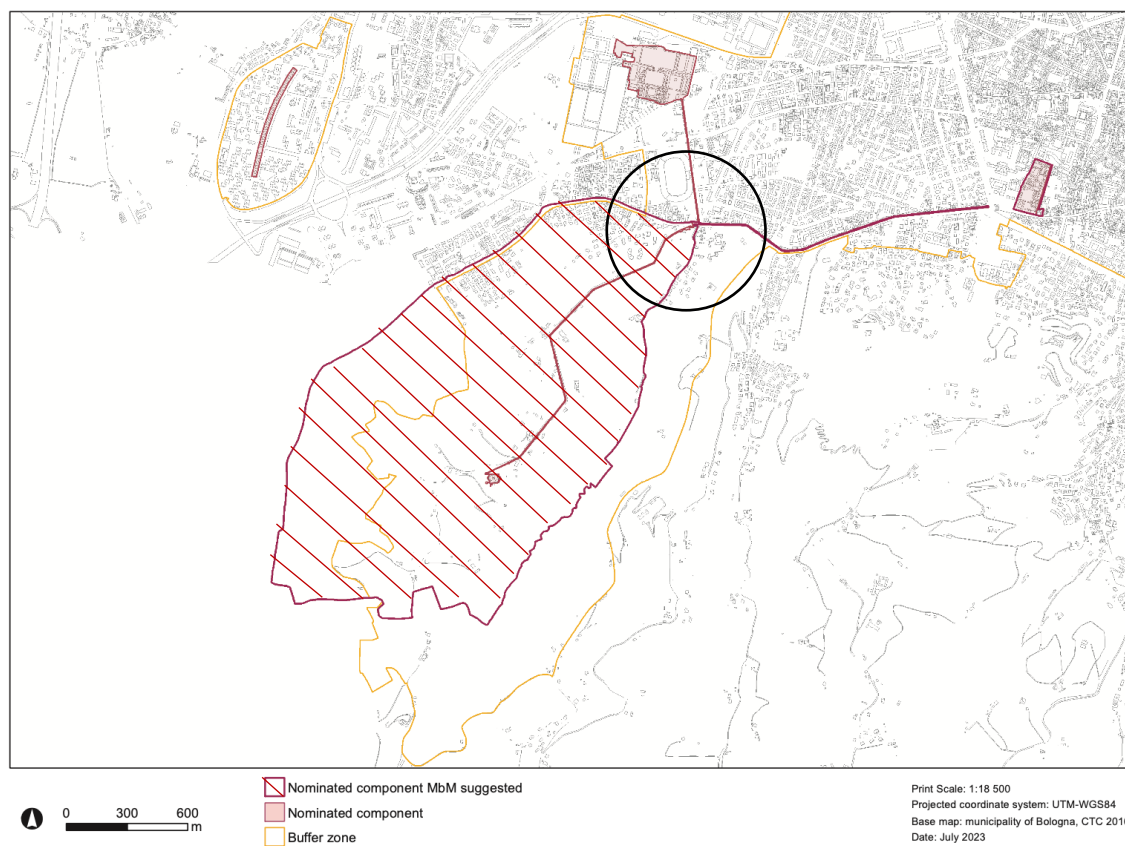


Figure 2.7. The components parts of *San Luca* and Certosa in practice constitute a single component (black circle identifies where the components are joined)

Recommendation 2: In addition to the efforts already undertaken, to examine further the possibility of better reflecting the functional links between the porticoes (especially the ways in which people use the porticoes to move around the city), while considering the limitations derived from the identification of the component parts.

2.1.3. Proposed revision of the component part of *San Luca* and consequences for the delineation of the buffer zone(s)

The mission was also informed of the State Party's intention to enlarge the component part of *San Luca* in line with ICOMOS' evaluation report, which considered that the immediate landscape setting of the porticoed path is integral to its significance and should be included within the boundaries of the component part. To be able to do so, the State Party is looking at existing legal protection regimes which could be used to delineate the boundaries of this component part. The aim is that the expanded area of the component would roughly cover the area presently identified as part of the buffer zone (see Figure 2.8).

This proposal would have consequences for the delineation of the buffer zone, which would need to surround the expanded boundary of the component and therefore be considerably enlarged. Towards this aim, the State Party is considering the possibility of defining a single buffer zone that would encompass all component parts. This potential larger buffer zone would likely include areas under the jurisdiction of the neighbouring municipality of Casalecchio di Reno. Therefore, to ensure that this potential larger buffer zone would be subject to appropriate rules and regulations – in order to act as an added

layer of protection to the property – the two municipalities are exploring ways to establish the necessary legal/administrative agreements.

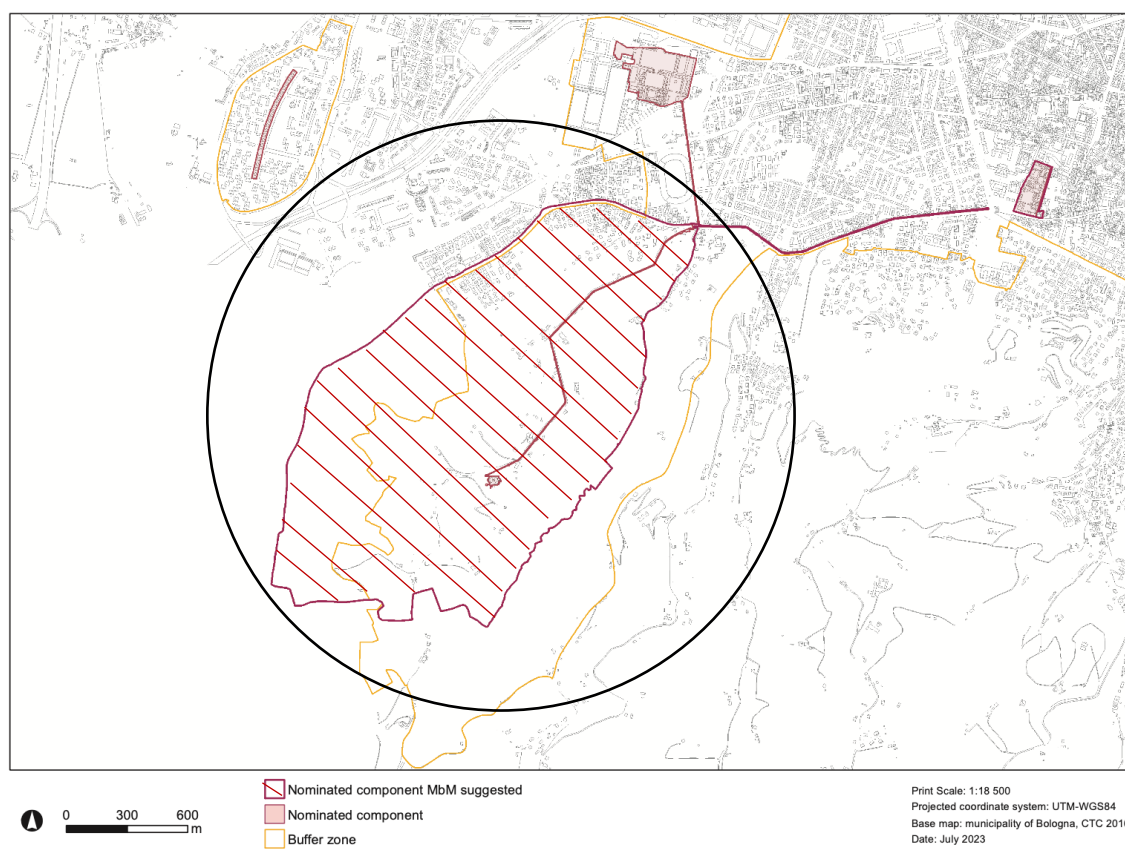


Figure 2.8. Map showing State Party's intention to expand the component part of *San Luca*, which would consequently require an extension of the current buffer zone (in yellow)

The mission supports the State Party's intention of enlarging the boundary of the component of San Luca and is of the view that a single buffer zone would provide a coherent territorial context for the component parts of the serial property and would contribute to its understanding as a single property, which as a whole has OUV. Nevertheless, the State Party should understand that such general view and the advice provided within the context of this Advisory Mission do not warrant a positive recommendation at the evaluation stage of a possible minor boundary modification. Such proposal would need to be assessed on its own merits, based on complete and official information submitted by the State Party and in conjunction with other proposed modifications.

Recommendation 3: To continue ongoing efforts towards enlarging the component part of San Luca to include the immediate landscape setting of the porticoed path and towards defining a single unifying buffer zone for the property.

2.1.4. Other planned boundary revisions

The mission team was also informed of the State Party's intention to revise the components parts of *Santa Caterina* and that of *Baraccano*. Regarding *Santa Caterina*, the revision envisages the complete inclusion of St Catherine's Street and St Catherine's Church (see Figure 2.9). In the case of *Baraccano*, the State Party intends to include Piazza di Porta Santo Stefano and the city gate (see Figure 2.10). Both intended changes reflect a better application of the parameters established by the State Party to

inform the revisions of the boundaries (see section *Recommendation 1* of this report.

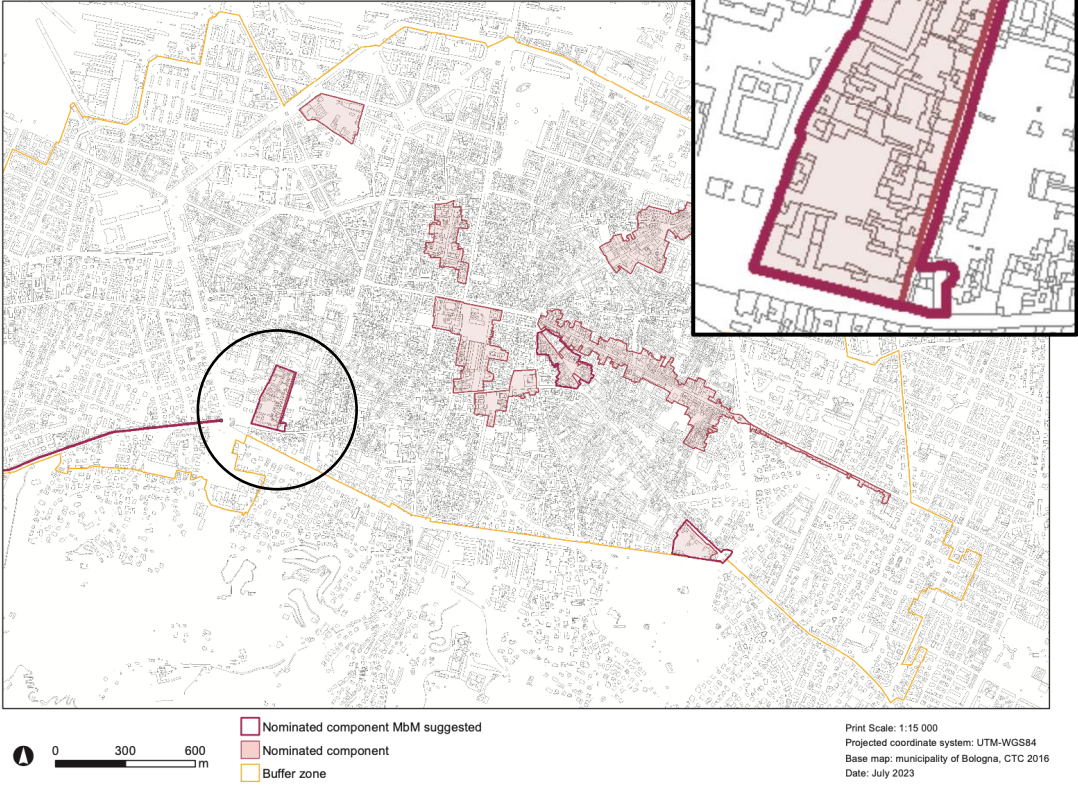


Figure 2.9. Potential revision of the component part of *Santa Caterina*

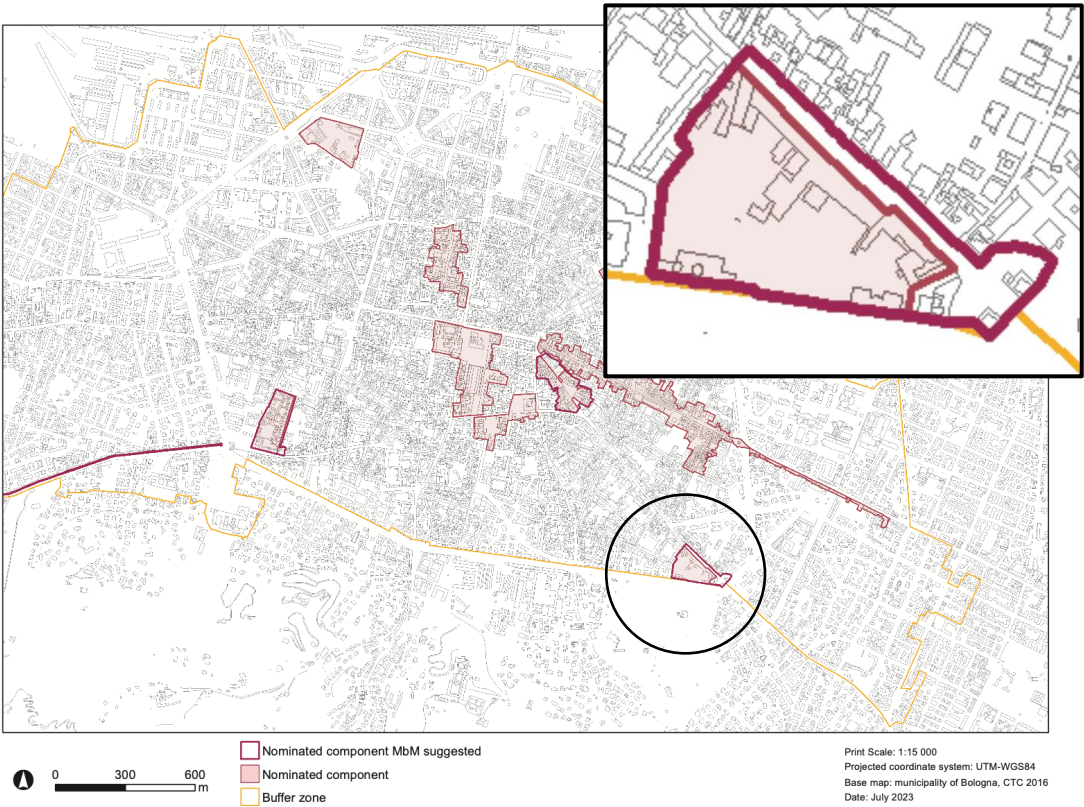


Figure 2.10. Potential revision of the component part of *Baraccano*

2.2. Submission of a minor boundary modification (ToR 4)

The mission team held extensive discussions with the State Party's representatives about the potential timeframe and procedure to submit a minor boundary modification request, according to paragraph 164 of the Operational Guidelines. The final SOUV has yet to be approved by the World Heritage Committee, and the attributes of the property need also be adequately identified. The State Party therefore wanted to understand the relationship between the two processes, and implications of submitting a minor boundary modification request prior to the adoption of the SOUV by the Committee.

The mission considers that the boundary modification and the finalisation of the SOUV are both interconnected and interdependent, and that therefore any modification of the boundaries of the property should be considered in light of a revised SOUV. It therefore recommends that the State Party actively engage in exchanges with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS to revise the provisional SOUV (in accordance with the established procedure in such cases) for adoption of the World Heritage Committee, and before a boundary modification proposal is finalised. Regarding the aforementioned established procedure, the State Party is invited to await ICOMOS' comments on the provisional SOUV, as included in **Decision 44 COM 8B.41**, which will also be informed by the findings of this mission, and then to engage in exchanges for the necessary revisions.

While recognising that it is for the State Party to decide when it wishes to submit a boundary modification, the mission recommends that the State Party takes the necessary time to adequately prepare the documentation required to substantiate such a request, and only submit a request following discussions with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS on the OUV of the property and after agreement between the three parties on the final revised SOUV.

Recommendation 4: Since the request for a minor boundary modification to the property and the finalisation of the SOUV are interdependent, the mission recommends that discussions with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, with a view to agreeing on a draft SOUV with the State Party, progress until agreement is reached on the SOUV and prior to the submission of a request for a minor boundary modification. The mission also advises the State Party to ensure, in parallel, that it has sufficient time to prepare the necessary documentation to substantiate the justifications required for the boundary modification.

2.3. Revision of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (ToR 5)

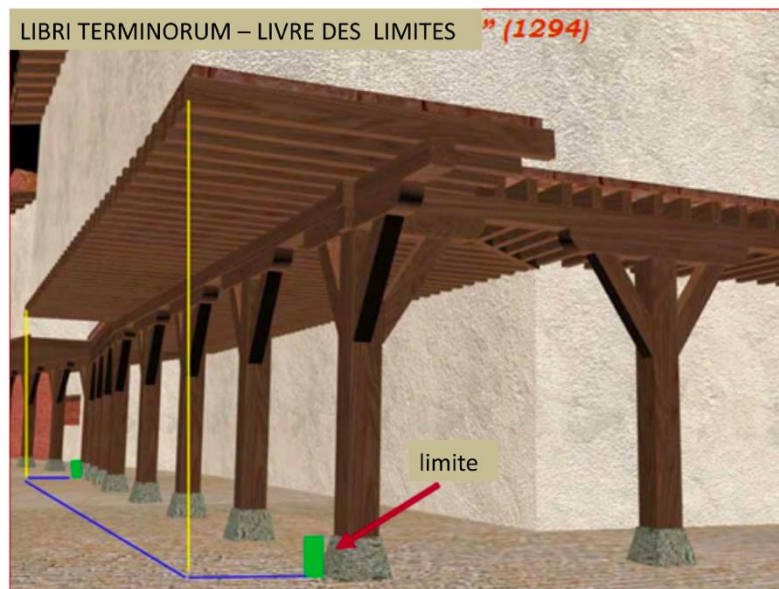
The State Party informed the mission team of the progress made towards researching and documenting the role that the Municipal Statutes of 1288 had on the relationship between public and private spaces in the medieval city. The four presentations provided by Prof. Francesca Bocchi, Dr. Maria Beatrice Bettazzi and Prof. Rosa Smurra during the mission, were instrumental in this regard.

