

UNESCO World Heritage List

The Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th centuries

THE VENETIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE BETWEEN 15th AND 17th CENTURIES



Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds
of men that the defences of

PEACE
MUST BE CONSTRUCTED

Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO
(London, on 16 November 1945)

Poiché le guerre nascono nella mente degli uomini,
è nella mente degli uomini che le difese della

PACE
DEVONO ESSERE ELEVATE

Preambolo dell'atto costitutivo dell'UNESCO
(Londra, 16 Novembre 1945)

Obzirom da ratovi započinju u ljudskom umu,
upravo u ljudskom umu

MIR
TREBA GRADITI

Preambula Statuta UNESCO-a
(London, 16. studenog 1945.)



UNESCO World Heritage List

The Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th centuries

NOMINATION

STATES PARTIES

Italy (IT); Croatia (HR); Montenegro (MNE)

NAME OF PROPERTY

The Venetian Works of Defence
between 15th and 17th Centuries

CATEGORY

Cultural

TYOLOGY

Transnational serial property

DATE OF SUBMISSION ON TENTATIVE LIST

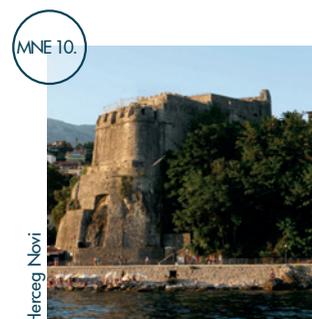
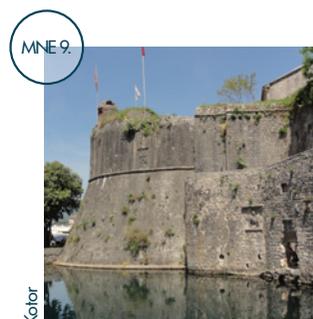
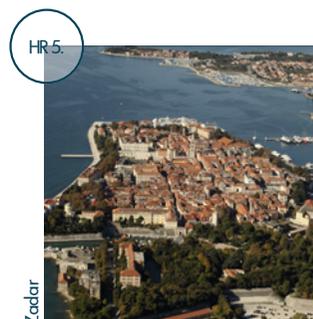
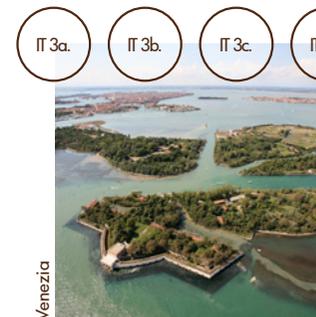
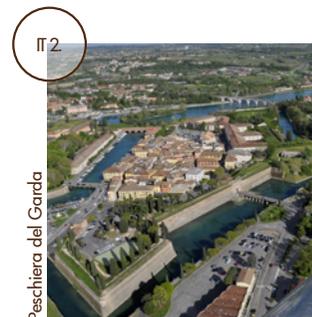
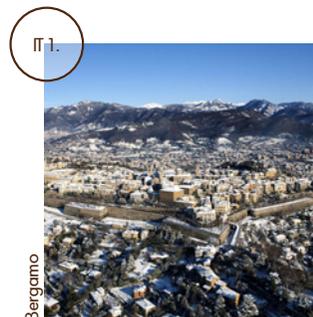
9 | 10 | 2013

CRITERIA

(ii) (iii) (iv)

START OF EVALUATION PROCESS

February 2016



PROPERTY

3 STATES PARTIES

Italy | IT

Croatia | HR

Montenegro | MNE

■ "Stato de Tera" ■ "Stato da Mar"

- IT 1. Fortified city of Bergamo
- IT 2. Fortified city of Peschiera del Garda
- IT 3a. Arsenal, Venezia
- IT 3b. Fort of St.Andrea, Venezia
- IT 3c. Poveglia Octagon, Venezia
- IT 3d. Alberoni Octagon, Venezia
- IT 4. City Fortress of Palmanova
- HR 5. Defensive System of Zadar
- HR 6. Fort of St.Nikola, Šibenik-Knin County
- HR 7a. Fortica Fortress, Hvar
- HR 7b. Arsenal with built quay of port, Hvar
- HR 8. Fortified city of Korčula
- MNE 9. Forte Mare, Herceg Novi
- MNE 10. Fortified city of Kotor
- MNE 11. Fortified city of Ulcinj

Defensive system
of city of Venezia

Defensive system
of Hvar





FORTIFIED CITY OF BERGAMO

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

Fortified city of Bergamo represents the westernmost end of the whole system, the defensive outpost designed to protect the "Stato de Tera" from the great European empires and to show then the power of the Serenissima. From a typological point of view, it is an exceptional example of fortified city, characterised by an articulate defensive work, adapted perfectly to the hilly formation of the property and complying with the representative function absolved by the city.

The perimeter includes the venetian fortified system in its complexity of internal (bastioned walls) and external - Fort of San Vigilio and Fort of San Domenico - elements, as well as the urban area confined by the defence line - Cittadella, Rocca -.

