

Il piano di gestione  
del sito UNESCO  
“Centro storico di Napoli”

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ALLEGATO 1 -

Il centro storico di Napoli nella Lista del  
Patrimonio Mondiale: Documenti



# Indice dei contenuti

Il presente allegato, che raccoglie documenti ufficiali, atti ed approfondimenti sul valore del sito, è composto dai seguenti elaborati:

1. Justification by State Party (1994)
2. ICOMOS evaluation (1995)
3. Decision - 19COM VIII.C.1 - Inscription: The Historic Centre of Naples (1995)
4. Periodic Reporting (2006)
5. Mission Report 2008 (Andrea URLAND – ICOMOS International, Mechtild RÖSSLER - UNESCO World Heritage Centre), Presentato alla 33ma sessione del Comitato per il Patrimonio Mondiale (Siviglia, Spagna, 20-30 giugno 2009)
6. Note ICOMOS Italia (2010)
7. Synthesis report 2010 (Lodovico Folin Calabi - UNESCO World Heritage Centre)
8. Approfondimento di Francesco Forte (ICOMOS Italia), 18 ottobre 2010
9. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011)

La presentazione degli allegati è preceduta da una tabella che sintetizza i principali temi di approfondimento per il sistema di gestione del sito UNESCO “Centro Storico di Napoli”, che muovono da alcuni dei documenti sopraelencati.





## I temi di approfondimento

La Tabella 1 riporta in maniera sintetica i principali temi di approfondimento emersi nella fase di dibattito per la costruzione del piano/sistema di gestione per il centro storico di Napoli.

Tabella 1 - Temi di approfondimento per il piano di gestione

Temi	Note ICOMOS Italia (2010)	Rapporto UNESCO sul workshop di Ravello e Napoli, 3-4 giugno 2010 (L.Folin Calabi)	Rapporto missione UNESCO-ICOMOS 2008. Presentato alla 33ma sessione del Comitato per il Patrimonio Mondiale (Siviglia, 20-30 giugno 2009)
Definizione soggetti, ruoli, responsabilità; regolare, valutare attuare.	p.1	§41 (si suggerisce la definizione di un organo autonomo, dipendente direttamente dal comune dal punto di vista amministrativo e istituzionale, con la finalità di assicurare la <i>governance</i> coordinare e pianificare le attività)	p. 8 (manca una chiara leadership ed una comunicazione fra i vari dipartimenti ed uffici. Inoltre c'è un rapporto limitato con la comunità anche perché i progetti attuali sono focalizzati prevalentemente su monumenti chiave)
Creazione di una visione comune del sito UNESCO coinvolgente tutti gli <i>stakeholders</i> e concretizzata in un'azione collettiva (sviluppo urbano) ed in una gestione effettiva.	p.1 (sostenere la maturazione di un comune sentire i valori dichiarati di interesse mondiale)	§21, p. 12 §49-50 (il principale obiettivo del piano dovrebbe essere di assicurare il coordinamento tra i vari strumenti legali, regolatori, amministrativi, di pianificazione esistenti e rafforzare la cooperazione fra le istituzioni pubbliche e private e gli stakeholders con la finalità di conservare il valore universale del Centro Storico)	p. 12 (esiste una forte volontà partecipativa da parte di tutti gli stakeholders per cui deve essere adottato un meccanismo più partecipativo che li coinvolga e che possa limitare e affievolire le tensioni attualmente esistenti)
Rivitalizzazione del tessuto sociale attraverso una maggiore partecipazione pubblica alle decisioni	p.1 (si è sottovalutata la partecipazione pubblica che va assunta come motivazione del piano di gestione)	§52 (il piano di gestione deve mantenere la diversità sociale degli abitanti e della popolazione residente)	
Sistema di monitoraggio		§34 (definire un sistema di monitoraggio efficace all'interno del piano di gestione con indicatori appropriati per misurare gli obiettivi raggiunti)	

Temi	Note ICOMOS Italia (2010)	Rapporto UNESCO sul workshop di Ravello e Napoli, 3-4 giugno 2010 (L.Folin Calabi)	Rapporto missione UNESCO-ICOMOS 2008. Presentato alla 33ma sessione del Comitato per il Patrimonio Mondiale (Siviglia, 20-30 giugno 2009)
Caso di Napoli come progetto pilota per la definizione dell'approccio del Paesaggio Storico Urbano		§ 23-30 (il centro storico di Napoli può rappresentare un caso emblematico dell'approccio del Paesaggio Storico Urbano, in quanto esempio di insediamento urbano compreso come stratificazione storica di valori culturali e naturali	
Impiego delle risorse del Grande Programma nell'edilizia minore del centro storico che rappresenta il patrimonio vivente (elemento architettonico + sociale). Ad ora solo 16% sull'area centro storico e quasi sempre su beni monumentali quali musei,etc.		§52 (conservazione degli edifici minori barocchi e dell'edilizia minore che costituisce il 90% del patrimonio urbano)	p. 10 (i monumenti ricevono troppa attenzione e risorse ch invece dovrebbero essere canalizzate verso l'edilizia più ordinaria, portatrice dei valori riconosciuti di autenticità ed integrità del centro storico di Napoli
Stratificazione ed eterogeneità della tessuto sociale come elemento di vitalità ed autenticità del contesto storico urbano da cui devono emergere innovazione, creatività, forza lavoro, istruzione	p.1 (approfondire la diversità nell'unità di identità di cui si promuove l'integrità e l'intagibilità)		
Valorizzazione del patrimonio intangibile attraverso lo sviluppo dell'industria culturale e la sua integrazione nel piano di gestione		§39-40 (Il caso di S. Gregorio Armeno include tutte le caratteristiche essenziali di un sistema locale produttivo basato sull'agglomerazione di piccole e medie imprese dove imprenditori, artigiani, ed artisti siano considerati componenti di un potenziale distretto culturale specializzato)	

Temi	Note ICOMOS Italia (2010)	Rapporto UNESCO sul workshop di Ravello e Napoli, 3-4 giugno 2010 (L.Folin Calabi)	Rapporto missione UNESCO-ICOMOS 2008. Presentato alla 33ma sessione del Comitato per il Patrimonio Mondiale (Siviglia, 20-30 giugno 2009)
Gestione dell'uso del suolo. Reinterpretazione dell'architettura contemporanea in rapporto al contesto urbano storico in cui deve trovare una dimensione. Demolizione edifici del II dopoguerra fatiscanti di nessun valore e degli edifici abusivi		§52 (Demolizione edifici del II dopoguerra fatiscanti di nessun valore e degli edifici abusivi)	
Integrazione del piano di sviluppo dell'area portuale nel piano di gestione con lo scopo di ridefinire il rapporto terra-mare. Il piano dell'area portuale deve inoltre rapportarsi al piano di gestione del traffico e del turismo (in particolare a quello del parco Gaiola)	p.1 (correlazione della visione strategica ai siti di suggerimento presenti all'esterno della perimetrazione)	§37 (l'integrazione fra il sistema di gestione del porto ed il piano di gestione è uno dei risultati nodali dell'intero progetto)	p. 11-12 (è necessario un piano di gestione del turismo per il Parco della Gaiola, in particolare per le difficoltà di accesso e per il controllo della pressione turistica sul sito. Inoltre lo sviluppo di un progetto dell'area portuale deve valutare gli impatti sui valori e sull'integrità di quest'area protetta)
Piano di recupero delle aree industriali			p. 16 (sviluppo di progetti al di fuori del sito UNESCO per il riuso delle aree industriali)
Piano per la gestione del traffico per ridurre l'inquinamento, accrescere il numero dei percorsi e delle aree pedonali			p. 11 (sarebbe necessario ridurre in modo considerevole il traffico e l'inquinamento che danneggiano fortemente gli edifici)
Individuazione chiara della Buffer Zone, processo in corso dal 2006	p.1 (perimetrazione su cartografia georeferenziata e buffer zone)		p. 14
Definire lo stato di eccezionale valore universale (statement of OUV) e il concetto di integrità	p. (precisare valore universale)	§42-47 (manca la definizione del valore universale -OUV)	p.5 (la definizione del valore universale deve essere unita ad uno stato dell'integrità)



**WORLD HERITAGE LIST****Naples****No 726****Identification**

<i>Nomination</i>	The Historic Centre of Naples
<i>Location</i>	Campania
<i>State Party</i>	Italy
<i>Date</i>	11 October 1994

**Justification by State Party**

The manifold values of the historic centre of Naples relate to each of the criteria for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Masterpieces such as the conventual complex of Santa Chiara or the Castelnuovo are integral to the overall townscape and urban fabric of Naples, where successive interventions, without obliterating the characteristics of existing elements, create spatial situations that are unique and transcend their physical dimensions to merge indissolubly with the town.

**Criterion i**

The oldest part of Naples was founded in the 5th century BC by Cumaeans colonists, on the rectangular grid layout that is still discernible. It is a highly stratified town which often reveals ruins from different periods lying close to one another.

**Criterion iii**

Naples is an outstanding example of a classical town in its layout, with later additions derived from Angevin and Aragonese town-planning traditions. The domestic architecture is also noteworthy, especially that of the 18th century, where the "open stairs" constitute a very original solution to the problem of space.

**Criterion iv**

The abundant buried remains of the earlier history of Naples, both in the central nucleus and along the coast of Posillipo, with its wealth of Roman villas, are constantly at risk from modern development as well as progressive natural degeneration.

**Criterion v**

Naples is closely associated with many events and individuals of great importance in the early history of Christianity. The catacombs of S. Januarius and S. Gaudioso, which date back to the 2nd century AD, became places of pilgrimage and received the mortal remains of many saints and holy men.

**Criterion vi****Category of property**

In terms of the categories of property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, Naples is a *group of buildings*.

**History and Description***History*

Naples (*Neapolis* = New City) was founded in 470 BC, close to a Cumaeans trading port of the 7th century BC, Partenope (later to become *Paleopolis* or Old City when it merged with Naples), after the battle in which the combined forces of Cumae and Syracuse defeated the Etruscan fleet and ended its ambitions to dominate the Tyrrhenian Sea. The city was enclosed by walls and laid out on a regular grid, with fine public buildings. The city maintained good relations with Athens, which it supplied with grain from its fertile hinterland. It entered the Roman orbit in the late 4th century BC as a loyal ally during the Samnite Wars, but retained its close cultural and linguistic links with Greece.

Excavations in recent years have revealed a great deal about the history of the town. In the Imperial period it expanded to the south and the east. The earthquakes of AD 62 and 79 caused considerable damage, but the town was quickly rebuilt and recovered its importance. However, the later 3rd century saw a decline, illustrated by the abandonment of certain areas, followed by repairs to the defences in the 4th and 5th centuries. In the first half of the 6th century Justinian's general, Belisarius, brought Naples back into the Byzantine orbit, where it remained until it came under Norman domination in 1139/40; at first a dependency of Ravenna, the city became autonomous from 763 onwards, when Stephen became Duke. The cultural connections between Naples and Ravenna are manifested by the architecture and decoration of the many churches and monasteries dating from this period. The town itself stayed roughly the same size, but there was considerable rebuilding.

The surrender of the keys of the city to the Norman King Roger II of Sicily saw the initiation of the south Italian kingdom that was to endure, under different names and royal houses, until 1860. A dynastic marriage saw Naples pass to the Swabian Hohenstaufen family in 1189, whose most famous member, Frederick II, founded a university at Naples in 1224 which boasted among its students St Thomas Aquinas. Hohenstaufen threats to the Papacy saw Charles of Anjou, brother of St Louis, crowned as King of Sicily in 1265. He moved the capital of his kingdom to Palermo, but Naples prospered and expanded during the two centuries of Angevin rule, as both administrative centre and port, and it was embellished with many artistic and architectural treasures, such as the convents of Santa Chiara and San Lorenzo Maggiore and the churches of Donnaregina and l'Incoronata.

In 1442 the Angevin dynastic crisis led to the accession of the first Aragonese king, Alfonso I, who was responsible for much building in Naples, including the Castelnuovo, largely in the Tuscan style, and considerable remodelling of its street pattern and defences. Following a short period of French rule (1495-1503), Naples came under the rule of a viceroy as a province of the Spanish empire. This was a period of great misery for most of the south of Italy, including Naples, even though some improvements were carried out in the city, notably by the viceroy Pedro Alvarez de Toledo (1532-33).

The Treaty of Vienna in 1738 recognized Charles II, son of Philip V of Spain, as King of Naples and Sicily, and Naples became once again the capital of an autonomous kingdom. Like the rest of Italy, Naples came under French rule in the Napoleonic period, and benefited from some ambitious urban projects. With the return of the Bourbons in 1815, Ferdinand IV took the name and title of Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies. The tyrannous regime that ensued was brought to an end with the entry of Garibaldi's army in 1860.

#### *Description*

Much of the significance of Naples is due to its urban fabric, which represents twenty-five centuries of growth. Little survives above-ground of the Greek town, but important archaeological discoveries have been made in excavations since the end of World War II. Three sections of the original town walls of this period are visible in the north-west. The surviving Roman remains are more substantial, notably the large theatre, the cemeteries, and the catacombs. There are also substantial remains of an exceptionally luxurious extra-mural villa, known as the Pausilypon, large enough to house its own theatre. The street layout in the earliest parts of the city owes much to its classical origins.

The period that followed the collapse of the Roman Empire in the west saw the beginning of church-building on a substantial scale, and churches such as those of San Gennaro *extra moenia*, San Giorgio Maggiore, and San Giovanni Maggiore have elements of 4th and 5th century architecture surviving. The chapel of Santa Restituta in the mainly 14th century cathedral is reputed to be the first Christian basilica in Naples, but it has undergone much subsequent reconstruction and redecoration.

The Castel dell'Ovo is one of the most substantial survivals from the Norman period. Built as a fortress-monastery on the site of the villa of Lucullus, it was subsequently remodelled on several occasions, and given its present form at the end of the 17th century. During the Norman-Swabian period the city remained largely within its classical walls, but the arrival of the Angevin kings saw it begin to expand and to absorb the suburbs and neighbouring villages. The influence of western art and architecture began to assert itself at this time, replacing the Greek and even Arab elements that can be recognized in earlier constructions. French Gothic pervaded both religious and domestic architecture. From the Angevin period date religious structures such as the new Cathedral, the churches of San Lorenzo Maggiore, San Domenico Maggiore, Santa Chiara, Santa Maria Donnaregina, and others and secular buildings like the Castel Nuovo, the Castel Capuano, and the Palace of the Prince of Taranto. The strongest influence came from southern France, and there is much fine Provençal Gothic architecture in the 14th and 15th century churches of Naples.

The accession of the Aragonese dynasty saw much building and rebuilding. The town walls were refurbished and rationalized. The Renaissance heritage of Naples is mainly the work of Italian architects, with some from Catalonia. The San Severino Palace, now demolished, was one of the most lavish buildings of its period (its Baroque marble facade now graces the late 16th century Church of Gesù Nuovo). A number of major churches date from this period, notably Santa Caterina a Formiello and the Monteoliveto complex (Sant'Anna dei Lombardi).

The early 16th century saw the beginning of two centuries of Spanish rule, and the strengthening once again of the defences, particularly during the twenty years of the viceroyalty of Pedro de Toledo, who initiated a planning policy for the city as part of his efforts to carry out a social reorganization (largely for the benefit of the wealthier elements of society). The Royal Palace was built in 1600 and fills one side of the imposing Piazza del Plebiscito; it is just the most impressive of a series of palaces built in this period. Church building was not neglected, and included such foundations as the Monte dei Poveri Vergognosi charitable institution, the convent of Sant'Agostino degli Scalzi, and the Jesuit College on Capodimonte.

Suburbs continued to grow outside the gates in the extended defences and these, too, saw the erection of large religious and secular structures. The relationship of these dependent areas to the early centre is well illustrated by the modern street plan, spreading in all directions, and especially along the coast. Quarters both inside and outside the walls became specialized according to nationality (ie the Spanish group had a quarter distinct from the rest), social grade, and trade. The port, too, grew and extended to meet the city's increasing requirements in the 17th and 18th centuries. The 19th century saw more radical changes in the street plan, notably the creation of the Piazza Mercato during the reign of Ferdinand IV after an area of wooden barrack buildings was destroyed by fire.

Following unification in 1860, a great deal of planning and rehabilitation took place. What had become slum quarters were cleared, as a result of which many earlier buildings were swept away and new roads were built, cutting through earlier street patterns.

## **Management and Protection**

### *Legal status*

Ownership of the properties that make up the historic centre of Naples is spread across the National State, the Towns Council, the Archiepiscopal See of Naples, religious and secular institutions, and private individuals.

The 1972 General Town Plan (Ministerial Decree No 1829 of 31 March 1972) identifies the statutorily protected area of the historic centre. All interventions within that must be approved by the Superintendence for the Environmental and Architectural Heritage of Naples and its Province and the Archaeological Superintendence of Naples and Caserta. The provisions of Act No 47 of 28 February 1985 on "Norms pertaining to town planning and building control activity, sanctions, recovery, and redevelopment of abusive works" are also applicable to the area, and lay down specifications for building heights, spacing, etc. A large number of buildings in the city are also designated under the terms of Act No 1089 of 1 June 1939, the central piece of Italian legislation relating to heritage protection. Other national and regional statutes and regulations relating to planning control and heritage are also applicable to the historic centre of Naples.

### *Management*

The responsible national agencies are the Ministry for the Environmental and Cultural Heritage (Superintendence for the Archaeological Heritage of Naples and Caserta; Superintendence for the Environmental and Architectural Heritage of Naples and its Province; Superintendence for the Historic and Artistic Heritage of Naples and its Province), the Museum of Capodimonte, the Campania Regional Council, the Provincial Council of Naples, and the Town Council of Naples. Collaborating bodies are the Ministries of Environmental Affairs, Education, Works, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Entertainment, Defence, and Scientific Research, Italia Nostra, Lega Ambiente (Environmental League), and Napoli '99 (Cultural Association for the Promotion of the Patrimony of Naples).

## Conservation and Authenticity

### *Conservation history*

Much restoration work took place in Naples during the 19th century, though little of this would be considered to meet the standards of the present day. The latter part of the century saw the emergence of a greater concern for historical accuracy and authenticity and the foundation of specialized professional state agencies to protect, conserve, and manage the country's heritage.

The earthquake of the 1980s led to the establishment of a plan for the rebuilding and rehabilitation of areas of the city that suffered damage. This has a major heritage component in it, and appropriate controls are introduced to ensure that the quality of interventions is acceptable. A number of major restorations have been carried out on Neapolitan churches, eight of them since 1991. Important archaeological interventions have also been carried out at various points in the city, in connection with infrastructural and restoration projects.

### *Authenticity*

The town plan has a high level of authenticity: evidence of the Graeco-Roman city and the checkerboard layout of the 16th century Spanish quarters is clearly visible at the present time. Many public and private buildings also retain absolute authenticity in terms of their function in the plan and their relationships with one another, as well as authenticity in their spatial, volumetric, and decorative features.

There is also remarkable authenticity in the use of materials, all derived locally and distinctive visual and material features, such as the basic yellow tufa, white marble, and the grey *piperno*. The techniques developed for the use of these materials survive to a considerable degree and are used in restoration and conservation projects.

ICOMOS evaluation

## Evaluation

### *Action by ICOMOS*

ICOMOS expert missions visited Naples in February and in June 1995. Comments were also received from the ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages.

### *Qualities*

Naples is a city of great antiquity with an historical trajectory that has seen it exposed to a very wide range of cultural influences, all of which have left their traces in the city's urban fabric and its architecture.

### *Comparative analysis*

It is difficult to identify a city or cities with which Naples might be compared. Its cultural roots so completely different from those of any other Italian city that comparison would be worthless. It is equally difficult to equate Naples with other major Mediterranean cities such as Barcelona or Marseilles. Uniqueness is a quality that is hard to define, but Naples seems to come very close to having it, however defined.

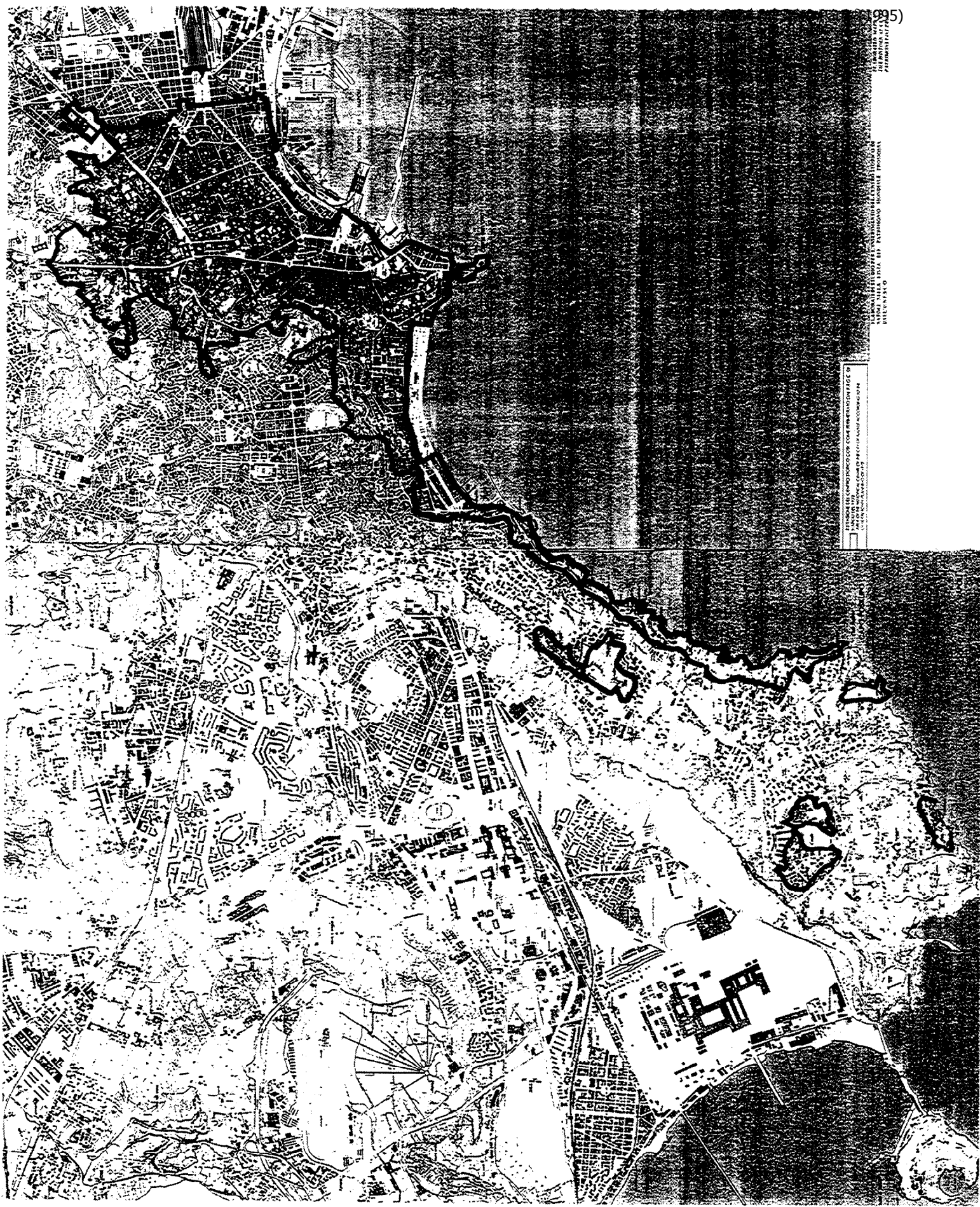
## Recommendation

That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria ii and iv***.

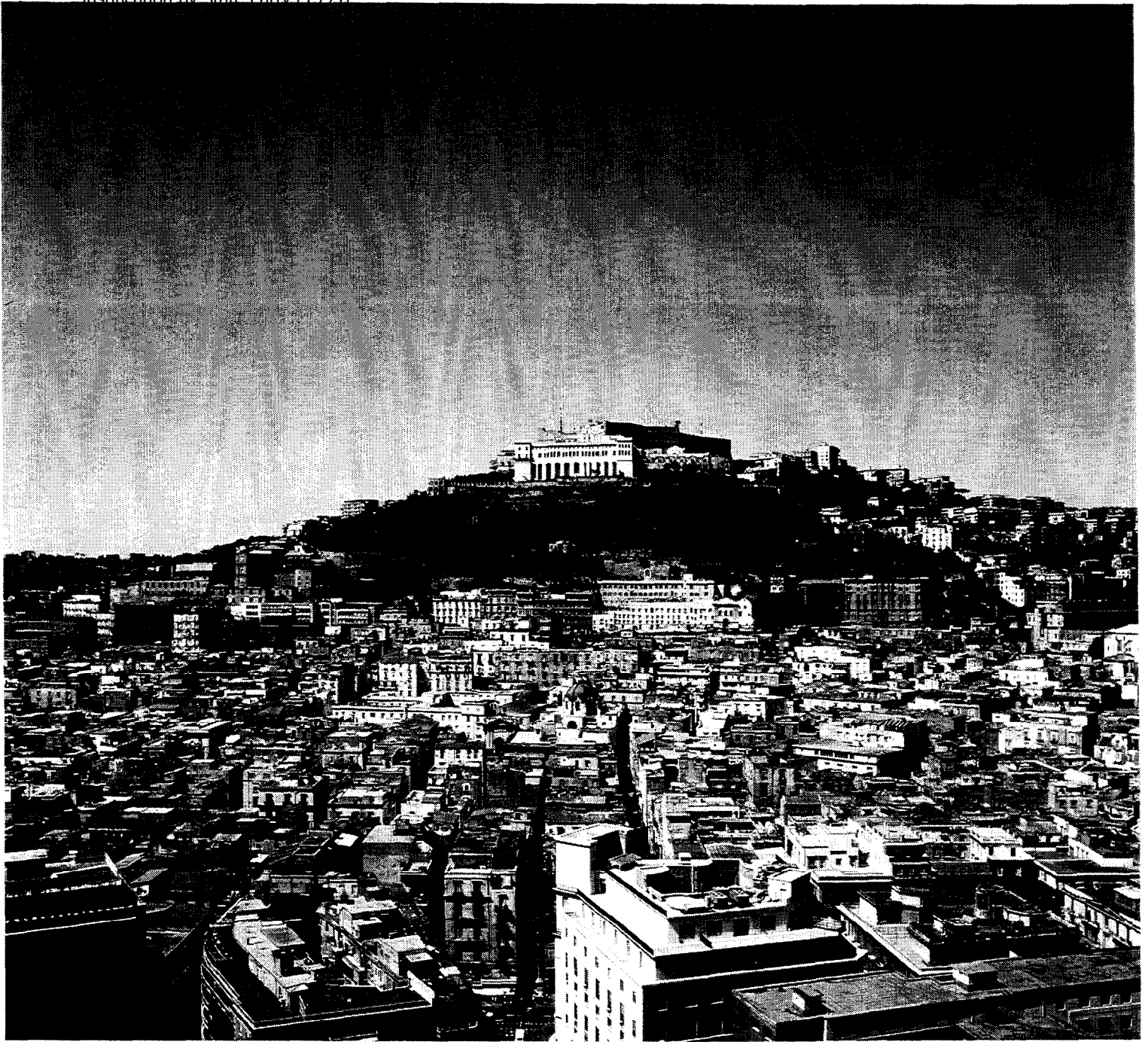
Naples is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its street pattern, its wealth of historic buildings from many periods, and its setting on the Bay of Naples give it an outstanding universal value without parallel, and one that has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.