As explained in the presentations – and based on information included by the State Party in the State of Conservation report sent on 30 November 2022 – research of bibliographic and archival sources has shown that there are older documents than the 1288 Statutes regarding the regulation of the construction of porticoes. Whilst the 1288 Statutes were fundamental towards the adoption of the portico as an emblematic element of the city of Bologna, by making the construction of the porticoes mandatory, the municipal efforts to regulate the construction of porticoes started earlier.

As presented by Prof. Bocchi, the desire of the Commune of Bologna to maintain the separation between public and private space found its most important expression from 1245, with the drafting of the *libri terminorum* (boundary books). Boundary markers, made of stone or wood, were installed in the streets and squares.

In the mission's understanding, this means that the statute of 1288 is significant in that it recognises the importance of the porticoes as architectural elements for public use. Although porticoes had existed in Bologna and other cities before and after this decisive date, for Bologna this date stands out as it marks the declaration of the right and necessity for this architectural element to continue to exist, with the obligation for it to be built and maintained by private owners, for the use of the community. Over time, the porticoes evolved into covered walkways and a distinctive urban characteristic for the city of Bologna, and that continues to play important social roles to this day.

This information related to the rules established in 1245 in the *libri terminorum* are important and its importance was not clearly explained in the nomination dossier. The mission considers that this information enriches the understanding of the history and development of the porticos in Bologna and should be reflected in the SOUV.



La volonté de la Commune de Bologne de maintenir la séparation entre l'espace public et l'espace privé a trouvé sa plus haute expression à partir de 1245, avec la rédaction des *libri terminorum* (livres des limites). Des bornes, en pierre ou en bois, ont été installées dans les rues et sur les places. Les mesures étaient très précises, l'espace aérien des parties saillantes du bâtiment était également marqué, y compris la ligne de gouttière, qui était censée faire partie de la propriété privée. L'interdiction d'envahir l'espace aérien n'existe dans aucune autre ville médiévale ni en Italie ni à l'étranger.

Figure 2.11. Extract of Prof. Francesca Bocchi's presentation

To support the exchanges with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS in revising the provisional SOUV, the mission suggests for the State Party to consider (among other relevant considerations) the following:

- a) The SOUV should make it clear that only the property is considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and not the larger porticoed system of Bologna, and that the inscribed components are not just representative of that larger system.
- b) Although the brief synthesis of the SOUV may mention that the porticoes included in the property were selected from a total of 62km of porticoes in Bologna,

- references to the larger so called porticoed system should be kept to the minimum necessary to avoid confusion between the property and this system.
- c) As the components of the property are located both within the urban area of Bologna (within the historic city walls), but also include extra-mural components, the SOUV should make references to both these two locations of the porticoes.
 - d) Since the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List only under criterion (iv) (as criterion (ii), originally proposed by the State Party, having been considered unjustified), references to criterion (ii) - to “interchange of values” - will need to be avoided in the SOUV.
 - e) As a serial property cannot be a catalogue of typologies, the SOUV should also avoid references to the different architectural types of porticoes and will rather need to emphasise the urban qualities of the porticoes as walkways, which define the urban identity of the city of Bologna and contribute to the sense of place and social dynamics.

The State Party should, nevertheless, note that during the exchanges for revising the provisional SOUV, as included in **Decision 44 COM 8B.41**, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS will provide additional, as well as more detailed and in-depth advice that should be taken into account in the finalisation of the SOUV to be proposed for adoption by the World Heritage Committee.

2.4. Protection and management mechanisms (ToRs 6 and 7)

2.4.1. Legal protection

The State Party uses different legal, regulatory and planning instruments to ensure the legal protection of the component parts. However, this is done through the classification of different historic monuments, built ensembles or public spaces, not through the recognition of the component parts themselves as conservation areas. This raises an issue of the distinction between identification and protection. In general, the classification or designation of a monument, urban area or other heritage resource serves two main purposes:

- a) the recognition of what is to be considered heritage, and the reasons why it is considered of value and important to be protected – basically, what is the heritage and what its heritage values are; and
- b) the definition and establishment of the protective measures that will be applied to what has been recognized as heritage.

At present, the component parts that constitute the property are subject to different legal and regulatory protective measures because of the classification of different monuments and other heritage assets, which cumulatively ensure the protection of the components. However, at the national level, the urban areas that constitute the component parts are not recognized, in their own right, as conservation areas since they have not been designated in their entirety.

For instance, in the case of the component of *Santa Caterina*, only two buildings (or buildings complexes) seem to be listed as heritage under the Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22/01/2004 "Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape", based on the current delineation of its boundaries (see Figure 2.12). The other buildings are subject to regulatory measures under the Master Plan of Bologna (*Piano Urbanistico Generale* or PUG) because they are part of the built fabric of the historic city of Bologna. At present, at the national level, the built fabric of this component is considered *de jure* to have the same heritage significance as the surrounding buildings.

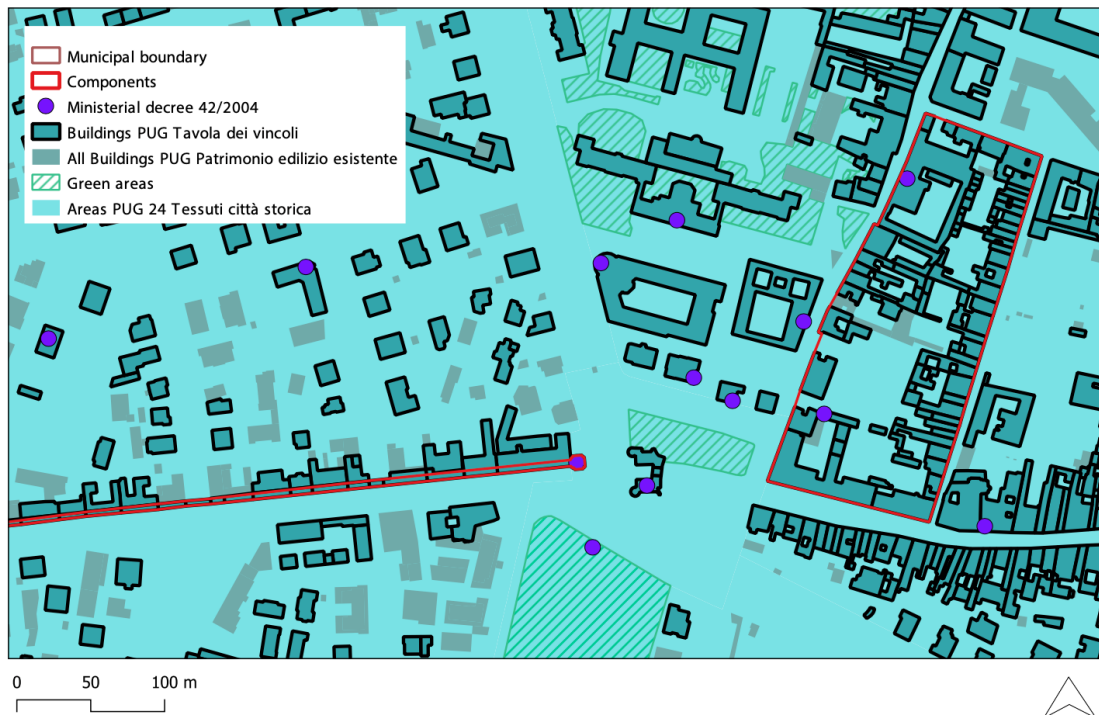


Figure 2.12. *Santa Caterina* component - Existing legislative and regulatory protection measures

The mission recognizes that, overall, there are sufficient legislative and regulatory measures to ensure the protection of the property from the most probable adverse effects of development or neglect. However, it considers that in parallel with the task of revising the boundaries of the property, the State Party would need to find ways to designate the areas of the individual component parts in a manner that fully recognizes their significance as a whole, and as part of one World Heritage property of OUV. Such designation would legally transcribe the recognition at the international level to the national level. It would also help distinguish the significance of the porticoes (and the built fabric associated with them) included within the World Heritage property from other porticoes in the historic city of Bologna, which do not have the same level of recognition from an international perspective.

Also, in parallel with revising and potentially creating a unified buffer zone for the property, the mission recommends for the State Party to ensure that complementary legal and regulatory measures are available (either in a unified manner or through different zoning mechanisms) for the entire area of the revised buffer zone to fulfill its protective and supporting role for safeguarding the OUV of the property.

Recommendation 5: To legally designate the entire area of the component parts, to be protected in their own right, and in such a way that it fully transcribes the recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property itself on the national and local levels.

Recommendation 6: To ensure that complementary legal and regulatory measures exist for the entire area of the revised (and potentially unified) buffer zone.

2.4.2. Management planning

In its evaluation report of the nomination dossier, ICOMOS expressed its concerns about the adequacy of the World Heritage Management Plan (Management Plan) submitted – especially after the enlargement of the component parts – and considered that the State Party should revise this instrument to encompass the changes and the needs of managing these larger areas. During the advisory mission, the State Party acknowledged the difficulties of preparing the Management Plan during the nomination process and expressed its wish to revise it.

The explanations provided by Arq. Francesco Evangelisti were very helpful for the mission team to understand the management planning framework for the property. The mission team noted in particular the provisions included in the *Piano Urbanistico Generale* of Bologna (or PUG, and which can be called in English a Master Plan), adopted in 2021, relative to the porticoes of Bologna. Nevertheless, the PUG has been adopted prior to the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, and therefore, the references included in this planning instrument about the property are incomplete. Hence, the mission team highlighted the possibility of adjusting that plan, once the boundary revisions requested by the Committee are completed and the final SOUV is adopted.

The mission team noted however that the PUG makes specific references to the Management Plan of the property; such references reinforce the integration between the two planning instruments and ensure that the Management Plan is considered as the main instrument to guide planning within the property, from a heritage perspective. The mission team also enquired about the timeframe of the PUG and if the State Party had given consideration as to how the duration of the future (updated) management plans for the property could be articulated with that timeframe.

In parallel with the above discussion, the mission also noted that the current Management Plan has no precise timeframe (or duration), which would indicate that a defined management cycle is in place within the management system. A well-defined management cycle for the property in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and feedback, helps to ensure that there are no ‘gaps’ between the completion of a management plan and the development and adoption of the new (or revised) plan – and that lessons learnt from the implementation of one plan are informing regularly the updating process of the revised instrument. This management cycle depends on the characteristics of a World Heritage property, but in case of historic cities or urban heritage areas, it is often defined as 5 years.

The mission advises that when revising the Management Plan particularly attention is given to the programme of actions, which should define when those actions are to be implemented, who will be responsible for implementing it, and what resources are needed for their implementation.

Recommendation 7: Once the boundary revisions requested by the World Heritage Committee are accepted, to establish a defined management cycle and revise the Management Plan accordingly, incorporating detailed action plans (for short-, medium and long-term actions). The Master Plan of the City of Bologna (PUG) should subsequently be adjusted to ensure that the WH property is adequately identified in both planning instruments.

2.4.3. Governance arrangements

Through the State of Conservation report submitted by the State Party on 30 November 2022 and the documentation provided prior to the Advisory Mission, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS were made aware of the creation a special unit (i.e., *Portici*

Patrimonio Mondiale Office) within the Municipality of Bologna for the management of the World Heritage property. The role and powers of this Office were discussed during the Advisory mission.

Officially established in October 2021, through the municipal act (*delibera di giunta*) n° 471837/2021, the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office – which is actually responsible for not just the World Heritage property but all the porticoes within the historic city of Bologna – reports directly to the Municipality General manager, as shown in Figure 2.13 below.

The municipal act n°395803/2023 specifies the role and responsibilities of the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office, namely that it is to be involved in all proceedings related to main restoration projects or new constructions that could modify visual perception of the serial property and that it is to coordinate the development of heritage impact assessments if necessary. In general terms, the Office oversees all matters related to the protection and management of the property, including the implementation of the Management Plan. Figure 2.14 below, provided to the mission team after the visit, showcases the main tasks of the Office and its current staff composition.

The existing governance arrangements are considered adequate; the role and responsibilities of the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office are well defined, and the numbers and competences of the current staff are considered appropriate.

Recommendation 8: As the governance arrangements are important elements of the management system of a World Heritage property, the mission advises the State Party to include a description of such arrangements (and any future adjustments to it, if deemed necessary) in the revised Management Plan.

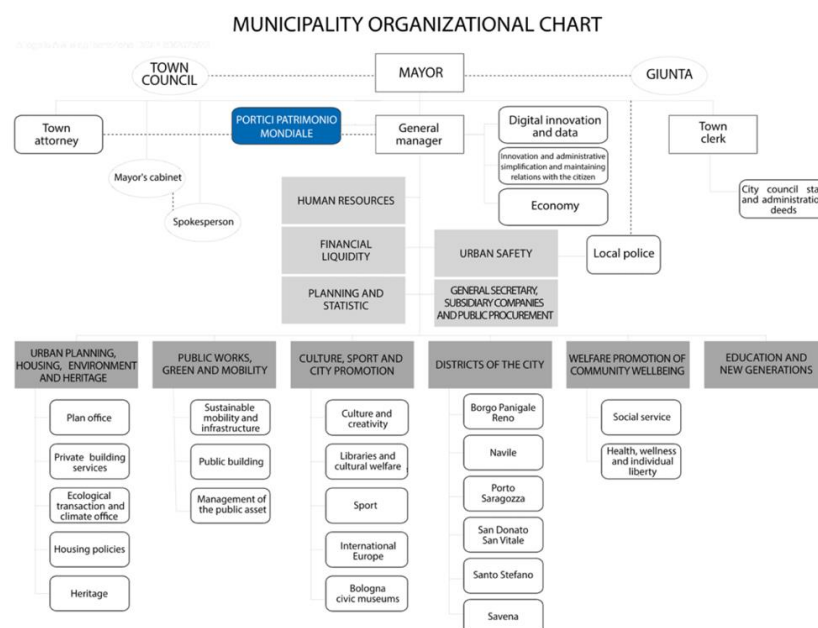


Figure 2.13. Position of the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office within the Municipality Organizational Chart

PORTICO PATRIMONIO MONDIALE TASKS AND TEAM

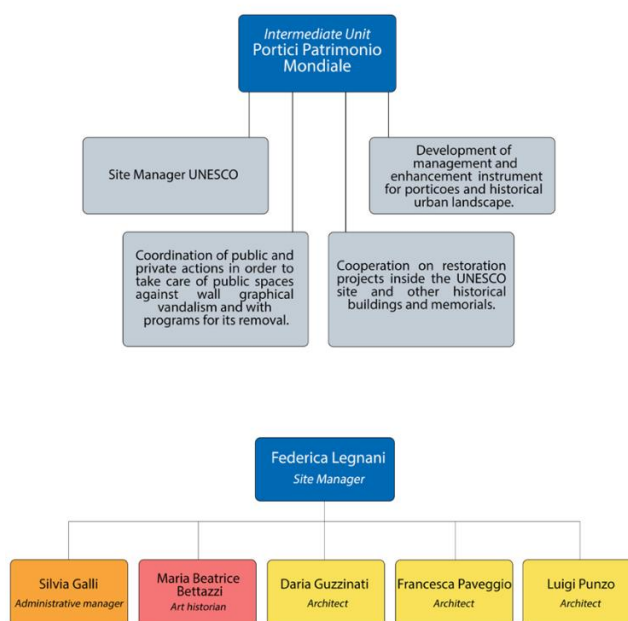


Figure 2.14. Roles and responsibilities of the *Portici Patrimonio Mondiale* Office and current staff composition

2.4.4. Monitoring programme

In its evaluation report during the evaluation of the nomination, ICOMOS considered that a comprehensive monitoring programme for the property was yet to be developed. The discussions during the Advisory Mission highlighted the difficulty of developing an adequate programme to monitor the state of conservation of the property when its SOUV has not yet been finalized and therefore, its attributes have not yet been fully identified. Nevertheless, the mission provided a good opportunity to discuss potential options and good practices related to monitoring programmes, which the State Party could consider in the future.

The mission team was also informed of existing data collection initiatives by the Municipality of Bologna which could provide valuable information about the social, economic and environmental context of the property but which are not specific to the needs of monitoring its state of conservation.

Following on some of the elements highlighted during the mission, it is recommended that the State Party gives consideration to the following when reinforcing the monitoring programme for the property.

The monitoring programme should:

- be based on a solid understanding of the attributes of the property and the factors affecting its state of conservation;
- be structured around a limited set of clear, measurable and ease to use indicators;
- be based on an established baseline against which changes of condition are assessed and which relates to the conditions of the property at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List;

- d) incorporate a data system that provides easy access to relevant data and information, enabling a clear understanding of the overall ‘health’ of the property; and
- e) be used to determine which conservation and management measures are needed.

Recommendation 9: To clearly identify the attributes of the World Heritage property and use it as a basis for developing a robust monitoring programme to assess changes in the condition of these attributes and the factors affecting the state of conservation of the property and its OUV.

2.5. Development projects (ToR 8)

The State Party notified in its State of Conservation Report (which was submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 30 November 2022) that ordinary and extraordinary maintenance works (meaning the restoration and maintenance of built heritage structures) are regularly authorised by the Municipality of Bologna and by the Ministry of Culture territorial Office (Superintendence of the Metropolitan City of Bologna). With regard to development projects in areas connected to the property, three major projects were notified:

- the new Tram lines,
- the restyling of the Dall'Ara Stadium, and
- the functional restoration of Modernissimo Movie Theater.

These projects were included in the Terms of Reference for the mission to discuss with the State Party, especially concerning the measures taken to assess their potential impacts on the OUV of the property and any follow-up procedures that may be required. The mission team visited the areas concerned by the three development projects. The State Party provided documentation for each project prior to the mission (sent on 12 May 2023) as well as after the mission in June and July 2023, at the request of the mission team. The mission team was not entrusted for carrying out detailed and full evaluation of any of these projects, as this would exceed the scope of the mission. Therefore, this report provides general views and impressions related to the development projects based on site visits and information/documentation received, with the main aim of judging whether any of these projects would require closer follow up by the World heritage Centre and ICOMOS.

2.5.1. Tramway lines

The mission was informed that there are plans to develop a new tramway network comprising four lines (as shown in Figure 2.15) for the urban area of Bologna, with the aim of reducing urban traffic and air pollution as well as improving public spaces along the tramway lines.

The first to be completed is the “Red line”, which will be 15 km long and will run through the historic city centre of Bologna (as shown in Figure 2.16). It is already at an advanced stage of preparation and is foreseen to be completed in 2026 (see Figure 2.17); the remaining three lines are at much less advanced planning stages.