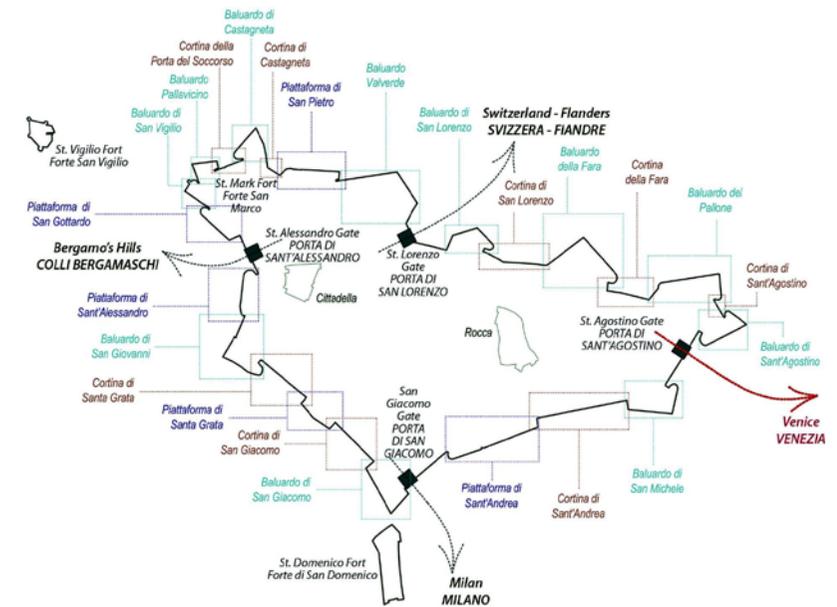
In addition, the area fully includes the urban fabric bordered by the perimeter walls Upper City (Città Alta), due to the widespread presence of buildings for military life -powder magazines, stores- and buildings related to the role that the capital city Venezia gave Bergamo as its representative city, in the framework of the territorial defence logic sustained by the Serenissima. As a consequence, the nominated property includes the spaces along the walls, for example the moat running along almost the entire perimeter, the level ground to the N-E, the connecting "corridor" between the fortified city and the external Fort of San Vigilio, the linking covered road, the natural offshoot to the south including the Fort of San Domenico.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The nominated property is protected by direct landscape restriction. Additionally, the monumental restriction insists on the wall perimeter and the whole area is identified by the General Town Plan as "Zone A", maximum protection.

The reasons underpinning the perimeter of the buffer zone depend on the will to ensure a regime of physical and visual protection of the fortified city which, thanks to its prominent position, is a highly important visual reference in the territory.

For this purpose, the perimeter of the buffer zone insists almost entirely on the landscape restriction defined by visual cones, effective since 1957 and recently implemented by the Cultural and Landscape Property Code.



IT 2.



FORTIFIED CITY OF PESCHIERA DEL GARDA

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

Fortified city of Peschiera del Garda is a hinge between the capital Venezia and its most western territories located beyond the Mincio River. This linking function – essential for such a vast and branched-out State as the Terraferma – is a every foundation of the radical defence renewal that greatly changed the appearance of the settlement, all the while confirming its centuries-old tradition as military outpost.

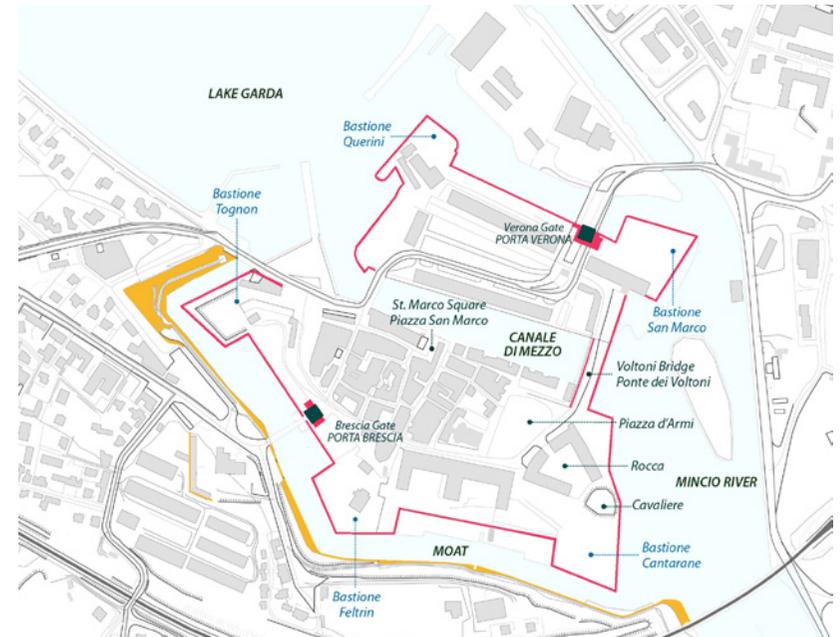
From a typological point of view, it is an exceptional example of fortified city, characterised by a pentagonal plan, the only one in the whole system, masterfully set in a lake-river context. The area includes the entire inhabited centre inside the bastioned pentagon built by the Venetians.

Moreover, the water elements -Canale di Mezzo, Mincio ramification- have been included as they strongly connote the site from the geo-morphological point of view, as well as their navigability as early as Venetian times. Plotted this way, the nominated property includes the entire urban fabric bordered by rampart walls which together with water works and military have strongly characterized the urban design.

Consequently, the perimeter follows the path of the spaces closely related to the fortified walls, in particular: S-W it is set on the outer bank of the moat including the external works of defence (rampart); N-W it continues encompassing the area of the historic port system already portrayed in Venetian drawings; N-E it follows the outer shore of the moat tangent to the walls, and continues westward to include the riparian derivation area of the River Mincio.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The entire area is protected by a variety of tools: the area on the walls and the relevant areas has been put under monumental protection. The internal urban fabric is classified "Zone A" of maximum protection by the General Town Plan. While the water elements are protected by direct landscape restriction. The reasons underpinning the choice of the buffer zone perimeter depend on the will to ensure a regime of physical and visual protection of the walled city from both the mainland and Lake Garda.



IT 3a.
IT 3b.
IT 3c.
IT 3d.



ARSENAL, VENEZIA
FORT OF ST.ANDREA, VENEZIA
POVEGLIA OCTAGON, VENEZIA
ALBERONI OCTAGON, VENEZIA

DEFENSIVE SYSTEM OF CITY OF VENEZIA

Defensive System of city of Venezia is made up of four single components distributed along the "sensitive" accesses of the Laguna of Venezia, considered -thanks to its physical and environmental features- to be a natural barrier.