ICOMOS, September 1995

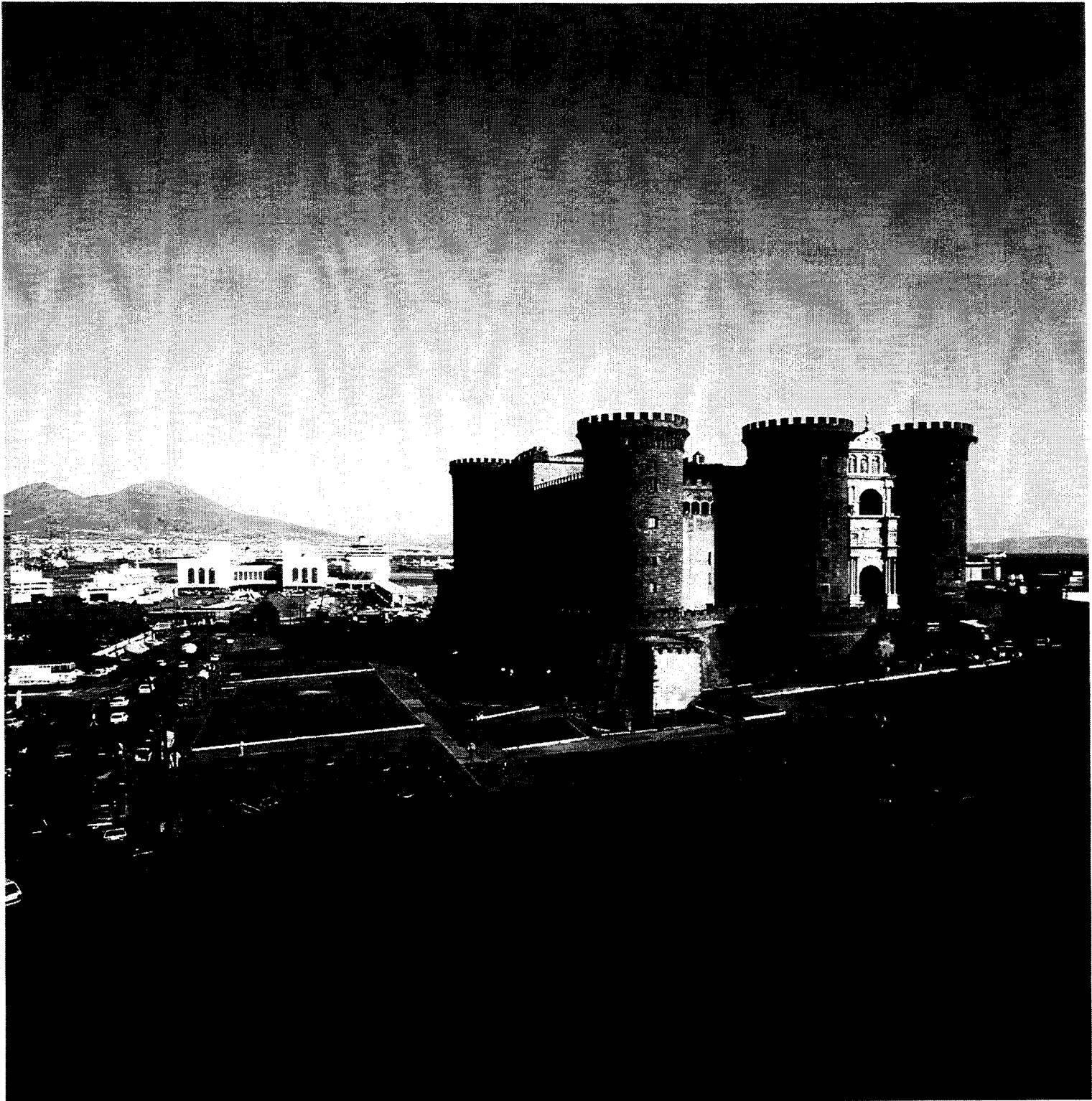




Naples : carte indiquant les zones proposées pour inscription /  
Map showing the nominated areas



Naples : vue d'ensemble du centre historique /  
General view of the historic centre



Naples : la Piazza Municipio avec le Castelnuovo /  
The Piazza Municipio with the Castelnuovo

## LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Naples

No 726

### Identification

<i>Bien proposé</i>	Centre historique de Naples
<i>Lieu</i>	Campanie
<i>Etat partie</i>	Italie
<i>Date</i>	11 octobre 1994

### Justification émanant de l'Etat partie

Les multiples éléments de qualité du centre historique de Naples correspondent à la totalité des critères ouvrant à l'inscription d'un bien sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial. Des chefs-d'oeuvre comme le couvent de Santa Chiara ou comme le Castel Nuovo sont partie intégrante du paysage et du tissu urbain de Naples, où les interventions successives, sans occulter les caractéristiques des éléments existants, ont donné naissance à des espaces uniques qui transcendent leurs dimensions physiques et les fondent de façon indissoluble dans la ville. **Critère i**

La partie la plus ancienne de Naples a été créée au 5ème siècle avant J.-C. par des colons de Cumès, selon une grille rectangulaire que l'on distingue encore aujourd'hui. Il s'agit d'une ville hautement stratifiée qui révèle souvent des ruines de différentes périodes reposant les unes à proximité des autres. **Critère iii**

Naples est un exemple exceptionnel d'une configuration de ville classique avec des ajouts ultérieurs dérivés des traditions d'urbanisme venues d'Anjou et d'Aragon. L'architecture domestique est également remarquable, en particulier celle du 18ème siècle, avec ses "escaliers ouverts" qui répondent de façon astucieuse au problème du manque d'espace. **Critère iv**

Les très nombreux vestiges de l'histoire la plus reculée de Naples situés à la fois dans le coeur de la ville mais aussi le long de la côte vers Posillipo, avec ses riches villas romaines, sont soumis à la menace permanente des aménageurs sans compter sur l'action naturelle et progressive du temps. **Critère v**

Naples est étroitement associée à de nombreux événements et à de nombreuses personnalités des premières heures du christianisme. Les catacombes de San Gennaro et San Gaudioso, qui datent du 2ème siècle après J.-C., devinrent un lieu de pèlerinage et les restes de nombreux saints et hommes pieux y furent ensevelis. **Critère vi**

### Catégorie de biens

En termes de catégories de biens, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, Naples est un *ensemble*.

### Histoire et Description

#### Histoire

Naples qui signifie nouvelle ville (*Neapolis*), fut fondée en 470 avant J.-C., à proximité de Partenope, port cuméen du 7ème siècle avant J.-C. (ce port devait devenir Paleopolis - ou vieille ville, quand il fusionna avec Naples), après la bataille au cours de laquelle les forces alliées de Cumès et de Syracuse battirent les Etrusques leur faisant oublier leur ambition de dominer sur la mer Tyrrhénienne. La ville établie suivant un quadrillage régulier fut entourée de murs et les bâtiments publics y étaient élégants. La ville entretenait de bonnes relations avec Athènes à qui elle fournissait des céréales provenant de ses terres fertiles de l'intérieur. Fidèle alliée de Rome au cours des guerres samnites, Naples devint satellite de Rome à la fin du 4ème siècle avant J.-C. tout en sachant préserver ses étroites relations linguistiques et culturelles avec la Grèce.

Des fouilles récentes ont beaucoup appris sur l'histoire de la ville. Au cours de la période impériale, elle se développa vers le sud et vers l'est. Les séismes de 62 et 79 de notre ère provoquèrent d'énormes dégâts mais la ville fut rapidement reconstruite et retrouva son importance. Toutefois, la fin du 3<sup>ème</sup> siècle vit un certain déclin illustré par l'abandon de certaines parties de la ville. Aux 4<sup>ème</sup> et 5<sup>ème</sup> siècles, des réparations furent réalisées sur les défenses. Pendant la première moitié du 6<sup>ème</sup> siècle, Belisaire, général de Justinien ramena Naples dans l'orbite byzantine où elle resta jusqu'à la domination normande de 1139-1140. Tout d'abord, dépendance de Ravenne, la ville devint autonome à partir de 763 quand Etienne devint duc. Les liens culturels entre Naples et Ravenne apparaissent dans l'architecture et la décoration de nombreuses églises et monastères de cette période. La ville elle-même garda ses dimensions mais fit l'objet de reconstructions considérables.

Quand les clés de la ville furent remises au Normand Roger II, roi de Sicile, on assista au début d'une période difficile pour ce royaume du sud de l'Italie qui devait changer de nom et de maison royale à plusieurs reprises jusqu'en 1860. Un mariage donna Naples à la famille Souabe des Hohenstaufen en 1189. Le plus célèbre de ses membres, Frédéric II, fonda une Université à Naples en 1224 qui compta parmi ses étudiants saint Thomas d'Aquin. La menace que représentaient les Hohenstaufen pour la papauté fit de Charles d'Anjou, frère de Saint Louis, le roi de Sicile en 1265. Il déplaça la capitale vers Palerme mais Naples prospéra et se développa pendant les deux siècles de pouvoir angevin. Naples fut alors un grand centre administratif et un port et elle fut enrichie de superbes trésors artistiques et architecturaux dont les couvents de Santa Chiara et de San Lorenzo Maggiore et les églises Donnaregina et de l'Incoronata.

En 1442, la crise de la dynastie angevine permit l'accession au trône d'Alphonse I, roi d'Aragon, à qui Naples doit un grand nombre d'édifices, parmi lesquels le Castel Nuovo, construit en grande partie en style toscan ainsi qu'une nouvelle disposition des rues et des défenses. Après une brève période sous domination française (1498-1503), Naples devint une province de l'empire espagnol dirigée par un vice-roi. Ce fut une époque de grande misère pour la plus grande partie du sud de l'Italie, y compris pour Naples même si quelques améliorations furent apportées à la ville en particulier par le vice-roi Pedro Alvarez de Toledo (1532-33).

Le traité de Vienne en 1738 reconnut Charles II, fils de Philippe d'Espagne, comme roi de Naples et de Sicile : Naples devint une fois encore la capitale d'un royaume autonome. Tout comme le reste de l'Italie, Naples devint française pendant l'ère napoléonienne et bénéficia alors de quelques ambitieux projets urbains. Avec le retour des Bourbons en France en 1815, Ferdinand IV prit le nom et le titre de Ferdinand I<sup>er</sup>, roi des Deux-Siciles. Le régime tyrannique qui s'ensuivit ne fut interrompu que par l'armée de Garibaldi en 1860.

#### *Description*

L'essentiel de la valeur de Naples réside dans son tissu urbain qui illustre vingt-cinq siècles de croissance. Il reste peu de choses visibles de la ville grecque mais d'importantes découvertes archéologiques ont eu lieu depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Trois sections du mur d'enceinte d'origine sont visibles au nord-ouest. Les vestiges romains sont plus nombreux, en particulier, le grand théâtre, les cimetières et les catacombes. On trouve également d'importants vestiges d'une somptueuse villa *extra-muros*, connue sous le nom de Pausilypon, qui fut assez grande pour recevoir son propre théâtre. Le schéma des rues des parties les plus anciennes de la ville révèle beaucoup de ses origines classiques.

Les années qui suivirent la chute de l'empire romain en Occident virent le début d'une période de constructions religieuses à grande échelle. Plusieurs églises, comme celles de San Gennaro, San Giorgio Maggiore et San Giovanni Maggiore, ont des éléments architecturaux qui remontent aux 4<sup>ème</sup> et 5<sup>ème</sup> siècles. La chapelle Santa Restituta - dans la cathédrale qui est pour l'essentiel du 14<sup>ème</sup> siècle - passe pour être la première basilique chrétienne de Naples ; elle a néanmoins fait l'objet de reconstructions et de redécorations ultérieures.

Le Castel dell'Ovo est l'un des vestiges les plus importants de l'époque normande. Construit pour servir de monastère-forteresse sur le site de la villa de Lucullus, il a été remodelé à plusieurs reprises et il a trouvé sa forme actuelle à la fin du 17<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Pendant la période normande-souabe, la ville resta en grande partie à l'intérieur de ses murs d'origine mais l'arrivée des rois angevins favorisa son expansion et l'absorption des banlieues et des villages alentour. L'influence de l'architecture et de l'art occidental commença à s'affirmer et remplaça les éléments grecs et arabes que l'on trouve sur les constructions antérieures. Le gothique français gagna à la fois l'architecture religieuse et l'architecture privée. Des structures religieuses comme la nouvelle cathédrale, les églises San Lorenzo Maggiore, San Domenico Maggiore, Santa Chiara, Santa Maria Donnaregina et d'autres bâtiments séculiers comme le Castel Nuovo, le Castello Capuano, et le palais du prince de Taranto datent de la



période angevine. L'influence la plus forte vint du sud de la France et l'on trouve une très belle architecture gothique provençale dans les églises napolitaines des 14<sup>ème</sup> et 15<sup>ème</sup> siècles.

L'accession au trône de la dynastie aragonaise apporta beaucoup de constructions et de reconstructions. Les murs de la ville furent remis en état et rationalisés. Le patrimoine renaissance de la ville de Naples est dans l'ensemble l'oeuvre d'artistes italiens et de quelques uns venus de Catalogne. Le palais San Severino, aujourd'hui démolì, a été l'un des bâtiments les plus luxueux de cette période (sa façade baroque en marbre orne maintenant l'église du Gesù Nuovo construite au 16<sup>ème</sup> siècle). Un grand nombre d'églises date de cette période dont Santa Caterina a Formiello et l'ensemble de Monteoliveto (Sant'Anna dei Lombardi).

Le début du 16<sup>ème</sup> siècle annonça deux siècles de domination espagnole et le renforcement des murs d'enceinte, en particulier pendant le règne du vice-roi Pedro de Toledo qui, dans un effort de réorganisation sociale pour le plus grand profit des plus riches, lança un programme d'urbanisme pour la ville. Le palais royal, le monument le plus impressionnant d'une série de palais réalisés à peu près en même temps, a été construit en 1600 et borde l'un des côtés de l'imposante Piazza del Plebiscito. La construction d'églises n'a pas été pour autant négligée et inclue des fondations telles que le Monte dei Poveri Vergognosi, institution caritative, le couvent de San Agostino degli Scalzi et le collège jésuite de Capodimonte.

Les faubourgs continuèrent de grandir au-delà des portes des défenses ; on y construisit des grandes structures religieuses et laïques. Les relations de ces zones avec le centre d'origine se retrouve parfaitement bien dans le plan actuel de la ville avec des rues qui partent dans toutes les directions et surtout le long de la côte. Des quartiers spécialisés en fonction de la nationalité des résidents (les Espagnols ne cohabitaient pas avec les autres), du niveau social ou de l'activité furent créés tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des murs d'enceinte. Le port, lui aussi, se développa pour répondre aux besoins toujours croissants de la ville aux 17<sup>ème</sup> et 18<sup>ème</sup> siècles. Des changements plus radicaux intervinrent au 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle dans le plan d'urbanisme avec en particulier la réalisation de la Piazza Mercato sous le règne de Ferdinand IV, à l'emplacement d'un quartier de maisons en bois détruites par le feu.

Après l'unification en 1860, des travaux d'urbanisme et de réhabilitation furent entrepris. Les quartiers devenus délabrés furent démolis - faisant disparaître de nombreux édifices parmi les plus anciens - et de nouvelles rues furent tracées dans le réseau urbain d'origine.

## **Gestion et Protection**

### *Statut juridique*

Les biens qui constituent le centre historique de Naples appartiennent à l'Etat, à la municipalité, à l'archevêché de Naples, aux institutions religieuses et laïques et à des propriétaires privés.

Le plan général d'urbanisme de 1972 (décret ministériel No 1829 du 31 mars 1972) identifie la zone du centre historique protégée statutairement. Toute intervention dans cette zone doit être approuvée par la Surintendance pour le patrimoine architectural et environnemental de la ville de Naples et de sa province et par la Surintendance pour le patrimoine archéologique de Naples et Caserte. Les dispositions de la loi No 47 du 28 février 1985 sur les "normes relatives aux activités d'urbanisme et de construction, sanctions, réparations et remise en état des travaux abusifs" sont aussi applicables à cette zone et précisent les règles pour la hauteur des bâtiments, l'occupation des sols, etc.. Un grand nombre d'édifices sont aussi concernés par la loi No 1089 du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1939, instrument central de la législation italienne pour la protection du patrimoine. D'autres réglementations et instruments juridiques de niveau national et régional sont appliqués au patrimoine du centre historique de Naples.

### *Gestion*

Les entités administratives responsables de la gestion sont le ministère de l'environnement et du patrimoine culturel (Surintendance pour le patrimoine archéologique de Naples et Caserte ; Surintendance pour le patrimoine architectural et environnemental de Naples et de sa province ; Surintendance pour le patrimoine historique et artistique de Naples et de sa province) ; le musée de Capodimonte, le Conseil régional de Campanie, le Conseil de la province de Naples, et le Conseil municipal de Naples. Participent à cette tâche, les ministères de l'environnement, de l'éducation, du travail, de l'intérieur, des affaires étrangères, du tourisme et des loisirs, de

la défense, de la recherche scientifique, ainsi qu'Italia Nostra, la Lega Ambiente (ligue écologiste) et Napoli '99 (association culturelle pour la promotion du patrimoine de Naples).

## Conservation et Authenticité

### *Historique de la conservation*

La majorité des travaux de restauration ont été réalisés au cours du 19<sup>ème</sup> siècle, il faut noter que rares sont ceux qui répondraient aux normes actuelles. La fin du siècle vit naître un intérêt plus vif pour la vérité historique et l'authenticité ; c'est alors qu'apparurent des services nationaux spécialisés pour protéger, conserver et gérer le patrimoine du pays.

Le séisme de 1980 a conduit à la mise en place d'un programme pour la reconstruction et la réhabilitation des zones détruites. Ce programme comporte un aspect patrimonial important et des contrôles adéquats sont mis en place pour vérifier la qualité des interventions. Plusieurs grandes opérations de restauration, huit depuis 1991, ont été entreprises sur des églises. D'importantes interventions en matière d'archéologie ont également été réalisées en divers endroits de la ville et ce, en relation avec des projets de restauration et d'infrastructure.

### *Authenticité*

Le plan de la ville a gardé un haut niveau d'authenticité : les vestiges de la ville gréco-romaine ainsi que la configuration en damier des quartiers espagnols du 16<sup>ème</sup> siècle sont clairement visibles aujourd'hui. Beaucoup de bâtiments publics et privés ont également conservé une parfaite authenticité pour ce qui est de leur fonction dans le plan d'ensemble et de leur relation les uns avec les autres mais aussi pour ce qui est de leurs caractéristiques spatiales, volumétriques et décoratives.

Pour ce qui est des matériaux, une parfaite authenticité existe : tous sont extraits de carrières locales et ont des caractères visuels et matériels distincts, comme le tuf jaune, le marbre blanc et le *piperno* gris. Les techniques mises en oeuvre pour l'utilisation de ces matériaux sont restées en grande partie traditionnelles et sont appliquées pour les projets de conservation et de restauration.

ICOMOS evaluation

## **Evaluation**

### *Action de l'ICOMOS*

Une mission d'expert de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue sur place en février et en juin 1995. Des commentaires ont également été reçus du Comité International de l'ICOMOS sur les villes et villages historiques.

### *Caractéristiques*

Naples est une grande ville antique avec une trajectoire historique exposée à une grande variété d'influences culturelles qui ont toutes laissé leurs traces sur son tissu urbain et son architecture.

### *Analyse comparative*

Il est difficile de trouver une ville ou des villes qui peuvent être comparées à Naples. Ses racines culturelles sont totalement différentes de celles des autres villes italiennes et la comparaison serait sans intérêt. Il est également difficile d'établir un parallèle entre Naples et d'autres villes de la Méditerranée comme Barcelone ou Marseille. Le caractère unique d'un site est délicat à établir mais Naples pourrait être de ces lieux à jouir de cette qualité.

### **Recommandation**

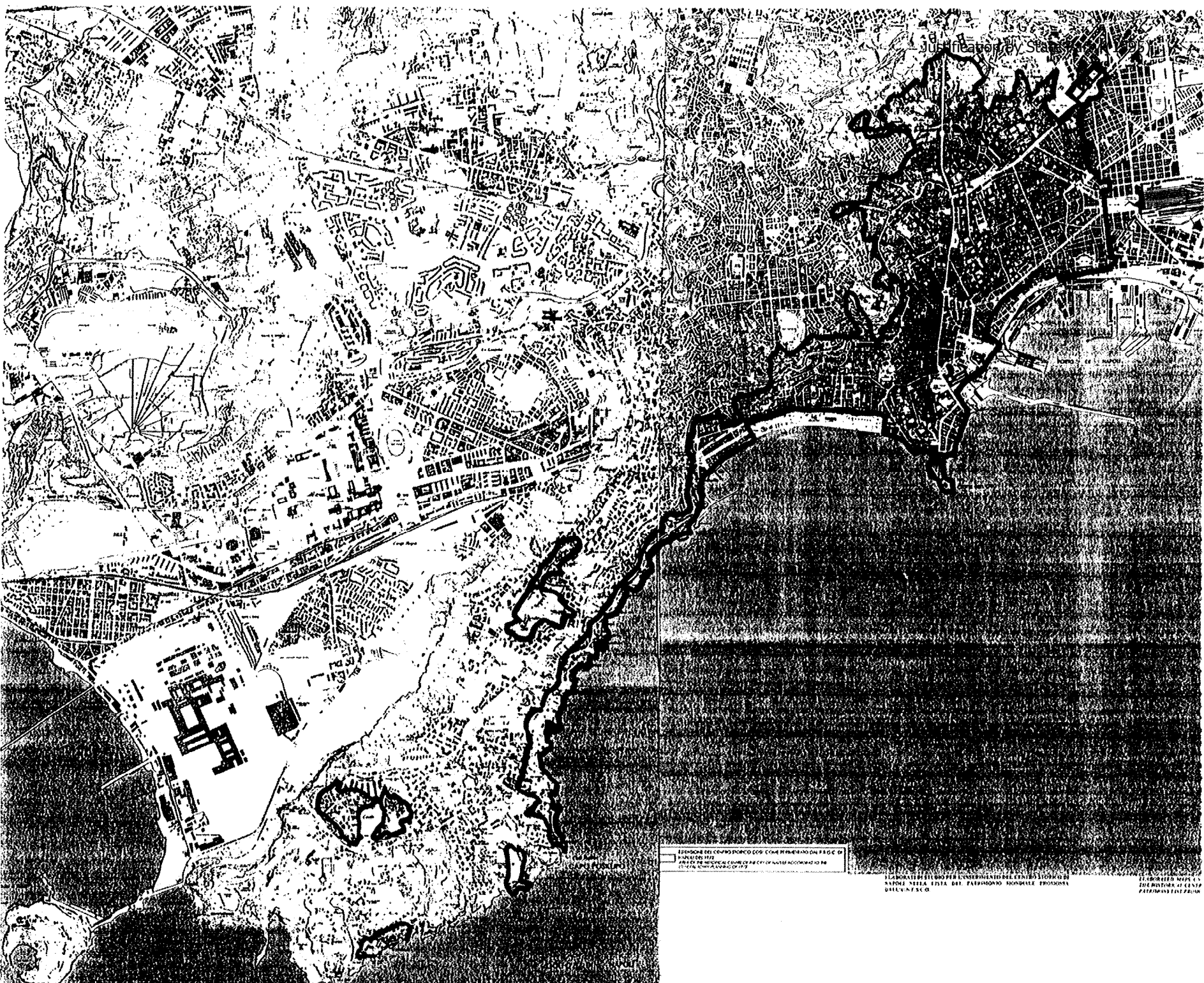
Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial sur la base des **critères ii et iv** :

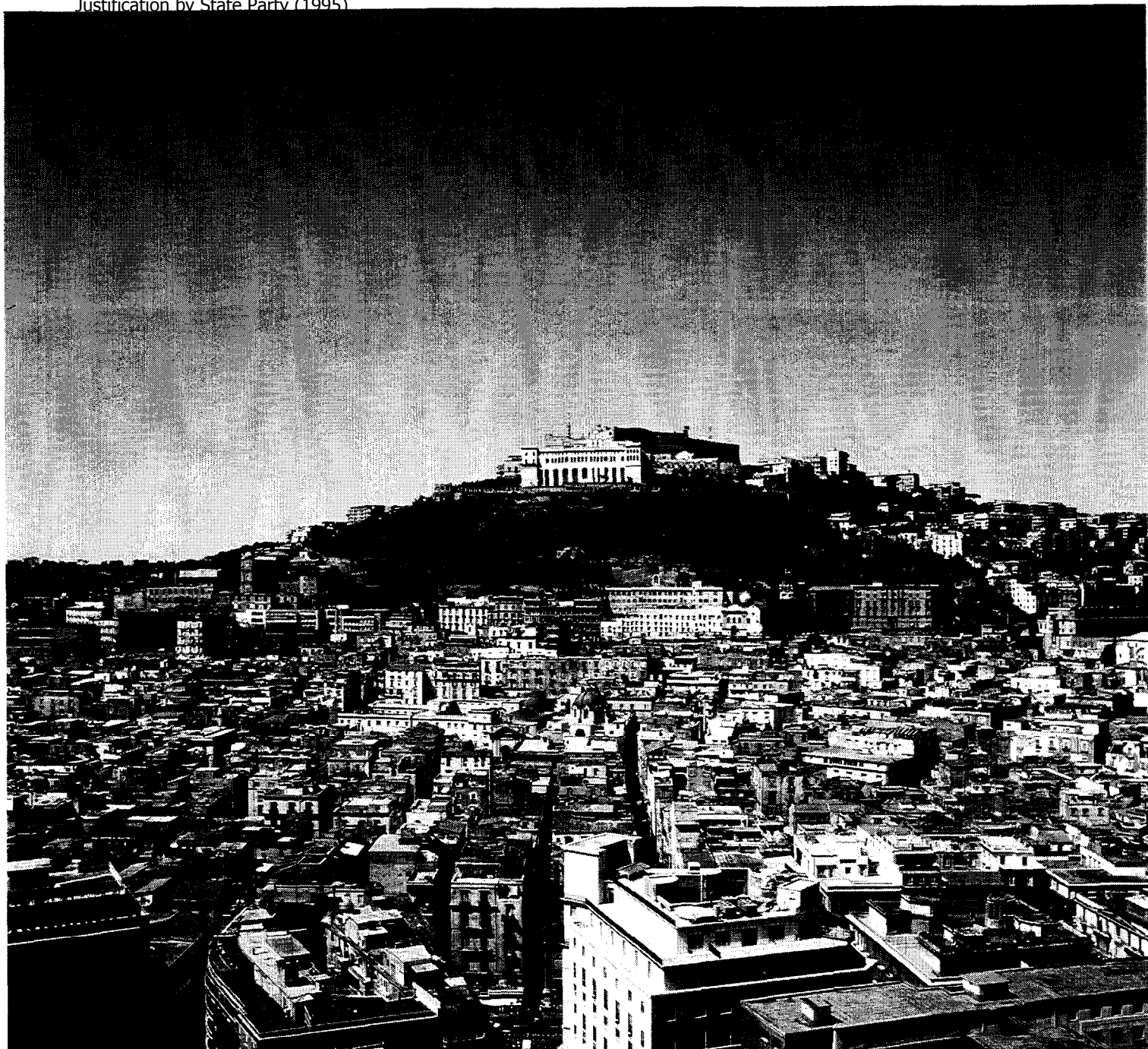
Naples est l'une des plus anciennes villes d'Europe dont le tissu urbain contemporain conserve les éléments de sa longue histoire riche d'événements. Le tracé de ses rues, la richesse de ses bâtiments historiques datant de nombreuses périodes ainsi que sa situation sur la baie de Naples lui donnent une valeur universelle exceptionnelle sans égale qui a exercé une profonde influence sur une grande partie de l'Europe et au-delà.