Figure 2.15. Overview of the planned new tram line network (Source: document provided by the State Party)

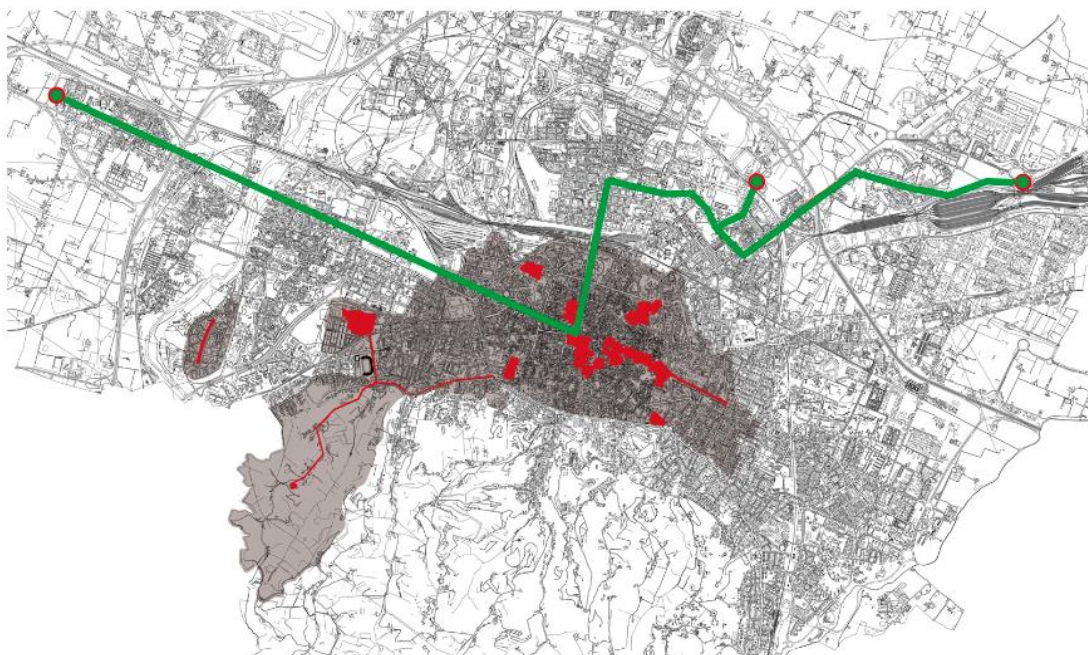


Figure 2.16. The planned 'Red line' of the tram network (in green) with indications of the current components of the World Heritage property (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

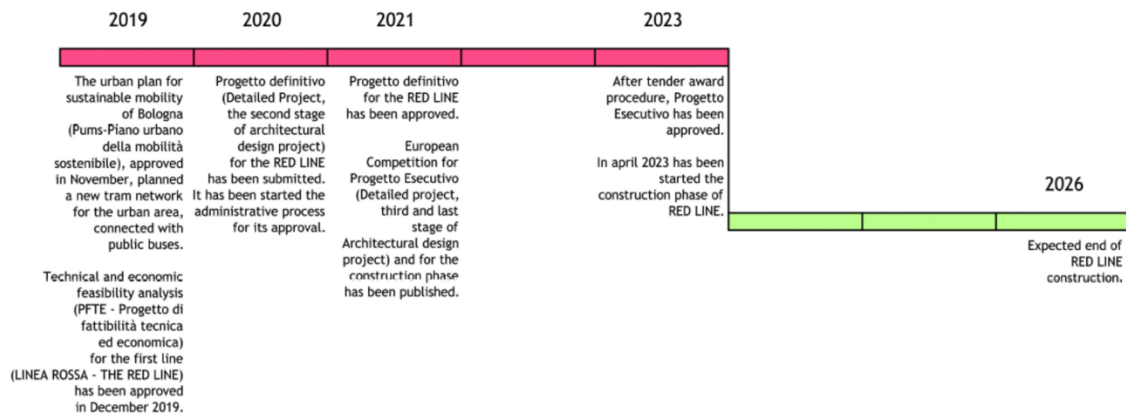
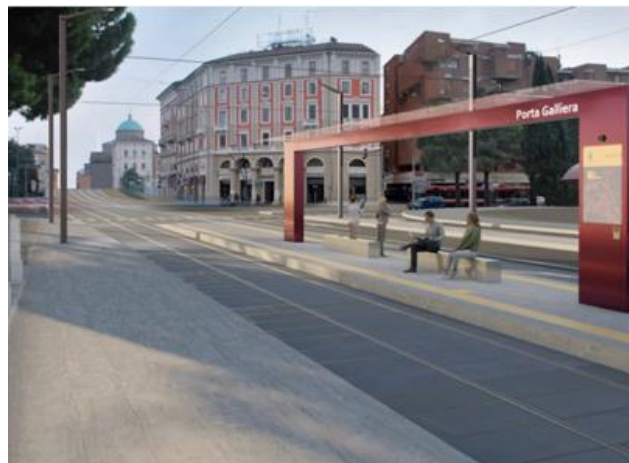


Figure 2.17. Timeline for planning and constructing the 'Red line' of the new tram network (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

On the 'Red line' of the new tramway network in the historic centre of the city there will be no visible electric systems or overhead electric cables to avoid any negative visual impact. Figures 2.18 and 2.19 illustrate the appearance of the stops and the tramway line itself in this area.



Figures 2.18 and 2.19 illustrating the planned tram stops of the 'Red line' (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

Based on the information and documents provided by the State Party, the mission considers that the potential impact of the planned 'Red line' of the new tram network is likely to be negligible. The construction of the tramway line appears overall to be beneficial in reducing other factors affecting the property such as pollution and traffic. Nevertheless, it advises the State Party to continue to monitor any potential impacts of

the development of the tramway network, as it develops, particularly once the attributes of the property are fully identified, in line with the revision of the SOUV.

Recommendation 10: *To continue to assess the potential impacts of the new tramway network on the OUV and attributes of the property and keep the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS informed of any updates and changes, as planning and construction progresses.*

2.5.2. Restyling of the Dall'Ara Stadium

The 'Stadio Renato Dall'Ara, Carmen Longo swimming pools and appurtenances' sports complex was built on the west suburbs of Bologna between 1925 and 1927. It is situated in the buffer zone of the property, along the porticoes that lead to the Certosa cemetery (see in Figure 2.20). The sport complex is listed as a monument under national law.

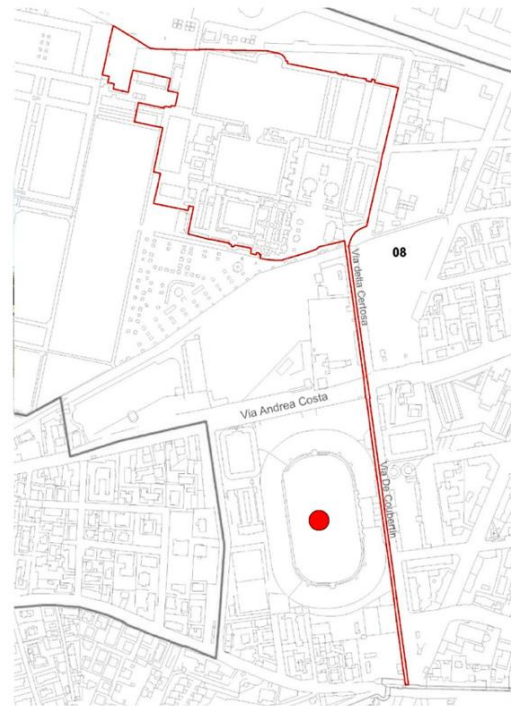


Figure 2.20 The location of the Dall'Ara Stadium (with a red dot) on the map showing its relationship with the Certosa component (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

During the 1990 World Cup, the stadium was completely restyled by architect Enzo Zacchioli. The seating areas were raised through metal structures in order to expand the stadium's capacity. This addition forms a well distinguishable structure in terms of material and form in the architecture of the original stadium building (built in red brick as shown in Figure 2.21), and towers over the portico leading to the Certosa cemetery (shown in Figure 2.22).



Figure 2.21 and 2.22 Photos of the existing metal structure in the Dall'Ara Stadium to be replaced as part of the new restyling project ©Réka Viragos

In 2020, a renovation and modernization project for the stadium was submitted to the relevant Italian authorities. The project proposes the following works:

- the substitution of the metal structure, which surrounds the entire stadium, and of the higher ring contained by the structure, with a new covering;
- the recovery of the original terracotta masonry which, once brought to light, will undergo restoration to bring out the original texture and colours and repair any missing part now hidden by the metal structure.
- the wall surface will regain its original masonry elevation, which is still visible today on the sides of the Maratona Tower, and will constitute the upper ring of the entire wall;
- the reduction of the distance between the curve and main stands and the playing field,
- the reduction of the number of seats.

The project is currently in a planning phase, and in search of funding (see Figure 2.23).

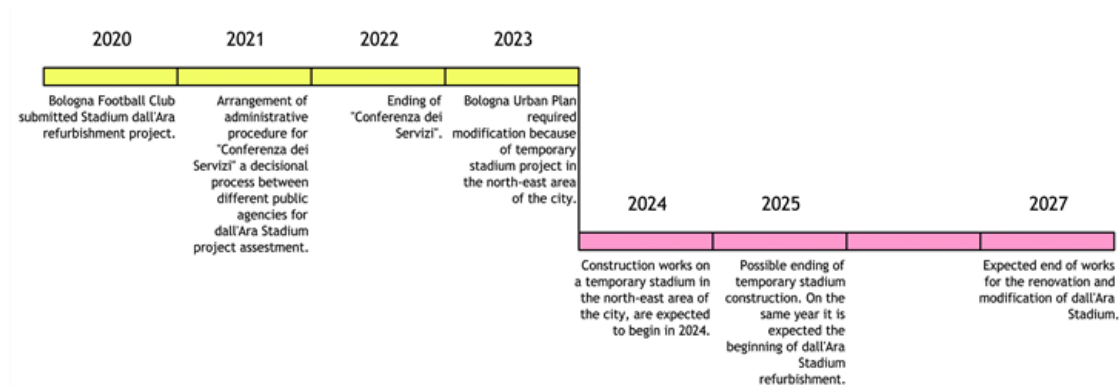


Figure 2.23 Timeline of the planned project for the Dall'Ara Stadium (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

The mission is of the opinion that if implemented as planned, the result will mitigate the currently existing adverse visual impact of the existing metal structure on the Certosa component of the property, especially if the new covering of the stadium is constructed with a less bright coloured material that the graphical simulation currently indicates as white. Figures 2.24 and 2.25 show the expected results of the proposed project.



Figure 2.24 Graphic simulation indicating the expected outcome of the planned project in relation to the main entrance of the stadium after its implementation (Source: documents provided by the State Party)



Figure 2.25 Graphic simulation indicating the expected results of the planned project after its implementation, next to the San Luca and Certosa components (Source: document provided by the State Party)

2.5.3. Conservation of the Modernissimo movie theatre

The Modernissimo movie theatre complex (or Palazzo Ronzani) was built between 1915 and 1921, following the adoption of a new urban plan which led to the demolition of old buildings inside the city centre, within the Pavaglione e dei Banchi component, to create a modern street with porticoed buildings. The design was developed by Gualtiero Pontoni, Fine Arts Academy professor and set designer in 1910, supported by engineer Giuseppe Lambertini, already known for his deep experience on the reinforced concrete, innovative building material at the time. The Ronzani Palace was designed as a multifunctional building including an underground theatre with capacity for 2,000 people, shops, a café, a restaurant, clubs, studios, commercial warehouses and a hotel.

The main entrance of the underground theatre can be seen in Figure 2.27.

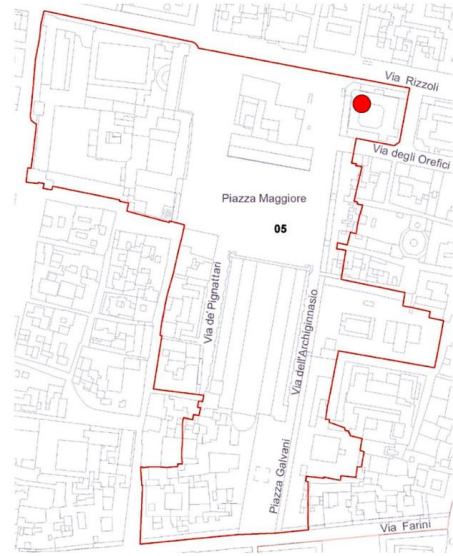
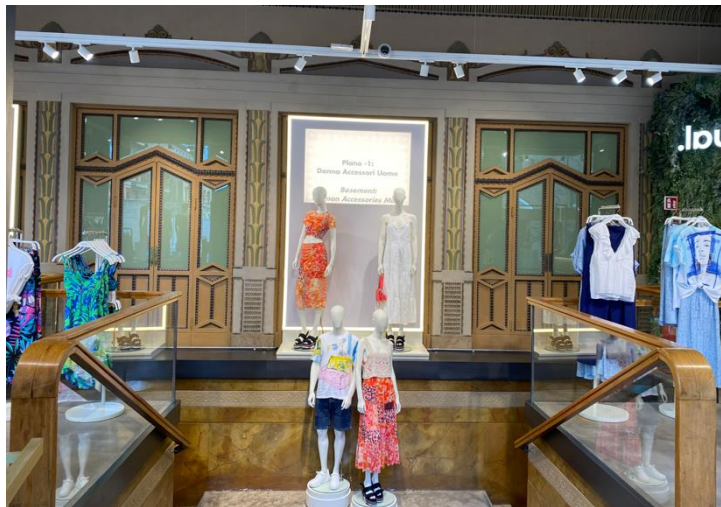


Figure 2.26 The location of the Modernissimo movie theatre (with a red dot) on the map within component nr. 5 (Source: document provided by the State Party)



Figures 2.27 and 2.28 Photo of the access to the underground building site of the Modernissimo theatre ©Leticia Leitao; Photo of a shop that incorporates the original entrance of the Modernissimo movie theatre with its decorative elements ©Réka Viragos

After the Second World War, the theatre was completely modified and it was converted into a large cinema, which remained active until 2007, when it closed. In 2016, the Foundation 'Cineteca di Bologna' and Municipality of Bologna signed an agreement for the reopening of the underground theatre, and its renovation started in 2018. The project is foreseen to be completed by the end of 2023 (see Figure 2.29).

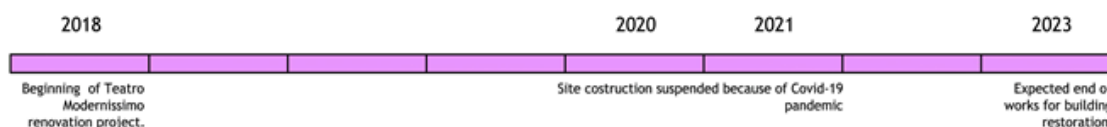


Figure 2.29 Timeline of the planned project for the Modernissimo movie theatre (Source: document provided by the State Party)

This renovation project focuses on the existing underground elements of the building complex, with the main objective of restoring the cinema and enhancing the building as a testimony of the construction techniques and decorative styles of the early twentieth century, in accordance with current safety legislation and with the need to adapt to current conditions of functionality and usability. The Superintendence has authorized the project and monitors its progress.

The current project concerns the restoration and enhancement of existing underground, built elements. The mission, having received no information indicating a structural expansion or significant modification, considers that this project has no impact on the OUV of the property.

2.5.4. Further projects presented to the mission

In addition to the three development projects included in the Terms of Reference, the mission was informed of further projects through the documents provided by the State Party prior to the mission (on 12 May 2023), by the presentations and site visits during the mission and as part of the additional information and documents received from the State Party after the mission. These projects are as follows.

2.5.4.1. Requalification of the Teatro Comunale

The Municipal Theatre of Bologna was designed by architect Antonio Galli Bibiena and built on the ruins of Palazzo Bentivoglio (dating back to the 15th century), located within the Via Zamboni component, as shown on Figure 2.30. The theatre began its activity in 1763. Over the years the theatre underwent a series of modifications. The main façade and the theatre's upper part were completed in the 1930s; a fire system fed by a water tank with the appearance of a tower was installed on Guasto street in 1935 (as shown of Figure 2.32).

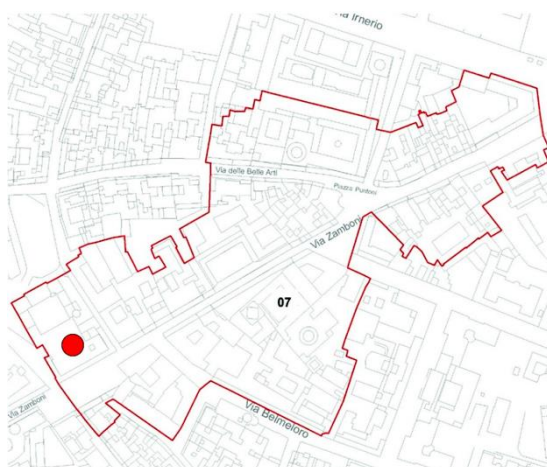


Figure 2.30 The location of Teatro Comunale (with a red dot) on the map within Via Zamboni component (Source: documents provided by the State Party)



Figure 2.31 Photo of the interior of the Teatro Comunale ©Leticia Leitao

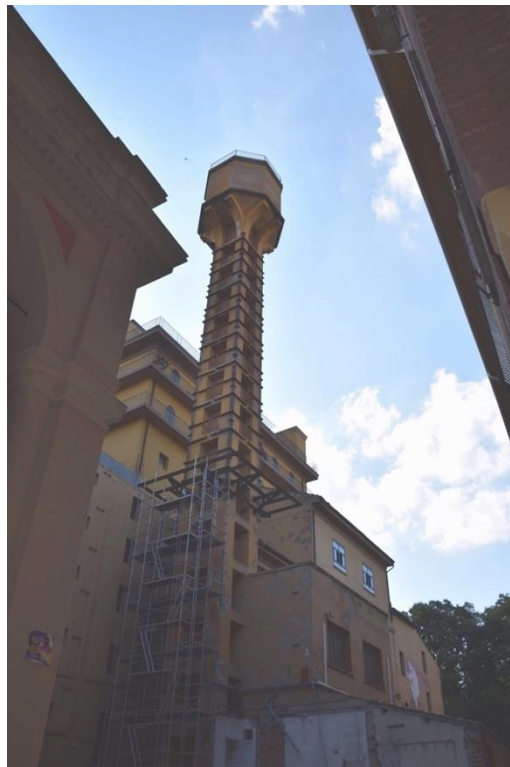


Figure 2.32 Photo showing the current status of disrepair of the rear of Teatro Comunale on Via del Guasto and the water tower planned for demolition to provide space for the creation of the new entrance ©Leticia Leitao

In 2019, the Municipality of Bologna launched a project (its timeline is provided in Figure 2.33) to requalify and enhance the historic theatre by the following works:

- the conservation of all the historical parts of the theatre, including the 18th century hall, stage and main façade with the portico on the ground floor and the terrace built in the 20th century on the first floor;

- the demolition of some auxiliary (mostly technological and precarious) constructions, including the water tower or more precisely, the piezometric tower;
- the creation of a new built volume characterized by a light and transparent envelope, to accommodate a new entrance and service functions;
- the redefinition of accesses and internal circulation of the building.