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

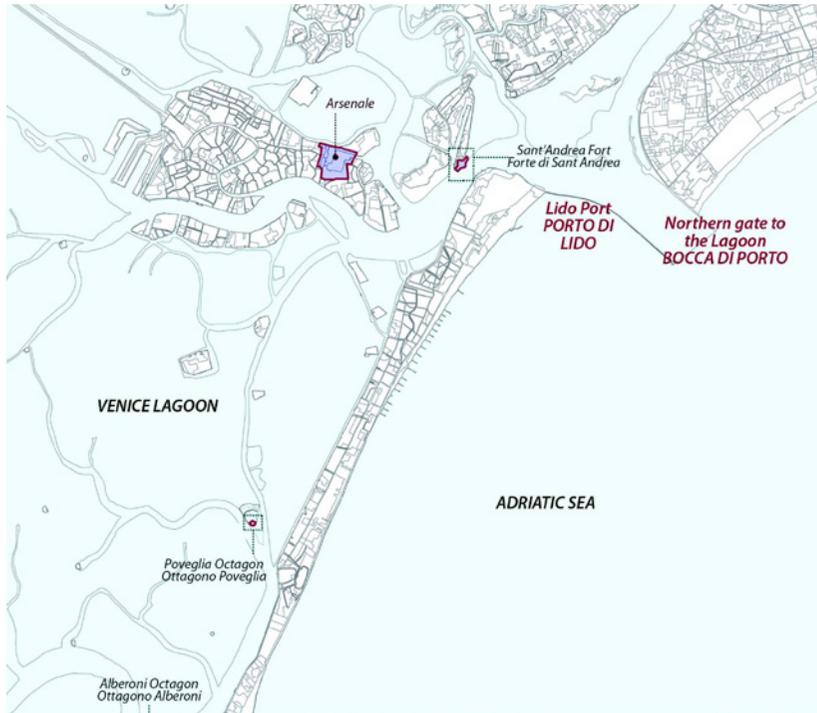
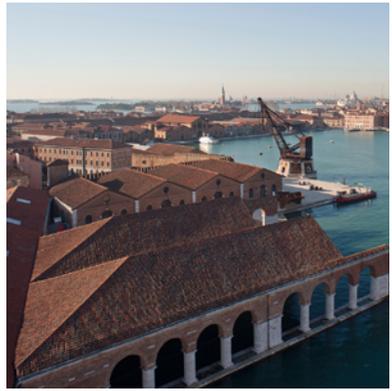
IT 3a. ARSENAL of Venezia despite not having a strictly defensive function, but it is a part of the defence works because it is the largest centre to produce ships which were the main tool that the Serenissima used for its great military and commercial success with the Orient. The perimeter insists on the outer edges of the building complex, reaching the profile walls of buildings constructed or significantly reshaped between the 15th and 16th century, also including the channel connecting the lagoon.

IT 3b. FORT OF ST. ANDREA protected the northern access point of the lagoon, which was originally located in the entrance to the Lido Port. It is an emblematic model within this candidature as the most famous architect in the Republic during the early 16th century, Michele Sanmicheli, masterly unites the military and civil connotations. From N-E to S-W the perimeter insists on the profile wall of the building; in the remaining sections it is set on the shore connection moat.

IT 3c. POVEGLIA OCTAGON and IT 3d. ALBERONI OCTAGON, found along the lagoon's internal canals, are emergency outposts used in the event that access to the lagoon is forced. The perimeter of the octagons is set on the outer edge of the fortified islet.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The area of Arsenale included in the nominated property is fully protected by monumental restriction. The Fort of Sant'Andrea is protected as an "area of great public interest" and is subject to environmental constraints. The area of octagons is subject to monumental restriction and is protected by environmental protections. The buffer zone is fully includes Venezia lagoon, and coincides with the Core Zone of the UNESCO site "Venice and its lagoon", listed in the WHL in 1987 for the six world heritage criteria. The entire buffer zone is interested by the landscape restriction.



IT 4.



CITY FORTRESS OF PALMANOVA

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

City Fortress of Palmanova represents the strategic centre for neutralising Ottoman attacks from the East and attacks from Austria.

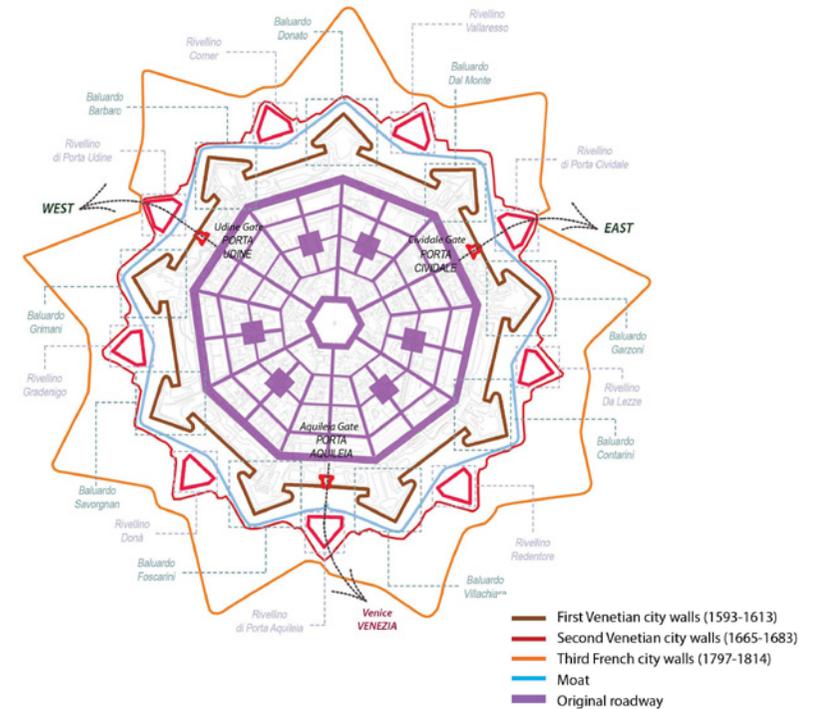
From a typological point of view, it is the only new town in the property; an urban nucleus recognized globally, the "ideal fortified city" of Palmanova is the perfect synthesis between military aspects and the civil aspects of renaissance utopias.