ICOMOS, septembre 1995

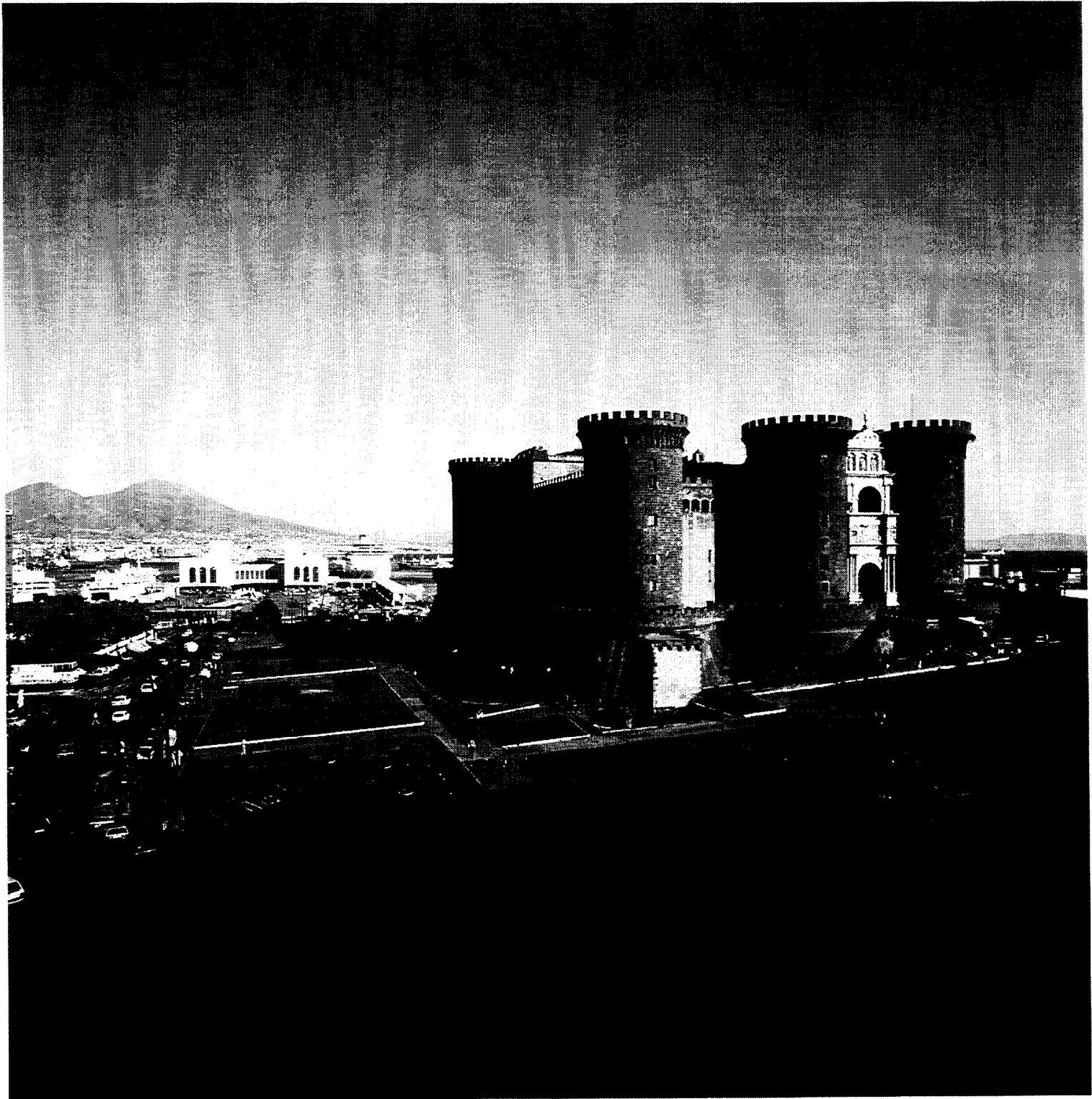


Naples : carte indiquant les zones proposées pour inscription /  
Map showing the nominated areas





Naples : vue d'ensemble du centre historique /  
General view of the historic centre



Naples : la Piazza Municipio avec le Castelnuovo /  
The Piazza Municipio with the Castelnuovo



# Decision - 19COM VIII.C.1 - Inscription: The Historic Centre of Naples (Italy)

WHC-95/CONF.203/16

31 January 1996

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Nineteenth session  
Berlin, Germany

4-9 December 1995

REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
I. OPENING SESSION	1
II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA	2
III. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON, RAPPORTEUR AND VICE-CHAIRPRSONS	3
IV. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARIAT SINCE THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE	3
V. REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION HELD IN 1995 BY THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND THE REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES	6
VI. SETTING UP OF WORKING GROUPS	7
VII. REPORTS ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES	7
VIII. INFORMATION ON TENTATIVE LISTS AND	

	EXAMINATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER	37
IX.	REPORT ON THE DECISIONS OF THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND THE DECISIONS OF THE 28TH GENERAL CONFERENCE	49
X.	BALANCED REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST	50
XI.	PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "GLOBAL STRATEGY AND THEMATIC STUDIES"	53
XII.	REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED TRAINING STRATEGY	55
XIII.	REQUESTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	59
XIV.	PROMOTIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	63
XV.	EXAMINATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND, AND APPROVAL OF THE BUDGET FOR 1996 AND PRESENTATION OF A PROVISIONAL BUDGET FOR 1997	66
XVI.	IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING METHODS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE	70
XVII.	REVISION OF THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES	72
XVIII.	DATE AND PLACE OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE	76
XIX.	DATE AND PLACE OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (DECEMBER 1996)	77
XX.	OTHER BUSINESS	77
XXI.	ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AND CLOSURE OF THE SESSION	77

#### ANNEXES

I.	<a href="#"><u>List of participants</u></a>
II.	<a href="#"><u>Address by Mr Helmut Schäfer, Minister of State</u></a>
III.	<a href="#"><u>Message of the Director-General of UNESCO</u></a>
IV.	<a href="#"><u>Provisional agenda of the twentieth session</u></a> of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

[...]

**The Historic  
Centre of Naples**

**726**

**Italy**

**C(ii)(iv)**

The Committee decided to inscribe the property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), considering that the site is of exceptional value. It is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its setting on the Bay of Naples gives it an outstanding universal value which has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.





# ITALY

## Historic Centre of Naples

### Brief description

From the Neapolis founded by Greek settlers in 470 B.C. to the city of today, Naples has retained the imprint of the successive cultures that emerged in Europe and the Mediterranean basin. This makes it a unique site, with a wealth of outstanding monuments such as the Church of Santa Chiara and the Castel Nuovo.

### 1. Introduction

**Year(s) of Inscription**

**1995**

**Agency responsible for site management**

- Municipality of Naples  
Manager of the Service Valorisation of the historical city  
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80132 Naples, Italy  
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[cittastorica2@comune.napoli.it](mailto:cittastorica2@comune.napoli.it)

### 2. Statement of Significance

**Inscription Criteria**

**C (ii), (iv)**

### Justification provided by the State Party

Within Naples, Historic centre, S. Chiara conventual complex's cloister summarizes the characteristics of numerous other cloisters in town, proposing a regular square space, enclosed and autonomous. It is a space opened up inside a built insula that is separated from the rest of the urban space outside, but easily connectable through internal links. It is, then, an architectural space which affects the urban texture and cannot be extrapolated from the Historic centre area without changing its identity. Said space presents characters of exceptionality for the invention of the majolica tile decorations with naturalistic motifs placed on the octagonal pillars and on the seats, among the cloister's flowerbeds from which it results a particular mixture among elements of architecture, of Nature and two-dimensional decorations which compose an "unicum" where is it hard to define what is real and what is fake.

Even Alfonso of Aragon's Arch in Castelnuovo can be considered an exceptional masterpiece, for its

peculiar position between two towers in piperno at the entrance of the castle, for its dimensions, for the quality of the relief which compose it and for their artistic perfection, for the extraordinary synthesis of a unique gigantic palimpsest composed with the contribution of different artistic schools, styles and cultures, each individual with its specific characteristics. The arch merges sculpture and architecture in an urban dimension. The precious relief which, at a close view tell the story of Alfonso's triumphal entrance to Naples, with the details of the central area, the personages, their costumes, seen at distance become a surface with light and shade effects, permeable to the light, filter between the town and the castle's courtyard, and it recalls the Classic tradition of Roman Triumph Arches for its celebrative role. In the same complex, the Barons' Hall, by Guillermo Sagrera, is an almost cubic space with a ribbed wedged octagonal vault, whose ribs is directly linked to the sheer walls of the room and converges to a central "eye". This space is exceptional, too for the intermingling of two cultures - Gothic and Classic ones - which cohabit keeping their own peculiarities, merging in one single masterpiece. The Barons' Hall is a sort of "resonance box" for the echoes and for those suggestions given by all the classic examples of Roman architecture, like the Therms of Baia of the Pantheon, and by the plains structures of the Gothic-Catalan architecture. Moreover, if the Hall constitutes a part of Castelnuovo Complex, it is an "urban" fact of outstanding nature, no wonder that it gets used, nowadays, as Town Council Briefing-room.

The particular position of those two masterpieces, within said monumental complex, rich of many other elements, makes the Castle as a whole a unique element in the History of the town and an emblematic symbol synthesis of the past centuries, meeting place of different cultures, politic and representative knot to be considered beyond its identity itself and its geographic position, on an absolute level of importance.

The quoted examples may be considered meaningful of a series of situations very common in the Historic centre of Naples, where subsequent interventions, without cancelling the characteristics of pre-existing elements, create spatial situations absolutely unique and unrepeatable which transcend their physical dimension to merge indissolubly with the town. That is to say that without them the town would loose some essential traits of its identity. For those unrepeatable characteristics, easy to found at different registers, the considered area falls within criterion (i).

The oldest part of the town, corresponding to the what so called Neapolis, founded in the 5th century B.C. by Cumaeen colonizers, is still evidenced by the grid composed by plateiali and steopoi, (renamed by the Romans decumani and cardines) which creates perpendicular rectangular blocks.

Naples is a highly stratified town that often shows ruins of different periods standing close each other, as underneath the church of S.Aniello a Caponapoli, where Greek walls stand next to "opus reticulatum" walls of a Roman house.

Other elements evidencing the various cultures occurred in Naples are the walls and the towers along via Cesare Rossarol and via Marina, the surviving town doors, belonging to Angevin and Aragonese urban organisation, later widened by the Spanish. Lastly, a situation which still persists, evidencing a precise historic moment is the Spanish Quarters layout.

For such a complex of elements, the Historic centre of Naples falls under criterion (iii) (specifically for the area of Neapolis relative to Greek and Roman civilization) and under criterion (iv). It falls under criterion (iv) also for the quarters area, for the town walls and doors. Moreover, for the numerous examples of 18th-century domestic architecture, that is those "open stairs" which constitute a very original solution of space, playing, from one side, the role of stenographic filter between the narrow urban space of the alleys and the backyards, seen from the palaces entrance and the courtyard. From the other side they are evidence of an artisan tradition and of a taste which present a synthesis of decorative and spatial aspects through the realization of very high quality products.

Both the Greek-Roman structure and the whole urban stratification with all the copious remains lying under present buildings constitute an exceptional example of organism, jeopardized by an irreversible debasement, and illustrate a significant step in the History of "Magna Grecia" where same urban patterns are recorded. For those characters, evident both in the central part of the oldest nucleus (Neapolis) and along the coast of Posillipo through the presence of Roman villas ruins, Naples Historic centre falls under criterion (v).

Naples Historic centre, moreover, is studded by religious presences which link the whole urban texture to Catholic world. In such a context particular relevance enjoy S.Januarius's Catacombs, extra moenia, of the second century A.D. and S.Gaudioso's ones. The former rich of suggestions for the presence of Pre-Christian painted decorations. They date back to the second

century A.D. and probably were originated by the presence of a previous gentile tomb which was later donated to the Christian community of the town and turned into the official cemetery and worshipping centre after the depositions of S.Agrippino, famous bishop of Naples (3rd-century.), on whose tomb a basilica was erected, and later (5th-century.) of S. Januarius. The Catacomb became object of pilgrimage and hosted the remains of Duke/Bishop Stephanus (decease. 830 A.D.), of Duke Stephanus III (decease. 832 A.D.), and of Cesario Console (decease. 878 A.D.). Between 762 and 764, during the iconoclastic fighting, it was the seat of Bishop Paulus II, impeded to enter the town where the Byzantine party was in majority. His splendours decreased when in 831 Sicone, Prince of Benevento, stole S.Januarius' relics and moved them to Benevento. Toward the first half of the 9th-century Bishop S.Johannes IV moved into the cathedral the remains of his predecessors, but he was, as his successor S.Attanasius (877), deposed in the catacomb which, for the while, was not abandoned. Evidence of that is supported by the painting executed during the 9th and probably even during the 11th century; but, starting from the 13th to the 18th-century the catacomb saw only devastations and pillages.

The latter, more recent, developed around S.Gaudioso's tomb, which deceased between 451 and 452 A.D. At present it survives only a little portion of the complex.

For the elements indicated above Naples Historic Centre falls under criterion (vi).

Considering the nature of the property, let alone its dimensional characteristics, it is not possible to compare it with other similar properties, confirming in this way its unique character.

### **As provided in ICOMOS evaluation**

#### **Qualities**

Naples is a city of great antiquity with an historical trajectory that has seen it exposed to a very wide range of cultural influences, all of which have left their traces in the city's urban fabric and its architecture.

#### **Comparative analysis**

It is difficult to identify a city or cities with which Naples might be compared. Its cultural roots are so completely different from those of any other Italian city that comparison would be worthless. It is equally difficult to equate Naples with other major Mediterranean cities such as Barcelona or Marseilles. Uniqueness is a quality that is hard to

define, but Naples seems to come very close to having it, however defined.

#### Recommendation

That this Property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv).

Naples is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its street pattern, its wealth of historic buildings from many periods, and its setting on the Bay of Naples give it an outstanding universal value without parallel, and one that has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.

#### Committee Decision

Bureau (July 1995): The Bureau recommended the Committee to inscribe the nominated property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), considering that the site is of outstanding universal value being one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its street pattern, its wealth of historic buildings from many periods, and its setting on the Bay of Naples give it an outstanding universal value without parallel, and one that has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.

Session (1995): The Committee decided to inscribe the property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), considering that the site is of exceptional value. It is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its setting on the Bay of Naples gives it an outstanding universal value which has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.

- No change required

#### Boundaries and Buffer Zone

- Status of boundaries of the site: adequate
- Buffer zone: adequate
- The buffer zone protects moreover the site integrity, already preserved by the rules of the town-Planning and by the national legislation of protection, as the new General town-planning 2004 extends the historical centre to a wide surrounding city portion, extending therefore the protection rule of the fabric of the city and of the historical-architectonic heritage to all the constructions built before the second post-war period

#### Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- World Heritage site values have been maintained
- The town plan has a high level of authenticity: evidence of the Graeco-Roman city and the checkerboard layout of the 16th century Spanish Quarters is clearly visible at the present time. Many public and private buildings also retain absolute authenticity in terms of their function in the plan and their relationships with one another, as well as authenticity in their spatial, volumetric and decorative features. There is also remarkable authenticity in the use of materials
- The main cause – possible more than expectable – that could affect authenticity, but above all integrity of the site it's of course the taking place of an anomalous earthquake event regarding the historical series

### 3. Protection

#### Legislative and Administrative Arrangements

- The protection of a huge historical centre like that one of Naples derives above all from the translation of protection in norms and rules and from the exercise of the control of their observance. Substantially the entire normative apparatus of protection can be subdivided in two macro categories:
  - a) instruments of protection for the whole historical center
  - b) instruments of protection of single monuments
  - a) The main specific norms for the protection of the entire historical center are: 1. Piano regolatore General (town planning) approved in 2004; 2. Urban Plan of the transports) approved of in 1997; 3. General Plan of city traffic in 1997 update in 2000-2004; 4. Street Rules approved by The City Council in 2001; 5. Main Street Plan approved by the City Council in the 2000; 6. Commercial plan approved in the 2002; 7. Relocation of the systems of distribution of fuels, petrol pump.
  - b) The protection of single monuments (united to the fight to the unauthorized buildings) is done from the State and specifically from a decentralized organ of the Ministry for the Assets and the Cultural Activities.

For the protection of architectonic assets legally bound and for projects of restoration of assets of historical-artistic interests, considering that the entire territory of municipality of Naples is classified between the

seismic zones, are used the following instruments:

1) Circular n.1841 of the 12/3/1991 of M. BB.CC.AA.: "Directives for the writing and the execution of plans of restoration include anticipations of a seismic improvement and maintenance of the architectonic complexes of historical value - artistic in seismic zone"

2) Min.LL.PP Circular. 10/4/1997 n.65/AA.GG.: "Instructions for the application of the technical Norms for the constructions in the seismic zones of which to D.M. 16/1/96, C.9.1.2. Point participations of improvement for the buildings of monumental character"

3) Technical Norms for the writing of the relative plans of restoration you to the architectonic assets of historical value - artistic in seismic zone. Through the authorizations emitted to the senses of articles 21 and 22 of the D. lgs. 42/2004, Code of the Cultural Assets and the Landscape, it is possible to value the coherence of the restoration projects with the scientific and methodological criteria of the Superintendence. Actually just in the historical centre of Naples were bound 798 private and public buildings and ope legis local authorities' buildings

- Enforced town planning (PRG/2004) extends the protection to all the building until according to post-war period, disciplining the participations with performance norms that preview for the historical centre the integral conservation
- The protection arrangements are considered highly effective

#### **4. Management**

##### **Use of site/property**

- Urban centre

##### **Management /Administrative Body**

- Steering group: the initiatives will be able to come out from the work group created for the writing of the report during preparation of the Plan of Management
- The management of the city in its complexity involves all the institutions in charge of the protection with some subjects more specifically engaged
- Levels of public authority who are primarily involved with the management of the site: national; regional; local
- The current management system is sufficiently effective

- Actions proposed: Plans and integrated activities predisposition finalized to the development and the valorisation of the hole site

#### **5. Management Plan**

- Management plan under preparation; timeframe: 12/2006

#### **6. Financial Resources**

##### **Financial situation**

- State Budget
- State Funds from the Ministry for Cultural heritage and activities assigned to the competent superintendence; European Union Funds, Cassa depositi e Prestiti loans; regional funds; funds assigned to the Regional Operative Programs; budget allocation of each Local Authority
- Sufficient
- Considering the huge heritage widespread in the historical centre of Naples, it's important to increase the funds assigned to the protection and to the conservation, which currently derives only by budgets of the subjects institutionally interested

#### **7. Staffing Levels**

Rate of access to adequate professional staff across the following disciplines:

- Average: conservation, management, promotion, interpretation, education, visitor management
- The site extension and its articulated composition would demand the availability of many qualified human resources, actually insufficient. However it has to be considered that the city of Naples offers great professional scientific and technical competences, many of which specialized in the disciplines and the activities linked to the protection, valorisation and promotion of the site
- During past years, with the introduction of the voluntary civil service in place of the military service, many institutions participated to the volunteers assignment call for tenders

## 8. Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

- The requirement of a more and more specific education in the field of cultural heritage conservation, management and communication is also perceived by the increasing of university course offer specialized in these fields, by Universities of studies of Naples Federico II, "Parthenope", "l'Orientale" and "Suor Orsola Benincasa"
- Training available to stakeholders

## 9. Visitor Management

- Visitor statistics: 2.271.842 (data supplied by the Tourist Provincial Authority of Naples that monitored the presences in hotel exercises and extra hotel), 2004
- Visitor facilities: The historical centre of the city of Naples has numerous information point distributed on the territory and managed by different authorities. Moreover the Municipality has been equipped of mobile info-point which assists the tourists. Services paper Naples Artecard supplies to the tourist and the citizen a preferential access to rate reduced to museums, city transports and cultural services of the city. The Site can be moreover visited with City Sightseeing Naples. By the information point and the museums information centres is available free literature in more languages. By the main museums is present book-shop, buffet service and tourist assistance only in the largest museums

## 10. Scientific Studies

- Risk assessment; Studies related to the value of the site; Monitoring exercises; Conditioning surveys; Archaeological surveys; visitor management; transportation studies
- On the site is concentrated the attention of all the universities and cultural institutions both on high level and school one. The quality and the deepening on the different thematic concerning the Site are therefore very high and it's also important to highlight the scientific contributions of other institutions and national and international scientists. Studies on seismic risk and volcanism. From monitoring of the atmosphere and consequent studies on the problem of the atmospheric pollution, have been programmed specific participations in the field traffic and practicability, like the creation of

pedestrian areas, zones to traffic and limited pause etc. Great part of the studies of the architectonic and artistic field concerns the topics of the analysis, safeguard, recovery and conservation of the historical heritage of the site

## 11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

- An adequate number of signs referring to World Heritage site
- World Heritage Convention Emblem used on some publications
- Adequate awareness of World Heritage among: visitors, local authorities
- Need for awareness raising: more information and publicity
- It has been found, as a result of interviews carried out by the operating information point, that the designation of World Heritage site has sure influenced the choice of the destination from the foreign tourists. In opposition such information has resulted not so much famous to the Italian tourists and the same residents
- Web site available

## 12. Factors affecting the Property (State of Conservation)

### Reactive monitoring reports

- World Heritage Committee sessions: 25th (2001)

### Conservation interventions

The interventions realized had conservative character not only of the city and the monumental complexes, but also of the single pieces of real estate

- Present state of conservation: Patchy

### Threats and Risks to site

- Development pressure; environmental pressure; natural disasters
- Specific issues: The main risk of natural origin are the seismic and the geologic one, deriving from the presence of Vesuvio, and from its activity condition, as well as the tufa formation of the hills that encircle the historical centre of Naples. In addition to these it has to be considered the problems linked to the atmospheric pollution and the strong density of population in the historical centre. It's remarkable also problems of social economical nature caused by the high rate unemployment that determine micro crime phenomena and lack of confidence in the institutions. An ulterior factor of risk is due to the difficulty to take part



on the programming of the necessary maintenance operations of the private building heritage; to this it has to be added the problem of the ancientness of the under services (sewer system, net of adduction of the gas, etc.) that sometimes, as a result of strong alluviums or other exceptional events, causes damage to the street net and infrastructures

- Drawing up a specific management plan for the Site; organisation responsible: All bodies and administrations currently involved in management of the Site; co-ordinator of the action: Municipality of Naples; timeframe: by the end of 2006

Emergency measures taken:

- Geologic seismic risk; continuous monitoring of the Vulcan activity of the Vesuvio
- Geologic seismic risk; monitoring of the cavities and tufa ridge of Naples
- Environmental risk; dispositions for traffic regulation
- Social economic Risks; C.U.O.R.E. project (Operative City Centres of Economic Redevelopment)
- Social economic risks; incentives for handicraft activities' financing and allocation of lending facilitated or without security for the opening of new enterprises
- Impoverishment risk of private planning heritage SIRENA project

### **13. Monitoring**

- Formal monitoring program: it is carrying out studies finalized to the location of the specific indicators which express the peculiarities of the city of Naples

### **14. Conclusions and Recommended Actions**

- Main benefits of WH status: conservation; management; more care for the protection and valorisation of the site
- Strength/Weaknesses of management: besides the weakness already indicates like risks between which those of natural origin (seismic and geologic), the problems linked to the atmospheric pollution, to the strong density of population in the historical centre or the problems of socioeconomic nature, a factor of weakness for the management of the site is represented from the lack of adapted economic resources

**Future actions:**

- Fund raising activities; organisation responsible: Municipality of Naples, Province of Naples; Regional Authority of Campania. Timeframe: ongoing



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## **World Heritage Patrimoine mondial**

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POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE  
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL**

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL**

**Thirty-third session / Trente-troisième session**

**Sevilla, Spain / Seville, Espagne  
20 – 30 June 2009 / 20-30 juin 2009**

**Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on  
the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

**Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la  
Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril**

**MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION**

**JOINT UNESCO-ICOMOS ADVISORY MISSION  
TO THE *HISTORIC CENTRE OF NAPLES* (ITALY)**

**9 - 13 December 2008 / 9 - 13 Decembre 2008**

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:  
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

☐ WHC-09/33.COM/7A

☐ WHC-09/33.COM/7A.Add

☒ WHC-09/33.COM/7B

☐ WHC-09/33.COM/7B.Add

## **REPORT OF THE WHC-ICOMOS ADVSORY MISSION TO THE *HISTORIC CENTRE OF NAPLES* (ITALY)**

**9 to 13 December 2008**

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION**

- 1.1 Inscription history
- 1.2 Inscription criteria and World Heritage values
- 1.3 Integrity/authenticity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at time of inscription
- 1.4 Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau
- 1.5 Justification of the mission

#### **2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

- 2.1 National legislation and policy
- 2.2 Institutional framework
- 2.3 Management structure
- 2.4 Response to the recognition of values under international treaties and programmes

#### **3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS**

- 3.1 Management effectiveness
- 3.2 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the values for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee: (a) Overall state of conservation; (b) Specific development projects

#### **4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

- 4.1 Review whether the values and the conditions of integrity/authenticity are being maintained
- 4.2 Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee

#### **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6 ANNEXES**

- 1 Terms of reference
- 2 Itinerary and programme
- 3 Composition of mission team
- 4 List of people met (incomplete)
- 5 Maps
- 6 Photographs
- 7 List of key documents submitted to the mission team



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

See Section 5.

### 1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

#### 1.1 Inscription history

The site was nominated in 1994 and evaluated by ICOMOS in 1995. The advisory body recommended "That this Property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv. Naples is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its street pattern, its wealth of historic buildings from many periods, and its setting on the Bay of Naples give it an outstanding universal value without parallel, and one that has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond."

The World Heritage Committee accepted the evaluation by ICOMOS and the recommendation for inscription by the Bureau (June 1995) and during the 19th session of the World Heritage Committee (Berlin, Germany, December 1995) inscribed this property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), "considering that the site is of exceptional value. It is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its setting on the Bay of Naples gives it an outstanding universal value which has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond."

#### 1.2 Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

A justification for inclusion in the World Heritage List is provided in the nomination file, including a paragraph on authenticity and in the evaluation by ICOMOS. However, so far no statement of significance/statement of outstanding universal value has been prepared despite the request by the World Heritage Committee after the adoption of the Periodic Report for Europe in 2006.

The mission strongly recommended that a statement of outstanding universal value be prepared in conjunction with the Management Plan.

### 1.3 Integrity/authenticity issues at time of inscription

At the time of inscription, the ICOMOS evaluation recognized a high level of authenticity of the town plan with “evidence of the Greek-Roman city and the checker-board layout of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Spanish quarters clearly visible. Many public and private buildings also retain absolute authenticity in terms of their function in the plan and their relationships with one another, as well as authenticity in their spatial, volumetric and decorative features. There is also remarkable authenticity in the use of materials (all derived locally), and distinctive visual and material features, such as the basic yellow *tufa*, white marble and the grey *piperno*. The techniques developed for the use of these materials survive to a considerable degree and are used in restoration and conservation projects”.