The project was approved by the Superintendence.

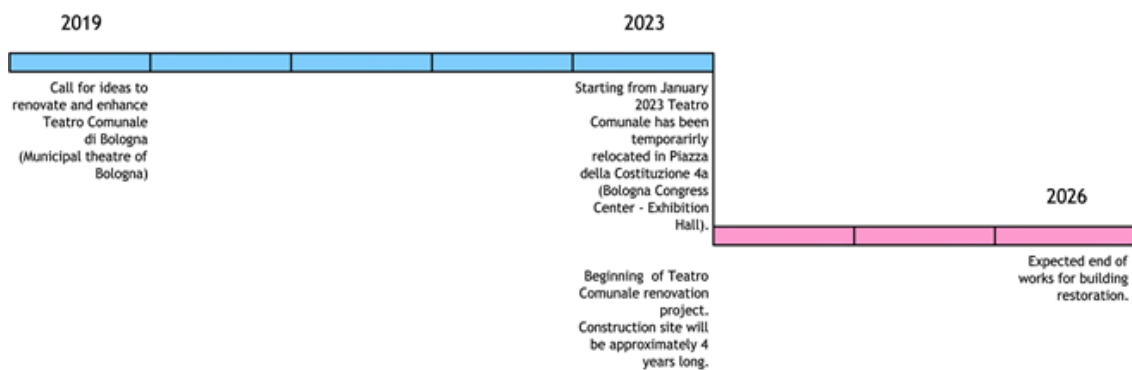


Figure 2.33 Timeline of the planned project for Teatro Comunale (Source: document provided by the State Party)

The mission considers that the requalification of the rear part of the theatre building, which houses technical installations and storage areas, and which is accessible via the small side street of Via del Guasto, will enhance not only the theatre building's overall appearance but will also improve the quality of the surrounding urban area. The planned demolition of the water tower will be the largest change, as this existing construction has currently a considerable visual impact on the surrounding built fabric, even if it is visible only from a few viewpoints.

Nevertheless, and from the elements of the project presented, the mission considers that the planned new structure on Via del Guasto might require some modification to ensure that the outcome does not adversely impact the attributes of this component of the property. The construction of the new additional structure (which will house the new main entrance to the building as well as service facilities) is planned in a modern architectural language which clearly contrasts with the existing structure of the theatre on Via del Guasto (see Figures 2.34 and 2.35). Therefore, the mission recommends the State Party to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment once the SOUV has been approved and the attributes of the property are fully identified, and prior to a design for the additional structure is approved, and proceed with a design option that has no adverse impact on the relevant attributes and the OUV of the property.

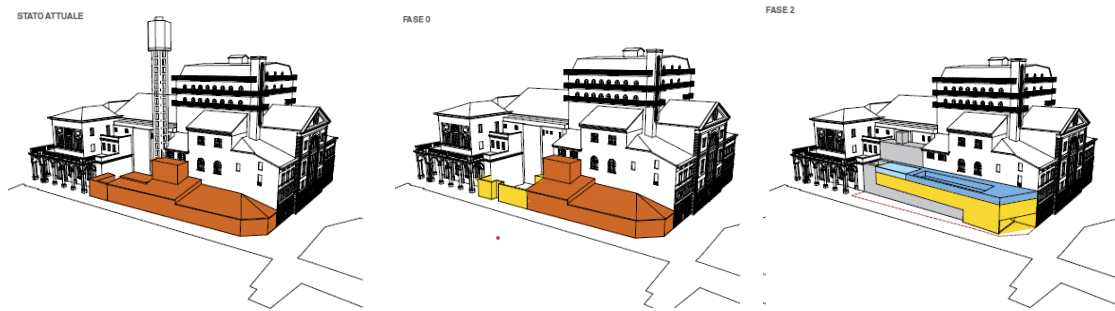


Figure 2.34 Technical details of the project with phases illustrating the demolition of the existing water tower and the construction of a new entrance for the theatre on Via del Guasto (Source: documents provided by the State Party)



Figure 2.35 Graphic simulation of the planned new entrance from Via del Guasto (Source: document provided by the State Party)

Recommendation 11: To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the planned new structure on Via del Guasto once the SOUV has been approved and the attributes of the property are fully identified, and prior to a final design is approved by the relevant Italian authorities, and to submit full details to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies.

2.5.4.2. Energy retrofitting of the Treno della Barca

The 'Barca' neighbourhood is a large residential district of Bologna, which was developed in the 1950s by a group of designers coordinated by architect Giuseppe Vaccaro, as a response to the influx of large number of people into the city, after the second world war. Large scale construction works started in 1957 and were carried out until the first half of the 1980s. The 'Treno', also designed by Vaccaro, is a 553 metres long building with porticoes connecting shops, workplaces and gardens on the ground floor and residential levels on the first and second floor and was built as the main element of the neighbourhood's urban space. The building was listed as monument of the second half of the twentieth century and forms itself this component.



Figure 2.37 Map of the 'Treno della Barca' component (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

The Treno della Barca was built in the postwar period with techniques and materials of that age, without any specific attention to environmental and energy performance. Therefore, to improve the energy efficiency of both the residential and the commercial areas of the building to the currently required energy performance levels, an energy retrofit project was launched in 2021 by its condominium (private owners and a public housing institution called ACER-Azienda Casa Emilia Romagna), using specific government incentives. The timeline of the project is shown in Figure 2.38.

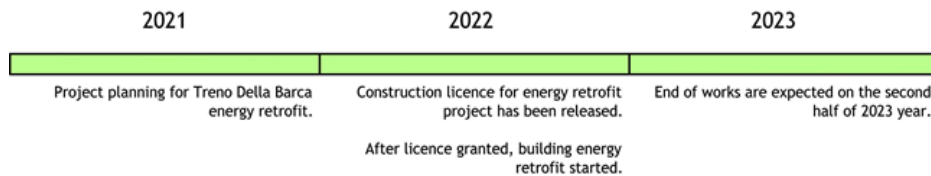


Figure 2.38 Timeline of the planned project for Treno della Barca (Source: documents provided by the State Party)



Figure 2.39 Photo of the 'Treno della Barca' (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

The currently ongoing energy retrofit project, which have been approved by the Landscape and Architectural Quality Commission in June 2022, aims to carry out the following works:

- adding a new roof to the building, visually identical to the existing one, made up of sandwich panels of 12 cm (0.026 W/mk);
- insulating the north and south end faces of the building and the longitudinal walls inside each courtyard with a 12 cm expanded polystyrene insulating panel. The two long main fronts are excluded in order to keep the original structure unaltered as much as possible;

- restoring visually the reinforced concrete parts currently visible in the ends of the building with the same current colour;
- fixing 12 cm thick polyurethane insulating panels to the portico ceiling on the ground floor.

Figures 2.40 and 2.41, taken during the mission illustrate the ongoing retrofitting works.

The project was designed with the intention to respect and conserve the original architectural features of the building, and therefore, the insulation panels are added to those horizontal and vertical parts of the building where its appearance will not be changed after the implementation of the works. The new layers of the insulation panels increase the thickness of walls and ceilings, and therefore reduce in dimension some semi-closed areas, but not to the point where it would become a disturbing feature either visually or in daily use. The original colour of the building will also be maintained. For this reason, the mission considers that the intervention has no adverse effect on this component, and therefore on the OUV of the property.



Figure 2.40 Photo of the retrofitting works in one of the courtyards ©Leticia Leitao



Figure 2.41 Photo of the retrofitting works on the ground floor, fixing the polyurethane insulating panels to the portico ceiling ©Leticia Leitaó

2.5.4.3. Broadcasting antennas near San Lucca

In 2017, the broadcast operator “Ei Tower” presented a project to the relevant authorities of the State Party to replace an existing (provisional) antenna on the ‘La Guardia’ hill, which is situated in the current buffer zone of the property, in the vicinity of San Luca, with a new permanent one (as illustrated by Figure 2.42 and see also Figure 2.44). The new antenna, with its 70 meters, would be higher than the existing one, and it would be built almost 200 meters away from the old one to the west.

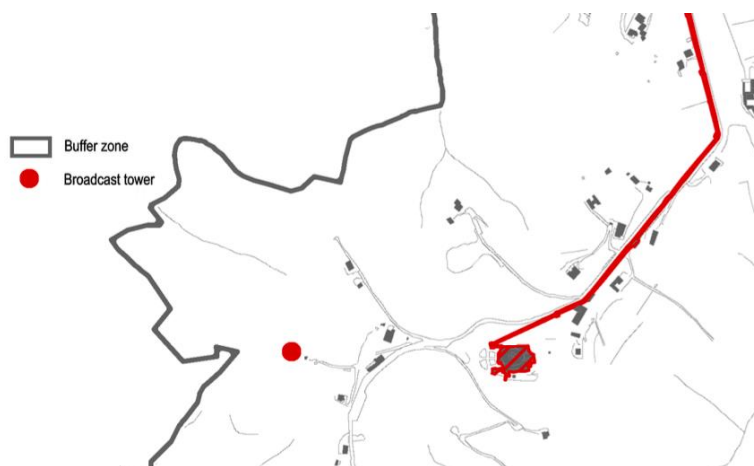


Figure 2.42 The location of the antennas (indicated with a red dot) on the map within component nr. 6 (Source: document provided by the State Party)

The project for the construction of the new broadcasting antenna would include the following works after deconstructing the old structure:

- setting up a foundation plinth, a retaining wall and a concrete slab to house a shelter;
- placing the new steel tower 70m high;
- constructing new sheet metal shelters (in forest green colour to better harmonize with the surrounding area).

The mission was informed that the project has already been rejected by the competent office of the Municipality of Bologna, on the grounds that it does not fully comply with the relevant urban planning regulations. Nevertheless, the developer did not accept this decision and filed an appeal to the Administrative Court which ruled that the Municipality of Bologna should reopen the authorization procedure (the timeline of the project history is illustrated in Figure 2.43). The mission was informed that the new procedure for a planning permit is foreseen to start soon.

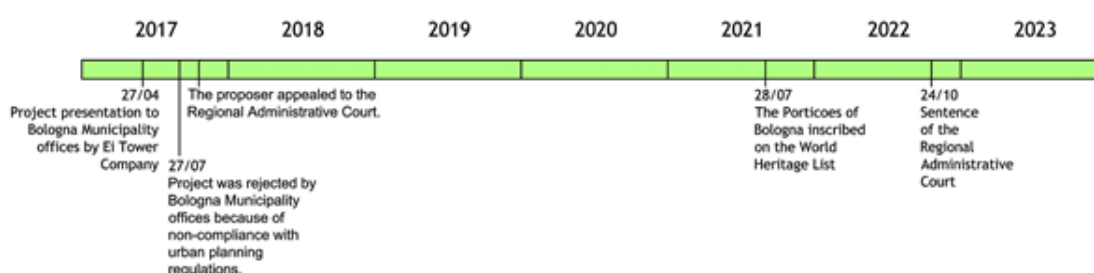


Figure 2.43 Historic timeline of the planned project for the new broadcasting antenna by “Ei Tower” (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

During its visit to this component part, the mission team had the possibility to see the project site for the proposed new antenna. In this respect, it is important to note that the San Luca component (as shown in Figure 2.44) as is currently inscribed on the World Heritage List, consists of Basilica San Luca (situated on La Guardia hill outside the urban centre of Bologna) and the covered portico or walkway that leads up to the Basilica (see Figures 2.45 and 2.46).

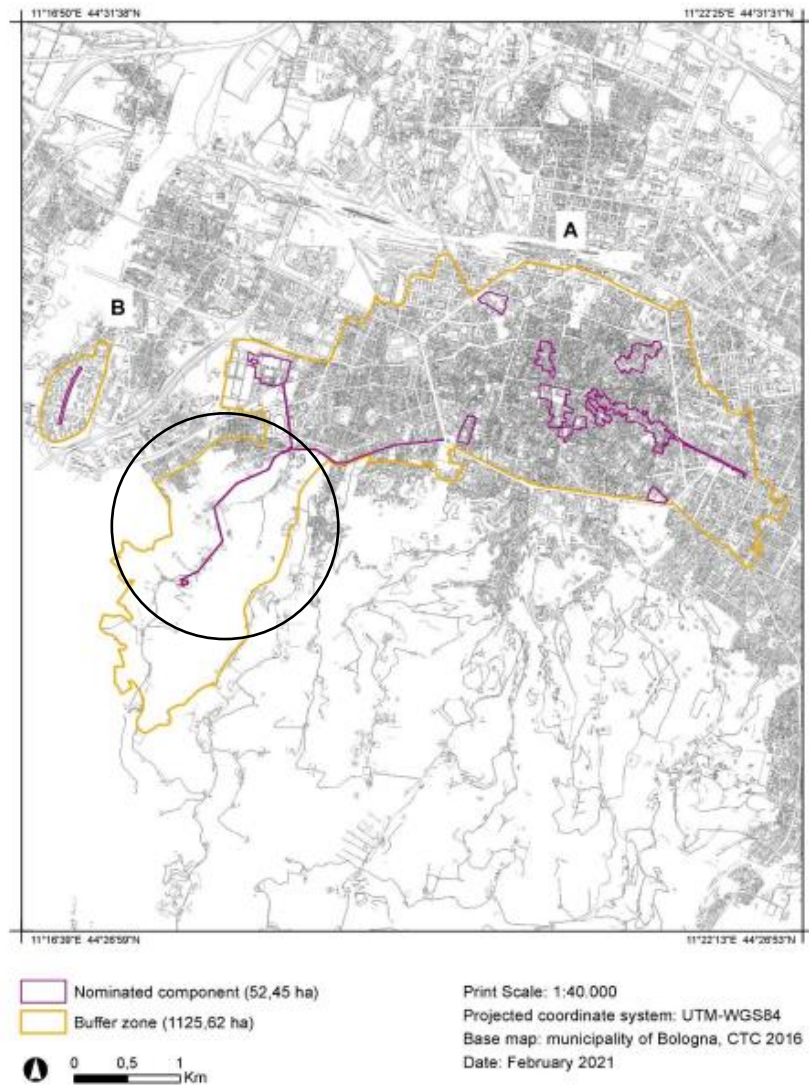


Figure 2.44 Map of the inscribed property and its buffer zones showing the San Luca component, highlighted by the black circle (Source: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1650/maps/>)



Figures 2.45 and 2.46 Photos of Basilica of San Lucca and of the covered walkway leading up to it © Réka Viragos

The proposed project site is situated on the same hill, a few hundred meters east to the Basilica of San Luca. The main entrance of the Basilica is placed on the eastern side of the building, facing the part of the hill where currently three antennas are located. Hence these antennas are clearly visible from the terraces surrounding Basilica San Luca, as illustrated by the photos of Figures 2.47 and 2.48. The new planned antenna is to be installed in the same part of the hill, as illustrated in Figure 2.49 and 2.50.



Figures 2.47 and 2.48 View of the antennas from the Basilica of San Lucca © Réka Viragos and ©Leticia Leitao



Figures 2.49 and 2.50 Photo and simulation of the antennas on La Guardia' hill, before and after the proposed project (current antenna of 'Ei Tower' is marked as Torre EIT and the planned construction as Nuova Torre EIT) (Source: documents provided by the State Party)

The several kilometres long, ascending covered portico of San Luca was completed in the first half of the 18th century and is the longest historic portico ever created. It was specifically built to connect the city walls of Bologna to the suburban sanctuary of Madonna di San Luca. The covered devotional pathway, punctuated with pilgrimage stations, connects the city and the (former) rural space, and is clearly visible from city and the surrounding plain. The Basilica di San Luca was the end of the pilgrimage route and had an important perception in the landscape from different points in the city of Bologna and the surrounding areas.

While the immediate setting of the Basilica of San Luca is currently included in the buffer zone of the property, the State Party shared with the mission its intention to extend the boundaries of this component to approximately the boundaries of the current buffer zone surrounding this component, and to define a larger buffer zone encompassing all

component parts, as described in section 2.1.3. This would also mean that the area where the current antennas are located and where the new antenna is planned, will potentially become part of the World Heritage property itself.

The mission considers that the existing antenna constructions already have an adverse effect on the component part of San Luca around the surrounding landscape, as illustrated by the photos of Figures 2.47 and 2.48. In addition, when seen from a distance the existing antennas have a visually competing effect with the Basilica, which is a historic landmark for Bologna (as illustrated by Figure 2.51). This existing negative visual impact will be aggravated by the construction of a new, and higher antenna, despite the mitigation measures already planned of moving it further west and painting its metal elements forest green.

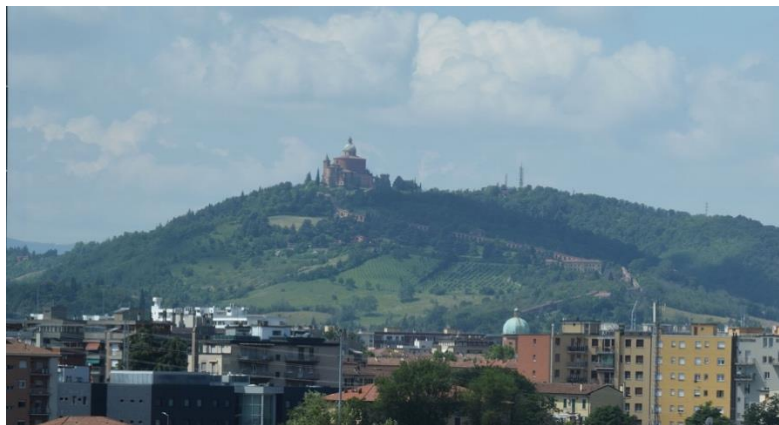


Figure 2.51 View of the Basilica of San Luca showing its importance in the skyline of the city and the visual impact of the existing antennas ©Leticia Leitao

The mission advises the State Party to reject the proposed new project and to investigate the possibilities of moving the existing antennas to an alternative location where they would pose have no adverse effect on the component part of San Luca and on the OUV of the property.