The city fortress presents as a centred urban nucleus of 70 hectares, contained within three concentric city walls - two walls are Venetians and the outermost perimeter is French- which give Palmanova its characteristic nine-pointed star shape location in the middle of the plain completely camouflages the massive structure. The inhabited area is organised following strict geometric modules and extends in close connection with the fortified perimeter; these two elements represent an ensemble where each construction work is linked in shape and function with the military structure.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The area of the inscribed zone coincides with the limits of the area subject to direct monumental obligations. The three fortified walls, the military works and the main civil buildings of the city are under direct monumental restriction, while almost the entirety of the architectural heritage within the city is subjected to indirect monumental restriction.

Furthermore, the entire urban area is identified by the General Urban Plan as "Zone A" of full protection. The perimeter lies within the protected area identified by the General Urban Plan as "Agricultural Area" subject to environmental protection which identifies a wide buffer zone around the French walls. Regulations are therefore already rather restrictive in reference to new buildings. The areas not covered by this protection – coinciding with the extra-moenia new expansion sectors – have been gathered within the protected area through segments that intersect the three main roads connecting the city-fortress and the surrounding countryside, exceeding the point of limit of vision of the city gates.



HR 5.



DEFENSIVE SYSTEM OF ZADAR

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

Defensive System of Zadar is a nevralgic place for the defence of the sea routes between Venezia and Corfù, but is also the main administrative centre of the "Stato da Mar".

From a typological point of view, the system is made up of the most important fortified elements for urban defence, built to designs by some of the leading exponents of "alla moderna" Venetian military architecture. For example their ability is evidenced by the main city gate which was built by the famous Michele Sanmicheli. Equally significant was the contribution of Sforza Pallavicino for the Forte. The geo-morphological context formed of the Zadar Peninsula, running parallel to the Adriatic coast, is unique in the series.

The boundary consists of two main structures identified within extensive defence system of the city for their strong representativity, their typological connotation and their state of conservation. The area identifies the segment of bastioned walls facing the port with orientation NW-SE and the segment of walls facing the mainland with orientation SW-NE. In the first sector, the perimeter is set on the profile of the ramparts and the curtains of connection; in the second is including artificial inlet called 'Fossa'.

The perimeter follows outwards of the city in the area identifies the total area taken from the Fort built by the Venetian Republic as an external additional defence work, in the extra urban area facing the walls (SE). The boundary follows the outer contour of the building complex.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The sectors of bastioned walls identified fall within the national protection system "Zone B".

The Fort is protected by environmental constraints and landscape characteristics of incorporating in it the urban park.

The buffer zone includes the entire Zadar peninsula, which is largely protected by the current law as "Zone A" of maximum protection. To the west, the perimeter follows the coast including the corridor of water occupied by the port and which separates the coast from the peninsula. On the opposite side, the perimeter includes a large stretch of the Adriatic Sea.

The perimeter of the buffer zone lays on the perimeter of the area identified by protection laws as "Zone B".



HR 7a.

HR 7b.



FORTICA FORTRESS, HVAR
ARSENAL WITH BUILT QUAY OF PORT, HVAR
**DEFENSIVE SYSTEM
OF HVAR**

The construction of a powerful stronghold in Hvar was intensified after the fall of Klis in 1537 which directly exposed Split to attacks and enabled the penetration of Turks to the eastern end of the Adriatic transversal. The monumental intervention that took place in Hvar in the course of twenty years in the first half of the 16th century resulted from the need to position a guard station in the central Adriatic.

Defensive System of City of Hvar consists of two components: Fortica Fortress with the park on its south side (HR 7a.), and the built quay with the Arsenal, building of the military hospital, main city square with the cistern and Paladini Palace (HR 7b.).

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

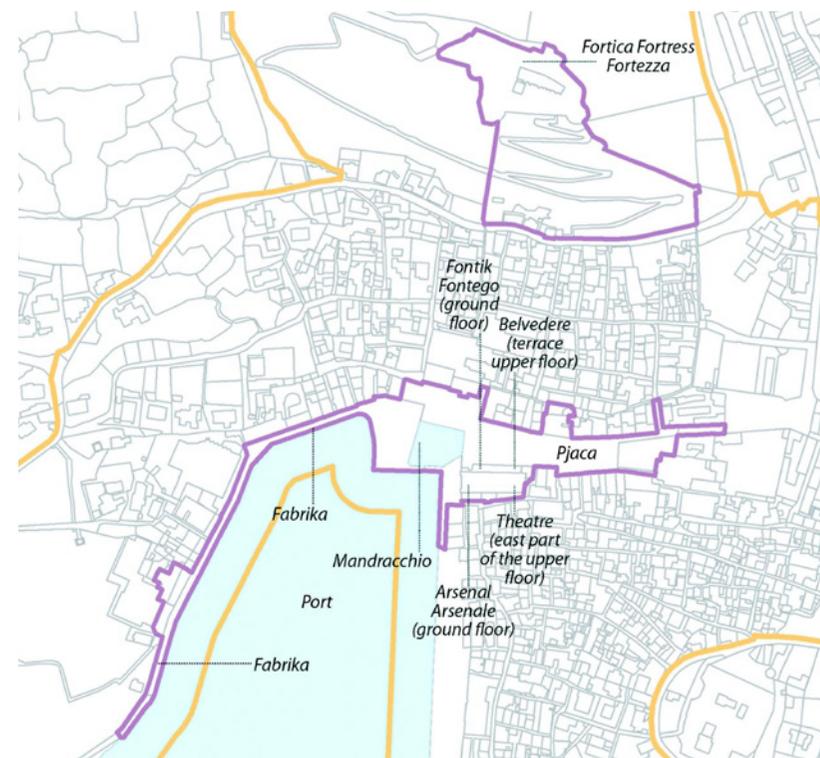
HR 7a. The oldest artistic image of Fortica originates from 1486 and can be found in the manuscript of already mentioned German pilgrim, Konrad von Grünemberg. He depicted, the Citadel, namely later Fortica, as a irregular quadrangle with an emphasized central south entrance and three square towers very similar to the wall towers preserved to the present.