Integrity was not examined at the time of inscription - it became a requirement only from 2005. This means, that any effort to prepare a statement of Outstanding Universal Value, would need to include a statement of integrity.

### 1.4 Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee

The property has been subject to one state of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee for a development project involving demolition of buildings. The Bureau (**WHC-01/CONF.208/24, III.178**) noted in 2001 “that the Italian authorities have taken action to halt the demolition of 27 ancient buildings in the Historic Centre of Naples and congratulate the State Party for protecting the World Heritage values of the site.”

No reactive monitoring mission has been carried out to the property since its inscription. However a number of activities included site visits to the property among them the following:

- *Il Centro storico UNESCO di Napoli – responsabilita a confronto*, a conference organized in May 2007 with the participation of the World Heritage Centre, the Director-General of ICCROM, the Secretary General of ICOMOS International and the President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee of Historic Towns and Villages and representatives of local authorities. As an outcome, an official document entitled ‘Conference Charter’ outlining some priorities for the safeguarding of the historic centre had been elaborated and transmitted to the authorities, asking UNESCO to intervene at national and local levels. The needs put in evidence included the elaboration of a Management Plan as required by Law No. 77/06, involving the participation of citizens.

The Charter stresses the issue of restoration and valorisation mainly by approving a project for safeguarding and sustainable *mise-en-valeur* of the Historical Centre by means of a participatory process including citizens. Other needs put in evidence were management and maintenance – the need of continuous and participatory management, approval of a Management Plan accompanied by a coordinated maintenance plan including measures for limiting traffic and facilitation of pedestrian movement; and periodic reviewing of the obtained results by setting up a committee independent of the public administration to meet regularly and publish a periodic report.

- Visits to the major restoration project of the *Albergo dei Poveri* (Director, Deputy Director in 2004, 2005)
- Review missions by Italian Experts/ICOMOS Italy in the framework of the Periodic Reporting exercise in 2004;

In addition, the State Party provided two state of conservation reports in response to requests by the World Heritage Centre following information on potential threats to the values by NGOs and other sources:

1. A state of conservation report submitted by the authorities in March 2007 covered the overall rehabilitation programme, including environmental and architectural

components, restoration activities regarding publicly owned monuments, active involvement of private house owners and highlighted some critical issues such as social transformation and the lack of funds.

2. A state of conservation report submitted by the authorities in May 2006 covered the rehabilitation programme (executed jointly by the Municipality of Naples, the Province of Naples, the Campania Region and the Ministry of Culture), the integrated approach towards sustainable development and urban rehabilitation; and the recognition awarded on the occasion of the 5th edition of the *Dubai International Award for Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment* for good practices, such as the *S.I.R.E.N.A. project (Società per le Iniziative di Recupero di Napoli)*;

The reports were reviewed by ICOMOS International and the World Heritage Centre and were not considered to provide sufficient information on potential threats to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for consideration.

The Periodic Report submitted for Naples by the Italian authorities in 2005 and provided to the World Heritage Committee in 2006 is therefore taken as providing the baseline information, in addition to the original nomination and ICOMOS evaluation, against which the mission team can review the evolution of the state of conservation of the property.

## **1.5 Justification of the mission**

The joint UNESCO ICOMOS advisory mission was carried out from 9 -13 December 2008 at the invitation by the Italian Government. The terms of reference, itinerary, programme and composition of mission team are provided in Annex I, II and III.

The mission team had meetings with stakeholders, reviewed existing documents, several projects and plans and visited a number of selected sites in the Historic Centre of Naples.

The mission team concluded that the values for which the site had been inscribed and its overall authenticity has been maintained, the stratified and complex urban structure, architectural masterpieces and historic fabric, the townscape and surrounding landscape have been retained, as well as the high degree of continuity that are all carriers of the values. In relation to integrity, which had not been examined as part of the inscription process, the mission team observed that there seems to be a high degree of integrity of the site – the threats to be noted currently are the lack of continuous maintenance (and in some cases lack of use) of the urban fabric and major traffic plan interventions, the impacts of the traffic system as such.

Amazing and important achievements have been noted in restoring selected monumental buildings, in fundraising for big projects and in preserving many traditions and values of the site. There is a vivid enthusiasm of the stakeholders for preserving the values of their heritage, the desire to improve the safeguarding process and the daily life of the city, including upgrading and development. The major challenges that the mission team identified, are weaknesses in coordination of the complex safeguarding and development process, underestimation of a participatory approach, absence of a Management plan and of a shared vision, action plan involving all stakeholders, based on broad information sharing and discussion right from the planning phase, a holistic approach with clear priorities and criteria on the basis of which any big projects and programmes for the site would be set up.

The large scale of the World Heritage site and its very complex character call for continuous monitoring of the process and follow up on strategic decisions, issues of the future Management plan, and could benefit from involvement of consultants on specific issues or in the coordination process, and regular re-visiting missions (ICOMOS and WHC).

## **2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

## 2.1 National legislation and policy

National legislation and policies apply either to the historic centre as a whole or to single monuments.

The cultural heritage of the UNESCO World Heritage property *Centro Storico di Napoli* is protected by Law DLgs 42/2004 and is constituted by approximately 550 civic and religious buildings. The cultural heritage is property of the state and local authorities (*Regione, Provincia and Comune*), of private owners and religious authorities. The Ministry of Culture (*Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali*) has *Soprintendenze* active in Naples with specific responsibilities (mainly the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici delle Province di Napoli e Caserta* and the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e paesaggistici per Napoli e Provincia*). Through the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e paesaggistici per Napoli e Provincia*, it is responsible for protected buildings (*vincolati*) in both private and public ownership and for controlling the restoration interventions proposed by private or public bodies. The *Soprintendenza* has between 1995 and 2008 supervised 150 interventions in the *Centro Storico di Napoli* with a cost above 200 million Euros.

The *Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali* with a decree of 27 November 2003 established a consulting committee (*Commissione Consultiva per i Piani di Gestione dei Siti UNESCO*), which worked out Guidelines for Management Plans and in 2006 the Ministry passed Law No. 77/06 which foresees that each World Heritage property should have a Management Plan and the Ministry allocates extra financial support to sites that do have a Plan.

Circulars of the Ministry (n.1841 of 1991 and n.65 of 1997) provide directives for restoration plans including seismic improvement and maintenance of architectural complexes of historical value in seismic zones.

The Comune di Napoli is working with the following Planning Acts:

The Master Plan (*Piano Regolatore Generale*) of 2004, the Territorial Landscape Plan (*Piano Territoriale Paesistico*) of 1996, the Plan of Urban Transportation (*Piano Comunale dei Trasporti*) of 1997, the General Plan of Urban Traffic (*Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano*), 1997 – 2004, Street Rules (*Regolamento viario*) of 1997, Main Street Plan (*Piano della Rete stradale primaria*) of 2000, Advertising System Plan (*Piano degli impianti pubblicitari*) of 2000, Commercial plan approved in 2002, Plan of Relocation of the System of Distribution of Fuels (*Programma di delocalizzazione degli impianti di distribuzione dei carburanti*) of 1996.

Currently the preparation of the implementation of the Great Programme for the UNESCO Heritage Site, Naples' Historical Centre, is under way (2007-2013).

## 2.2 Institutional framework

Italy ratified the World Heritage Convention on 23 June 1978. The Ministry for Culture is responsible for the general compliance with the 1972 Convention, and for nominating sites.

The mission noted that although the institutional framework is well developed, communication channels could be improved and clear lines of responsibility established at the site level.

## 2.3 Management structure

At the local level a large number of bodies are involved in the management of the World Heritage property. These include local authorities, planners and development departments, government departments and agencies, as well as other bodies directly concerned with conservation. The management planning exercise has been envisaged for finalization by December 2006 as stated in the Periodic Report by the State Party, however so far no Management Plan exists; nor has work towards its preparation been carried out.

There are also a great number of local interest groups, representing different constituencies including the local community, living and working in the property.

The mission considered the current management structure of the site and noted that there are many different stakeholders in the daily management without clear coordination or leadership, and that there is not a shared holistic strategy or vision. It would be essential to establish clear reporting lines and to have one coordinator as a contact person for World Heritage management.  
The mission suggests that the Management Plan be developed for the site as a priority.

## **2.4 Response to the recognition of values under international treaties and programmes**

The mission noted the rich intangible heritage of the city of Naples, including the famous production of Christmas crèches. Consideration could be given to strengthen links with other international treaties such as the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

## **3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS**

### **3.1 Management effectiveness**

The Historic Centre of Naples and its buffer zone falls under four municipal districts (*Municipalità* 1 – 4). This could create potential administrative difficulties. The Master Plan (*Piano Regolatore Urbanistico*) sets the criteria for interventions.

At the Comune di Napoli a special department has been created. The “*Assessorato alle Risorse Strategiche*” for EU funds and innovative finance monitors the POR (*Programma Operativo Regionale* - Regional Operative Programme) projects and plans and manages interventions financed by EU funds. Strategic resources had successfully been obtained for the POR Campania 2000-2006, through which major restoration projects such as *Albergo dei Poveri*, *Castel dell'Ovo*, *Borgo Orefici* could be financed. Combining EU funds with regional and national funds has allowed for 5 integrated projects in Naples. The Integrated Territorial Project “City of Naples” (PIT – *Progetto Integrato Territoriale*) is seen as an innovative instrument to exploit EU structural funds. It aims at promoting social-economic development by restoring and exploring its heritage, social-cultural context, rich traditions and historical evidences, and upgrading its urban fabric, infrastructure.

For the Great Programme for the UNESCO Heritage Site 2007-2013 – Historic Centre of Naples (*Grande programma*), around 282 Million Euro should be available, but it is not yet clear how this money will be spent – this is still a challenge for the *Comune di Napoli* and other stakeholders. There seems to be an understanding that the Comune started work on the plan without broad consultation, searching for new funding for big restorations. ICOMOS Italy noted that the present concept of the Grande Programma would invest all the money in an area of 157 ha, i.e. only 16% of the World Heritage property.

The NGOs, especially the *Comitato Città Antica* are very active – they had prepared considerable information material for the mission team; they also try to monitor the state of conservation signalling problems and concerns, gathering material (photo documentation, newspaper cuttings, etc.), they offer constructive proposals and ideas. The *Comitato* has prepared a draft Management Plan reacting to the concerns of citizens (February 2008), including immediate and longer-term actions, such as cultural assistance, cleaning, garbage collection, control and security and proposing that the preparation of such a plan should be done making use of consultation at national (e.g. for social and economic issues) and international (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM) levels. NGOs feel, however, not to be

listened to, not to be involved in the management of the World Heritage site, that they receive no responses to their signals and efforts from local or national authorities.

The mission team felt that a way should be found to follow a practical participatory management model, allowing the NGOs to contribute constructively with their initiatives, efforts, activities and elaborated proposals.

Concerning the *Comune di Napoli*, the mission team felt a lack of clear leadership and effective communication among the departments and with other stakeholders. The size of the World Heritage site, its stratification and its complexity require a synergy of all involved stakeholders, and their constructive collaboration in the framework of a common management plan sharing a holistic vision. Current projects and programmes focus mainly on “key monuments” in a scattered manner. Information should be shared, allowing public participation, as stated in the 2007 Charter approved in Naples. Useful proposals from NGOs and public should be considered and possibly made use of. The structure of the plan should be clearly set at the start, indicators elaborated professionally and in an interdisciplinary manner based on the necessary analyses (e.g. use plan; needs assessment).

### **3.2 Nature and extent of any threats to the property, taking into consideration the values for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee**

#### **3.2.1. Projects in the Historic Centre and buffer zone**

The mission team had the possibility to visit a series of completed or currently on-going conservation and restoration projects, namely:

The integrated development project for the ***Borgo Orefici*** is being implemented by the *Consorzio* of enterprises and the *Comune di Napoli*. In 2002 it became part of a broader project, the *Progetto Integrato Città di Napoli*; it has a high value as it combines cultural heritage enhancement with economic development and strengthening traditional crafts. The financial contributions were used for urban refurbishment (scale in Naples: 27 000 m of streets, infrastructure and urban furnishing, pedestrian systems, 2005-2008), assistance to enterprises (350 active) and professional training (centre for setting up new enterprises and their follow up, school for goldsmiths). In the framework of the urban rehabilitation of the Borgo, the *Consorzio* has the intention to present a joint Integrated Plan of interventions focused on the waterfront, the Port and Piazza Mercato. In dialogue with the *Comune di Napoli* and the *Autorità Portuale* the plan for a parking in the Port linked to the Borgo Orefici, reaction to the emergencies concerning restoration of the waterfront architecture, provision of a hotel and of a building for receiving tourists with a Consortium service centre should be presented by the end of 2008.

The work in progress at the ***Reale Albergo dei Poveri*** with its extraordinary size (100.000 sq.m.) and plan to become the City of Young People (*Città dei Giovani*) is a successful response to the challenge of reusing large-scale buildings. This case is especially valuable because of its innovative approach, using a management model combining public/private efforts through a special Foundation. The Municipality had adopted a Master plan for the *Città*, a European team of specialists was involved, and presentation of plans was made to the public. The project team aimed at applying an integrated design for an eco-building - innovation in planning and architecture to reach sustainability, at adopting natural and local components and materials, as well as integrating renewable energy systems in the restoration of the ancient building.

Among the new discoveries enriching the known Historic Centre of Naples is the **Roman Theatre** archaeological site revealed in the dense urban fabric of later centuries. This enhances the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its authenticity.

Another interesting example of reuse of a large size historical building is the **Decumani Hotel de Charme**, former 18<sup>th</sup> century Palazzo of Cardinal Sisto Riario Sforza. For a part of the building, private funding has led to its adaptation and renovation for a hotel. Works are still in progress in another wing and extensions are planned.

**La Certosa e il Museo di San Martino** is another significant monumental complex in which conservation and restoration works have been carried out in phases since 1986. In 2000 another part of the *Certosa* was opened to the public after restoration, housing two new sections of the *Museo Nazionale di San Martino* with exhibitions.

The historic ensemble of the palace, church and the picture gallery of **Pio Monte della Misericordia** established and still functioning as a Charity Institution at the service of the poor (health care, grants assistance, etc.) is well preserved, and its conservation and restoration have revealed its values well.

The series of metro worksites in the Historic Centre of Naples (Transportation plan of 1997) constitute at the moment a major difficulty, as traffic limitations need to be made mainly in piazzas. The mission team visited one of these – the **Piazza Municipio with the underground metro worksite (cantiere metropolitana)**. The depth that needs to be reached is directly connected to excavations – rich layering of archaeological remains and interesting findings. These in the case of *Piazza Municipio* include three Roman wooden ships, vestiges of the old port, various objects, a *palazzo angioino* with decorated surfaces - wall paintings on the remaining structures, etc. and are subject to documentation and survey, displacement or on-site conservation to be later exposed within the space of the future metro station. The excavations are seen as an undertaking in continuous evolution, overseen by several responsible authorities. Documentation, explanations informing the public on the process and exhibition of the findings are situated close to the metro station at the *Museo Nazionale* and open free of charge. In general the idea behind the *metropolitana* project is also to contribute to the upgrading of the urban environment around them – one of the means chosen has been the assignment of the artistic design to world-famous temporary architects.

As examples of reuse of churches that do not function as churches any more, two cases were reviewed. The **Museo Diocesano di Napoli in the church Santa Maria di Donnaregina Nuova** (church under the administration of the Ministry of Interior) was opened in 2007 to the public as an inspiring ecclesiastic museum. The other example, **S. Maria Donnaregina vecchia** used for temporary exhibitions belonged to the Museum of contemporary art and shared neighbouring spaces with the *Scuola di Specializzazione* (University for Conservation and Restoration Studies).

Recent discoveries revealed a part of the relatively well preserved and highly authentic remains of a **Roman theatre** which now appears built into the preserved urban fabric of later periods. Surveys and archaeological research are under way; the challenge will be the presentation of the theatre in the dense fabric and ensuring their sound coexistence. The **San Lorenzo** complex with the church and underground archaeological remains of a Roman road, shops, etc. is also a good example - with the last parts of its presentation almost finished and prepared for opening to the public.

The mission team visited also the museum of the **Palazzo Reale**, the magnificent church **S. Gregorio Armeno and adjacent convent** still serving as such, the **Complesso di S. Domenico** - another big conservation and restoration project under way, the **Capodimonte** museum, the museum of the **Castel Nuovo** with a recently enlarged archaeological exhibition and restoration works in progress, the **Castel dell'Ovo** and Borgo marinara with further archaeological excavations under way, the **Museo del tesoro** (recently opened) and the **Cappella di San Gennaro**, as well as the famous **Museo archeologico**, and the museum of contemporary art, **MADRE-Museo arte contemporanea**.

The mission had been informed about the activities of S.I.R.E.N.A., the success of its projects, and about the basic concept of the Grande programma. The NGOs feel that incentives would help private owners improve care for their buildings.



The mission notes that not all intended development projects may have been reviewed and discussed. The *Comitato Città Antica* expressed concern about the periodic re-opening of issues concerning the *Il Regno del Possibile* – the idea here being to find in the Historic Centre an area (Spanish Quarter) for new construction which would change the skyline of Naples.

The mission team visited a great number of individual conservation projects in the centre and was impressed by the number of new discoveries in terms of archaeological and architectural heritage as well as the recent large-scale restoration projects.

Most of the visited sites were exceptional monumental buildings, being used as museums, galleries, exhibition centres or for religious purposes. The impression is, that these unique pieces of heritage receive major attention and financing, maybe slightly disproportionally to the rest of the “ordinary” urban fabric and pattern (and infrastructure) that carries the recognized values, authenticity and integrity of Naples Historic Centre, as well as its spirit of place based on this tangible but also intangible heritage - which in Naples is just as important and includes local production, crafts, traditions, as in an authentic living city. The site has been inscribed as an urban complex, not a series of single exceptional monuments, so balance needs to be improved between attention given the monumental and the ordinary, the tangible and the living (or intangible).

### 3.2.2. Traffic issues and development

The mission reviewed a number of issues related to the development of a traffic concept and the links between conservation of archaeological remains and the metro project. The concentration of all current efforts and major hopes for improvement are being put into the expansion of the underground transportation network (10 lines, 114 stations). Visits to the **stazione Cavour** revealed the extent of stratification and richness of the individual archaeological layers, and the difficult decision-making re the values to preserve and to present *in situ*. The combination of modern art and architecture in rehabilitation of the metro station areas seems promising, as the examples of **Certosa di S. Martino** and **stazione Montesanto** show. A very useful way to present the archaeological findings collected from the metro building sites is the permanent exhibition accessible free of charge at the **Mostra Rinvenimenti scavi per la Metropolitana**.

The mission noted that the integration of conservation aspects, awareness raising among the general public etc. at several metro stations was done successfully. The mission notes however that it would be crucial to considerably reduce traffic and pollution which has damaging effects on historic buildings.

### 3.2.3. Areas just outside the World Heritage property and its buffer zone; Integrity and landscape issues

The mission team also had the opportunity to review issues related to the serial components of the World Heritage property and the state of conservation of areas in *Posillipo*. The mission team was impressed with works carried out at the area di *Chiaja*, and *riviera di Chiaja*, near Posillipo and visited the *grotta Seiano*, the *villa di Vellio Pollione*, and the *teatri greco e romano* which will be soon open for the general public.

The mission team also had the opportunity to visit the area North of the World Heritage property at Bagnoli and the **Città della Scienza** (City of Science) based on the idea of Vittorio Silvestrini and located in the former industrial area in Bagnoli which is outside of the Historic Centre of Naples protected area and is an excellent example of reuse of industrial



areas and buildings. Several buildings of the former industrial area have been restored for the purposes of this large and most innovative museum, a new development model completed by new structures on a territory of 65000sq.m. Its functions comprise temporary exhibitions of science, technology, science exercises (about 1000 sq.m.), teaching labs, training, research, enterprise creation, as well as an incubator for small and middle size enterprises in support of local and regional development.

The protected marine area **Parco sommerso di Gaiola** had been set up by the inter-ministerial decree of 2002 on a territory of 41,6 ha and it is protected for its archaeological and geological values – the remains of the *Villa di Posillipo* with theatre, representative spaces, *Grotte di Trentareni*, imperial port, etc. The *Parco Archeologico del Pausilypon* is at present managed by the Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Napoli e Pompei and its conservation is still ongoing.

The mission specifically welcomed the sensible re-use and development strategy of this former industrial area, the innovative project of the *Città della Scienza* which will be able to enhance visitor attraction, diversification of tourism and address specific needs of young people.

The archaeological park and marine area are highly attractive in the context of the close-by World Heritage site. The mission team had the impression that whilst conservation and restoration as well as protection measures seem to be well developed, access might become a problem if more visitors start coming. Road access is presently hardly imaginable and a specific plan for visitor management and use would be useful.

The mission did not have the opportunity to meet a representative of the Port authority or to review potential development plans for this area.

The mission noted that there may be potential **development projects outside of the World Heritage site** and protected area, such as the port area which have a close connection to the property or could have a potential impact on the protected area and its values. The mission recommended that early communication between the city authorities and the port authorities could prevent any potential impacts on the values and integrity of the property.

The mission recommends that the management of these areas be integrated into the overall Management Plan and that specific care be taken about the tourism management and visitor access to these fragile areas located in the marine park.

#### **3.2.4. Meetings with stakeholders**

The mission met with a great number of different stakeholders including the Mayor of Naples, representatives from the Ministry for Culture, different city departments, representatives of the region Campania, specific projects (including major EU projects), private foundations, and others, throughout its work.

The mission also had a special meeting with all stakeholders who had contacted UNESCO prior to the mission. This meeting took place in the Prefecture and was chaired by former ADG/SC, Mr Iaccarino. The citizens and NGOs have clearly formulated their vision and proposals for improvement of the situation (especially daily life management) but seem not to be given adequate attention from the local authorities in what should be a participatory process. Their concerns have been formulated in 9 points: maintenance – dividing the city into zones with a responsible maintenance officer, small-scale maintenance of buildings of particular interest; reuse of abandoned public or religious buildings; security of people; acoustic level controls; hygiene; transportation and pedestrian zones; connection ways; and security of monuments for their better protection.

On the occasion of the meeting, the Associations and Committees of Naples presented a document expressing their rejection of the “Grande Programma per il centro storico UNESCO”, stating the reasons for this attitude, such as “delay in creating an official and

effective plan of actions to be widely and democratically debated”, “absence of a clear plan of actions indicating priorities and expected results”, “responsibility for having lost the opportunity for creating a tax-free zone as had been proposed in the Financial Program of 2007”. They made proposals to “start a phase of permanent consultation with all actors involved in the mise-en-valeur of the historical centre”, to “involve relevant institutions in the daily management of the city”, to “guarantee capacity to support development and commercial activities in the historical centre”, etc. ICOMOS Italy also delivered a number of documents to the mission team. Its concern is mainly connected to the approach of the Grande Programma and the need to make use of the accumulated knowledge (scientific, historical, anthropologic, social, technical), analyses and systematic research which has accompanied urban projects done by ICOMOS for the Comune di Napoli since 1982, coordinated by Prof. Ing. Roberto di Stefano. ICOMOS Italy has been updating this information offering constructive proposals (*Ipotesi programmatica di intervento territoriale*). It pleads for an organic plan of interventions managed by one steering committee aiming at safeguarding the heritage and conserving the cultural and human activities present. Focus should not be only on major monuments but also on the private residential buildings (as followed by SIRENA working also with public funds), and on infrastructure (aqueducts, sewerage systems, electricity and telephone networks, etc.)

A final meeting at the Palazzo Reale with major stakeholders among the national, regional and local authorities took place on 12 December 2008.

The mission team had a very useful briefing meeting with different local, regional and national authorities and was provided with a great number of details on different projects. The mission team congratulated the authorities for ensuring considerable funding for specific conservation projects which are also a factor for the economic development and a driving force for encouraging stewardship in the overall conservation of the historic centre. These projects may also encourage individual owners to adopt a professional approach to conservation of their buildings and bring residents to participate in the maintenance of the heritage they live in.

The mission team observed that there is strong good will in all groups of stakeholders to contribute constructively to the preservation of the historic centre, but there seems to be a lack of information-sharing and some stakeholders complain about being left out of the process, despite their having a lot to offer. The urgent adoption of a real participatory management mechanism would improve use of this potential and lessen the existing tensions.

### **3.2.5. Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee**

As the last state of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau in 2001 dealt with the halting of demolition of historic buildings, progress can be noted with the legal protection and management action; positive actions were taken to attract major funding for the safeguarding of key monuments at the World Heritage site.

### **3.2.6. Information on any specific threat or damage to or loss of outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed.**

The mission did not discover any specific acute threats or damage to, or loss of outstanding universal value, and the authenticity for which the property was

inscribed, but could identify some potential threats, which are discussed in this report.

#### **4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

##### **4.1 Review whether the values and the conditions of integrity/authenticity are being maintained**

The mission concluded that the values for which the site has been inscribed and its overall authenticity have been maintained. The site has retained its stratified and complex urban structure, architectural masterpieces and historic fabric, the townscape and surrounding landscape, as well as the high degree of continuity that carry its values.

However risks exist, and they are recognized by the *Comune di Napoli* as seismic and geological ones, and then anthropic and environmental, represented by high building congestion, dwelling density, traffic, waste collection, high unemployment, micro criminality, usury, and organized criminality. The mission has also identified other risks: the lack of a systematic regular maintenance practice, the growing number of buildings currently without use, the absence of a general needs assessment leading to a usage plan and under-appreciation of the value of public participatory approaches. The number of tourists has been growing (from 5 086 093 in 2005 to 5 304 789 in 2007), whilst no clear tourism management plan seems to be in place.

The mission recommended that any conservation project should be based on the outstanding universal value of the property, i.e. the whole urban context, its and authenticity, as well as properly identified needs.

As the integrity of the site has not been evaluated yet, the mission team recommends that this be done in context of defining the Outstanding Universal Value and the Management Plan.

##### **4.2 Review any follow-up measures to decisions of the World Heritage Committee**

The World Heritage area covers 981 ha (figure delivered by ICOMOS Italy, December 2008, based on the 2006 map) and does not have an official buffer zone (the buffer zone according to ICOMOS Italy covers an area of 426 ha). It spreads over four *Municipalita* (Municipal Districts) which constitute the *Comune di Napoli*.

Naples was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a serial property composed of five elements, without any buffer zone. A buffer zone was created at the national level after the inscription, but never officially submitted to the World Heritage Committee.

A map had been submitted as an Annex to the Periodic Reporting Section II questionnaire (2006). However, it was not accepted as a “clarification” as it displayed different boundaries of the property than the inscribed ones and it presented the recently approved buffer zone.

The World Heritage Centre had on 3 September 2007 sent a letter to the State Party asking for a clarification of the delimitation of the property, for a good map (the map submitted with the nomination dossier did not have a coordinate grid, and thus georeferencing could not be done), for an indication of the surface area of each component of the inscribed property in hectares and for an official presentation of the recently approved buffer zone as a minor boundary modification. The request was reiterated (on 10 March 2008 and 3 October 2008), but no answer had been received to date.

The mission encourages the State Party to urgently provide these necessary and long requested clarifications, data and details concerning this property for the needs of the World Heritage Committee, including the review of the exact size of the buffer zone. All this could be part of the process of the preparation / revision of the Management Plan in 2009.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission recognized the extreme complexity of the conservation of this living city, considering the size of the site, its remarkably long history, number of inhabitants, percentage of unemployment and considerable challenges with infrastructure. The mission noted that there was a lack of a shared vision for the conservation and development of the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples.