Recommendation 12: Submit the complete details of the proposed new antenna project to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS for a more detailed review. At the same time, consider alternative locations for the construction site of the new broadcasting antenna as well as for the relocation of the existing antennas, to respect the integrity of the landscape context of the component part of San Luca.

(During the time this mission report has been drafted, the State Party had already submitted the dossier of the proposed new antenna project to the World Heritage Centre on 23 June 2023, and an ICOMOS Technical Review on the submitted documentation have been transmitted to the State Party on 18 August 2023.)

3. LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

While considering that the assessment of each item included in the Terms of Reference of the mission provide useful information, the mission specifically recommends the State Party the following:

Recommendation 1: *To re-assess the boundaries of all component parts based on the parameters established and identify if further revisions – other than those mentioned in the Committee’s decision – should be envisaged. An explanation of how the parameters were used for each component part, and any adaptations made to consider their distinct characteristics, should be clearly articulated and submitted with the future minor boundary modification request.*

Recommendation 2: *In addition to the efforts already undertaken, to examine further the possibility of better reflecting the functional links between the porticoes (especially the ways in which people use the porticoes to move around the city), while considering the limitations derived from the identification of the component parts.*

Recommendation 3: *To continue ongoing efforts towards enlarging the component part of San Luca to include the immediate landscape setting of the porticoed path and towards defining a single unifying buffer zone for the property.*

Recommendation 4: *Since the request for a minor boundary modification to the property and the finalisation of the SOUV are interdependent, the mission recommends that discussions with the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, with a view to agreeing on a draft SOUV with the State Party, progress until agreement is reached on the SOUV and prior to the submission of a request for a minor boundary modification. The mission also advises the State Party to ensure, in parallel, that it has sufficient time to prepare the necessary documentation to substantiate the justifications required for the boundary modification.*

Recommendation 5: *To legally designate the entire area of the component parts, to be protected in their own right, and in such a way that it fully transcribes the recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property itself on the national and local levels.*

Recommendation 6: *To ensure that complementary legal and regulatory measures exist for the entire area of the revised (and potentially unified) buffer zone.*

Recommendation 7: *Once the boundary revisions requested by the World Heritage Committee are accepted, to establish a defined management cycle and revise the Management Plan accordingly, incorporating detailed action plans (for short-, medium and long-term actions). The Master Plan of the City of Bologna (PUG) should subsequently be adjusted to ensure that the WH property is adequately identified in both planning instruments.*

Recommendation 8: *As the governance arrangements are important elements of the management system of a World Heritage property, the mission advises the State Party to include a description of such arrangements (and any future adjustments to it, if deemed necessary) in the revised Management Plan.*

Recommendation 9: *To clearly identify the attributes of the World Heritage property and use it as a basis for developing a robust monitoring programme to assess changes in the condition of these attributes and the factors affecting the state of conservation of the property and its OUV.*

Recommendation 10: *To continue to assess the potential impacts of the new tramway network on the OUV and attributes of the property and keep the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS informed of any updates and changes, as planning and construction progresses.*

Recommendation 11: *To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the planned new structure on Via del Guasto once the SOUV has been approved and the attributes of the property are fully identified, and prior to a final design is approved by the relevant Italian authorities, and to submit full details to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies.*

Recommendation 12: *Submit the complete details of the proposed new antenna project to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS for a more detailed review. At the same time, consider alternative locations for the construction site of the new broadcasting antenna as well as for the relocation of the existing antennas, to respect the integrity of the landscape context of the component part of San Luca.*

Terms of Reference for the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Advisory Mission to The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)

Within the framework of the Decision **44 COM 8B.41** adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session (Fuzhou, China/Online, 2021), and following the invitation sent by the State Party on 19 January 2023, the joint UNESCO/ICOMOS Advisory mission shall:

1. Discuss the parameters established by the State Party to inform the revisions of the boundaries of the World Heritage property to reflect an urban system of covered walkways;
2. Review progress and advise on the revision of the boundaries of the property by considering the functional links and other interconnections between the covered walkways as well as the porticoes' function, urban role and relationships with their surroundings;
3. Review progress and advise on the delineation of the buffer zone(s) taking into account modifications to be made to the boundaries of the World Heritage property;
4. Advise on the timeframe and procedure to submit a minor boundary modification request according to paragraph 164 of the Operational Guidelines;
5. Assess the results of the research and documentation carried out by the State Party related to the role that Municipal Statutes of 1288 had on the relationship between public and private spaces in the medieval city and discuss the implications of those results in informing the finalization of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Review and discuss the legal provisions to ensure the highest level of protection for the entire area of the World Heritage property (including all component parts and with regard to its prospective revised boundaries), as well as the complementary legal and regulatory measures for the buffer zone(s);
7. Discuss the effectiveness of the management system for the property, especially in relation to the governance arrangements and the monitoring programme in place linked to assessing the state of conservation of the property; and
8. Discuss the three development projects included in the State of Conservation Report submitted by the State Party on 30 November 2022 (i.e. the tram line, the restyling of the Dall'Ara Stadium, and the conservation of the Modernissimo movie theatre), the measures taken to assess their potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of World Heritage property and any follow-up procedures that may be required based on the discussions during the mission.

In preparation for the advisory mission, the State Party shall provide

- detailed documentation of each of the above-mentioned projects (including any Impact Assessments carried out) and any further projects planned or proposed that might have an impact on the OUV of the property,
- a document outlining the parameters established for informing the revision of the boundaries of the properties and its buffer zone(s), and
- a revised draft of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

The State Party will facilitate necessary consultation with personnel, agencies and key stakeholders at local, regional, and national levels and will arrange site visits.

The State Party shall provide the appointed experts with all required documentation and information necessary for the successful effectuation of their tasks at the latest one month

before the mission. In case additional information would be necessary as identified during the mission, it should be provided by the State Party ten days after completion of the mission at the latest.

The Advisory mission should prepare a report (in electronic format) which will be submitted to the State Party within 6 weeks following the completion of the mission.

In line with policies of both UNESCO and ICOMOS, their experts will not engage with the media, nor discuss the mission findings and recommendations, which should only be presented in the final mission report.

The State Party is aware that in line with footnote 2 of paragraph 28f) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the entire costs of Advisory missions are borne by the State Party inviting the mission.

Programme of the mission as implemented, with the mission experts and the list of people met

Mission experts:

Réka Viragos, UNESCO's World Heritage Centre

Leticia Leita, ICOMOS

DAY 1. Monday 12/06/2023				
CONTEXT	TIME	PLACE	WHAT/THEME	WHO
Opening session	9.00-9.30	Comune di Bologna Palazzo d'Accursio – Piazza Maggiore 6	Welcome to the UNESCO and ICOMOS experts	Matteo Lepore , Mayor of Bologna Valentina Orioli , Deputy Mayor of Bologna Simona Tondelli , Pro-rector University of Bologna Adele Cesi – Ministry of Culture – UNESCO Office Corrado Azzollini - Regional Secretariat - Ministry of Culture Emanuela Storch - Soprintendenza – Ministry of Culture Valentina Oliverio - Soprintendenza – Ministry of Culture Federica Legnani - Municipality of Bologna, Site Manager, Portici Patrimonio Mondiale Office
Discussion	9.30-12.00	Comune di Bologna Palazzo d'Accursio – Piazza Maggiore 6	Term of reference 1 (Parameters established by the State Party to inform the revisions of the boundaries)	Core team: Federica Legnani - Municipality of Bologna, Site Manager, Portici Patrimonio Mondiale Office Adele Cesi – Ministry of Culture – UNESCO Office Patrizia Borlizzi – Links Foundation – external consultant Maria Grazia Fini – Public building office - Municipality of Bologna Emanuela Storch - Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Valentina Oliverio - Soprintendenza,

				Ministry of Culture Silvia Galli - Municipality of Bologna, Portici Patrimonio Mondiale Office Giulia Guadagnoli - Florence University, Internship at Portici Patrimonio Mondiale Office
	12.30		Lunch	
Site visits	14.00- 18.30		Component n. 05: <i>Pavaglione, Banchi e Piazza Maggiore</i> Visit to Modernissimo working site Component 09: <i>Cavour, Farini e Minghetti</i> Visit to Banca d'Italia working site Component 02: <i>Santo Stefano e Mercanzia</i> Component 10: <i>Strada Maggiore</i> Component 07: <i>Università e Accademia</i> Visit to Teatro Comunale working site Component n. 03: <i>Galliera</i>	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi Giulia Guadagnoli Emanuela Storchi - Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Valentina Oliverio- Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Luigi Lena - Fondazione Cineteca di Bologna Pietro Raffa - Banca d'Italia Sergio Manferlotti- Banca d'Italia Marina Mazzoni - Design Team Riccardo Vizioli- Design Team Augusto Iadaluca - Design Team Daniele Meloni - Design Team Stefano Francesconi - Design Team Marco Stanghellini - Teatro Comunale Carmen Carrera - University of Bologna Vincenzo Tamburrelli - University of Bologna

DAY 2. Tuesday 13/06/2023				
CONTEXT	TIME	PLACE	WHAT/THEME	WHO
Site visits (by car)	9.00- 13.00		Component n. 04: <i>Baraccano</i> Component n. 12: <i>MAMBO</i> Component n. 01: <i>Santa Caterina e Saragozza</i> Component n. 06: <i>San Luca</i>	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli Emanuela Storchi- Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Valentina Oliverio- Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Pierre Passarella – Casalecchio di Reno Municipality, Head of Urban Planning Department Andrea Passerini – Casalecchio di Reno Municipality, Parks, Waste, Energy and Pollution Office
	13.00		Lunch	
Site visits (by car)	14.30- 18.30		Site visit Stadio Dall'Ara Component n. 08: <i>Certosa</i> Component n. 11: <i>Treno della Barca</i> Visit to working site	Massimo Vignoli - Bologna Football Club Monica Mingozi - Design Team Manuela Faustini – Municipality of Bologna, Head of Public building Department Roberto Martorelli - Municipality of Bologna, Civic Museums Gaia Neri - Bologna Cemetery Services

DAY 3. Wednesday 14/06/2023				
CONTEXT	TIME	PLACE	WHAT/THEME	WHO
Discussion	9.00- 12.30	Comune di Bologna Palazzo d'Accursio – Piazza Maggiore 6	Terms of Reference 5 (Result of research/documentation and draft OUV) Terms of Reference 2, 3, and 4 (boundaries of	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli Maria Beatrice Bettazzi - Municipality of Bologna, Portici Patrimonio Mondiale Office Francesca Bocchi –

			property and buffer zones)	University of Bologna, Professor Emeritus Rosa Smurra – University of Bologna, Professor Emeritus
	12.30		Lunch	
	14.00-18:30	Comune di Bologna Palazzo d'Accursio – Piazza Maggiore 6	Terms of Reference 2, 3, and 4 (boundaries of property and buffer zones)	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli

DAY 4 Thursday 15/06/2023

CONTEXT	TIME	PLACE	WHAT/THEME	WHO
Discussion	9.30-13.00	Comune di Bologna, Piazza Liber Paradisus	Terms of Reference 6, 7 (legal provisions, protection of the property and management)	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli Francesca Tomba – Ministry of Culture – Head of Soprintendenza Francesco Evangelisti - Municipality of Bologna, Head of Urban Planning Department
	13.00		Lunch	
	14:30-18:00	Comune di Bologna, Piazza Liber Paradisus	Terms of Reference 8 (development projects and assessing their impacts on OUV)	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli Valentina Orioli , Deputy Mayor of Bologna Emanuela Storchi - Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Valentina Oliverio - Soprintendenza, Ministry of Culture Manuela Faustini – Municipality of Bologna - Head Public building Department

DAY 5 Friday 16/04/2023				
CONTEXT	TIME	PLACE	WHAT/THEME	WHO
	9.30-12.00	Comune di Bologna Palazzo d'Accursio – Piazza Maggiore	Continue the discussion	Core team: Federica Legnani, Adele Cesi, Patrizia Borlizzi, Giulia Guadagnoli
	13.00		Lunch	

Decision 44 COM 8B.41

The Porticoes of Bologna (Italy)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/21/44.COM/8B and WHC/21/44.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Porticoes of Bologna, Italy**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The serial property of The porticoes of Bologna is the one with the most representative porticoed system in the world. It is a catalogue representing all the historical and consequently architectural phases that have taken place, of which the selected 12 components are the most notable and prestigious outcomes.

These components, selected from the 62 km of Bolognese porticoes located in both central and peripheral areas, according to a criterion of representativeness, summarize the whole system. They compose a representative set of typologies, architectural features and urban and social functions in a very large chronological time frame. So in summary the attributes that convey the property's OUV are the 5 just listed: long span of time, permeating element, functional variety, typological variety, social urban use.

The public portico, as a model of a particularly active social life at any time and in any climatic condition, is a very ancient model typology of global interest, an element adopted for centuries throughout the world. It finds in Bologna an exceptional and complete representation from the chronological, typological and functional point of view.

It is an architectural model but also a social one, a place of integration and exchange, in which the main protagonists of the city (citizens, migrants and students) live and share time and ideas, relationships and thoughts. It is a reference point for a sustainable urban lifestyle, where civil and religious spaces and residences of all social classes are perfectly integrated: a place of continuous interchange of human values that permeates and shapes city life.

This is the reason for which people who passed by Bologna over the centuries have appreciated and praised the portico, which is why the porticoed model were continuously exported elsewhere in Italy and Europe.

Furthermore, in Bologna the porticoes are the exceptional result of an urban planning rules' system. It has favoured the creation of an architectural typology that has been declined in a different way in the city of Bologna over the course of nine centuries. The maintenance of the legislation regulates the use, management and construction of the porticoes in the current body of legislation and the willingness to propose the portico model even where the modern expansion of the city does not imply the respect of the thirteenth-century Statute.

Finally, the social and community aspect is what distinguishes these covered spaces that were born as, and still remain, private property for public use. For these reasons, the community, but also the visitors, have always recognized and still recognize today the porticoed element as an identifying element of the city.

Criterion (iv): The series of Bologna's porticoes, selected in the context of the porticoed system that permeates the old historical city and it is a significant presence

in the contemporary one, represents in an exemplary manner an architectural typology of ancient origin and wide diffusion, never abandoned until today, but in continuous change through precise historical periods of the town's transformation.

The series exemplarily represents, in the various chronological, typological, technological and functional declinations, a variety of porticoed building typologies, widespread among the houses of the working class and the aristocratic residences, the public and religious buildings, which were developed in the centuries from the 12th to the contemporary era. A wide range of materials and styles were employed, and still are today as a result of the city's expansion and mutations over time.

Integrity

The 12 components that compose the serial property, as a whole, guarantee a complete representation of the property, including all the attributes and features necessary to support its Outstanding Universal Value.

The component parts succeed in fully representing the different social functions related with the implementation tools that characterize the design criteria, the building materials, the architectural techniques.

The chronological integrity is represented by the series that integrally restores the chronological arc that characterized the continuity of construction and maintenance of the portico in the city of Bologna (from the 12th to the 21st century).

The functional integrity of all the urban roles associated with the porticoes have been maintained even considering the transformations and developments of the city over the centuries.

The structural integrity is also verified, both from the urban and architectural point of view. The urban structure as a whole has maintained its original layout and is easily found even in the selected porticoes: the original construction characteristics are identifiable, although they have undergone restoration or reconstruction over the centuries. In general, the set of existing legislation in Italy, made up of national, regional and local protection laws, contributes to the correct conservation and enhancement of the porticoes, sometimes as separate elements, sometimes as a portion of a of a larger whole, also contributing to the maintenance of the visual integrity.

There is no evidence of pressure that damages the integrity.

Authenticity

Each component of the serial property is illustrated by historical iconography, paintings, engravings, design drawings, as well as many vintage photographs that increase the knowledge of form and design, construction techniques, materials, sometimes even the identity of the designers. The vast documentary heritage illustrates how Bologna has always had new porticoed areas, according to the new urban transformations that have changed the city over time. The extraordinary correspondence between the past collaborates to affirm the role of the components in the system and how these things, with their features, contribute to the universal value of the property.

The urban development of the porticoed system in its 12 components is perfectly legible, as the original layout of each component. The on-property material evidence still corresponds faithfully to the stages of the city development. Moreover, the current porticoes are faithful to the original project and maintain the same characteristics; it allows to keep their authenticity even where restoration work have been necessary.

The skilful use of durable materials, primarily stone, has allowed the constructive preservation during the centuries. This approach has ensured an extraordinary state

of conservation of most of the selected porticoes. However, as Bologna was one of the most bombed Italian cities during the Second World War, it has undergone quite extensive restoration work, which has always been aimed at maintaining its original authenticity.

Functional authenticity has always been maintained; thanks to the legal Statute of 1288, the portico element has been maintained from the end of the 13th century until today. The public function of the covered porticoed area is in fact a constant over the centuries, even though it is privately owned.

The porticoes are architectural objects that relate both to the surrounding public space and with the building they are part of. The public-private management system (private property, public use) has been maintained and implemented over the centuries.

This characteristic is reflected in the authenticity of the "spirit and feeling" by the significance that the porticoes had and still have today for the community as a place of excellence for social life, relationships and exchanges.

Protection and management requirements

The property is completely protected by a set of measures deriving from laws and from planning at different levels.

At national level, the Code for Cultural Heritage and Landscape regulates the protection of many of the building in the property as public heritage which benefit of the highest level in protection established by the national legislation. This measure essentially entails an essential duty of conservation and, as a safeguard measure, it is obligatory that all activities on the building be authorized by the competent Superintendence territorial office of the Ministry for the cultural heritage and activities and for tourism. Some of the other porticoes belonging to the selected components have been identified by the Code as areas of "notable public interest" from the landscape point of view.

The Regional Law no. 24/2017 governs the historic centre in accordance with some main principles: not to modify the road system, the historical building, the maintenance of the uses, not to build in areas, collective spaces and historical settlements.