HR 7b. The perimeter identifies the arsenal and its grounds, functionally connected to the building: the dock in front -Mandrachio-, the pier -Riva Venetian- for mooring, the adjacent warehouse -Fontego-. In addition, because of the close physical relationship and of the role historically played, the area includes the main square, with civil and religious fulcra built in the Venetian age, when they carried out the most important administrative functions.

Finally, the Built Quay Of Hvar Port consists of Fabrika which covers the west and north side of the port in the length of approximately 310 metres, a renovated communal wharf, a fragment of the quay built in the same manner as the Fabrika, in front of the Lucić and Vidali houses in the east part of the port.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

Both areas - HR 7a., HR 7b. - fall within the perimeter of "Zone A" of maximum protection. The perimeter of the buffer zone is modelled on the area already identified as "Zone B" in national protective measures.



HR 8.



FORTIFIED CITY OF KORČULA

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

Korčula is one of most preserved fortified medieval and Renaissance urban complexes in the Adriatic. Therefore, from its very beginnings the city of Korčula itself had an exceptional strategic role at the point of approach to the large archipelago in the upper part of the Adriatic. Moreover, the fortification apparatus was in close continuity and harmony with the medieval urban set up which was also created by the Serenissima during its early dominations. The area identifies the fortified system and includes the entire urban fabric bordered by the city walls. Consequently, the perimeter of the nominated property follows the profile of the walls and their outbuildings, by fully including the city centre characterized by the peculiar urban design conceived by the Venetian Republic in the first phase of domination and two centuries later validated by the same engineers of the Republic of Venezia.

It is characterized by the harmony of its outer appearance and inner layout, which demonstrate through their interfusion and complementariness the relationships of micro and macro energies in the long duration of the city fabric. Its main characteristics were the result of its location on a small peninsula whose elliptic contour is coiled by walls with towers and conic shape covered with typologically and functionally diversified architecture.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The whole area of the nominated property is recognized as "Zone A" maximum protection by the instruments of national protection. The Buffer zone expands the zone of the protection surrounding the historic city (year and decision on the protection of the old city in line with the Law on the Protection of Republic of Croatia's Immovable Properties) to the entire area that can be seen from it. The area and relief of the buffer zone guarantee both the physical and visual preservation of the fortified-urban complex which represents an exceptional value with its prominent location on the seashore and connection with the landscape.



MNE 9.



FORTE MARE, HERCEG NOVI

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

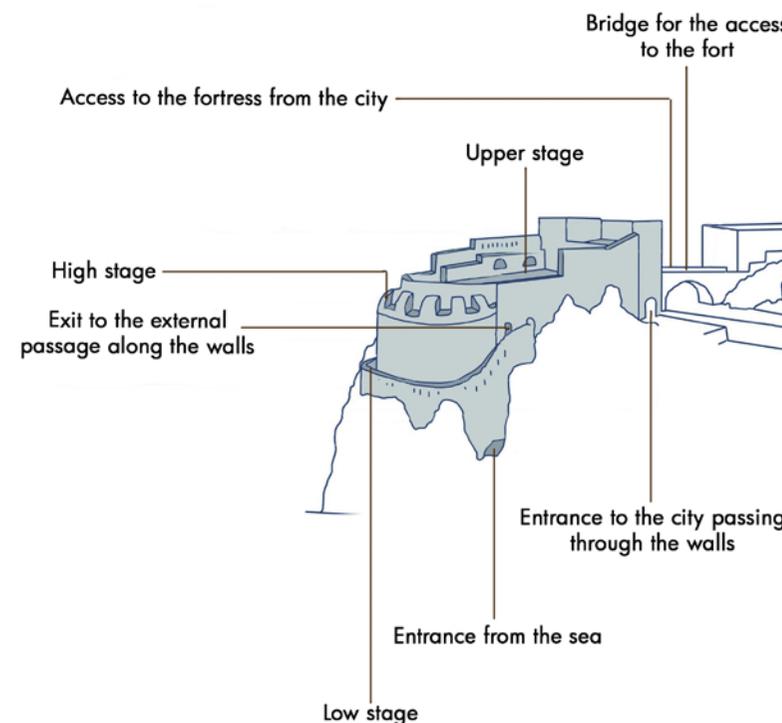
In the Venetian system, the importance of Herceg Novi as a trading center with the East emerges from the iconographic documentation and description of the seventeenth century employed mainly in view of its strategic location at the entrance to the Bay of Kotor.

The most important defensive element and best preserved of the considered period, part of the defence structures in Herceg Novi, is the Forte Mare that rises about 55 meters above sea level, emerging from the shore in terraces.

Its characteristic is to be a distinctive feature of the Venetian period and its position on the bare rock overhanging the water makes it acquire the characteristics of a work of defence of the mountain rather than sea, making it a unique example on the Adriatic coast. In particular the perimeter of the nominated component includes the whole area of the Fort, from sea level up to the highest top entry, climbing up the rocky slope on which the fort stands.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The nominated property is protected by Article 1 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities. Forte Mare is included also into the Register of Immovable cultural Monuments. The buffer zone includes the whole walled city, protected as cultural property and included on the Register of Cultural Monuments of Montenegro. Buffer zone also includes a small urban section on the south-west side of the walled city. This area is classified as "protected surroundings" by the Protection of Cultural Property Act, which defines it as a space around an immovable cultural property which is of direct importance for its existence, protection, usage, appearance, preservation and exploration, as well as for its historical context, traditional environment and visual accessibility. It represents a visual shield of cultural property and it has the same level of protection as the cultural property.



MNE 10.



FORTIFIED CITY OF KOTOR

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

Since ancient times, the Boka Bay has been a geographical area of strategic importance with an exceptional geo-morphological conformation: the three mutually connected bays - Herceg Novi, Tivat and Kotor - form one of the most safe natural harbours in the world.