The mission recommended that a shared strategic vision is needed specifically for the management system, taking into account the outstanding universal value of the property, respecting the tangible and intangible values and diversity of the city and its integrity. The mission welcomed the intention to use many new programmes and projects as a motor for local economic and social development, reviving traditional crafts and cultural industries, and recommended that this be strengthened by linking the World Heritage sites and cultural resources within the Campania Region.

1. The mission team reviewed the **overall state of conservation** of the property and concluded that it was satisfactory, since the values, authenticity for which it had been inscribed are still there. The interventions at major monuments (e.g. Certosa di San Martino, San Lorenzo, Castel Nuovo, Castel dell'Ovo) were up to international standards and even exemplary.  
The mission concluded that one of the key issues is finding the right balance in attention paid to the monumental buildings and the **continuous maintenance** of the urban fabric, in particular of the non-monumental buildings (and the infrastructure) that conserves the traces of the rich history, carries the spirit of place combined of tangible and intangible heritage (the production, traditions, etc.) and the values, the authenticity for which the property had been inscribed.

The mission recommended addressing with equal attention maintenance and continuous monitoring of the urban fabric and encouraging the process of engaging stakeholders to actively participate in caring for their environment and properties (e.g. as the successful example of the *Borgo Orefici*), possibly also by taking measures to provide financial advantages or incentives for public, private and religious property owners, as had been the case of the financial law for 2007 by the Italian State for the Historic Centre of Naples.

The mission specifically welcomed the Grande Programma (EU Funding of 200 Million Euro and 80 Million from national sources for 2007-13), which could be a chance for a new approach, partnerships and methodology.

The mission encouraged the authorities to link this programme to a well defined strategy and vision based on relevant analyses for the Historic Centre of Naples, developing also a Management Plan and to base the programme on participation, clear coordination, transparency and information diffusion already from the earliest stages - the preparatory phase.

2. The mission noted that a **Management Plan** was already foreseen for December 2006 (as per Periodic Report of 2005), but that it had not been prepared. The mission was informed that works on the plan will proceed in due course and that a first meeting would take place in December 2008. The mission recommended that the process of management planning could provide an

opportunity for bringing different stakeholders together and for ensuring a joint vision for the World Heritage property. The mission recommended that the plan should be used to set up structured coordination with clear roles and responsibilities to ensure an effective management system. With regard to the complexity of the site and its manifold challenges, it is quite impossible for one local authority to prepare the plan on its own; inputs from NGOs, public, national or international consultancy on specific challenges should be used from the beginning when setting up priorities, strategies and a holistic vision for the World Heritage site.

3. The mission noted that many stakeholders take part in the management of the site, in particular the municipality (*Comune di Napoli*), the province, the Regione Campania, the Ministry of Culture (*Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali*) and many private owners, the curia (church properties), foundations and associations, as well as stakeholders outside of the World Heritage such as the Port authority (*Autorità portuale*) or the Science City (*Città della Scienza*). The mission considered that **stakeholder participation** is essential and recommended that the participatory approach be applied in the planning phase of projects, execution and follow-up in a coordinated and transparent manner, including NGOs and public.
4. The mission noted that not all stakeholders are informed of evolving approaches and recommended transparent **information diffusion and sharing** among the actors and the general public, providing also necessary explanations on projects and plans in context of the overall process / strategy.
5. The mission team urges the delivery of formal clarifications to the World Heritage Committee, concerning the delimitation of the property, a correct map, an indication of the surface area of each component of the inscribed property in hectares and an official presentation of the recently approved buffer zone as a minor boundary modification. This clarification would relate also to what for the authorities constitutes the protected area of the *Centro Storico* also under the *Piano Regolatore*.
6. The mission noted that **landscape integrity** has been maintained to a great extent in comparison to the evaluation and inscription of the property in 1995. No high-rise development is envisaged which would intrude into the skyline. The mission also noted that **authenticity** was maintained and no major impacts have occurred. As the integrity of the site has not been defined yet, the mission team recommends that this be done soon.  
The heritage has been enriched by new discoveries and extensive research and excavations and important finds (e.g. Roman theatre, Roman shipwrecks at metro station) preserved in their authenticity (in particular of material authenticity). The ongoing excavations and discoveries are well communicated to the general public, including at new metro stations. The mission welcomed the work done in revealing and presenting the finds and noted that the values of the site have been enhanced through these and through the follow-up conservation and restoration projects which have enhanced authenticity and integrity such as the San Lorenzo Convent, Certosa. The mission furthermore welcomed the sensitive presentation of related objects in several Museums (e.g. archaeological museum, the Duomo) including the recently opened Diocese Museum (2008).
7. The mission noted that there may be potential **development projects outside of the World Heritage site** and protected area, such as in the port area. The mission recommended that early communication between the city authorities

and the port authorities could prevent any potential impacts on the values and integrity of the property. The mission also reviewed the Bagnoli area and the Science City just north of the World Heritage site and welcomed the sensible re-use strategy and development strategy of a major industrial area.

8. Concerning **rehabilitation projects**, the mission specially welcomed the projects of SIRENA and encourages further extension of this successful approach. Of the monumental buildings, the *Albergo dei Poveri* can be seen as an exemplary case for the interdisciplinary approach, use of an international team, and employment of a clear conservation concept, development and use plan; the *Borgo Orefici* Project provides a model example of sustainable development involving local communities and small enterprises and private owners, applying a comprehensive vision (e.g. from rehabilitation to waste management).
9. The mission noted the creative **re-use of major historic buildings**. These concern mainly monasteries, churches and other large complexes which are re-used as Museums, galleries or training centres such as MADre (*Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Donna Regina Napoli*). The mission however is concerned that many major buildings are not in use, and that no substantive analysis of potential uses, studies or future strategies of re-use has been developed.
10. The mission noted from several reports the damaging effects of **traffic** (air pollution, noise, vibrations and overall chaos). The mission visited the modernized metro stations and projects which include presentation of the cultural heritage and the archaeological finds in new metro stations. The construction process of the underground metro line right in the Historic Centre with a history of almost 3000 years means deep and large-scale interventions into archaeological layers and remains. The location choices for the stations, the decision-making and compromises on conserving the findings in situ or sacrificing some of them for the sake of the new construction need to be continuously evaluated carefully to minimize damage or losses.

The mission recommended that the overall **traffic concept** be considered in the future Management Plan as this also affects the visitor flow (specifically including cruise ships, as Naples has the highest number of passengers of all ports in the Mediterranean).

11. The mission noted the considerable increase in **cultural tourism**, and recommended a special chapter in the Management Plan based on a specific study of needs and potential threats to the property. The mission welcomed the diversification of tourism approaches and integration and recommended that it be linked to the programmes in the Campania Region, specifically including the other World Heritage sites (e.g. Pompei, Parco Cilento, Costa Amalfina). The mission recognized the close links between the natural and cultural heritage, in particular at Posilipo which hosts the Roman Villa Pausilypon, the Grotta di Seiano, a Roman tunnel, and is located in the setting of the natural cliffs of a marine park, the Parco Sommerso di Gaiola.
12. The mission was informed about the **Grande Programma** which covers only 16% of the property and which could be beneficial to a larger area. The priorities of the programme seem not to be communicated properly. The threat for the site could consist in the fact that such project involves large scale investment in small areas of the site, but the remaining parts of equal value could be neglected. The mission therefore recommended that the programme take into account the overall vision and the outstanding universal value, integrity and

authenticity of the property and ensure that the whole site benefits from the programme. The steering committee of the Programme could have a representative of the local NGOs as a member (e.g. *Comitato Città Antica*) – this would contribute to bringing it closer to the concerned Naples citizens and strengthen the participatory approach. The involvement of ICOMOS would also be beneficial.

13. The mission welcomed the existing proposal that the Grande Programma be developed with UNESCO as member of the Steering Committee and recommended that a system of **regular evaluation and follow-up** be set up in accordance with international standards. This could be linked to reactive monitoring missions by UNESCO and ICOMOS.

## **6 ANNEXES**

- 6.1** Terms of reference
- 6.2** Itinerary and programme
- 6.3** Composition of mission team
- 6.4** List of people met (incomplete)
- 6.5** Map
- 6.6** Photographs and other graphical material
- 6.7** List of key documents submitted to the mission team



## **ANNEXES**

### **6.1 Terms of reference**

#### **Terms of Reference for the reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples (Italy)**

1. Review the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples;
2. Meet with national and local institutions, heritage organizations and other stakeholders and review any projects which may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity as well as the overall management of the site;
3. Advise on World Heritage-related follow-up actions to be implemented as part of the large-scale project “Grande Programma per il Centro Storico Patrimonio UNESCO” funded by the European Regional Development Fund 2007-2013;
4. Prepare a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS Mission report not exceeding 10 pages including specific recommendations for follow-up and reporting to the 33rd session of the World Heritage Committee.

## 6.2 Itinerary and programme

### Martedì 9 dicembre

Ora	Luogo	Azione	Accoglienza	Delegazione
18,20	Aeroporto Napoli Capodichino	Arrivo di Mr Francesco Bandarin e Mr.Francesco Caruso: accoglienza	Laudadio	
20.12	Stazione centrale Napoli TRENO 9441	Arrivo di Mrs Andrea Urland: accoglienza	Ferulano	
22.05	Aeroporto Napoli Capodichino Air One 6163 Ve	Arrivo di Mrs Mechthild Rossler: accoglienza accompagnamento in albergo	Cirillo	
20.30	Trattoria Medina	Pranzo		Bandarin, Caruso, Urland, Guido, Laudadio, Iacono Ferulano
23.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio accompagnamento		

### Mercoledì 10 dicembre

Ora	Luogo	Azione	Accoglienza	Delegazione
9.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio accompagnamento	Guido	
9.30	Palazzo san Giacomo	Benvenuto	Sindaco di Napoli	
10.30	Palazzo san Giacomo – sala Pignatiello	Relazioni power point: - Comune - Sirena Coffee break		Cirillo, Ferulano, Iacono, Como, Fazi, Nazzaro
11.30	2 Piazza Municipio cantiere metropolitana 3 Teatro romano scavi 4 San Lorenzo scavi e chiesa 5 S.Gregorio Armeno chiesa e convento	2 Presentazione e visita guidata 3,4,5 Visite guidate		2 Cecchi, Baldi, Spinosa, Guzzo, Gizzi, Silva, Pomicino, Giampaola, Carsana 3 Giampaola, Longobardo 4 Giampaola, Ricciardelli 5 Giusti
14.00	Hotel de charme Decumani - Palazzo Riario Sforza	Colazione (ospiti proprietà)		
15.00	6 Complesso di s.Domenico	Visita guidata lavori e chiesa		6 Foglia, Maietta
16.30	Prefettura	Incontro associazioni	Prefetto di Napoli	Via, altri partecipanti
20.00	Circolo Savoia	Pranzo (ospiti Metropolitana)	Silva	Rössler, Urland, Bandarin, Caruso, Guido, Ferroni, Laudadio, Cirillo, Iacono, Ferulano, Di Stefano

### Giovedì 11 dicembre

Ora	Luogo	Azione	Accoglienza	Delegazione
9.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio	Ferroni	

		accompagnamento		
9.15	1 Castel Nuovo 2 Real Albergo dei poveri			1 Artiaco, Dello Russo, Manzo 2 Esposito, Brancaccio
	stazione Cavour, 3 Certosa di s.Martino stazione Montesanto	Visita guidata		3 Muzzi
13.00	Borgo Orefici	Pranzo (ospiti orefici) ristorante l'Europeo e giro del borgo commerciale	Costa, Ponticelli Nicodemo	
14.30	4 Capodimonte, 5 Mostra Rinvenimenti scavi per la Metropolitana 6 Museo Archeologico	Visita guidata da funzionari dei musei		
20.00	MADRE Museo arte contemporanea	Visita guidata e Pranzo (ospiti MADRE)		Ferroni, Nicodemo, Laudadio, Fazi, Ferulano
23.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio accompagnamento		

#### Venerdì 12 dicembre

Ora	Luogo	Azione	Accoglienza	Delegazione
9.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio accompagnamento	Ferroni	
9.10	1 Castel dell'Ovo, Borgo marinari Area di Chiaja, PAN - Palazzo delle Arti Napoli-, riviera di Chiaja, via Posillipo 2 grotta Seiano villa di Vellio Pollione, teatri greco e romano	Visita ai cantieri		1 Ricolo, De Maio 2 Vecchio
12.00	4 Città della Scienza	Visita e colazione (ospiti Città della scienza)		
14.30	5 Pio Monte di Misericordia, 6 Museo diocesano 7 Museo del tesoro e Cappella di san Gennaro	Visita guidata		5 Giusti, Leonetti 6 Russo
16.30	Assessorato Città storica	Riunione preparatoria		Laudadio, Ferroni, Iacono, Ferulano, Cirillo
17.00	Palazzo reale	Sessione conclusiva e commiato		Laudadio, Falciatore, Pezzullo, Volpe, Gizzi, Ricolo, Ferroni, Iacono, Ferulano, Cirillo, Alabiso, Giampaola, Ricciardelli
18.30	Palazzo reale	Visita guidata		Ascione
19.00	Hotel Royal	Servizio accompagnamento		

### Sabato 13 dicembre

Ora	Luogo	Azione	Accoglienza	Delegazione
	Aeroporto Napoli Capodichino	Partenza		

### 6.3 Composition of mission team

The UNESCO – ICOMOS Advisory team was composed of

#### Expert from ICOMOS International:

Dr Andrea Urland, Slovak Republic

#### UNESCO expert:

Dr Mechtild Rössler  
Chief Europe and North America, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

### 6.4 List of people met (incomplete)

Alabiso, Anna Chiara	Directorate of the Museum Association of Naples [ <i>Soprintendenza del Polo museale di Napoli</i> ]
Artiaco, Alfonso	Municipal Museum of <i>Castel Nuovo</i> [ <i>Museo Civico di Castel Nuovo</i> ]
Ascione, Gina Carla	Directorate of the Architectural and Environmental Assets of Naples and its Province [ <i>Soprintendenza ai beni architettonici e ambientali di Napoli e provincia</i> ]
Baldi, Pio	Regional Director of the Ministry of Environment [ <i>Ministero dei beni ambientali</i> ]
Brancaccio, Francesca	Planner
Canzano, Antonio	Association <i>Borgo Orefici</i>
Carsana, Vittoria	Assistance to excavations
Caruso, Francesco	Special Advisor to the DG of UNESCO
Cecchi, Roberto	Extraordinary commissioner for the construction sites of the metro
Cirillo, Antonio	City of Naples, Director of the Bureau for Monumental Construction
Como, Brunella	SIRENA project
Costa, Dino	Association <i>Borgo Orefici</i>
Dello Russo, Silvana	Director of the Bureau for the Artistic Heritage and Museums
De Maio, Antonio	City of Naples, Bureau for Technical Support
Di Stefano, Maurizio	President of ICOMOS Italy
Enrico, Ernesto	Association <i>Borgo Orefici</i> , craftsman

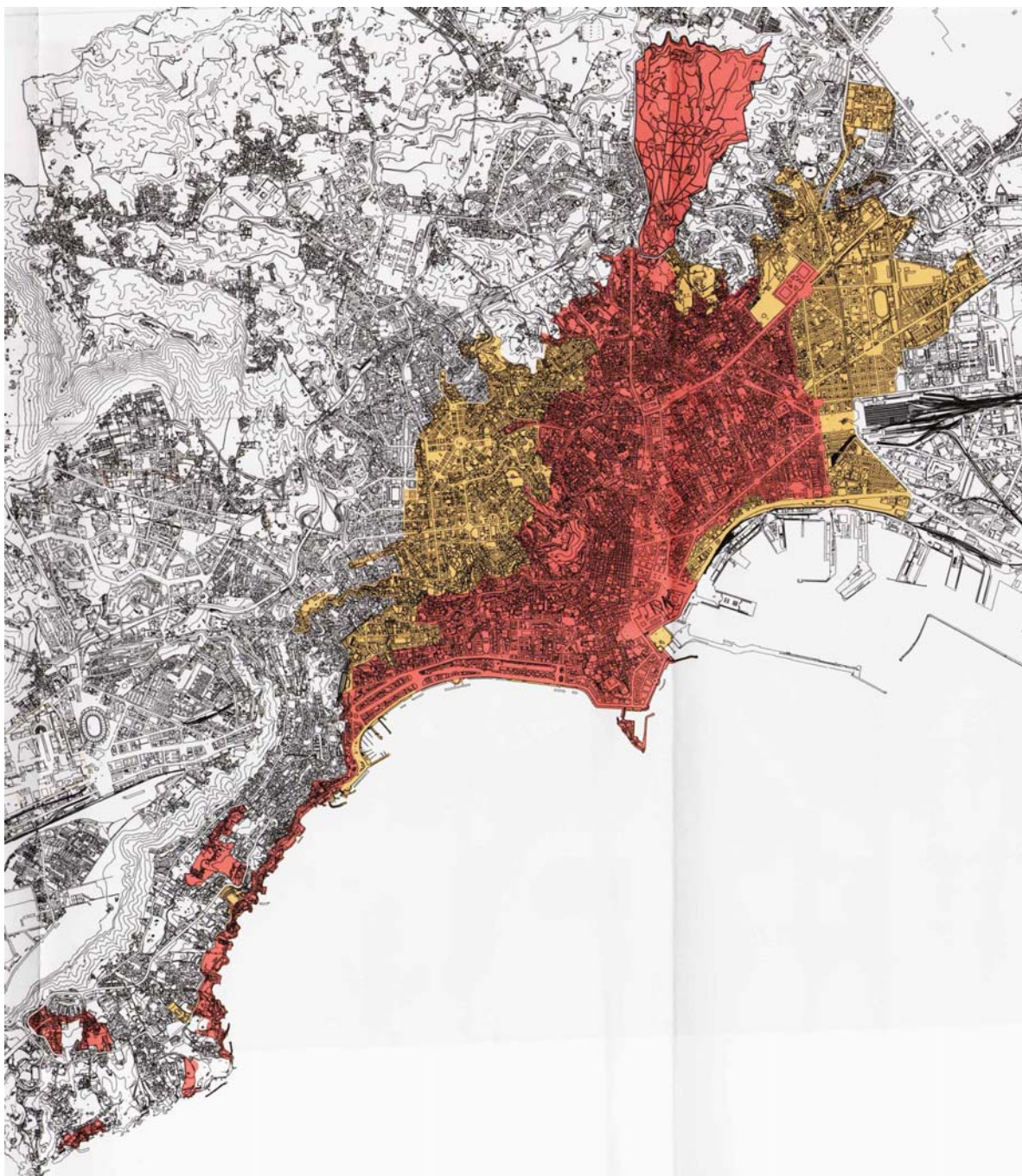
Esposito, Andrea	City of Naples, Director of the Bureau of the <i>Real Albergo dei Poveri</i>
Falciatore, Maria Grazia	Head of the Cabinet of the Governor for the Region of Campania A. Bassolino
Fazi, Luciano	Bureau of the Valorisation of the Historic Centre
Ferroni, Angela	Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities, UNESCO Bureau [ <i>Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali</i> ]
Ferulano, Giancarlo	City of Naples, Department for Building Construction and the Historic Centre [ <i>Assessorato all'edilizia e Centro Storico</i> ], Director of the Bureau of the Valorisation of the Historic Centre
Foglia, Orsoal	Directorate of the Architectural and Environmental Assets of Naples and its Province
Fusella, Domenico	House owner
Giampaola, Daniela	High Inspection for the Archaeological Directorate of Naples and Pompeii [ <i>Alta sorveglianza per la Soprintendenza speciale Archeologica Napoli e Pompei</i> ]
Giusti, Laura	Directorate of the Museum Association of Naples
Gizzi, Stefano	Director of the Architectural and Environmental Assets of Naples and its Province
Guardascione, Carlo	City of Science [ <i>Città della Scienza</i> ]
Guido, Manuel	Ministry of Culture, Ufficio UNESCO
Guzzo, Giovanni	Director of the Archaeological Directorate of Naples and Pompeii
Iaccarino, Prof. Maurizio	CNR, Institute of Genetics and Biophysics "Adriano Buzzati Traverso"
Iacono, Francesca	City of Naples, Director of the Bureau of Innovative Finances and European Funding [ <i>Servizio finanza innovativa e finanziamenti europei</i> ]
Iervolino Russo, Rosa	Mayor of Naples
Laudadio, Felice	City of Naples
Leonetti, Grazia	President of the Foundation <i>Pio Monte di Misericordia</i>
Lipardi, Vincenzo	City of Naples, Director of the Department for Communication [ <i>Dirigente del Dipartimento Comunicazione e immagine</i> ]
Longobardo, Francesca	Assistance to excavations
Maietta, Ida	Directorate of the Museum Association of Naples
Manzo, Rosalba	Municipal Museum of <i>Castel Nuovo</i>
Muzzi, Rossana	Director of the Museum of <i>S. Martino</i>
Nazzaro, Lia	Bureau of the Valorisation of the Historic Centre
Nicodemo, Francesco	Municipal Councillor of the Democratic Party
Pansa, Alessandro	Prefect of Naples

Pezzullo, Miriana	Cabinet of the Governor
Ricciardelli, Nicoletta	Directorate of the Architectural and Environmental Assets of Naples and its Province
Ricolo, Valeria	Ministry of Environment, Regional office
Ponticelli, Fabrizio	Association <i>Borgo Orefici</i>
Pomicino, Gianfrancesco	City of Naples, Director of Infrastructures
Russo, Monsignor Adolfo	Archdioceses of Naples, responsible for culture
Silva, Giannegidio	President of the Association for the Metro of Naples [ <i>M.N. Società Metropolitana di Napoli</i> ]
Silvestrini, Vittorio	President of the Foundation IDIS
Spinosa, Prof Nicola	Director of the Museum Association of Naples
Vecchio, Giuseppe	High Inspection for the Archaeological Directorate of Naples and Pompeii
Via, Giovanna	Deputy Director of the Cabinet of the Prefect of Naples
Volpe, Simonetta	Cabinet of the Governor

***Representatives of NGOs:***

Paraiente, Antonio	President of the Municipal Committee of <i>S. Maria di Portosalvo</i>
Di Medici, Giovan Battista	Lecturer at the University Federico II
Ionio, Tiziana	<i>Comitato Città Antica</i>
De Luzemberger, Augusto	
Raimondi, Raffaele	
Benassai, Edoardo	
Rusciano, Raffaella	
Minarovini, Lucio	
Pica Ciamarra, Massimo	
Geirola, Annalora	Coordinator, <i>Comitato Centro Foria</i>
Selis, Wanda	
Belfiore, Pasquale	National Institute for Architecture
Cervone, Carmine	Association of Artisans

## 6.5 Map



World Heritage site: Historic Centre of Naples. Scale 1:25,000. In red shows the World Heritage property and in yellow the buffer zone (Provided by State Party on 24 January 2006)



## 6.6 Photographs and other graphical material

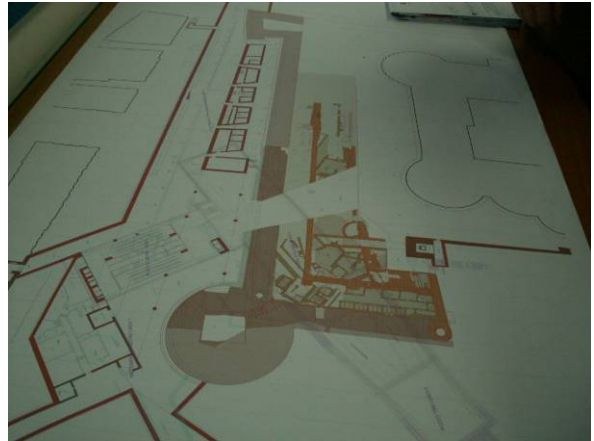


© Urland; The urban fabric of the Historic Centre of Naples preserving the elements and street patterns of the long and rich history in its setting on the Bay of Naples.



© Urland; The townscape and urban fabric of the Historic Centre of Naples with the port area, currently not covered in joint management.





© Urland (Photos 1 and 2) and Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e paesaggistici (Photo 3); Piazza Municipio – a major metro worksite involving compromises and solutions towards the safeguarding of precious archaeological findings: Roman wooden ships, the old port, palazzo angioino, decorated surfaces (wall paintings), various objects, etc. – in situ conservation and presentation vs. dismantling, removal.



## **NEW CONSTRUCTION**



© Urland; Recently opened museum close to the *Museo Nazionale* metro station, housing findings from various metro worksites (Mostra Rinvenimenti scavi per la Metropolitana)



© Urland; Rehabilitation projects involving the metro stations and their surroundings – example;  
Daily maintenance and care is required.

### ***REHABILITATION projects***



© Urland (Photo 1) and UNESCO (Photo 2) The Borgo Orefici integrated development project –  
urban refurbishment combined with assistance to enterprises, professional training, preserving  
traditional crafts



© Urland Products of traditional crafts sold in the streets





© Urland Certosa di San Martino with a recently opened new museums area for visitors - enlargement of restnew museum section

**MONUMENTAL buildings** – recent restoration projects



© UNESCO; Museo Diocesano di Napoli, Church Santa Maria Donnaregina Nuova – example of a new use for a former religious building

**RECENT DISCOVERIES**



© Urland ; Roman theatre discovered under later urban fabric; Earlier structures and graves - Castel Nuovo



© UNESCO; The City of Science (Città della Scienza) – a successful example of reuse of industrial areas and buildings just outside the World Heritage site.