Locally, the level of protection is very high, thanks to planning and protection measures at municipal level. It has ancient origins, when the portico has begun to appear predominantly within the urban fabric. In fact, it is a collective rule in Bologna to build and protect the porticoes from 1288, when a municipality notice established that all new houses should be built with the portico and it should be. Their maintenance and management remain under the responsibility of the individual proprietors of the porticoed buildings, while the City set the rules of construction, usage and decoration to protect the urban quality and the collective usability of these spaces.

The property's governance system is covered by a "Steering Committee", coordinated by the Municipality of Bologna, in which the main bodies and parties responsible for management, protection and enhancement of the property, signatories of a specific Memorandum of Understanding, the "Steering Committee" participated in the preparation of the property management plan and is responsible for its implementation, monitoring and updating.

The Municipality of Bologna has also set up a dedicated office which, from the technical-operative point of view, deals with the issues closely related to porticoes and management, enhancement, protection of the property, in coordination with the contacts of the Steering Committee.

The Municipality has prepared guidelines “Porticoes. Instruction for care and use” that regulate the usage of any accessory elements of the portico, therefore maintaining its visual integrity.

4. Requests the State Party to:

1. Further research and document the role that the Municipal Statutes of 1288 had on the relationship between public and private spaces in the medieval city, marking one of the decisive moments in the history of the capacity of the public authorities to assert their power and political control over the administration of a city,
2. Revise the boundaries to reflect the interconnections of the portico system, by incorporating the functional links between the covered walkways within the perimeter of the property, in particular in order to include the entirety of some streets (Santa Caterina, Baraccano, Santo Stefano) and the landscape surrounding the portico and the Basilica of San Luca,
3. Ensure that all component parts that constitute the property will have the highest level of protection available,
4. Further strengthen the management and monitoring system,
5. Consider inviting an advisory mission to the property to assist in the implementation of the above recommendations;

5. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2022**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session.

Documentation requested during the mission

General information

- Final programme of the mission,
- Final list of peoples met during each day under the programme items,
- All the presentations provided to the mission team during the mission (in PDF format),

Maps

- One map with all the components and the buffer zones, indicating areas that are suggested by the State Party for the future minor boundary modification at the current stage,
- Overall map(s) of all components and the buffer zones (this could be provided as several layers of the same area as well), indicating the different protections and the boundaries of individual building plots (that belong together as an ensemble); the relevant maps need to indicate which are built areas with buildings/constructions and which are green spaces (courtyards, gardens, parks, etc),
- GIS shape files of the above two items for internal mission use,
- Overall map of all components and buffer zones, indicating all the projects presented to the mission (including the tram project with all its planned lines)

Documentation related to boundaries

- Brief description (could be bullet points) of the parameters for the extension of the boundaries and buffer zone(s) of the components during the nomination process (this concerns the currently inscribed boundaries of the property and its buffer zones), indicating also the adaptations of the parameters for certain components (like San Luca),
- The same brief description for the suggested future boundary modification by the State Party at the current stage,

Information related to the protection and management of the property

- [www link to/](#) document of the 2004 Act on protecting cultural heritage that applies to the property and its buffer zones
- [www links to/document](#) of the PUG and other relevant legal documents related to the planning regulations for the property and its buffer zones
- [www links to/document](#) of the municipality decrees concerning the establishment and mandate of the World Heritage management office in Bologna
- organigram and organizational/operational rules for the World Heritage management office in Bologna

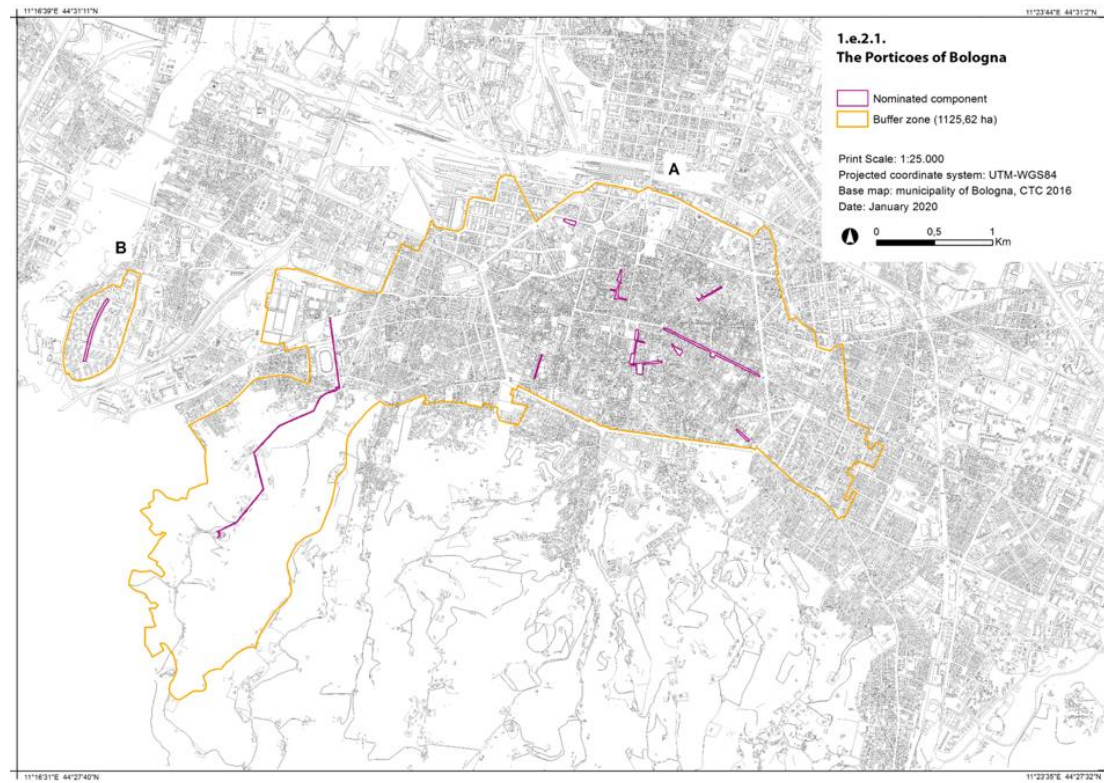
Documents related to developments/projects

- Modernissimo theatre: very brief history of the building, including the time period when it has not been used; current status and planned timeline of the project
- Teatro comunale: very brief history of the building, including that of the water tower; current status and planned timeline of the project
- Treno della Barca: very brief description of the project; current status and planned timeline of the project
- Stadium: very brief history of the building, including that of the metal additions; current status and planned timeline of the project
- Tramline: brief objectives of the project; planned timeline of the full project; current implementation status of the project

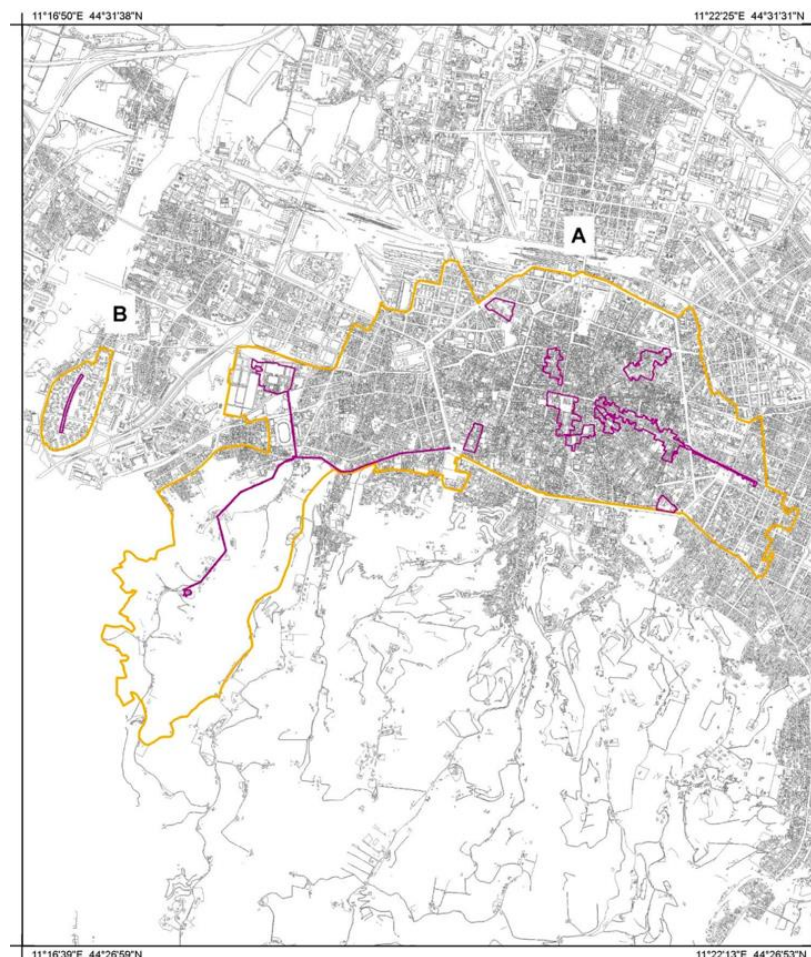
- Antennas next to San Luca: brief objectives of the project; planned timeline of the full project; current status of the project including the building permit processes carried out and planned

Maps of the component parts as submitted initially with the nomination dossier and as revised during the evaluation process

Map of the property as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

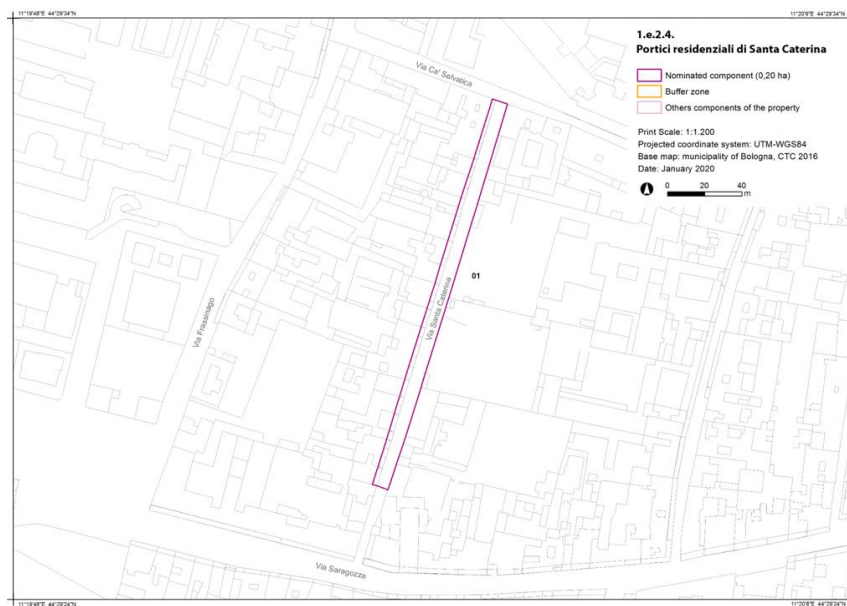


Map of the property as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

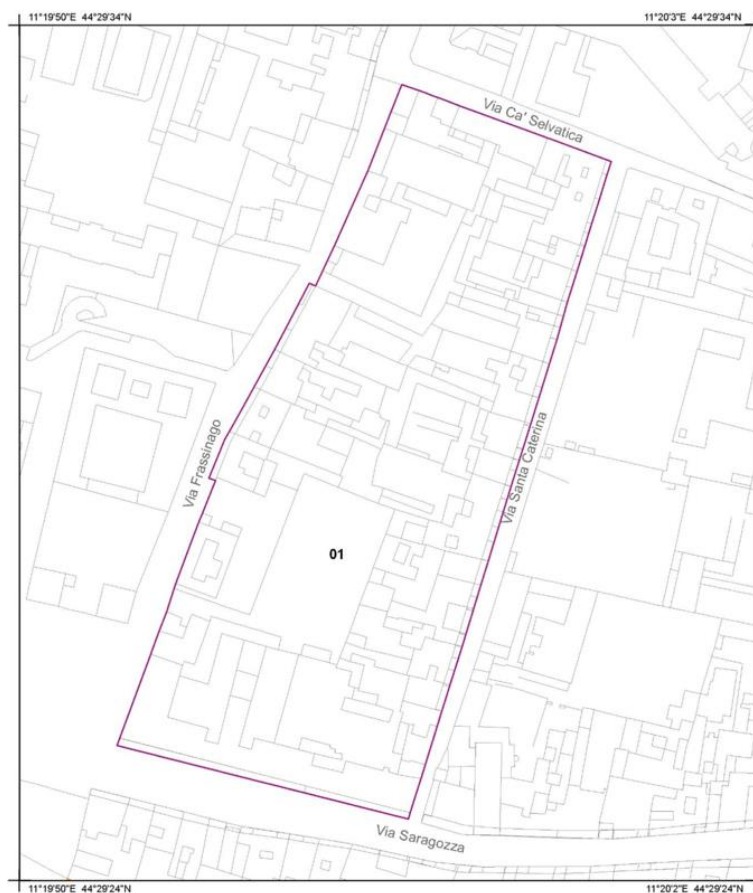


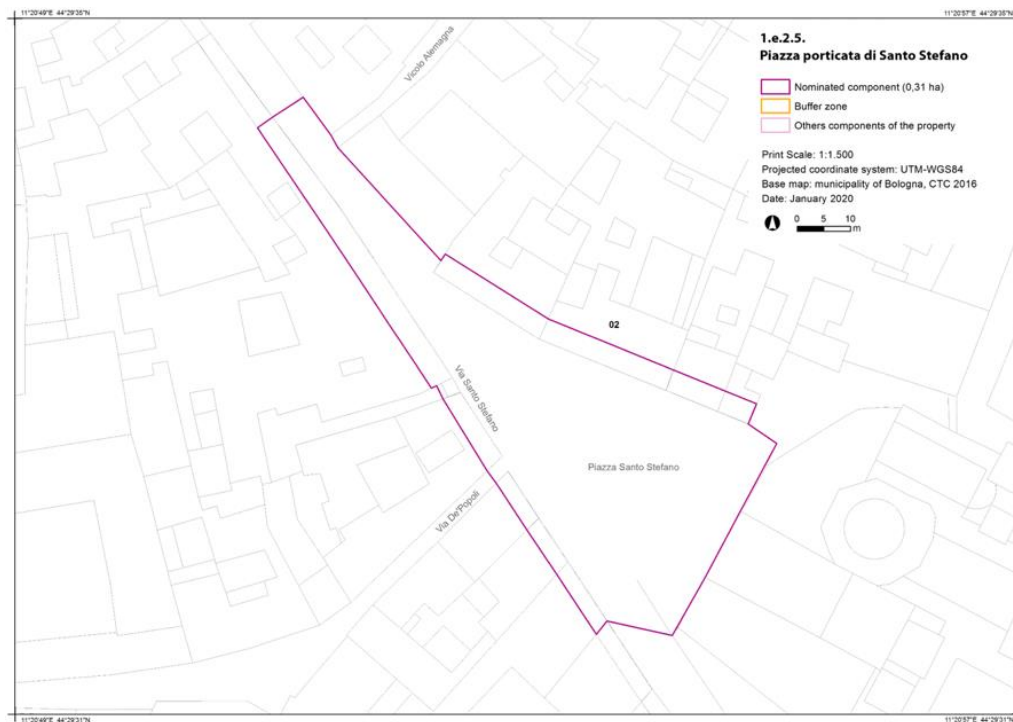
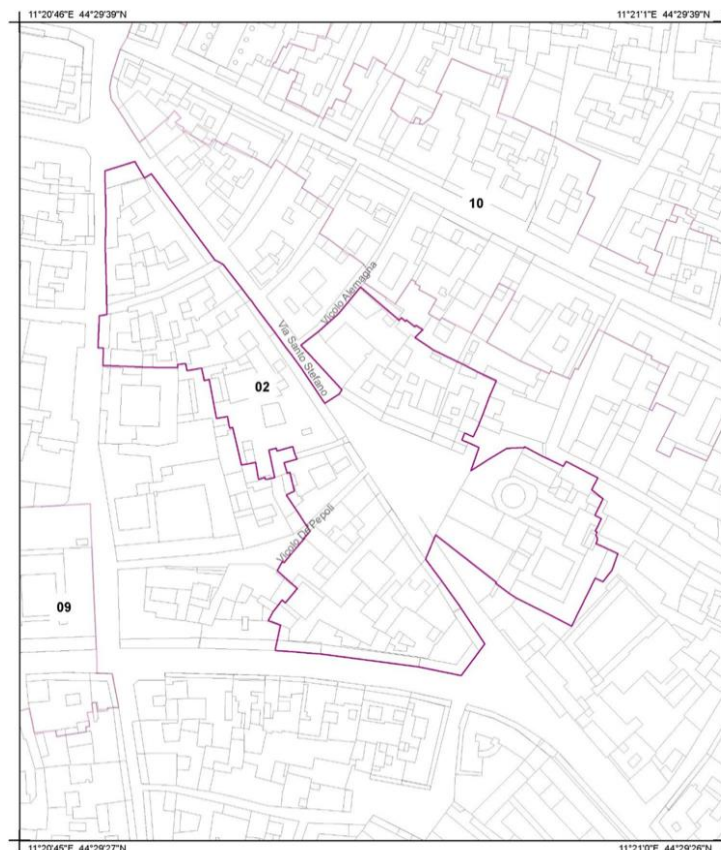
Santa Caterina component:

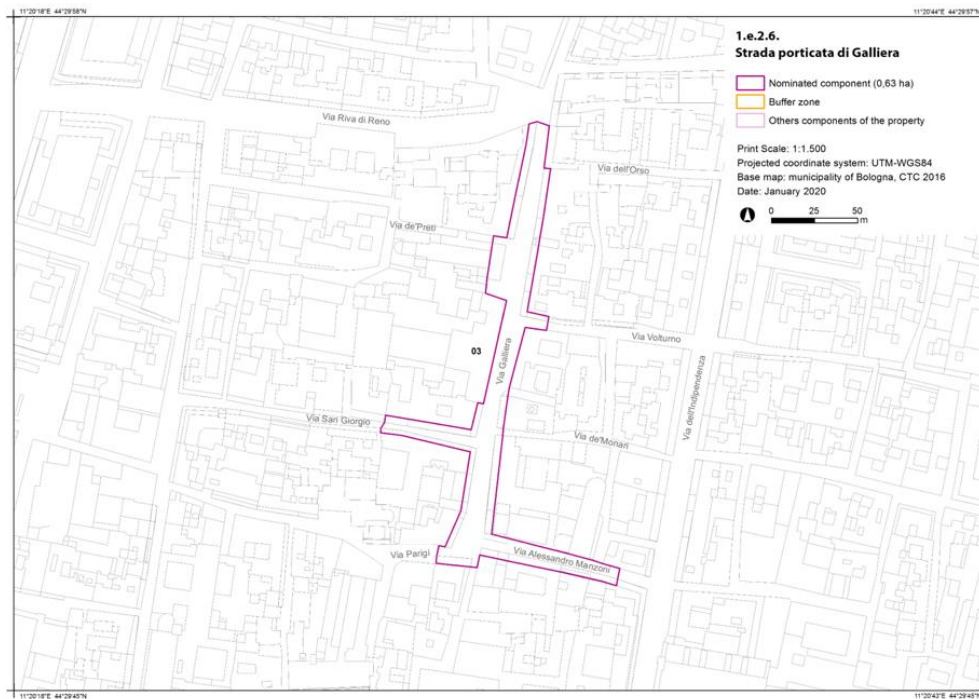
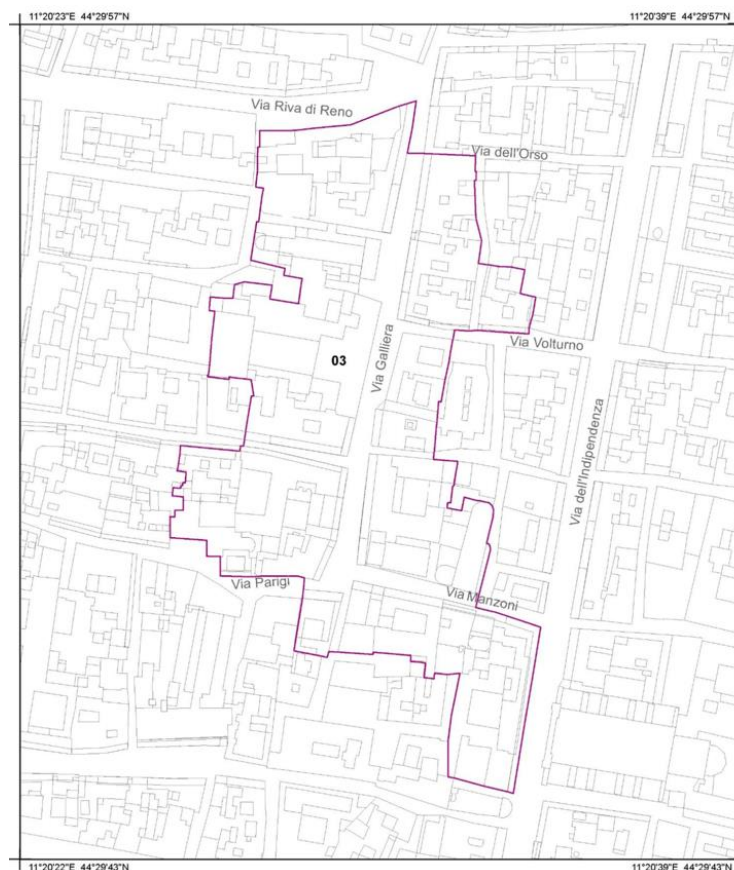
Map of the component of as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

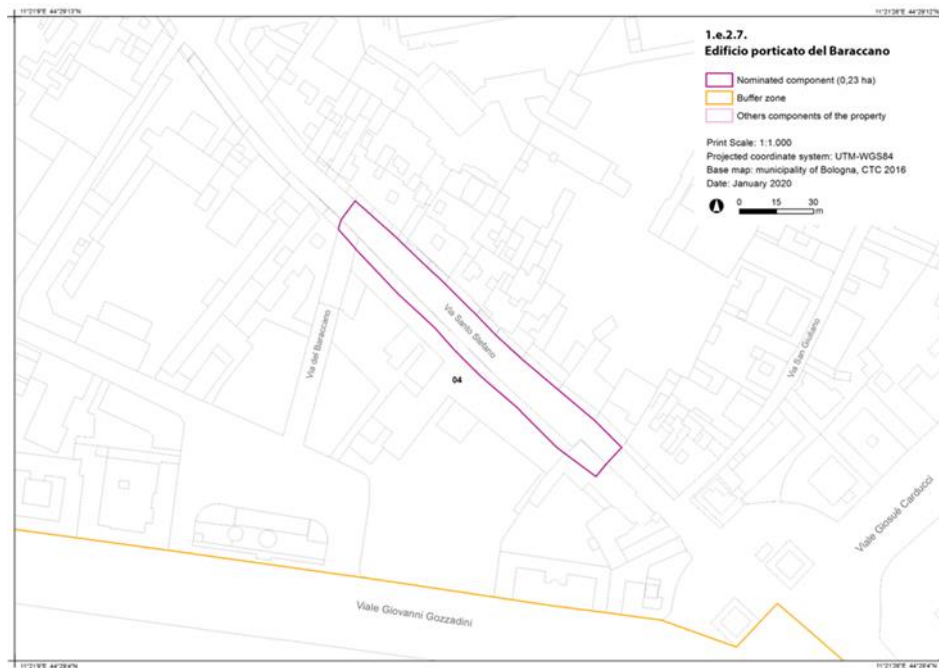
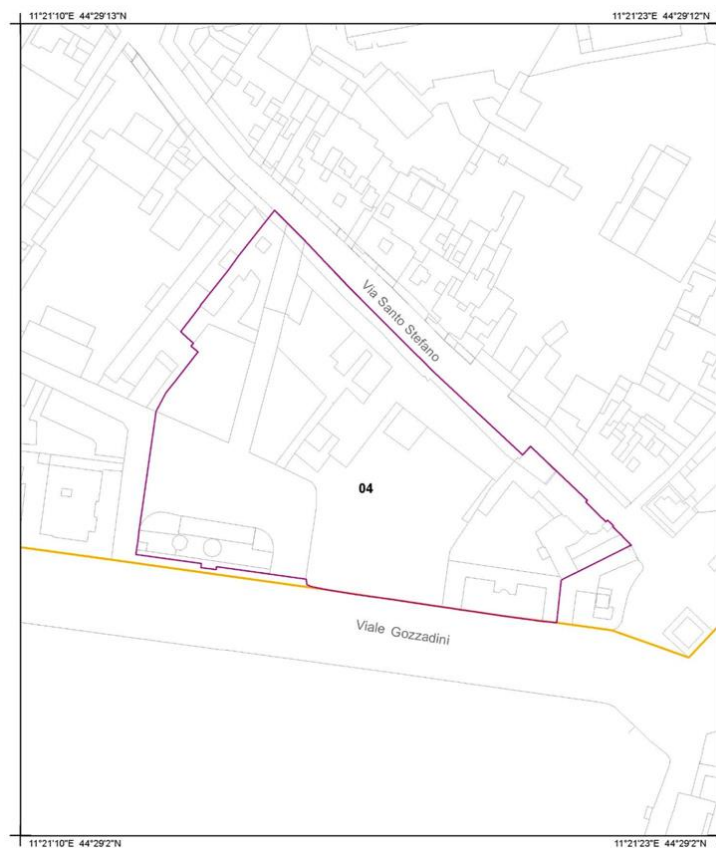


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List



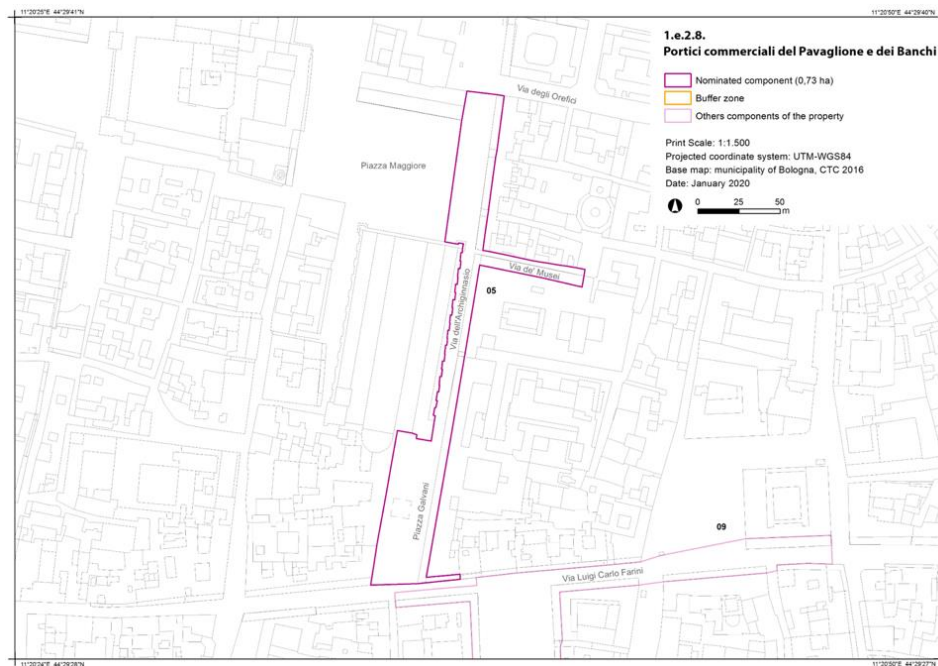
Santo Stefano component:**Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier****Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List**

Galliera component:**Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier****Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List**

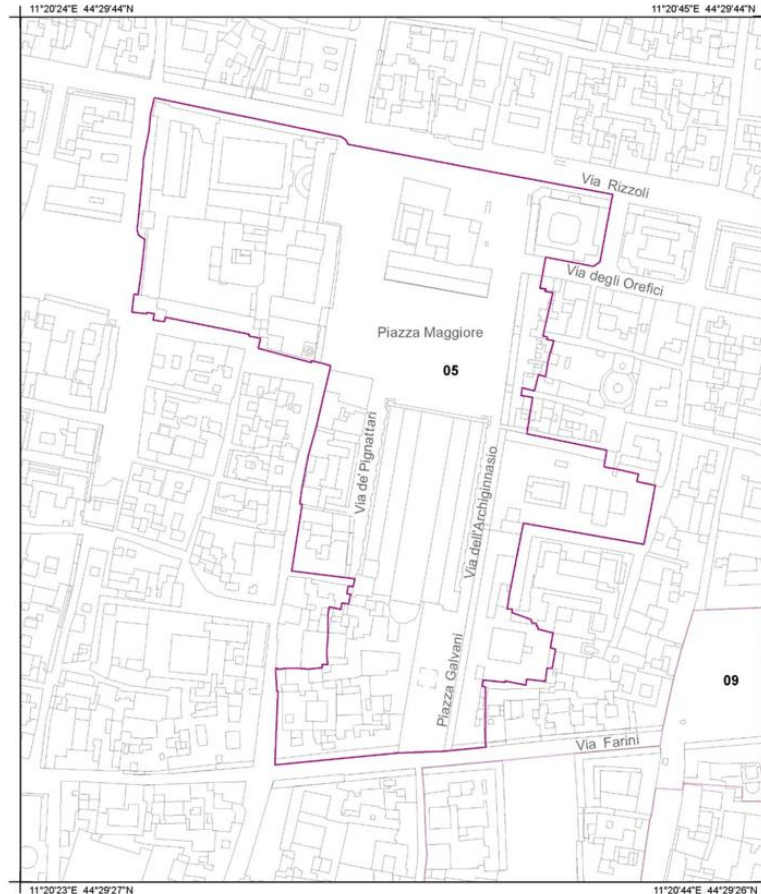
Baraccano component:**Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier****Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List**

Pavaglione e dei Banchi component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