Along a coastline of about one hundred kilometres alternating headlands and bays that define a peculiar landscape characterized by the alternation of water and land where the human component and the natural one intersects forming a mountain and sea mixed and jagged ensemble.

It is in this context that places the fortified city of Kotor, the most important outpost of the Strait, which remained in the hands of the Venetians for more than three centuries.

The walled city of Kotor, corresponding to the historic centre, is selected as nominated property.

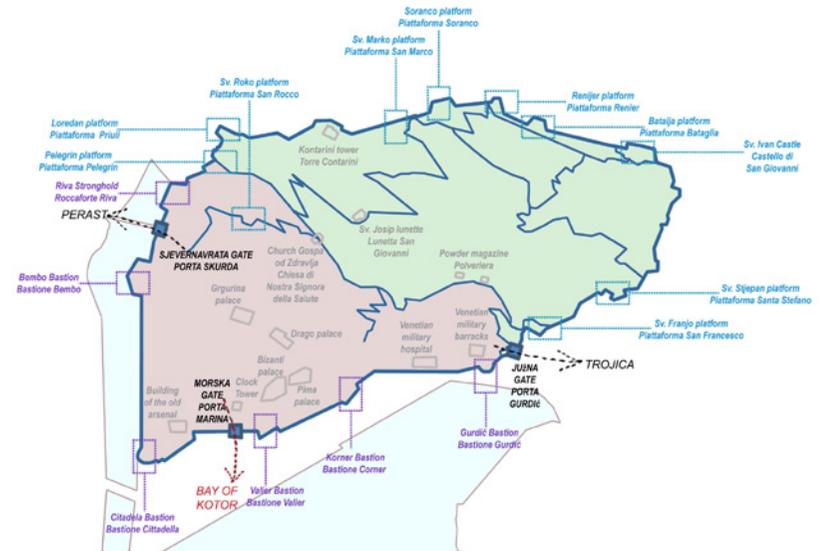
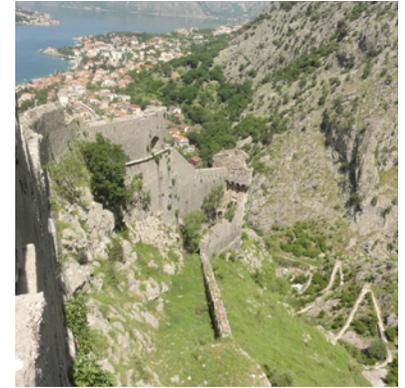
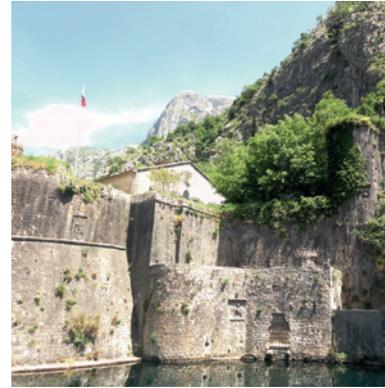
The perimeter goes through the defensive wall above sea level, it is on the river side Skurda, both towards the sea, then climbing on the impending mountain behind him, moving from platform to platform and reaching the highest point of control: Castle of San Giovanni.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The nominated property is protected by Article 1 of the Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities.

The buffer zone selected, includes, running from west clockwise the whole coastal area between sea and selected component. Across the Skurda river, the buffer zone includes the Park Sloboda and runs eastward along the channel, towards the mountain, following the small river until it crosses the municipal border. Following southward the aforementioned border, the buffer zone border crosses a natural split, and runs westward until it reaches the southern part of Kotor town. Here the buffer includes a small part of Kotor town and the ancient roman settlement, in order to reach the coastline again.

The buffer zone is a protected surrounding to the old town, which is addressed with the existing planning documents, the Urban Plans.





FORTIFIED CITY OF ULCINJ

NOMINATED COMPONENT PART

In the vast and articulated "alla moderna" Venetian defence system, Ulcinj is the outpost south most important of all the Fortress cities of Southern Dalmatia in strong opposition with " Ottoman Albania". From Ulcinj it is possible to dominate the passage in the Adriatic as it controls the entire area from the Dalmatian coast to the Puglia coast in Italy. Then it had the task of defending the farthest south of the domains of the Serenissima.

The city is divided into a southern part suitable for the defence of the city and the Adriatic where the mighty walls and equipment of guns and gunpowder allowed to protect the area, and one in the northern part, towards the hinterland, which would act as more political-administrative, religious customs functions.

The area selected as nominated component includes the Venetian elements that are mainly visible in the Cittadella, on the northern area of the walled city.

The perimeter of the area corresponds to the fortified walls that protect the north side and west part of the area, and also to the boundaries of the museum area, including the custom, the church, the tower, the archaeological area, the Bolani's wall, the Episcopal palace.

PROTECTION AND BUFFER ZONE

The nominated property is declared a protected cultural monument of exceptional features (I category)

The buffer zone includes the whole town of Ulcinj and it also includes the area around the old town (western cliffs, southern pier, western esplanade, eastern wooded side) already included in the "protected surrounding of Old Town of Ulcinj". As the "protected surrounding" has the same legal treatment as the "cultural property", it is actually subject to jurisdiction of the Directorate for Protection of Cultural Properties and measures and regimes it stipulates (Law on Protection of Cultural Properties). This area will also be partly covered by the Spatial Urban Plan Coastal Zone, as well as the Study of protection for the purpose of the Spatial Urban Plan Coastal Zone.



OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

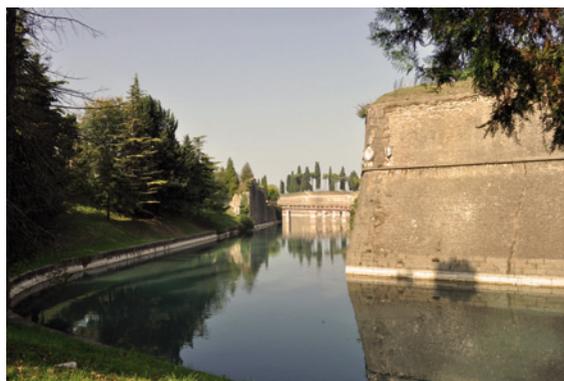
VENETIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE BUILT BETWEEN THE 15TH AND 17TH CENTURIES ARE AN EXCEPTIONAL FORTIFIED SYSTEM OF EUROPEAN DIMENSION.

The modern operation of reconstructing defence hubs is the result of an innovative project that is able to join the technical expertise of the specialists with the management capacity of the Serenissima; through the best specialists in *ars fortificatoria* and avant-garde bureaucratic apparatus, the Republic of Venezia carries out a unitary project that, focussed on "alla moderna" military architecture, redesigns the social, economic and political aspects of ambits that are geographically far apart.

In the branching territory that was for centuries under control by the Serenissima, the site includes the most representative portions of the "Stato da

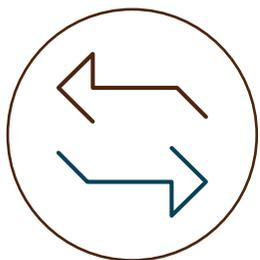
Mar" (Croatia, Montenegro) and the "Stato de Tera" (Italy), both of which faced onto the Adriatic Sea, the epicentre of the vast dominion and historically known as the Golfo di Venezia. Here, there are 15 exceptional examples of fortified cities, forts, fortress cities and defence works, conceived based on the role that each one would carry out within the overall system.

An extraordinary heritage of architectural and urban testimonies, of documentary sources variably linked to the defence works and deeply rooted in the cultural of the various places, identifies the links in a fully recognisable chain that closely links Italy, Croatia and Montenegro.



15
EXCEPTIONAL
EXAMPLES
of fortified cities, forts, fortress cities and defence works

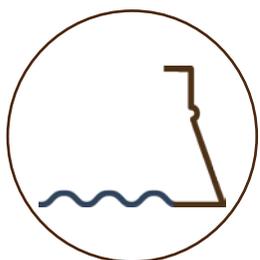
CRITERIA



CRITERION ii | The property is an exceptional testimony to the continual exchange of values between the Republic of St Marco and the geo-cultural areas linked to it between the 15th and 17th centuries. This interaction between cultures started when the Serenissima imposed itself as a trade power between the East and West and was established on the European scale when the great Empires

threatened the borders of the Republic such as to warrant a general review of the fortifications of the "Stato de Tera" and the "Stato da Mar". In the - now international - macrocosm made up of Northern Italy and the Adriatic coast of the Balkans, numerous cultural interweavings can be seen which are commonly linked by the distribution and quality of Venetian defence

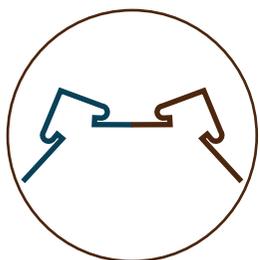
works. Moreover, the multiple channels through which Venetian military culture was transmitted contribute to defining the sovralocal value of the "alla moderna" fortifications which represent the central hubs of a European scale defence project.



CRITERION iii | The property is the exceptional testimony of "alla moderna" military culture matured by the Republic of Venezia within a "global" defence project - today of European scale - which involved its vast territories of early modern times. From northern Italy to the south of Montenegro, the colossal operation left a number of evidences, all linked to form a

singular system: civil and military architecture, urban and territorial scale interventions, decorations to celebrate the great Venetian power, documentary sources found throughout Europe - these are all elements that qualify the defence project. At the same time, the site shows the network of temporarily-formed connections between geographically - and

culturally - distant areas, thanks to the innovative management models transmitted by the capital city Venezia. This resulted in an extraordinary series of 15 defence works that strongly represent the exceptional project, from the design, management, execution and technological viewpoints.



CRITERION iv | The property is an exceptional example of "alla moderna" fortified system (bastioned system) built by the Republic of Venezia following the innovative techniques that were introduced following the increased use of firearms (artillery). In this ambit, the Serenissima progressively builds up logistic ability and technical know-how, becoming

the main player in a true "military revolution" which leads to some important and defining changes: the pioneering constructive criteria and new building procedures experimented in the territories of the Republic answer the needs of modern fighting strategies passing from offensive to defensive. This great change, which occurred between the 15th and 17th centuries,

is reflected in the 15 fortified components presented here: each one with its own typological connotation contributes to defining the great range of the Venetian fortified network that represents an exemplary system within the global panorama of "alla moderna" military architecture thanks to the diversity of elements proposed.

INTEGRITY

The series proposed fully satisfies all conditions for integrity; the 15 components represent the points of a geographically integral defence line, which extends between the sea and land and clearly shows the same logic with which it was built four centuries ago by the Republic of Venezia. The representation of the entire defence project is just as complete, from the three phases of development between the 15th and 17th centuries, from the management models, the motivation behind the design of the individual works.

The attributes chosen guarantee full representation of the tools that connect the works with each other and with the capital city Venezia. The typological variety of the chosen components recalls the original function of the individual elements which, thanks to their extraordinary design and construction quality, maintained a military vocation for a long time.

Extraordinary visual integrity distinguishes the 15 selected components which emerge from the lagoon, coastal, lake and plains landscapes, like catalysing reference points; a precise and homogeneous architectural language, which can be unequivocally ascribed to the Serenissima's "alla moderna" military architecture, unites the components and highlights the "system" idea.

The perimeters of the Nominated properties and the buffer zones were traced bearing in mind the protection measures that were already active in order to guarantee the preservation of the attributes and the integrity of the site; a goal that is also dealt with in the transnational management plan.