***AREAS JUST OUTSIDE THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY –  
integrity and landscape issues***



© UNESCO; The protected marine area Parco sommerso di Gaiola with the remains of the Villa di Posillipo almost ready to be opened to the public







### ***LASTING CHALLENGES***

© Urland (Photo 1) and UNESCO (Photo 2); The challenge of scale of some complexes –the exemplary restoration project of the Reale Albergo dei Poveri (100000 sq.m. ) – future City of Young People



© UNESCO; Major challenges of future use - Complesso di San Domenico



© Urland (Photo 1) and UNESCO (Photo 2); Major challenges – traffic impacts (example of the Porta Nolana) and lack of regular maintenance;

## **6.7 List of key documents submitted to the mission team**

### **1. Information brochures**

#### **NGO**

- Comitato Centro Storico: Rassegna stampa – Centro Storico di Napoli Patrimonio mondiale dell’Umanità (press review, received 10.12.08)
- Comitato Centro Storico, 15 November 2008: Indice del fascicolo con ritagli e stralci dalla Stampa cittadina – per la missione di monitoraggio UNESCO - WHC del dicembre 2008 (press review)
- Comitato Centro Storico, 26 November 2008, 2nd ed.: Visioni della vecchia Napoli (photo collection) [2 copies + CD]

#### **Development**

- Antonello de Risi, July 2007: Un gioiello che corre nel cuore di Napoli (traffic concept Metropolitana Linea 1 and 6)
- Comune di Napoli - Assessorato alle Risorse Strategiche: Integrated Territorial Project “City of Napoli” (development projects)
- Comune di Napoli - Assessorship for Strategic Resources: Department of European Fund sand Innovative Finance – to support development
- Comune di Napoli, 2002: Projet de consolidation et de reconfiguration architecturale de l’Auberge Royale des Pauvres de Naples (rehabilitation project) [2 copies]

#### **SIRENA Project:**

- Sirena città storica, 2006: Il Progetto e la Società Sirena / Sirena Project and Company
- Sirena città storica, 2006: Primo rapporto sugli impatti del Progetto Sirena / First report on the impacts of Sirena Project
- Maurizio Nicoletta (Sirena città storica) 2003: Programmazione degli interventi in edilizia – Guida al libretto di manutenzione del fabbricato [+ CD]
- Sirena città storica: SIRENA Project for Rehabilitation of Historic Cores / Naples 2002-2008, International Cooperation 2004-2008 [+ CD]

#### **General (monuments and sites)**

- Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio and Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Napoli e Caserta: Parco sommerso di Gaiola, Golfo di Napoli (map and information on the site)
- Comune di Napoli, Dipartimento Cultura, Sport e Turismo: Napoli (information on monuments)
- Gianni Milano (Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare), 2008: Alla scoperta delle ventisei aree marine protette italiane (protected marine areas)
- Regione Campania, 2005: Kunst und Archäologie (art and archaeological sites in Campania)
- Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali and Soprintendenza Speciale per il Polo Museale di Napoli, 2002: la Certosa e il Museo di San Martino (collection guide)
- Comune di Napoli - Assessorato al Turismo: Da Piazza Plebiscito a Parthenope (historic centre)
- Comune di Napoli - Assessorato al Turismo: Naples (historic centre)

## **2. Letters**

### **NGO**

- Comitato Centro Storico, 10 December 2008 (state of conservation of the Historic Centre of Naples)
- Comitato Centro Storico, 14 November 2008: Surveillance UNESCO – Note de presentation du Comité [French and Italian version]
- Comitato Centro Storico, 15 November 2008: Documentation – Pour la mission de surveillance UNESCO - WHC – Decembre 2008 (synopsis of different types of documents)

## **3. CDs and DVDs**

### **Development**

- Comune di Napoli - Assessorato all'Edilizia e Centro Storico, 2008: PowerPoint (Department on Construction and the Historic Centre)
- Comune di Napoli, Regione Campania and Unione Europea: PIT Città di Napoli – Progetto Integrato Territoriale (2000-2006)

### **General**

- Fondazione IDIS - Città della scienza (Video)
- Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, 2001: Il Palazzo Reale di Napoli (interactive multimedia guide)

## **4. Books**

- Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici della Provincia di Napoli and Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Edile, 1993: Manuale del recupero delle antiche tecniche costruttive Napoletane (Handbook on the rehabilitation of antique construction techniques in Naples)
- Pietro Greco (Fondazione IDIS - Città della Scienza), 2008: Città della Scienza / City of Science – The story of a dream in Bagnoli





United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture

# World Heritage

# 33 COM

**Distribution Limited**

**WHC-09/33.COM/20**

**Seville, 20 July 2009**

**Original: English/French**

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF  
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Thirty-third session**

**Seville, Spain  
22-30 June 2009**

## REPORT OF DECISIONS

## 110. Historic Centre of Naples (Italy) (C 726)

Decision:      **33 COM 7B.110**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Notes the report of the *World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS* advisory mission carried out in December 2008 at the invitation of the State Party;
3. Welcomes the State Party's efforts to obtain major funding for restoration projects at the Historic Centre of Naples for key monuments and encourages the State Party to ensure funding for the overall conservation of the vulnerable urban fabric;
4. Regrets that the management plan announced by the Periodic Report in 2006 has not been prepared and urges the authorities to commence its preparation in full consultation with all stakeholders, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS;
5. Requests the State Party to consider the conclusions of the advisory mission and to take into account the detailed recommendations;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as well as the management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

## 111. Historic Centre of Riga (Latvia) (C 852)

Decision:      **33 COM 7B.111**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Recalling Decision **32 COM 7B.97**, adopted at its 32nd session (Quebec City, 2008),
3. Notes with appreciation the comprehensive efforts made by the State Party in the last year to respond to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee and the recommendations by the 2008 reactive monitoring mission;
4. Acknowledges the efforts of the State Party to modify the "Daugava Left-bank Silhouette Development Concept" in reducing the height and density of planned buildings, and re-locating these buildings farther from the water's edge, in ways which reduce the visual impact of the planned projects on the Outstanding Universal Value and integrity of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to provide a report on:

NAPOLI SITO UNESCO: APPROCCI AL PIANO DI GESTIONE, assunzioni.  
Annotazioni di F. Forte.

### Parte prima. Le criticità evidenziate dal Rapporto della Advisory Mission

a) le condizioni riscontrate:

- va precisato il valore universale;
- va specificata la perimetrazione su cartografia georeferenziata, e la buffer zone.
- va sostenuta la maturazione di un comune sentire i valori dichiarati di interesse mondiale;
- occorre visione strategica, cui riferire la gestione;
- va approfondita la diversità nell'unità di identità di cui si promuove integrità (intangibilità);
- va percepita e enunciata una visione strategica che percepisca unitariamente i siti Unesco della Regione Campania (oltre Napoli, Pompei-Ercolano-Oplonti; il Cilento e Paestum, altri).
- la conservazione va riferita all'intero insediamento storico, e non solo al patrimonio monumentale;
- va correlata la visione strategica ai siti di suggestione presenti all'esterno della perimetrazione (i siti di Posillipo-Gaiola; i siti flegrei).

b) il Piano di Gestione, raccomandazioni

Il Piano di gestione, Finalità: assicurare la integrità e l'autenticità attraverso regole ed azioni di conservazione e di valorizzazione.

Il Piano di gestione deve considerare il traffico urbano; e l'area portuale. Nel Piano va destinato Capitolo al Turismo Culturale. Va enunciato Piano di Gestione del turismo.

I benefici del brand Unesco vanno diffusi a tutta l'area del Grande Programma. Va correlato il Grande Programma alla visione strategica necessaria alla gestione. La categoria "progetto" va definita, oltre pertanto il codice dei lavori pubblici.

Il Paesaggio associativo consegue dalla fusione di fenomenologie, quali la religiosità, l'artisticità, la tradizione culturale. Il Paesaggio eco sistemico.

L'uso del suolo consente di specificare il non uso. Va correlato ai bisogni il non uso, cogliendo il riuso come opportunità.

Si è sottovalutata la partecipazione pubblica, che pertanto va assunta quale motivazione del Piano di Gestione.

Le due categorie da valutare: integrità; autenticità.

La conservazione come metodologia delle nuove funzioni per il riuso.

Il Piano di Gestione dovrebbe fondarsi su assunti metodologici chiari. La conoscenza dei luoghi consente l'individuazione dei valori differenziati. Gli scenari futuri delineano alternativi interventi. Da valutare negli impatti; i progetti strategici ne sono conseguenza. Vanno definiti gli indicatori di impatto. La temporalizzazione va correlata al monitoraggio. Va definita la struttura del piano di azione fondato su progetti strategici, riferendoli alla articolazione per livelli, ed all'articolazione gerarchica.

Vanno assunte tre categorie: regolare, valutare, attuare per impegni.

Vanno individuati soggetti, ruoli, responsabilità

### Parte seconda. Riflessioni sul Piano di Gestione da illustrare il 3 Giugno 2010 (Ravello)

1. Il piano di gestione non dovrebbe proporsi quale Piano Programma, sostitutivo del piano strategico o del piano urbanistico comunale.

Occorrerebbe:

- connotare il concetto di gestione del paesaggio urbano storico caratterizzante il sito Unesco Napoli. Il p.u.s. si è proposto quale efficace categoria nella recenti riflessioni sui beni tutelati
- definire i soggetti, proponenti o competenti, pubblici, che operano gestendo specifiche responsabilità (l'attuale documento enuncia strumenti non parametrizzati, come tali ingestibili);
- temporalizzare per stadi e fasi i piani di azione, e la natura delle specifiche operazioni parametrizzate;
- specificare le responsabilità parametrizzate che gli specifici soggetti assumono nello svolgersi di ciascun piano di azione in poliannualità.



- definire bozza di documento di intesa, con la specificazione delle operazioni comportanti impegno di gestione.

2. Specificità del sito Unesco Napoli deve ritenere la sua vitalità dedotta dalla densità della presenza dell'uomo, dagli usi che genera, dai bisogni che esplicita, dalle contraddizioni che percepiamo. La vitalità, che Roberto Pane enfatizzava come valore, tale da sollecitare in Roberto Di Stefano il recupero dei valori, causalmente promuove attenzione ai diritti di cittadinanza, che si traducono nel corretto svolgersi delle responsabilità degli stakeholders titolari delle competenze amministrative, e degli stakeholders compresenti nei processi culturali, sociali, produttivi.

Assunta quale referente del piano di gestione, l'antropologia della vitalità conduce a enunciare obiettivi fondati sulle specificità del patrimonio monumentale, ma sull'ambiente territorializzato, sintesi di materialità ed immaterialità.

3. La territorialità della vitalità conduce a esaltare le differenze compresenti nell'unità dei valori oggetto di tutela, e quindi la vocazionalità delle parti della città patrimonio mondiale. La complessità dell'insieme consegue dalle differenti condizioni antropologiche, insediative, e produttive, che si riscontrano nella porosa struttura della città Unesco; ed appare riduttivo interpretare queste differenze solo su fondamenti storico tipologici come affermatosi nella pianificazione urbanistica. La valutazione integrata delle differenze appare necessario prerequisito del racconto urbano sulla vocazionalità delle parti di città. Ha pertanto ruolo il riferirsi a strategia, volta a sostenere la popolazione

4. Napoli capitale, città di mare, ha sperimentato chiusura al rapporto con il mare per circa trecento anni, in conseguenza di percezioni geopolitiche conseguenti alla sicurezza del regno. "Il mare non bagna Napoli" di Anna Maria Ortese (Rizzoli, premio Viareggio 1953) ha un fondamento nella interazione tra società-città-istituzioni, sedimentatesi nella sua storia urbana, che tuttora si riscontra nelle modalità di decisione e nel malessere urbano che ne consegue. Pur nell'impegno di istituti impegnati nella ricerca storica, il "racconto urbano" di Napoli città di mare tuttora attende risposte. La categoria terra-mare consente di diramare quel filo di Arianna, cui ricondurre immagini e visioni di futuro, necessarie all'ideazione di politiche urbane e del piano di gestione. E nel valutare i futuri possibili, andrebbe colta la sollecitazione geopolitica che la contemporaneità sollecita nel qualificare la decisionalità locale

5. La riesplorazione della fisicità e materialità del rapporto terra mare dovrebbe condursi riguardando l'ispessirsi delle condizioni di "porosità" tra le bande parallele che si sono stratificate nella storia urbana, in conformità alla teoria dei "connettori", canali trasversali tra bande di impianto urbano volti a porre in relazione focalità cospicue dell'esistente insediamento.

6. La strategia riflessiva sul connotato è necessario requisito della strategia del "brand" volta a promuovere l'attività economico produttiva, la competitività, l'accoglienza, l'appetibilità. La auspicata correlazione tra valori ed economia trova fondamenti nella strategia del "connotato". Su questa assunzione hanno operato i casi eccellenti che l'esperienza internazionale ci trasmette.

7. La visione strategica fondata su "connotati" riformulanti il rapporto terra mare dovrebbe proporsi di percepire la regione urbana napoletana (Wikipedia). Le città porto di nuova fondazione ne possono animare la futura logistica.

8. La territorialità della vitalità conduce ad attribuire ruolo all'interculturalità, e alla città solidale e multi-etnica, traendo dalla innovativa condizione dell'antropologia urbana positive opportunità di indirizzo dei futuri possibili. La civiltà multi-etnica, la sua possibile conformazione comunitaria, e la possibile "città dell'incontro di valori" andrebbe assunta quale fondamento etico di politiche urbane, e della correlata progettazione, coerente con diritti di cittadinanza riconosciuti all'innovativa multiculturale composizione demografica del popolo dell'urbano. La società multi-etnica trasmette

alla società urbana ed alle nostre istituzioni nuove sfide, che qualora comprese e fronteggiate indirizzeranno la qualità del governo del mutamento. Partecipa delle responsabilità del mutamento anche il sapere progettuale operante nelle dimensioni dell'architettura, dell'urbanistica e della gestione della città dei valori. Le modalità di soddisfacimento dei bisogni primari della vita nell'urbano, quali l'alloggio, il sistema integrato della residenza, il lavoro, l'accesso, i servizi alla persona ed alla famiglia consentono di intravedere lo svolgersi politiche pubbliche consone al consolidarsi della "comunità aperta" territorializzata, fondata sull'incontro tra diversi, connotati da culture specifiche, sollecitato dalla riconosciuta dignità della persona.

8. Impegni a Napoli. Convergenza intergovernativa sui temi posti dalle relazioni terra-mare. (conservazione integrata delle terre e del mare, con l'innovazione necessaria per la valorizzazione). Adeguare il regolamento urbanistico ed edilizio, onde rendere ammissibile l'adeguamento energetico delle esistenti unità edilizia. Il piano dei tetti.



**Project “A Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Naples”  
Historic Urban Landscape approach  
Pilot test city: Naples**

**First Workshop  
3-4 June  
Ravello and Naples**

**Synthesis report**

**By Lodovico Folin Calabi, PhD  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre  
Special Projects Unit  
Cities team  
*Project team leader***

**Summary**

1. On 3 February 2010, UNESCO and the Municipality of Naples signed a Funds-in-Trust cooperation agreement to implement the project “A Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Naples” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) within the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples (Italy).
2. The first workshop jointly organized by the Municipality of Naples and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre Cities team was held on 3-4 June 2010 in Ravello and Naples, with the experts invited by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to take part in the working group on Naples, as selected pilot test city of the Historic Urban Landscape approach, and a numerous delegation of experts appointed by the Municipality of Naples.
3. Below are presented the background to the Project, the main outcomes of the first workshop and the next steps, in view of the second workshop.

**Background**

4. In particular, the main objective of the Project is to: assist, in close consultation with the Italian Ministry of Culture, the Municipality of Naples in the initiatives, lines of actions and priorities aimed at the safeguarding, effective management and valorisation of the Historic Centre of Naples, as inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List; and, more specifically, to advise the Municipality of Naples in the preparation of a management plan for the effective protection of the

property as inscribed on the World Heritage List, and in conformity with the relevant conclusions of the Periodic Report for the Europe and North America region (2006) and with the relevant provisions of Decision 33 COM 7B.110 (Seville, 2009) on the latest report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples based on the UNESCO-ICOMOS mission to the site (December 2008), which was examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009).

#### *Inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List*

5. The Historic Centre of Naples (Italy) was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995 on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv).
6. ICOMOS had recommended “That this Property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria ii and iv. Naples is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its street pattern, its wealth of historic buildings from many periods, and its setting on the Bay of Naples give it an outstanding universal value without parallel, and one that has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond.”
7. The World Heritage Committee accepted the evaluation by ICOMOS and the recommendation for inscription by the Bureau (June 1995) and, during the 19th session of the World Heritage Committee (Berlin, Germany, December 1995), inscribed this property on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iv), acknowledging that Naples is “one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. Its setting on the Bay of Naples gives it an outstanding universal value which has had a profound influence in many parts of Europe and beyond” (Decision **19 COM**, Berlin 1995).

#### *Outcomes of the 1st cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe and North America*

8. The Historic Centre of Naples, as a World Heritage property located in the Europe and North America region, was part of the broad Periodic Reporting exercise, whose 1st cycle was concluded in 2005-2006 and examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in 2006 (Vilnius, 2006)<sup>1</sup>. The Periodic Report submitted for Naples by the Italian authorities in 2005 and

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<sup>1</sup> The synthesis and analyses of the 1st cycle of the Periodic Reporting for Europe and North America (sections I and II) were presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in Vilnius and are contained in *Document WHC-06/30.COM/11A.1*, available at the following Web Address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/30COM/documents/>



provided to the World Heritage Committee in 2006 is taken as providing the baseline information, in addition to the original nomination and ICOMOS evaluation.

9. While acknowledging and endorsing the relevant Action Plan of the European synthesis report on Section I and II and the sub-regional reports presented within the Periodic Report, the World Heritage Committee also noted “the importance of management plans for the protection of World Heritage properties and that many European sites reviewed lack[ed] this tool”. It furthermore requested all States Parties “to prepare management plans for those World Heritage properties that still do not have them” (Decision **30 COM 11.A1**, Vilnius 2006).
10. With particular reference to the Historic Centre of Naples, one of the recommendations of the abovementioned Periodic Report, was the need for drawing up a management plan for the property. At the moment of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the authorities responsible for the management of the Historic Centre of Naples noted that the management plan was in the process of being elaborated and that it would be finalised by the end of 2006. Moreover, the World Heritage Committee, at its 32nd session in 2008 encouraged the European States Parties to submit statements of outstanding universal value in a timely manner (Decision **32 COM 11C**, Quebec City 2008).

#### *State of conservation of the property*

11. The property has been subject to a state of conservation report to the World Heritage Committee in 2001 for a development project involving demolition of buildings. The Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (see *Document WHC-01/CONF.208/24*, III.178) noted at that time “that the Italian authorities have taken action to halt the demolition of 27 ancient buildings in the Historic Centre of Naples and congratulate the State Party for protecting the World Heritage values of the site”.
12. In addition, the Government of Italy provided two state of conservation reports in response to specific requests by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre following information on potential threats to the values provided on several occasions by various Non Governmental Organizations and other sources. These reports were reviewed by ICOMOS International and the World Heritage Centre and were not considered to provide sufficient information on potential threats to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for consideration by the Committee itself.
13. Following an additional amount of information and reports by various committees and Non Governmental Organizations representing the civil society and intense press coverage on the state of conservation of the property, a joint World

Heritage Centre-ICOMOS advisory mission was carried out in close collaboration with the Italian authorities from 9 to 13 December 2008. The aim of the mission was to “review the overall state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples and Meet with national and local institutions, heritage organizations and other stakeholders and review any projects which may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity as well as the overall management of the site” (from the Terms of Reference of the joint mission. The outcomes and results of the Joint UNESCO-ICOMOS advisory mission to the Historic Centre of Naples are highlighted in the *mission report*, downloadable at the dedicated restricted website address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/281/>).

14. The report was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session in 2009 (see Document *WHC-09/33.COM/7B*). In examining the report, the World Heritage Committee regretted “that the management plan announced by the Periodic Report in 2006 ha[d] not been prepared and urge[d] the authorities to commence its preparation in full consultation with all stakeholders, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS [and] also request[ed] the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as well as the management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011” (Decision **33 COM 7B.110**, Seville 2009, downloadable at the dedicated restricted website address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/281/>).

*Valorisation of the Historic Centre of Naples – UNESCO World Heritage property project*

15. On 11 September 2007, the European Commission approved a project submitted by the Campania Region (institutionally and administratively competent for the Historic Centre of Naples), within the European Regional Development Funds 2007-2013, whose overall objective was the regeneration, restoration and valorisation of the Historic Centre of Naples, as inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (the full title of such project is “Valorisation of the Historic Centre of Naples within the framework of the Regional Operational Programme, funded by the European Regional Development Funds 2007-2013”, hereinafter referred to as the “2007-2013 Programme”). With the aim to better coordinate the implementation of such project among the various institutional actors involved with the safeguarding of the site, the Campania Region and the Municipality of Naples established a steering coordination committee. UNESCO was invited to take part in the above-mentioned steering committee in an advisory capacity as observer.
16. In the framework of the above-mentioned European Regional Development Funds, the Municipality of Naples, authority in charge of the management of the

Historic Centre of Naples as inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and mandated by the Campania Region to carry out and implement the *2007-2013 Programme*, approached the UNESCO World Heritage seeking its expertise and assistance in the preparation of a management plan for the inscribed World Heritage property.

17. The Municipality of Naples and UNESCO have held consultations with regard to the management and other support services to be provided by UNESCO within the framework of the Regional Operational Programme, funded by the European Regional Development Funds 2007-2013 and with the overall objective to prepare and implement a proper and effective management plan of the Historic Centre of Naples. Subsequently, on 3 February 2010 UNESCO and the Municipality of Naples signed the above mentioned agreement, to implement the project.
18. The outcomes and results of the above-mentioned 2006 Periodic Report as endorsed by the World Heritage Committee, as well as the outcomes and results of the above-mentioned 2008 UNESCO-ICOMOS joint advisory mission, together with the original nomination and ICOMOS evaluation shall constitute the monitoring and conservation background framework for the Project.

### *Management Plan*

19. As mentioned above, the preparation of management plans was identified as a critical issue in the follow-up to the European Periodic Reporting. In this regard, the World Heritage Committee, at its 30th, 31st and 32nd sessions (Vilnius, 2006; Christchurch, 2007 and Quebec City, 2008, respectively), requested the States Parties to provide with a management plan those World Heritage properties located within their territories still lacking of one. Furthermore, it also encouraged the European States Parties to submit the relevant and still missing statement of outstanding universal value in a timely manner and before the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting in the Europe and North America region, due to be launched at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012. In this regard, the World Heritage Centre encouraged the national authorities in charge of World Heritage to submit the relevant draft statement of outstanding universal value by 1 February 2011 (see circular letter sent to European States Parties on 18 May 2009, ref. CL/WHC-09/17).
20. Moreover, as noted above, and with specific regard to the Historic Centre of Naples, the World Heritage Committee urged the authorities to commence the preparation of the management plan and also requested the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2011, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as well as the

management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.

21. As also clearly indicated in the outcomes and results of the 2008 UNESCO-ICOMOS joint advisory mission, highlighted in the mission report endorsed by the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), the process of management planning could provide an opportunity for bringing different stakeholders together and for ensuring a joint vision for the World Heritage property.
22. The management plan should be used to set up structured coordination with clear roles and responsibilities to ensure an effective management system. With regard to the complexity, size of inscribed property, and particularity of the site with its manifold challenges, inputs from all the actors and stakeholders involved, experts, civil society, public, national or international consultancy on specific challenges should be used from the beginning when setting up priorities, strategies and a holistic vision for the World Heritage property, as inscribed on the World Heritage List.

#### *Historic Urban Landscape approach and pilot test city*

23. In the framework of the preparation of the new UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape<sup>2</sup>, which should be adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 2011, the Member States will commit themselves to taking appropriate steps to:
  - Adapt this new instrument to their specific contexts
  - Disseminate it widely across their national territories
  - Facilitate implementation through formulation and adoption of supporting policies
  - And monitor its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities and urban settlements.
24. In this framework, taking into account of the singularity of the context of each historic city and urban settlement and in light of the afore mentioned ongoing agreement – and in consideration of the particular historic and natural setting of Naples and its peculiar urban fabric – the Historic Centre of Naples could

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<sup>2</sup> More information on the Historic Urban Landscape approach and on the new Recommendation is available in the document *Preliminary study on the technical and legal aspects relating to the desirability of a standard-setting instrument on the conservation of the Historic Urban Landscape*, which was examined by the Executive Board of UNESCO at its 181st session (April 2009), available at the following web address: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001811/181132e.pdf> More information is available in the "World Heritage Review", n. 55, special number on World Heritage Cities (February 2010), also available at the following web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/review/55/>

represent an emblematic case study of the Historic Urban Landscape approach, as a very representative example of urban settlement understood as a historic layering of cultural and natural values.

25. Within this process, the Project could constitute an ideal opportunity for testing the Historic Urban Landscape approach through the lessons that will be learnt from the Historic Centre of Naples and the outcomes of the workshops organized in the framework of the Project. Naples and the ongoing Project have therefore been identified as pilot test city for the Historic Urban Landscape approach.

## **Meeting**

26. The main component of the Project is the organization of two expert meetings / workshops with local, national and international leading experts in the field of management or urban properties convened to participate in this endeavour. The experts include, among others, expertise in the fields of architecture, urban planning, cultural heritage, sustainable tourism, museum management, economics of culture, and social urban mapping.
27. The two expert meetings are carried out in the municipality of Naples, with the national and local authorities, local stakeholders identified, the site manager (namely, the World Heritage office within the municipality of Naples).
28. The first expert meeting was originally scheduled in Spring 2010 and was then, due to administrative impediments within the Municipality of Naples, rescheduled and finally took place on 3-4 June 2010, with a view to map out the issues at stake and challenges faced, as well as the respective measures to be taken in the management plan.
29. UNESCO invited nine experts, along with UNESCO and local and national authorities, as well as civil society, to discuss and set:
  - the general reference frame of the draft plan (fact findings, World Heritage Committee identified deadlines, Periodic reporting baselines, consideration of the conclusions of the 2008 advisory mission and its detailed recommendations);
  - provide an analysis of the management scenario;
  - set jointly the objectives and strategies needed to be undertaken.

30. The agenda of the meeting (attached in Annex I and downloadable at the dedicated restricted website address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/281/>) was structured so as to allow for:
- Overview of the Project and outline of the meeting;
  - Overview of the main guidelines for the drafting of a management plan according to the Italian legislation and the Italian experience
  - Overview of the main chapters of the draft management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples as they had been identified by the Municipality of Naples, along the lines of the guidelines on management plans as per the current Italian legislation and practice (note: the presentation of such chapters was done by the various experts designated by the Municipality of Naples present at the meeting)
  - Roundtable discussion on the main challenges affecting World Heritage Cities and the opportunities offered by the Historic Urban Landscape approach
  - Roundtable discussion on the main issues in the management of Cultural resources and overview of the European perspective
  - Roundtable discussion on the main issues related to the governance and urban management
  - Overview of the challenges facing Naples' Management Plan (Naples Site Manager, Municipality of Naples)

#### *Chapters of the draft management plan*

31. The Meeting was the occasion for UNESCO and its designated experts to listen to the challenges and issues at hand as presented by the officials of the representatives of the Municipality of Naples and to hear how the responsible official of Municipality (City Councillor for Public Works) plans to approach the drafting of the various chapters comprising the proposed management plan of the Municipality of Naples. In particular, the Municipality of Naples identified the following main chapters of the proposed management plan:
- a. Conservation, Preservation and Revitalization
  - b. Production, Tourism, Commerce
  - c. Transport infrastructures, Environment
  - d. Civil Society, Knowledge production, Research
32. These chapters were schematically presented by the experts designated by the Municipality of Naples but the content of each chapter was not analyzed in further detail, given the complexity of the issues covered. At the same time, the presentations mostly focussed on general challenges faced by the City of Naples

thereby providing the greater picture but not entering into the specificities of the above-mentioned chapters. Given the time constraints as well as the format of the present meeting, opted by the Municipality of Naples, the above-mentioned chapters shall be addressed in the 2nd workshop on the Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Naples foreseen for October 2010.

#### *Framework for discussion*

33. The overall framework for discussion was defined by the above-mentioned UNESCO-ICOMOS International advisory mission to the site, which was held in December 2008. The participants agreed that the outcomes and recommendations of the advisory mission are extremely relevant and useful and ought to be platform upon which the work should be based on. In particular, all the state of conservation issues identified at that moment, also with reference to the socio-economic conditions and the functional role of the Historic City, should inform the preparation of the management plan and should be deemed as ongoing and to be addressed at length by the officials of the Municipality in charge of the management of the inscribed property.

#### *Scope of the plan*

34. It was recalled that the main goal of a management plan is to provide a proper coordination tool among the various public and private institutions and stakeholders involved in the conservation of the inscribed property, facilitating their cooperation and harmonizing their activities in the overall framework of integrated conservation and sustainable of the property itself. In this regard a management system / plan should ensure the mapping of the cultural and natural features and the functional uses of the urban fabric, as well as the priority actions to be undertaken in order to provide its conservation and rehabilitation, so as to support sustainability and continuity in planning and design and in the assessment of development interventions. In this regard, it is also necessary to set up an efficient monitory system that would be an essential component of the management plan, with appropriate indicators to measure the accomplishments achieved in the conservation process. Given the institutional and legal complexity present, the debate was primarily centred on the need for an overall vision for Naples which guides the very backbone of the management plan and which should inform the short, medium and long term aims addressed therein.