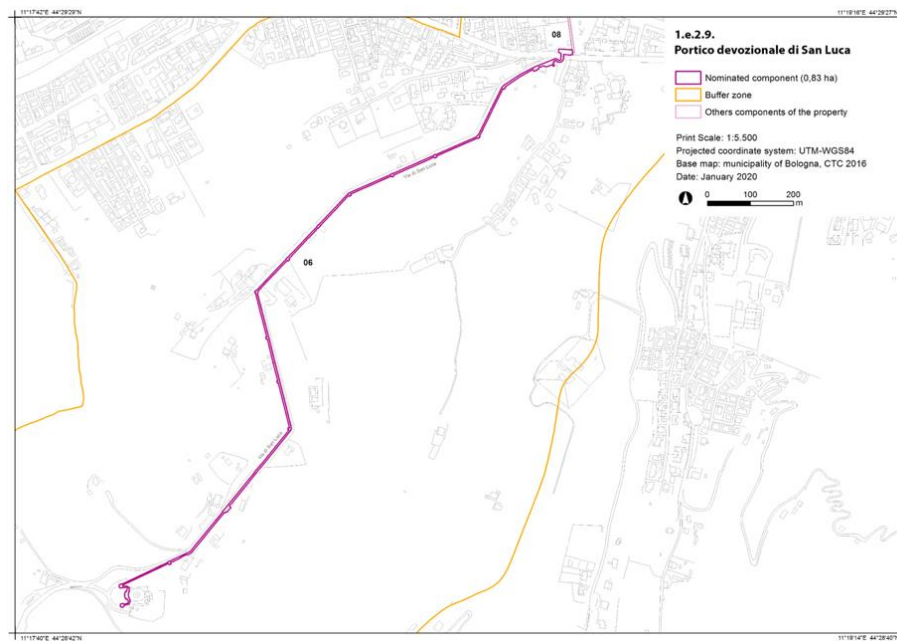


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

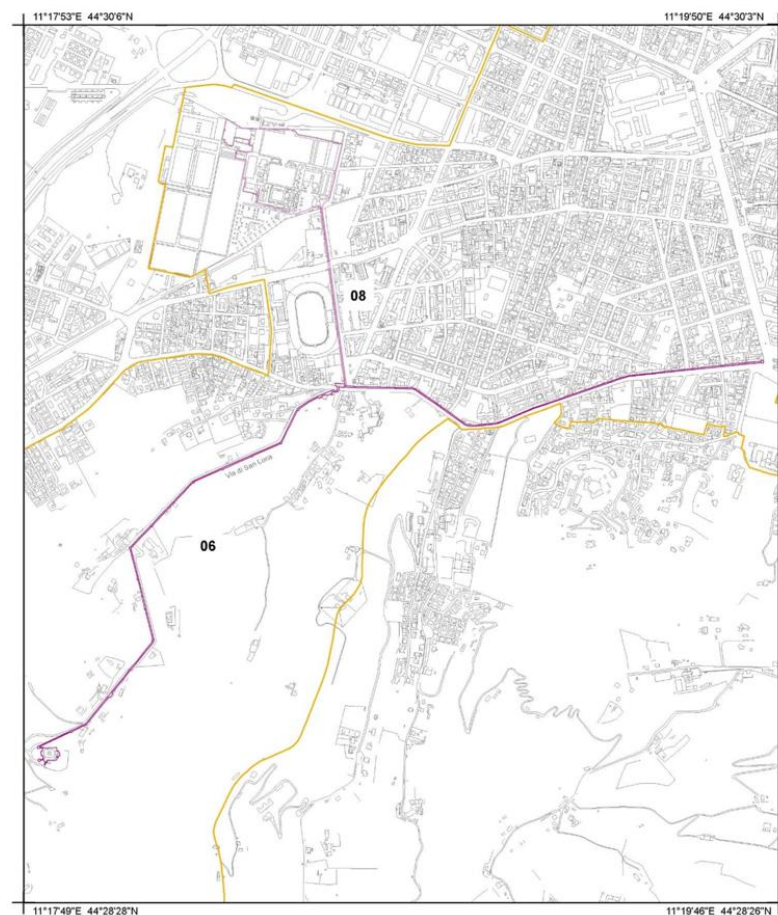


San Luca component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

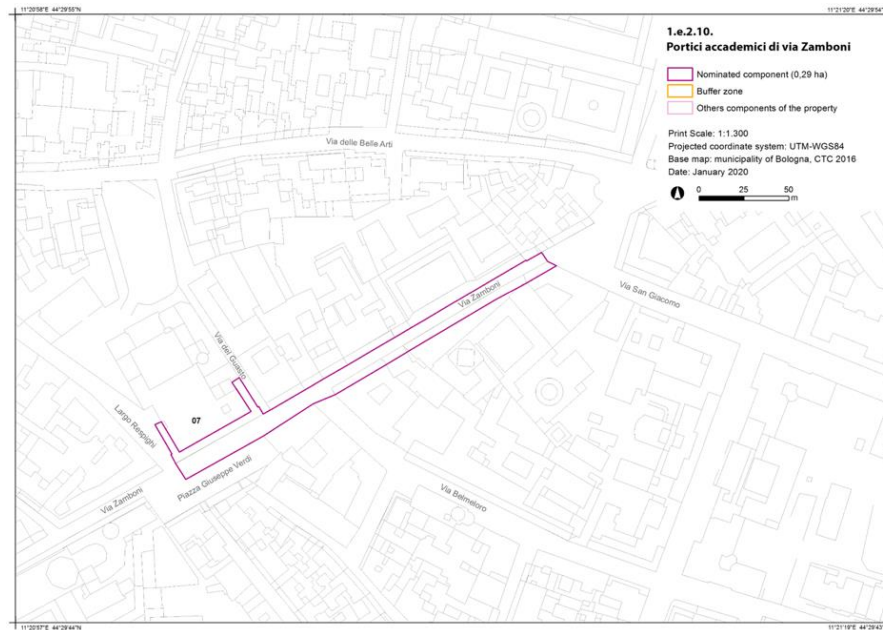


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

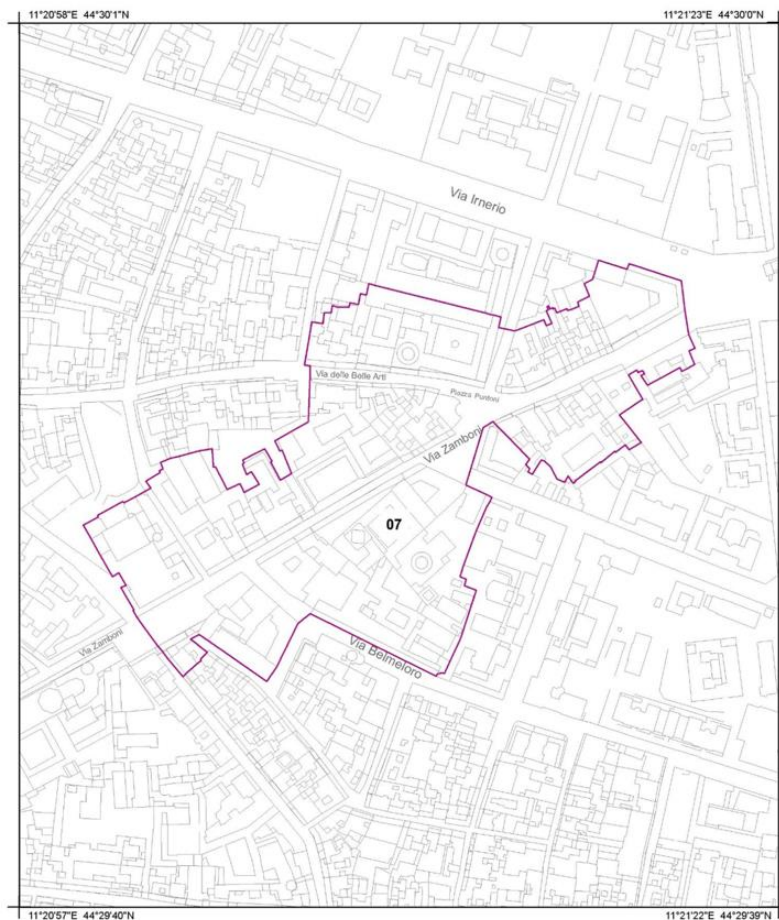


Via Zamboni component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

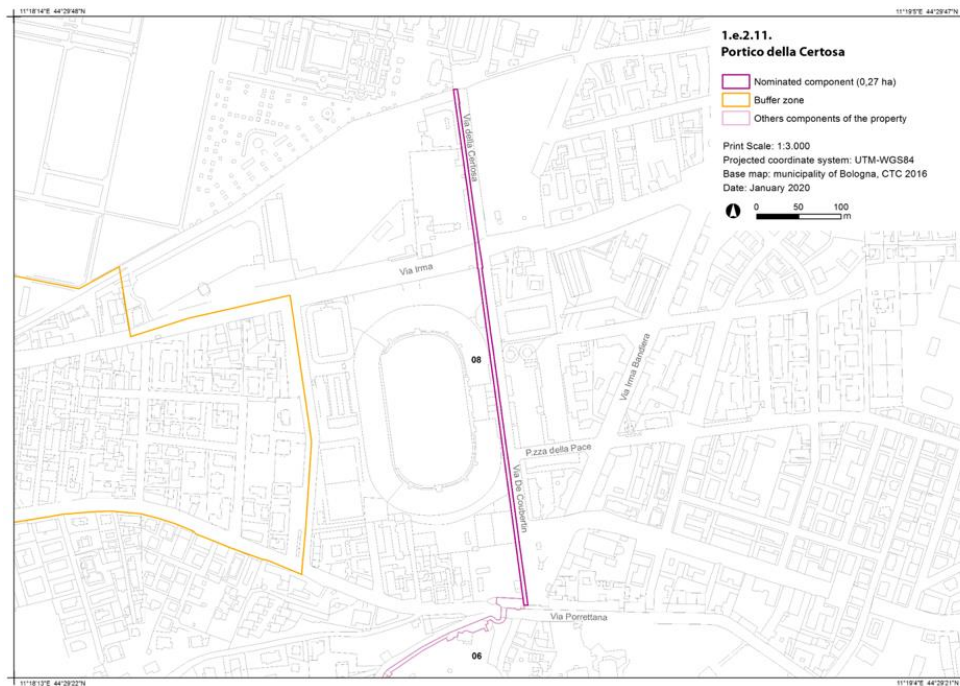


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

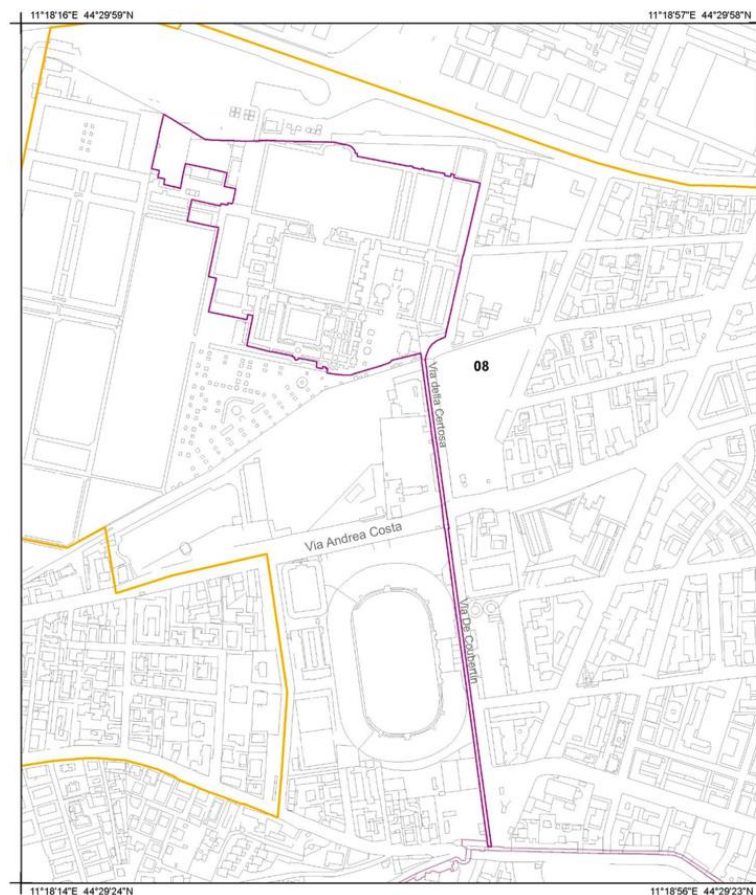


Certosa component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

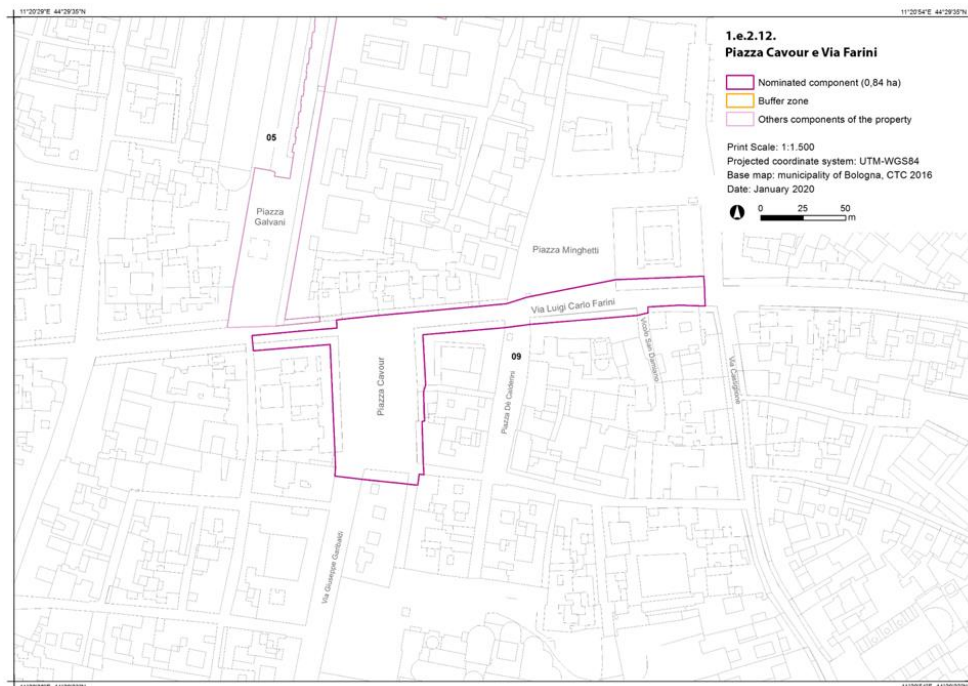


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List



Piazza Cavour e Via Farini component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

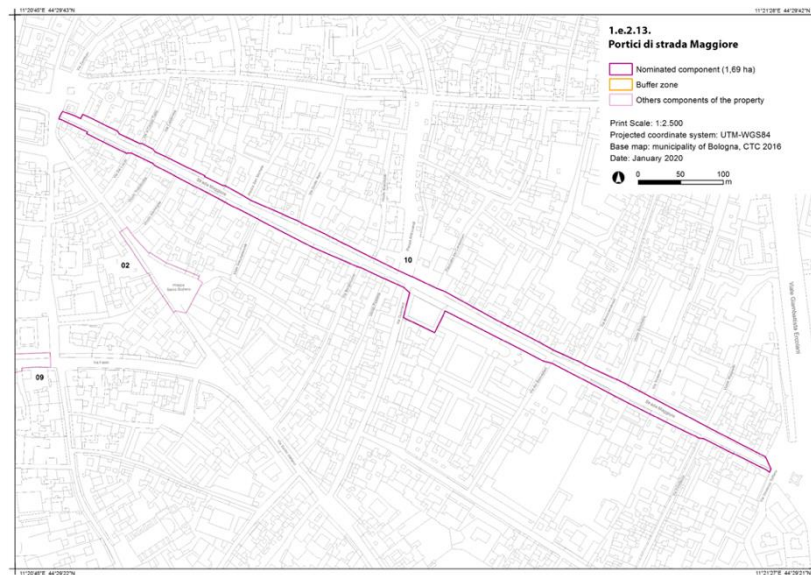


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

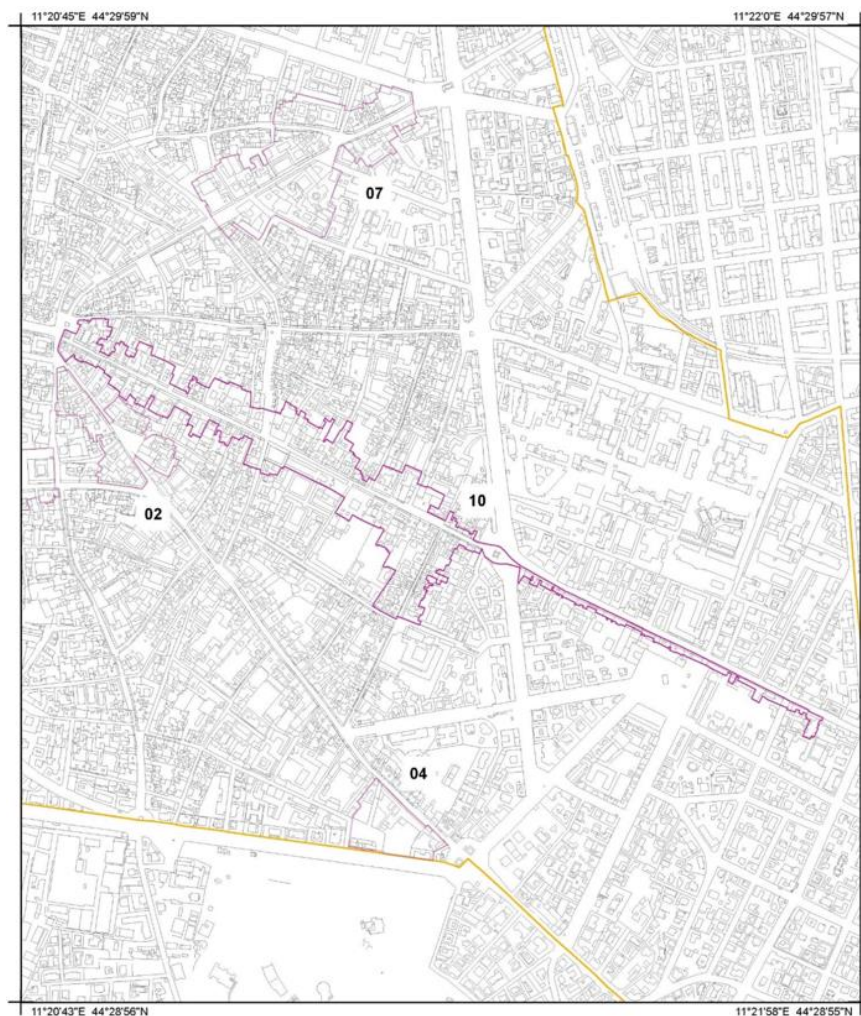


Strada Maggiore component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier

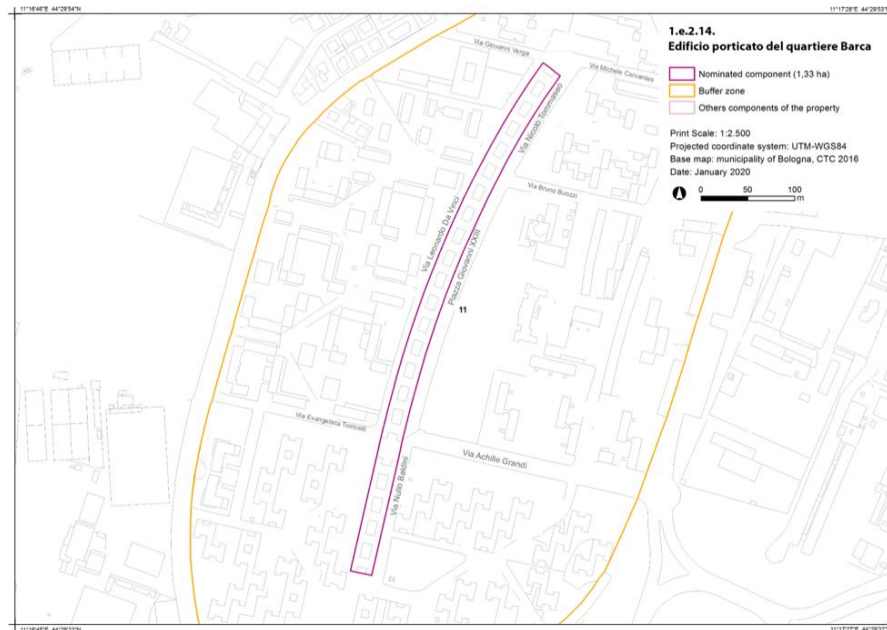


Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List

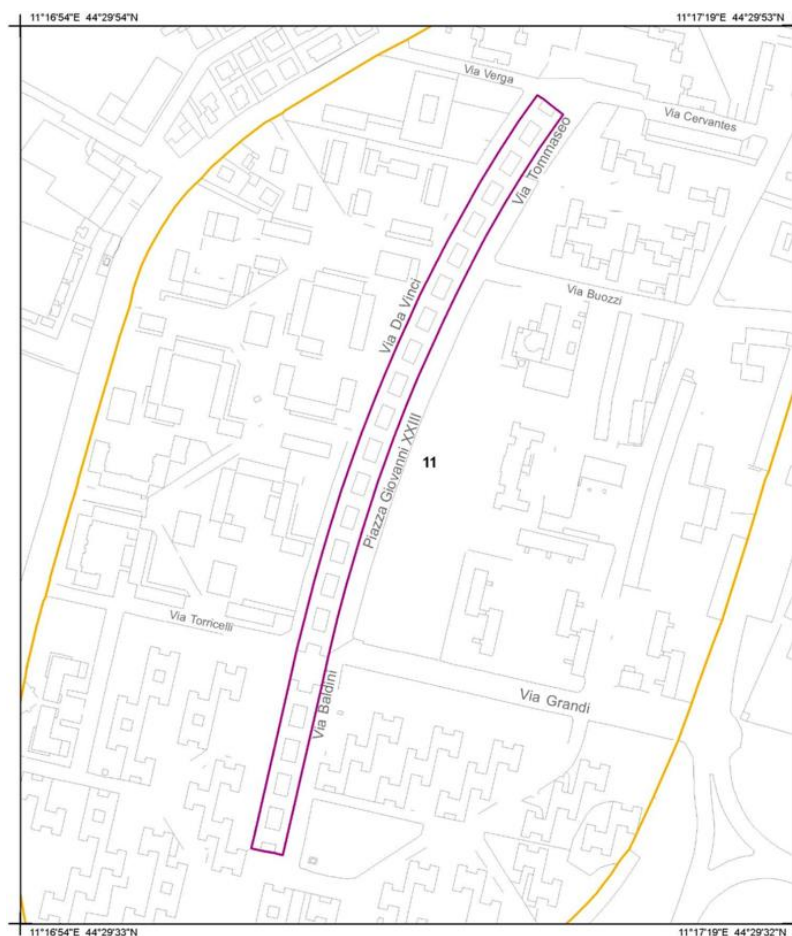


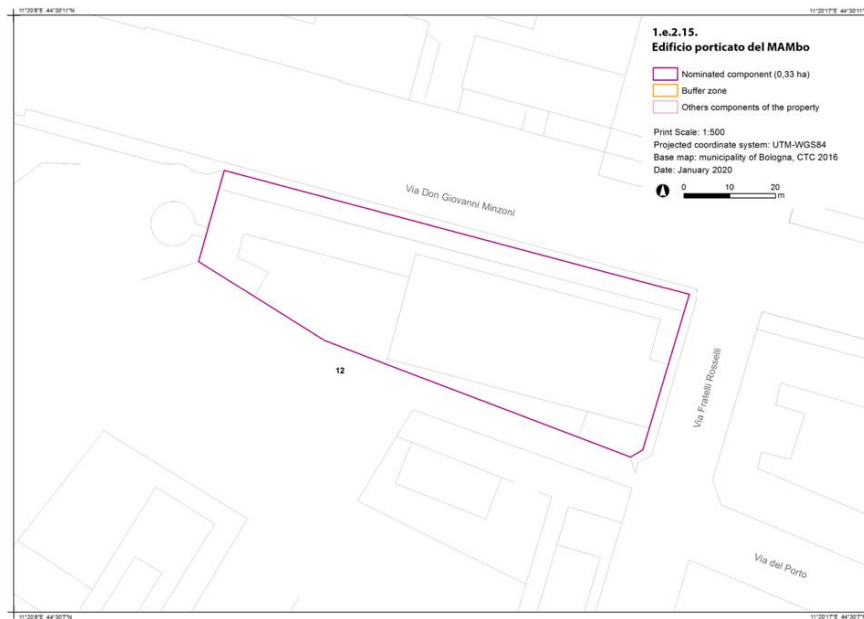
Quartiere Barca component:

Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier



Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List (no changes made)



MAMbo component:**Map of the component as originally proposed in the nomination dossier****Map of the component as revised during the evaluation process and as inscribed on the WH List**