15
COMPONENTS
represent the points of a geographically integral defence line



AUTHENTICITY

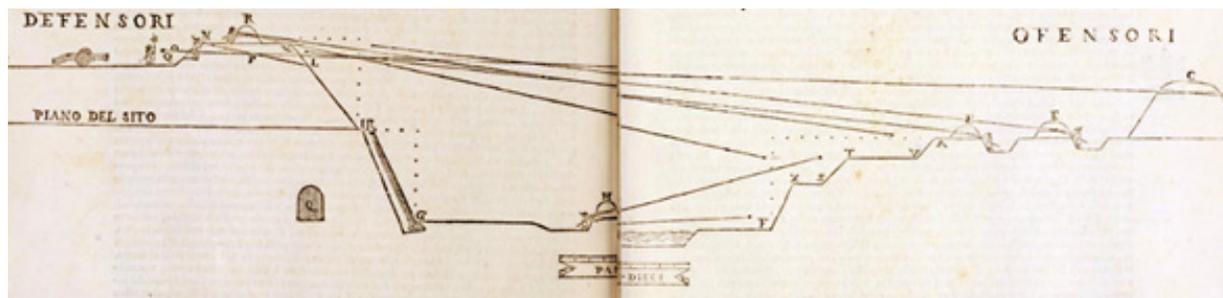
The Venetian Works of Defence built by the Republic of Venezia between the 15th and 17th centuries are supported by an exceptional documentary, bibliographical and iconographical wealth that shows its entire life cycle, from its origins to the present day. A large amount of scientific and technical analyses on the theme of "alla moderna" international military architecture agree on the authenticity of the site and, more generally speaking, on the military culture of the Serenissima, considered a global leader in the matter.

The extraordinary correspondence between the documentary sources (indirect sources) and the fortified works that are still in situ (direct sources) confirm the authenticity of each individual component,

of the context in which it is found, of the role carried out within the system and all the attributes that make up the site's universal value. Each component of the series has been illustrated in great detail by historical drawings and meticulous descriptions that increase our knowledge on construction techniques, on the materials, on the identity of the designers. Seen all together, 16th-17th century perspectives reconstruct the contexts behind the 15 components, focussing on the relationship between the fortifications, the construction fabric and the extra-urban landscape. Moreover, numerous recent censuses are the foundation of the interventions to preserve the site, maintaining the conditions of authenticity of the individual components and the system overall.

15 COMPONENTS

An amazing documentary, bibliographical and iconographical heritage



■ The Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th centuries

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

As transnational serial property, The Venetian Works of Defence between 15th and 17th Centuries affects the jurisdiction of three countries and their respective national and local laws. As we are dealing with a cultural site, these laws mainly regard the protection of cultural property. Nonetheless, all laws protecting the natural sites that cross or are adjacent to the components also contribute to protecting the value of the components themselves.

The juridical outline that can be applied to the three countries shows a number of pertinent regulations, on various levels, regarding the protection of the site. These measures have been examined transversally in order to try and identify any common aspects that will allow for the creation of a specific legal architecture for the integral protection of the site, in compliance with UNESCO requirements.

The countries involved have a number of regulations that aim to regulate the various aspects of protecting the proposed property, starting with legislation regarding tangible heritage. At national level the protection of the property is guaranteed in any State party by the existence of a specific body of legislation devoted to the protection of cultural heritage. Each of these legal protection measures is consistent with the principles of international protection expressed in Conventions and Recommendations, and find specific implementing arrangements in each State.

Management of the Nominated property is summarized in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the three State Parties. It packs a management arrangement of Nominated property and has been developed by the competent authorities of the three States Parties of Italy, Croatia and Montenegro. The management for the Nominated property is therefore presented over all the three levels (international, national, regional, local), and establishes additional structures and rules to ensure an effective, transversal coordination between the States Parties on the one hand, and between regional entities and other stakeholders on the other. In order to coordinate management of the transnational serial property on an operational level an International Coordination Group is established. Coordination Group implements and updates regularly the international Management Plan. In addition at the local level each component possesses qualified staff to manage the property, generally pertaining to public administration.



CONTACTS

SECRETARIAT

Municipality of Bergamo
P.za Matteotti, 27 – 24122 Bergamo
Tel. +39 035 399 965 / +39 035 399 014
e-mail: secretariat@unesco-venetianfortresses.com

OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS

Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, Italy
Via del Collegio Romano, 27 00186 Roma
Tel. +39 06.6723.2980
Fax. +39 06.6723.2990
e-mail: sg@beniculturali.it
website: <http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac>

Ministry of Culture, Croatia
Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb
Tel.: +385 148 666 15
Fax: +385 148 666 80
e-mail: bruno.diklic@min-kulture.hr
website: <http://www.min-kulture.hr>

Ministry of Culture, Montenegro
Njegoševa str. 81250 Cetinje
Tel: + 382 41 232 599
Fax: + 382 41 232 540
e-mail: marija.raznatovic@mku.gov.me
website: www.mku.gov.me

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

SiTI - Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation
Via Pier Carlo Boggio, 61 - 10138 Torino (Italia)
Tel. + 39 011 1975 1111
Fax. + 39 011 1975 1122
e-mail: infositi@siti.polito.it
website: <http://www.siti.polito.it>

Official website
<http://UNESCO-venetianfortresses.com>

The distinctive feature of the Serenissima was the organization of a multinational state, made up of several varied peoples united in their diversity.

A PREVIEW OF THE IDEA
OF EUROPE TO COME?

WE LIKE TO
THINK SO

L'aspetto caratterizzante la Serenissima è quello di avere organizzato uno Stato multinazionale, costituito da popoli tra di loro molto diversi ma uniti nella loro diversità.

UN'ANTICIPAZIONE
DELL'IDEA DI EUROPA
CHE SAREBBE VENUTA?

CI PIACE
PENSARLO

Posebna osobina Serenissime je bila organizacija multinacionalne države, sacinjene od drugacijih ljudi, ujedinenih u njihovoj razlicitosti.

PRETHODNICA BUDUĆE
IDEJE EVROPE?

MI SE
SLAZEMO



The mayors of the involved municipalities