### *Historic Urban Landscape*

35. The participants agreed that the Historic Centre of Naples represent an eloquent illustration of an urban settlement that shall be understood as a historic layering of cultural and natural values, extending beyond the notion of 'historic centre' or 'ensemble' to include the broader urban context of the inscribed property and its geographical setting. In particular, it was acknowledged the need for the management plan to follow a *Historic Urban Landscape approach*, in such a way as to suggests that intelligent planning of the larger urban area of Naples should starts with understanding the evolution of the historic urban landscape at this larger scale, and then seeing the inscribed property of Naples as a depositing of many layers over time into that setting.
36. This is particularly true when thinking of the social and cultural practices and values, and the intangible dimensions of heritage of the historic centre of Naples, which are so closely interweaved with its built fabric and whose very spirit of place is the result of such an inseparable and diverse layering of values and the intangible creative knowledge is the glue of the overall urban identity. The participants therefore stressed the need for the management plan to be informed by the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach as a necessary comprehensive and integrated approach for the identification, conservation and management of the inscribed property of the Historic Centre and its broader setting, beyond its buffer zone and within an overall sustainability framework.
37. It was hence agreed that the port and its peers – corresponding to the area right adjacent to the portion of the inscribed area dominated by the *Maschio Angioino*, and currently administratively governed by the Naples Port Authority – be considered as a critical component of the broader management system and its integration into the management plan a crucial outcome of the whole exercise. Moreover it was suggested to take in consideration the possible links with the other World Heritage properties in the region Campania (namely: “18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex”; the “Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata”; the “Costiera Amalfitana”).
38. The great role of the University and other academic and cultural institutions in keeping the rich diverse identity and social composition of the urban population was also underlined.



### *Management of cultural resources*

39. The meeting was also the occasion to focus on a specific component of the inscribed property of Naples, i.e. the intangible creative knowledge embedded within the physical fabric of the Historic Centre. The case of *San Gregorio Armeno* includes all the essential characteristics of a local system of production based on the agglomeration of micro and small enterprises, where its entrepreneurs, craftsmen and artists may be considered as the components of a potential cultural district specialized in the production of shepherds for the sacred tradition of the Neapolitan Nativity scene. It was recalled that such embedded economic values are not directly conveyed by the market price but that their magnitude may have remarkable effects, especially on tourism and productive systems in Naples<sup>3</sup>.
40. In particular, the importance of integrating into the management plan the components of the intangible dimension of heritage, which is interlinked with these economic production values, was stressed. Giving prominence to such a critical element of Naples' urban identity will also facilitate the recognition and defence of an original culture-based production against the danger of imitation or forging, in a moment where international competition is on the rise. It would also acknowledge the need by the Municipality of Naples and all relevant stakeholders of favouring cooperative strategies among producers, thus building upon the local cultural creativity as a key asset for human, social and economic urban development, providing at the same time the proper tools to manage the physical and social transformation of the city.

### *Governance*

41. It was suggested that the Municipality of Naples, in its quality of site manager of the inscribed property, should explore the possibility of establishing an autonomous body – that could be institutionally and even administratively backed by the Municipality but should be provided with legal capacity – with the aim to ensure that all governance, coordination and planning activities be thus entrusted to a clearly identified and fully empowered actor. The form in which such an institution shall be established will be further investigated and will be properly reviewed during the 2nd workshop.

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<sup>3</sup> The case of San Gregorio Armeno is examined at length in T. Cuccia, M. Marrelli, W. Santagata, *Collective trademarks and cultural districts: the case of san Gregorio Armeno – Naples*, working paper n. 1/2007, Department of Economics of the International Centre for Research on the Economics of Culture, Institutions, and Creativity (EBLA), University of Torino, also available at the website address of the "Silvia Santagata" Research Centre, <http://www.css-ebila.it/css/>

### *Statement of Outstanding Universal Value*

42. Many properties inscribed on the World Heritage List do not have an agreed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – an essential tool that was included for the first time in the 2005 *Operational Guidelines* and has become operational since 2007.
43. The second round of Periodic Reporting, which started in the Arab States Region in 2008, has provided the motivation for all properties without complete Statements of OUV to prepare them retrospectively. Such retrospective Statements of OUV will provide a clear, shared, understanding of the reasons for inscription and of what needs managing in order to sustain OUV for the long-term. These Statements need to be approved by the World Heritage Committee as a way of articulating the OUV that was identified at the time of inscription.
44. As it is universally acknowledged the concept of OUV underpins the whole World Heritage Convention and all activities associated with properties inscribed on the List. However, the definition of OUV has been subject to much reflection, almost since the start of the World Heritage Convention. Since 2007, when the World Heritage Committee agrees to inscribe a property on the World Heritage list, it also agrees a Statement of OUV that encapsulates why the property is considered to be of OUV, including how it satisfies the criteria, and conditions of authenticity, integrity, protection and management.
45. It was recalled that the Statement of OUV overarches the whole subsequent management and conservation of the inscribed property of Naples, for it allows not only a clear understanding of the outstanding universal value as it was recognized at the moment of its inscription in 1997, but also gives direction to management through indicating what attributes of the property need to be maintained in order to sustain OUV.
46. The inscribed property of the Historic Centre of Naples, as most of the World Heritage properties located in the Europe and North America region inscribed prior to 2007, is still lacking its Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. In this regard, the World Heritage Committee requested all States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to finalize all missing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in their territory as soon as possible, and to do so before the beginning of the second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Europe and North America region, due to be launched at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012. In this regard, the World Heritage Centre encouraged the national authorities in charge

of World Heritage to submit the relevant draft statement of outstanding universal value by 1 February 2011 (see circular letter sent to European States Parties on 18 May 2009, ref. CL/WHC-09/17).

47. Given that this date coincide with that by which the World Heritage Committee also requested to be provided with detailed progress report on the preparation of the management plan, the Project shall be seen as an opportunity to finalize both requirements. In this regard, ICCROM offered its technical expertise and support to the site manager within the Municipality of Naples with the aim to finalize the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and its submission to the World Heritage Centre within the established deadline (as regards the preparation of the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, see below paragraph).

## Outcomes

48. In light of the above, the main outcomes of the 1<sup>st</sup> workshop held within the framework of the Project “A Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Naples” are the following:
49. It was recalled that the main purpose of an efficient and effective management plan for the inscribed property would be to ensure the coordination among the various existing legal, regulatory, administrative and planning tools currently in force and to foster cooperation among the various public and private institutions and stakeholders, so as to effectively maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Naples over time. In this regard, it was further recalled that a management system/plan for a World Heritage property radically differs from any strategic or development plan and from any other urban planning tool.
50. In particular, it was agreed the need for a *vision* – together with the overarching purpose of maintaining over time the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List – should inform any conservation and development urban policy. To this purpose, a continuous action of monitoring is required, with appropriate indicators to evaluate the achievements or the failures in the conservation and development process so to adjust the planning objectives and tools.
51. In the short term, the importance of defining the proper and adapted model of governance of any urban public or private driven, planned or on-going, intervention, was acknowledged.

52. It was agreed that the preparation and subsequent implementation of the management plan should be assisted by:
- an updated documentation system as an essential tool to monitor any planned or ongoing intervention within the property or its buffer zone, including the broader urban context and its geographical setting;
  - continuous preservation of the minor baroque buildings and in general of the *edilizia minore* that represent 90% of the urban heritage, not limiting the focus of the urban conservation policies and tools to the monumental and iconic buildings but giving proper consideration to the whole complex urban fabric;
  - the possible demolition of those post-war buildings or additions with no architectural quality, when relevant and in particularly those built unplanned and illegally was also evoked, though this seems to be difficult to implement in the short term;
  - maintaining the social diversity of the inhabitants and resident population;
  - adoption and implementation of policies in favour of the cultural industries that would foster an effective management of the cultural resources and of the intangible creative knowledge embedded within the physical fabric of the Historic Centre.
53. Subsequent to the present meeting, and as a direct outcome of the workshop, the Director of the Sites Unit at ICCROM and member of the Naples working group, Mr Joseph King, met with the site manager team of the Municipality of Naples 2 July 2010 so as assist in the drafting of such statement, also building on the relevant sections of the original nomination file. The **draft Statement of OUV** is being finalized and will be shortly sent to the experts, prior to the 2nd workshop for discussion and final submission to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.
54. On 18 September 2010 the World Heritage Centre was orally informed by ICOMOS Italy that the Municipality of Naples over the summer had prepared an open bid for the support activities in the drafting of the plan. As a result, SiTi was [Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l'Innovazione (Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation) is a non-profit association set up in 2002 between the Politecnico di Torino and the Compagnia di San Paolo, to carry out research and training oriented towards innovation and socio-economic growth. Its activities are concentrated in the following sectors: Logistics and transport, Environmental heritage and urban redevelopment, Environmental protection, engaging the help of numerous researchers who complete the various specialist skills available within the Politecnico di Torino, the Universities and other research centres. More information is available at the following website: <http://www.siti.polito.it/>]. It is worth noting that SiTi is currently also in charge of the drafting of the management system within the preparation of the proposed

nomination file of the Langhe and Monferrato in the Piemonte for possible inclusion on the World Heritage List. ICOMOS Italy will also act as the scientific advisory in the drafting of the proposed plan and Sirena (Sirena was established in 2001 both by the Naples City Council and the Building Contractors of the Province of Naples Association with the aim to promote and undertake urban regeneration interventions in Naples) will complement with regards to the section devoted to the private housing.

55. On 24 September 2010, the site manager of the Municipality of Naples sent to the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, ICOMOS Italy and SiTi, a draft of the plan in Italian language, which will be reviewed and shall constitute the basis for discussion at the second workshop of experts.
56. A planning and coordination meeting will take place in Naples on 4-5 October at the Municipality of Naples with the representative of the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, ICOMOS Italy, SiTi, Municipality of Naples, and Sirena.

## **Next steps**

### *Progress report*

57. Building on the outcomes of the first workshop of experts on the preparation of the management plan, the officials by the Municipality of Naples (in particular the site manager team led by Architect Giancarlo Ferulano) and on the support activities delivered by ICOMOS Italy and Sirena will consolidate a further draft management plan in time for the Experts designated by UNESCO to access it and review it prior to the 2nd workshop. It was suggested to provide the UNESCO team an electronic version of the text approximately by mid October 2010.

### *Dates and format*

58. The originally proposed dates for the second workshop were 28-29 October 2010, to be held in Naples. Alternative dates in the month of November 2010 are being identified to accommodate the availability of the experts. As outlined in the project agreement "A Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Naples", the format of the second workshop is a two days meeting, chaired and co-ordinated by UNESCO in close co-operation with the office responsible for World Heritage at the Ministry of Culture of Italy, where the experts designated by UNESCO will,

together with the site manager team by the Municipality of Naples and in closed doors session, review the draft management plan drafted by the site manager on the basis and the outcomes of the first expert meeting.

59. It will also set up the process of finalization of the management plan by the Municipality of Naples, in view of the detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as well as the management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011, as requested by Decision 33 COM 7B.110.
60. The 2nd workshop should also discuss and set the follow-up for the effective and sustainable implementation and monitoring of the management plan on site.
61. The workshop will be held in a meeting room of the Municipality of Naples and the working language will be English.

## Annex I

### Agenda of the meeting



In cooperation with



And with the support of Centro universitario europeo per i Beni Culturali,  
Ravello

### **Project “A Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Naples”**

**3-4 June 2010**

Centro universitario europeo per i beni culturali, Villa Rufolo, Ravello (3 June 2010)

Comune di Napoli, Napoli (4 June 2010)

### **Agenda**

#### **Thursday 3 June**

9.00 – 9.30

Welcoming address, by Municipality of Naples and by Centro universitario europeo per i beni culturali (*Pasquale Belfiore, Nicola Oddati, Eugenia Apicella*)

9.30 – 10.15

Overview of the Project and outline of the meeting (*Pasquale Belfiore, City Councilor for Public Works, Municipality of Naples and University “Federico II”; Francesco Caruso, Municipality of Naples; Lodovico Folin*)

*Calabi, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Project Team leader and Chair of the meeting)*

10.15 – 10.30	Presentation on the draft management plan of the World Heritage property of the “Costiera Amalfitana” ( <i>Ferruccio Ferrigni, Ravello’s Centro universitario europeo per i beni culturali</i> )
10.30 – 11.15	Overview of the main guidelines for the drafting of a management plan according to the Italian legislation and the Italian experience (Manuel Guido, Director, office responsible for World Heritage at the Ministry of Culture of Italy)
11.15 – 11.30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.30 – 12.00	Overview of the main chapters of the draft management plan for the UNESCO World Heritage property of the Historic Centre of Naples (Experts designated by the Municipality of Naples)
12.00 – 13.00	Roundtable discussion on the main challenges affecting World Heritage Cities and the opportunities offered by the Historic Urban Landscape approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jukka Jokilehto</li> <li>• Joseph King</li> <li>• Jade Tabet</li> </ul>
13.00 – 13.30	Debate
13.30 – 14.30	<i>Lunch</i>
14.30 – 15.30	Roundtable discussion on the main issues in the management of Cultural resources and overview of the European perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walter Santagata</li> <li>• Massimo Marrelli</li> <li>• Heleni Porfyriou</li> </ul>
15.30 – 16.30	Roundtable discussion on the main issues related to the governance and urban management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irma Visalli</li> <li>• Daniele Pini</li> <li>• Maurizio Di Stefano</li> </ul>



16.30 – 17.15	Debate
17.15 – 17.30	<i>Coffee break</i>
17.30 – 18.00	Overview of the challenges facing Naples' Management Plan (Naples Site Manager, Municipality of Naples)
18.00 – 18.30	Debate

*Departure for Naples*

Friday 4 June

**Focus on Naples: discussion chapter by chapter**

9.00 – 10.00	Discussion on Section <i>Conservation, Preservation and Revitalization</i> (Experts designated by the Municipality of Naples)
10.00 – 11.00	Discussion on Section <i>Production, Tourism, Commerce</i> (Experts designated by the Municipality of Naples)
11.00 – 11.30	Synthesis debate
11.30 – 11.45	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.45 – 12.45	Discussion on Section <i>Transport infrastructures, Environment</i> (Experts designated by the Municipality of Naples)
12.45 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30 – 15.30	Discussion on Section <i>Civil Society, Knowledge production, Research</i> (Experts designated by the Municipality of Naples)
15.30 – 16.30	Synthesis debate
16.30 – 18.00	Wrap up, next steps and closing of the meeting, <i>ad hoc</i> working group (UNESCO Working group, MiBAC and Naples site manager) <i>in closed doors session</i>

## Annex II

### List of Experts designated by UNESCO

**Anthony Gad BIGIO** (World Bank)

**Maurizio Di Stefano** (ICOMOS Italy)

**Jukka JOKILEHTO** (ICCROM and HUL team member)

**Joseph KING** (ICCROM and HUL team member)

**Massimo MARRELLI** (University of Naples)

**Daniele PINI** (University of Ferrara and HUL team member)

**Heleni PORFYRIOU** (CNR)

**Walter SANTAGATA** (University of Torino and “World Heritage at Work” Master course)

**Jade TABET** (American University of Beirut, architect and HUL team member)

**Irma VISALLI** (Consultant)

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Lodovico **FOLIN CALABI** (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Special projects Unit, Cities team)

Franca **MIGLIOLI** (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Special Projects Unit)

Ron **VAN OERS** (UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Special Projects Unit, Cities team)

## Annex III

### Historic Centre of Naples (Italy) (C 726)

Decision:      **33 COM 7B.110**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-09/33.COM/7B,
2. Notes the report of the *World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS* advisory mission carried out in December 2008 at the invitation of the State Party;
3. Welcomes the State Party's efforts to obtain major funding for restoration projects at the Historic Centre of Naples for key monuments and encourages the State Party to ensure funding for the overall conservation of the vulnerable urban fabric;
4. Regrets that the management plan announced by the Periodic Report in 2006 has not been prepared and urges the authorities to commence its preparation in full consultation with all stakeholders, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS;
5. Requests the State Party to consider the conclusions of the advisory mission and to take into account the detailed recommendations;
6. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2011**, a detailed progress report on the implementation of the recommendations as well as the management plan for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in 2011.



## UNESCO – CENTRO STORICO DI NAPOLI – 18 OTTOBRE 2010

### Contributo del Prof. Francesco Forte

#### Premessa

La questione urbana si prospetta quale significativo connotato del nuovo secolo, in conseguenza di previsioni demografiche e antropologiche, e di mobilità e spazialità alle stesse conseguenti. Le decisioni che si assumeranno nel governo delle città nei continenti e nelle nazioni avranno incidenza sulla categoria "città", nei suoi valori comunitari e nella sua struttura e forma, condizionando le direttrici che ne plasmeranno il connotato nei successivi lustri del nuovo secolo.

La fede sul futuro destino si fonda sull'amore per le umane creature, e sulla dignità alle stesse riconosciuta in conseguenza di questo amore. E anche l'impegno di uomini di buona volontà nel fronteggiare le problematiche delle transizioni storiche della città, al servizio dell'umanità urbana presso le Nazioni Unite, manifesta questa dedizione, preziosa conquista di civiltà del ventesimo secolo, da rafforzare nel nuovo secolo per effetto di consapevolezza etica e storica.

A questa meta si volge l'approfondimento delle istante interpretative del reale reso possibile dalla riflessione connessa alla formazione del piano di gestione del Centro Storico di Napoli, sito Unesco dichiarato partecipe del patrimonio mondiale. Le città dovranno adeguarsi a condizioni strutturali impreviste, che la crisi destrutturante in atto consente di intravedere, sommandosi antiche e nuove contraddizioni. Le modalità attraverso cui si governano le città nella crisi, e il bisogno di futuro che comunque incombe, assumono significativo ruolo, che di conseguenza può sollecitare l'impegno dell'Amministrazione comunale e delle istituzioni coinvolte nella governance.

Negli ultimi lustri del secolo "breve" è intervenuta una epocale "rivoluzione" nei rapporti tra produzione, consumo, insediamento, cultura comunitaria, sperimentati nella lunga stagione del fordismo, sostenuta dall'innovazione tecnologica nell'informatica e biomedica, consolidandosi i caratteri di quella che poi è stata denominata come post modernità. L'affermarsi delle "tigri del Pacifico" ha imposto innovativi traguardi alle nazioni di storica industrializzazione. L'economia dei flussi, svolgentesi in un contesto di competitività, concorrenza, ad appetibilità localizzativa, ha soppiantato senza che ce ne accorgessimo l'autosufficienza dei luoghi. Le attività economiche hanno registrato il ridimensionato ruolo delle produzioni manifatturiere, per effetto di riconversione di processo e di prodotto, di esternalizzazione di funzioni, e di delocalizzazione territoriale. Si è espansa la produzione dell'immateriale connesso alla necessità di ideare innovazione di processo e prodotto attraverso la ricerca e l'avvio di nuove modalità di organizzazione dei processi di consumo e produzione. E si è altresì iniziato a percepire diffusamente la correlazione tra diritti, legalità, decisionalità, lungimiranza, struttura e strategia, struttura ed operatività, malgoverno o buon governo, che non implica la sola conformità alle regole ma ancor più congruità con il processo storico.

Si è di conseguenza registrata la crescita impetuosa delle attività di servizio, alle famiglie, alle imprese, alla governance, quali unità connotanti l'identità socio politica, a loro volta interagenti con il modificarsi di domanda e di modalità di consumo.

La crescita impetuosa del bisogno di "interazione comunicante" ha evidenziato il ruolo dei produttori di servizi immateriali, connessi all'espandersi della domanda di educazione, ricerca, intrattenimento, informazione, tempo libero, consumo individuale e collettivo, e quindi commercio e servizi finanziari di sostegno ai decisori. La "finanza" si è imposta all'attenzione con l'affermarsi di innovative modalità di organizzazione del risparmio e dell'accumulazione. In un bacino di utenza globalizzato ha acquisito ruolo la produzione specializzata e di nicchia, tipica della media e piccola impresa.

Si sono riscontrati positivi riverberi sull'economia di talune città conseguenti a queste novità. Accompagnandosi a processi di internazionalizzazione marcata, si sono accentuate le gerarchizzazioni già operanti nell'armatura urbana delle nazioni. Come ha ricordato Richard Florida, si sono imposte all'attenzione città mondiali, nazionali, regionali, con un ruolo non più dimensionale, ma connesso alle modalità delle attività, ed il "logo" ha teso a caratterizzare sinteticamente le linee di azione prescelte dalle "regioni urbane" per attrarre attività, investimenti, popolazione, con l'obiettivo di competere in un mondo di città. Il ruolo attribuito all' "evento" si è acquisito come espressione di creatività nel governare.

La "folla solitaria" della metropoli ha sostituito l'ideale comunitario, tuttavia deducendo le relazioni intraumane da un riconosciuto fondamentale valore, la "dignità" dell'uomo e i suoi diritti



fondamentali alla città, e quindi di cittadinanza. Tra diversità antropologica evidenziata da condizioni sociali di abbondanza, o all'opposto di indigenza, si è imposta all'attenzione l'attualità della filosofia morale trasmessaci da Paolo di Tarso, fondata sul "solidarismo intraumano". Il valore attribuito alla diversità esplicita il valore della "libertà", condizionata per effetto della dignità dell'altro dalle regole comunitarie sancite dalla giustizia. La "libertà dell'essere" esplicita liberazione, valore positivo, da condizionare alla luce della dignità dell'altro, attraverso l'educazione alla vita di relazione, fondata su consapevolezza e rispetto. La città "cooperativa" ha affiancato l'attenzione alla città "competitiva".

Trasformazioni sociali impetuose hanno accompagnato l'innovazione produttiva, con riverberi sulla dimensione socio politica e antropologica, la cui natura riemerge nel contemporaneo attraverso la dimensione nostalgica di quel che era. I bisogni primari si sono dilatati, investendo il diritto al lavoro, alla sicurezza, alla tutela della proprietà, all'esercizio delle libertà, della competizione e della concorrenza, assieme al bisogno all'igiene urbana, all'aria pulita, all'acqua non inquinata, alla città cooperativa e solidale, alla partecipazione, alla qualità dell'ambiente, alla condivisione e codecisione mirata alla decisione su piani di azione (gli "action plans").

Un popolo urbano di produttori di servizi ha acquisito spazio sulla scena delle città. E nell'affermarsi quale attore di processi strutturali, ha ideato modi di essere, di sentire, consumare e comunicare. A questo gruppo sociale si è attribuito il ruolo di "creativi", riduttivamente proposto come "classe dei creativi" o dei creatori di innovazione. Si è trattato di generazioni di produttori di servizi innovativi, capaci di trasferire nel processo produttivo il loro sentire ideativo congruo con il bisogno conseguente alla rivoluzione produttiva che avveniva. Tra i modi originali del proporsi, si è riscontrato anche l'originalità di localizzazione nello spazio dell'urbano. Il popolo dei "creatori" di innovazione ha attribuito ruolo ai consueti vantaggi locazionali di siti urbani centrali caratterizzanti le città storiche, e quindi all'insediamento storico, conseguenti alla prossimità ed accessibilità, ridando significato a valori simbolici connessi alla memoria ed alla sua manifestazione segnica. E si è consolidata la "gentrificazione", nella definizione data a quel che avveniva a Londra da Ruth Glass nel 1964.

Nel ricercare motivazioni di processi e ragioni di politiche pubbliche, si sono affermate categorie innovanti la consueta riflessione sulla struttura. La dimensione antropologica ha affiancato la dimensione economico produttiva, la dimensione ecologico ambientale ha affiancato la dimensione paesaggistica; il pluralismo dei soggetti e degli attori ha affiancato le strutture decisionali monocratiche, l'efficacia della governance e della sussidiarietà verticale e orizzontale ha affiancato l'efficacia del government. Si è compreso che l'efficienza può non risultare efficace, qualora la si coltivi in mancanza di questi affiancamenti.

In alcuni luoghi privilegiati, ove la riflessione geopolitica accompagnava la riflessione sull'urbano, ci si è resi conto dell'originalità delle condizioni che si andavano maturando; mentre in gran parte dei luoghi ci si è resi lentamente consapevoli del processo. Le libertà, e la condizione di legalità che ne tutela l'esplicitarsi, hanno configurato l'habitat favorevole al consolidarsi del processo. Le necessità imposte ai governi delle città di riconversione del ruolo storico ha ispirato politiche pubbliche volte a sostenere e facilitare la "gentrificazione" e la conservazione innovativa dell'insediamento storico. Se nella stagione industriale si adattava l'ambiente naturale ai bisogni della città-macchina, nel post industriale diviene impellente il voler essere, ovvero costruire l'ambiente adatto ai nuovi bisogni condizionati dalla complessità delle relazioni transnazionali. L'attenzione alle "modalità" ed alle regole ha consentito di evitare che il principio di libertà si trasformasse in arroganza, arbitrio e conflitto. Va evidenziata la sagacia decisionale di politiche promosse dai governi locali, che si è esplicitata allorché l'innovazione ha correlato luoghi a reti di accesso, luoghi dell'abitare a luoghi del produrre, capitale pubblico e capitale di rischio privato, stile di vita ed aspirazioni del fruitore e decisionalità pubblica.

La sagacia ha tratto ispirazione dalla necessità di fronteggiare l'accentuarsi della vulnerabilità delle città, sollecitando innovazioni nelle modalità di governo volte ad arginare le potenziali "minacce" che potrebbero incidere sulle attese generate da politiche strategiche, conseguenti a contraddizioni antiche e nuove, quali il mercato selvaggio; l'iniquità decisionale, la rendita urbana, la scarsità energetica, la polarizzazione ed il dualismo urbano; la perequazione amorale; la frammentazione nell'uso del suolo conseguente alla suburbanizzazione; la deformazione prospettica attraverso l'illusione mediatica; la visione per promuovere suggestione attraverso cui incidere per acquisire il consenso; le illusioni della programmazione finanziaria di lungo periodo. E tra le minacce si è imposto all'attenzione anche il precario governo della società multietnica che si è consolidata. E le minacce appaiono tanto più attuali



qualora si ricercassero scorciatoie nel delineare le politiche volte a delineare futuri conseguenti alla condizione di crisi. Che le minacce vadano fronteggiate è di comune condivisione. Ed appare altrettanto condivisa la riflessione coinvolgente i nuovi equilibri da immettere nei paradigmi concettuali che dovrebbero ispirare le politiche pubbliche. Andrebbe rimeditato il contenuto delle politiche pubbliche che ha caratterizzato la città post industriale fondate sulla legittimità dei frammenti programmati immessi attraverso la politica dei settori. La città dei frammenti e dei settori relega al margine il bisogno di autenticità, incentivando la parzialità, l'agire per settori e funzioni, il connesso scollamento delle parti e la conseguente frammentazione delle terre. E' espressione di una "pratica amministrativa" debole, interpretazione labile del processo di "liberazione" attraverso cui si storicizza l'ispirazione alla libertà.

Le alterazioni a quanto abbiamo sperimentato conseguenti alla destrutturazione dei processi sperimentati di accumulazione, produzione, consumo, risparmio, hanno accentuato lo spessore delle minacce. I rischi conseguenti alla destrutturazione che sovrastano la struttura della città generano paura. Sergio Rizzo, nel commentare la ricerca svolta da Cittalia, fondazione per le ricerche dell'Ance, ha evidenziato "Le città hanno paura. Della crisi". Ma congiuntamente la condizione di crisi suscita riflessione sul futuro, e speranze su futuri che vadano oltre le frustrazioni che abbiamo sperimentato. E la speranza si alimenta con il richiamo alla dimensione etica dell'essere città, oltre che di produzione, anche di cooperazione ed accoglienza, alla fedeltà all'identità della civiltà urbana europea sedimentata in secoli di conquiste sociali, alla fedeltà alla consuetudine delle correlazioni tra insediamento e natura sedimentata nell'identità della forma urbana fin dai tempi di Biagio Rossetti.

I motivi di ispirazione si ritrovano nella riflessione in corso, foriera di futuri percorsi decisionali. La società multi-etnica si va consolidando quotidianamente attraverso la mobilità planetaria, e le sofferenze che il processo rivela accentua la consapevolezza della necessità di intravedere positivi percorsi da immettere nelle politiche urbane. Come già avvenuto nel ventesimo secolo, trattasi di processo permeato da sofferenza, che potrebbe attenuarsi attraverso il senso e gli strumenti per l'"accoglienza". L'azione pubblica dovrebbe proporsi di reinventare le politiche che è tenuta a svolgere, con contenuti in grado di interpretare l'identità comunitaria, volgendo il potenziale interno al perseguimento di valori positivi. La comunità identitaria origina l'antropologia del luogo. La città della Magna Grecia si annientavano - Crotone contro Sibari - nell'affermare la supremazia di una comunità e dei suoi valori sull'altra. La storia insegna quindi che il conflitto potenziale può evolversi in minaccia alla comunità urbana. La multi-etnicità, attrice della scena del ventunesimo secolo, dovrebbe proporsi quale fattore di consapevole maturazione di processi di comunicazione forieri di integrazione. Nel contemporaneo i processi tendenziali accentuano la solitudine dell'esclusione, che a sua volta promuove aggregazioni conformanti comunità separate, accomunate dalla condivisione di condizioni esistenziali e culturali. La minaccia si intravede nel consolidarsi di comunità chiuse, di universi chiusi, interpreti dell'atomizzazione urbana, a cellule separate da interstizi, membrane desolate di un arcipelago di periferie. Le forme organizzate dello Stato incidenti sulla sicurezza, sulla giustizia, sulla salute e istruzione, dovrebbero cooperare nel perseguire inclusione. Finalità dell'azione pubblica promossa dai governi dovrebbe ritrovarsi nel promuovere le funzioni socializzanti, gli istituti volti a riproporre l'integrazione e la solidarietà nella legalità, quelle che Dindi Cohen ha definito istituzioni comunque "laiche", anche se sostenute da istituzioni religiose, e nella spazialità la "vitalità" delle membrane.

Il determinismo ecologico naturalista, motivato dalla crisi ambientale, andrebbe necessariamente correlato alle aspirazioni dell'uomo e delle comunità organizzate, attraverso l'acquisizione di responsabilità plurime, come trascritte negli statuti costituzionali di tante nazioni con riferimento alle dignità, dell'uomo, del lavoro, della terra, delle istituzioni, della storia. La società della conoscenza si alimenta attraverso l'intensità del lavoro nel pensiero e nella sua capacità di indirizzo del processo produttivo. Tende a separare l'accesso al sapere, il grado di istruzione. La comunità identitaria separata diviene essa stessa escludentesi. Per tali motivi la funzione pubblica dovrebbe riconoscere l'istruzione e l'accesso al sapere quale prioritario connotato dell'innovazione.

La nuova condizione sollecita pertanto l'attenzione a modalità creative da esplicitare nel fronteggiare la condizione urbana immersa in un contesto che esplora percorsi volti a diramare l'incertezza conseguente alla destrutturazione. Le modalità attraverso cui promuovere il soddisfacimento del bisogno, adeguando l'umanizzazione dell'urbano e la struttura degli insediamenti, si propongono pertanto come significativo riverbero della nuova condizione antropica conseguente alla destrutturazione della post modernità. Ed è necessario il dispiegarsi di una nuova fonte di creatività.



onde poter praticare anche in questo nuovo contesto la teorica che ravvisa nel progetto, e nel "piano di gestione", la condizione necessaria alla conoscenza, alla speranza, all'ottimismo della volontà. E correlando destrutturazione a valori sociali dovrebbe dedursi che la civiltà multi-etnica, la sua possibile conformazione comunitaria, e la "città dell'incontro di valori" configuri l'opportunità prioritaria di una possibile "utopia del reale", assunta quale fondamento etico di politiche urbane, e della correlata progettazione, coerente con diritti di cittadinanza riconosciuti all'innovativa multiculturale composizione demografica del popolo dell'urbano. E da questa ispirazione potrebbe riformularsi il connotato della rete degli spazi e delle attrezzature urbane, volte ad organizzare nella città metropoli aperta al mare i servizi interpreti di diritti di cittadinanza. Ed in questa cornice andrebbe riesplorata la "scienza del pianificare", il futuro della pianificazione delle città, il carattere del "piano di gestione". Tra le sollecitazioni conseguenti a riformismo velleitario e in alternativa a razionalizzazione progettata, solo quest'ultima suscita speranza, per la specifica storicità dell'identità dei luoghi e della cultura comunitaria che li plasma, l'attenzione sinergica ai capitali, umano, naturale, finanziario, immobiliare. Questi principi hanno manifestazione anche nel governo delle città attraverso il "piano di gestione" che l'Unesco ha individuato quale strumento per assicurare l'integrità e l'autenticità dei siti dichiarati patrimonio mondiale.

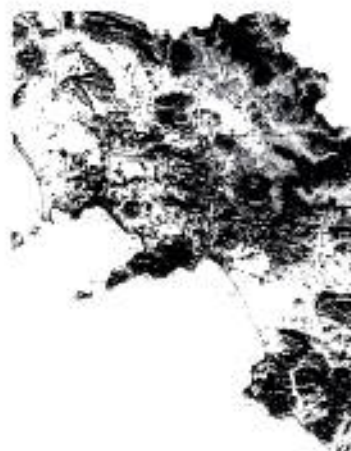
A questo quadro di riferimenti intellettuali andrebbe ricondotto l'impegno riposto nella formazione del "piano di gestione del Centro Storico di Napoli".

### **L'interazione terra mare quale matrice delle convergenze nella gestione del patrimonio Unesco della Campania**

#### **I SITI UNESCO (patrimonio culturale mondiale) nella Regione Campania**

Città e Siti Italiani, Associazione Città Italiane Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Città e Siti Italiani: Associazione Città Italiane Patrimonio Unesco, lista italiana dei siti Unesco ordinata per regione. Sito Unesco, ente associato, regione

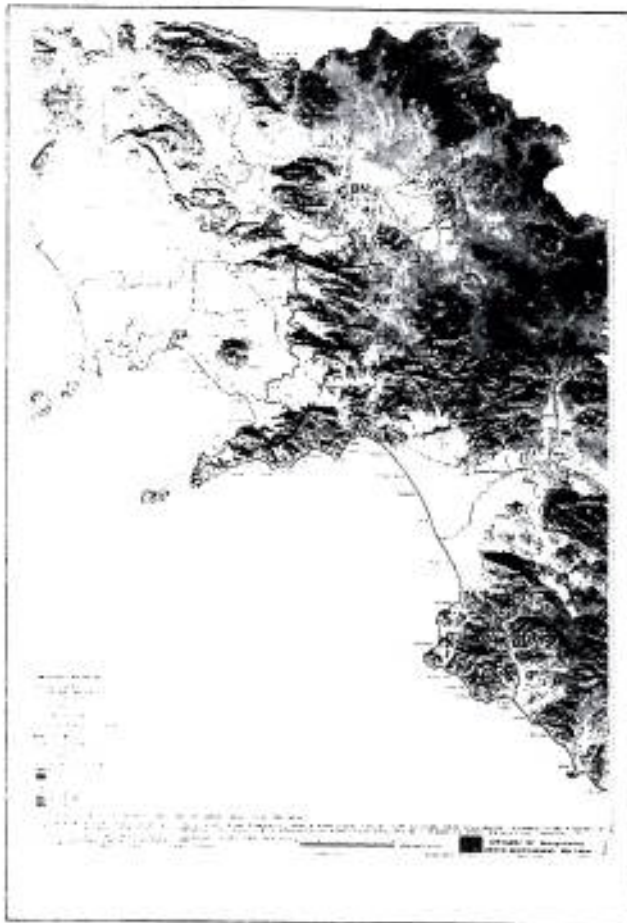
- Centro storico di Napoli, Comune di Napoli, Campania
- Aree archeologiche di Pompei, Ercolano e Torre Annunziata, Comune di Ercolano
- Comune di Torre Annunziata, Comune di Pompei, Regione Campania
- Costiera Amalfitana, Comune di Amalfi, Campania
- Reggia di Caserta, il Parco, l'acquedotto Vanvitelli e il Complesso di San Leucio, Comune di Caserta, Regione Campania
- Parco Nazionale del Cilento e del Vallo di Diano con i siti archeologici di Paestum e Velia e la Certosa di Padula, Provincia di Salerno, Regione Campania



I Siti Unesco sono impegnati nel promuovere il "Piano di Gestione", sintesi di strategie di raccordo con la specifica "buffer zone", di rafforzamento della vitalità, di valorizzazione del Paesaggio Storico Urbano e della sua dimensione antropologica. Sono di attualità le tesi sul significato della "conservazione" enunciate fin dagli anni cinquanta da Roberto Pane. E la Buffer zone deve promuovere correlazione tra beni di valore, quali il Centro Storico e la villa imperiale di Posillipo (come evidenziato negli Indirizzi Unesco)

Il nome "Paesaggio Storico" è stato dato a Posillipo, "Resti di villa imperiale lungo la costa", rappresentazione, proposta nel 1988, "L'assetto dell'abitato in età pre e romana", in "Supplemento archeologico per le province di Napoli e Caserta", "Napoli antica", Giustino Macchiaroli Editore, 1988. La rappresentazione restituisce in scala reale i confini del territorio della Villa Imperiale di Velia Posillipo.

### La regione urbana



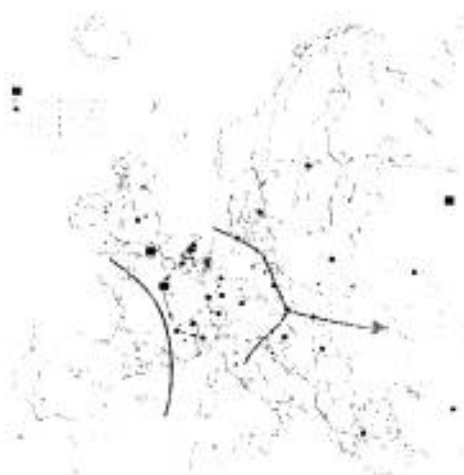
**Terra-mare e regione urbana: città storiche, parchi naturali, porti e approdi, vie di terra e di mare**

In questo contesto si colloca la riflessione intrapresa sulla forma di struttura della metropoli campana, e sul ruolo acquisibile da nuove città porto, localizzate nel territorio aperto e nella città storica, entrambe volte a rafforzare la competitività logistica, ed altresì a soddisfare il fabbisogno di beni e servizi urbani, da perseguire attraverso riqualificazione urbana, in processi fondati su indivisibilità di prodotti, intersettorialità di azioni, pluralismo di investitori.

Il governo della città contemporanea - chiamata a fronteggiare adeguamenti significativi per effetto della trasformazione produttiva e sociale che la contemporaneità promuove, e che si prevede si rafforzerà nei prossimi decenni - deve necessariamente traguadare le opportunità di valorizzazione dei tessuti storici urbani; le opportunità di insediamento nei tessuti urbani dismessi, derelitti, o sottoutilizzati; le opportunità di formazione di nuovi insediamenti che si correlino a trasformazioni produttive di ruolo trans regionale, incidenti nella rete logistica strategica interregionale, ed altresì nella strategia di tutela e valorizzazione dei siti Unesco patrimonio mondiale.

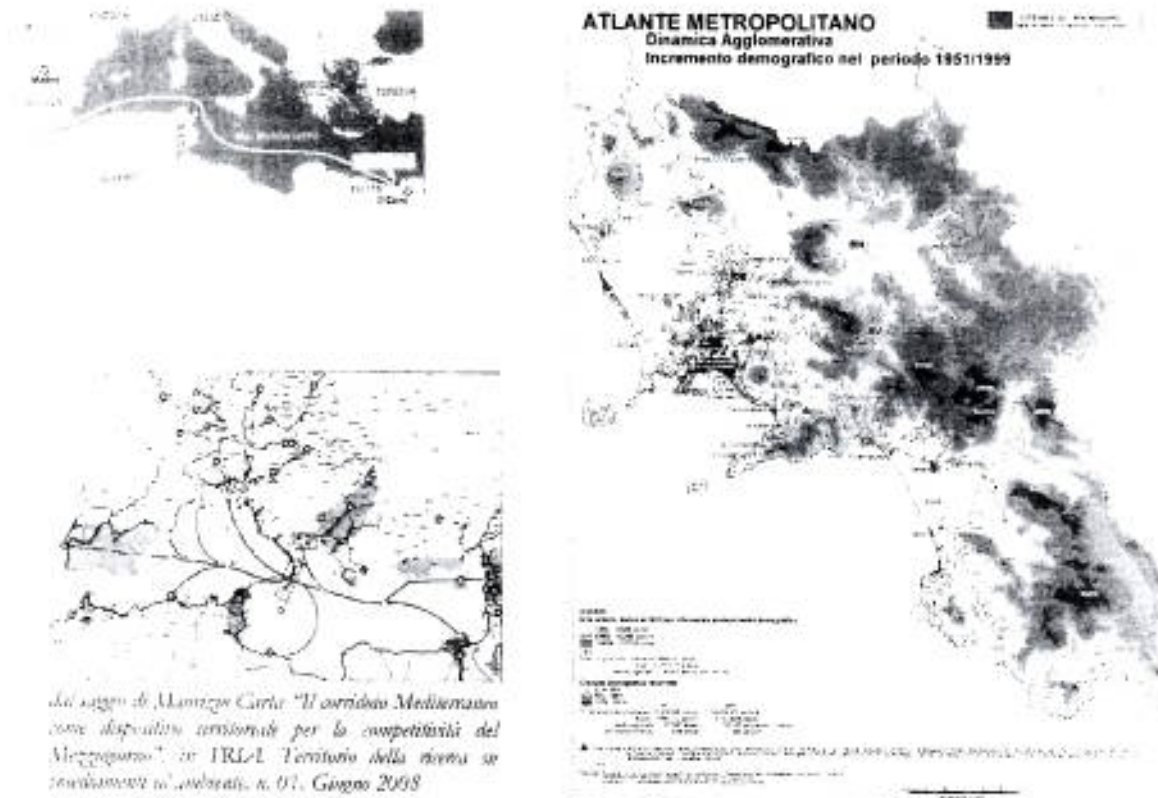
**L'ispirazione euro mediterranea nel percorso verso il futuro tracciato dal piano di**

## **NAPOLI , CITTA' EUROMEDITERRANEA**

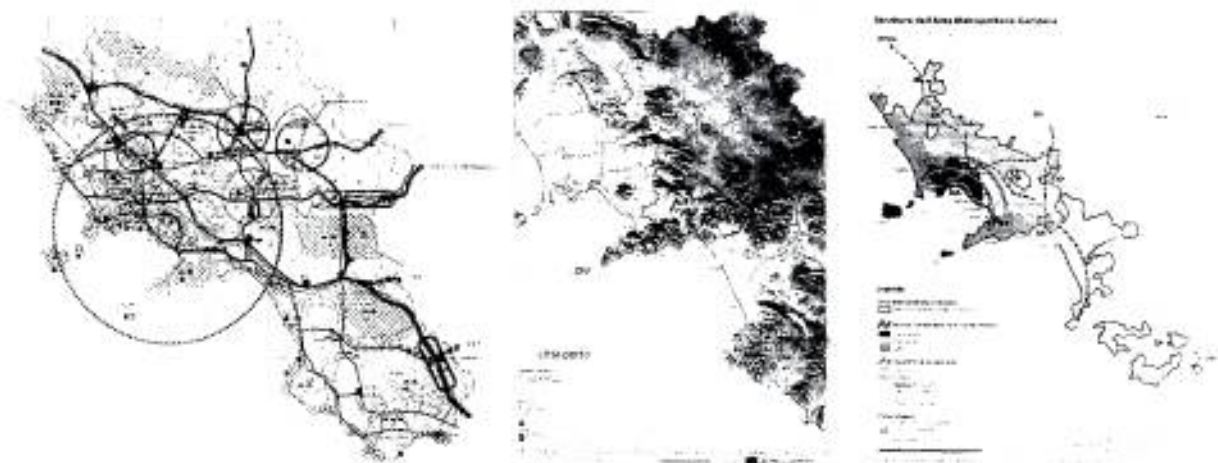


*Lo spazio centrale europeo, la banana blu, configura una rete di città a rango differenziato che nell'interazione fonda il potenziale urbano. Napoli, nell'Italia meridionale, risulta decentrata e quindi vulnerabile nell'evoluzione dei caratteri economico sociali. La politica regionale promossa dall'Unione Europea tende a promuovere equità e coesione territoriale attraverso i corridoi di sviluppo. Vi coltivato lo scenario geopolitico. Napoli può acquisire ruolo nella logistica mediterranea, porsi quale elemento forte nell'articolarsi delle autostrade del mare, connettersi con il corridoio adriatico aperto ai Balcani ed al Mediterraneo orientale. L'immagine è tratta dall'Editoriale di Gabriella Padovano introduttivo al n. 06, giugno/Luglio 2005, anno 02 della Rivista "Complessità e sostenibilità", bimestrale di pianificazione e progettazione, in cui si indaga sul tema "Prospettive per i territori europei: strategie di pianificazione in dieci Paesi", a cura di Gabriella Padovano e Cesare Blasi*





Si impongono all'attenzione le questioni poste dalla programmazione ed attuazione di nuove opportunità di bacini portuali, e congiuntamente la riformulazione del ruolo dei porti commerciali storici integrati con l'insediamento storico, delle innovative modalità di accesso ai Siti Unesco patrimonio di storia e memoria resa efficace dall'azione svolta di rafforzamento delle "vie del mare" interno regionale, infine il riuso del suolo reso disponibile dalla delocalizzazione di attività attualmente svolte nei porti commerciali.



La forma di struttura della metropoli campana. Ipotesi di localizzazione di nuove città porto, nella Campania nord occidentale (foce del Volturno) e nella Campania sud orientale (foce Tusciano), volte a delocalizzare attività di movimentazione containers dei porti di Napoli e di Salerno. La rete commerciale si integra con la rete della portualità di cabotaggio costiero, e con la portualità turistica potenziata in Campania attraverso l'iniziativa regionale.

### **Terra – mare, Città storica – porto storico, a Napoli**

Napoli capitale, città di mare, ha sperimentato chiusura al rapporto con il mare per circa trecento anni, in conseguenza di percezioni geopolitiche conseguenti alla sicurezza del regno. “Il mare non bagna Napoli” di Anna Maria Ortese (Rizzoli, premio Viareggio 1953) ha un fondamento nella interazione tra società-città-istituzioni, sedimentatesi nella sua storia urbana, che tuttora si riscontra nelle modalità di decisione e nel malessere urbano che ne consegue.

Pur nell’impegno di istituti impegnati nella ricerca storica, il “racconto urbano” di Napoli tuttora attende risposte. La categoria **terra-mare** consente di diramare quel filo di Arianna, cui ricondurre immagini e visioni di futuro, necessarie all’ideazione di politiche del piano e del progetto. Si ritiene che, esplorando con modalità correlate il processo storico di trasformazione della città portuale e dei bacini portuali intercorso nelle stagioni del tempo, è possibile intravedere valori che, confermati attraverso la ricognizione storica del moderno e del contemporaneo, potrebbero condurre ad ispessire la comprensione della storia dei singoli luoghi, e delle relazioni tra i luoghi, raccordando il trascorso ad un possibile futuro, enunciando interpretazione del logo “il futuro è nel passato” fondata sulla vitalità del contemporaneo.

Specifica rilevanza assurge a Napoli questa correlazione tra identità storica, e istanza di rigenerazione e connessa riqualificazione. Il “malessere urbano” che la città esplicita è esito di modalità di percezione di ruoli e obiettivi perseguiti dal governo locale nei recenti lustri. Occorre traghettare oltre il malessere nel sedimentare “speranza”. E questa attitudine positiva necessariamente si confronta con l’istanza di “una corretta valorizzazione delle aree portuali che hanno conservato la loro localizzazione storica”. Il corretto va interpretato quale rispondenza corretta dei rapporti di reciprocità tra città storica, paesaggio storico, porto storico, congrua con la vitalità necessaria all’urbano da trasmettere alle future generazioni, e quindi con le modalità di utilizzazione dei beni storici e dei loro siti.

Nel contemporaneo la “trasversalità” tra le storie di città ha assunto rilievo, oltre che per una innovativa pratica delle ragioni della storia, altresì per la ricerca di buone pratiche di “governance” che possano indirizzare la politica delle città nel fronteggiare decisioni congrue con l’intensità di trasformazioni connotanti il contemporaneo. Si è affermata l’attenzione non solo alle storie vissute, ma altresì al “farsi delle storie locali e nazionali”, e la trasversalità della conoscenza di questa dimensione della storia ha acquisito spessore. Ed il farsi delle storie si definisce come “sistema di gestione” di processi e percorsi volti al futuro, necessariamente creativa per le **turbolenze che connotano la contemporaneità**.

Napoli, la Campania, il Mezzogiorno ci appaiono nell’Europa contemporanea quali realtà territoriali e comunitarie in profonda crisi di identità. Dobbiamo ritenere fondanti nell’insuccesso la carente riflessione geopolitica e culturale, priva di ricerca di orizzonti e di nuove frontiere, perpetuandosi negli organi di governo i modelli di decisione già in passato sperimentati, e già all’origine del dramma del mezzogiorno italiano.

Nella ricerca di riscatto un ruolo privilegiato dovrebbe riattribuirsi alle relazioni terra mare, alla correlazione tra città e porto, tra centro storico e porto storico. E ciò non casualmente. Le relazioni porto-città traghettano i processi economici, e quindi l’economia urbana, e l’economia delle transazioni a distanza e ravvicinate, l’economia del turismo. Il porto quale referente della crescita dell’economia della grande città delinea le ombre che l’esperienza sedimentata trasmette.

Andrebbe affermato il ruolo del sistema dei porti campani correlati alle città ed ai territori. Va posto in risalto il ruolo delle strutture portuali nelle necessarie nuove forme di “governance creativa”, volta a rilanciare la città storica nel contesto di strutture urbane reticolari policentriche e di una governance delle interdipendenze, volta a trasformare differenze in complementarietà agevolanti la coevoluzione, ad esaltare le complementarietà organizzative, funzionali, di attività specializzate. Una più accentuata produttività di sistema appare la meta dell’ipotesi di “governance” prospettata. Attraverso la **“policy di sistema”** si connetterebbero i molteplici nodi della struttura, quali aeroporti, interporti, stazioni ferroviarie, distretti industriali, piazze, poli commerciali, siti di rilevanza mondiale per l’unicità del valore culturale ed ambientale, acquisendo ciascun nodo ruolo di propulsore di ulteriori relazioni intermodali, avvalorando quindi l’immagine della struttura neurale, propria all’ecologia gestionale, in antitesi all’enfasi gestionale settoriale propria alla meccanica dell’ingegneria gestionale. Già si percepiscono le “geometrie variabili” necessarie a governare la competizione tra sistemi territoriali. La responsabilità del progetto investe quindi anche **“il farsi delle storie istituzionali locali”**, nel perseguire



un "racconto" che registri le valenze positive della contemporaneità, che conduce oggi ad esporre immagini-opportunità di futuro della città portuale storica, onde arginare il malessere urbano.

## NAPOLI TRA GLOBALE E LOCALE

### Città Storica- Porto Storico-Paesaggio Urbano Storico

Il porto di Napoli attende tuttora il piano di riassetto organico, e attende quindi decisioni esito di scelte impegnative, procrastinate da illusioni vernacolari, e divenute impellenti. Le scelte conseguono da condizioni di crisi, e le transizioni nella crisi possono trasformare criticità in opportunità

#### La scheda

<b>1.200.000</b>	<b>400</b>
Costo di gestione	Capaci porto
<b>2</b>	<b>400</b>
Costo di gestione	Asolo porto
<b>4</b>	<b>154,8%</b>
Costo di gestione	Asolo porto
<b>13.352</b>	<b>13.352</b>
Costo di gestione	Costo di gestione

#### La protesta, la vertenza

### Rabbia operaia sul regolamento dei cantieri navali

Varate le nuove norme dell'Autorità portuale. I timori dei lavoratori: così saranno tutti licenziati dal servizio di Antonio Vastarelli, apparso su *Il Mattino* di mercoledì 5 maggio 2010, pg 32, Napoli, primo piano. I numeri della cantieristica navale sono estratti dal servizio. Dal servizio si evince perdita di competitività dell'attività conseguente ad insabbiamento di fondali, e diminuzione di operatività di bacini. Le norme varate tendono a perseguire tutela dell'ambiente ecologico.



Costo di gestione  
Capaci porto  
Asolo porto  
Costo di gestione  
Asolo porto

**180**  
Costo di gestione  
Capaci porto  
Asolo porto

**30.000**  
Costo di gestione  
Capaci porto  
Asolo porto

**8**  
Costo di gestione  
Capaci porto  
Asolo porto

Dall'articolo di Carlo Franco "Bacini, interventi Regione e Governo. Porto, sulla gestione non c'è ancora accordo fra i lavoratori e l'Autorità", in *Corriere del Mezzogiorno*, di Giovedì 6 Maggio 2010, *l'economia*, pg 13.

#### La scheda



### Moli più corti delle navi Cosco sceglie il Pireo

Il più grande porto di crisi. Pireo, nel tentativo di...

Il più grande porto di crisi. Pireo, nel tentativo di...

Dall'articolo di Carlo Franco in *Corriere del mezzogiorno*, di martedì 4 maggio 2010, *Napoli*, pg 4.



Le navi da 300.000 tonnellate, lunghe mt. 300, suggeriscono innovativi traguardi ai porti commerciali.

La crisi della finanza pubblica e la scarsità connessa intervengono su questo confuso ed ambiguo passato, sollecitando la specificazione di categorie logiche, quali "il bilancio", la stima di costi di investimento", la "struttura ed il complementare", ponendo obiettivi di selezione e cumulazione necessari alla efficace esercizio delle responsabilità dei soggetti gestori. Non sarebbe inappropriato ripartire da zero.

### Città-Porto: la teoria dei connettori

La prefigurazione di mete si avvale di teoriche, assunzioni idonee a attenuare l'incertezza che il futuro riverbera. Scelte assunte in stagioni lontane percorrono permanenze antropologiche sedimentate nella percezione delle relazioni umane dei rapporti terra mare.

Da queste corrispondenze si fonda la teorica dei "connettori", trasmessa nelle nostre elaborazioni.



### LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ E DEL PORTO STORICO: GLI ITINERARI.



Il potenziale itinerario angioino: si potrebbe accedere dal fronte mare, ovvero dal terminal "Porta di Massa". La prossimità dei luoghi storici alla piazza Garibaldi qualifica l'attrazione all'esercizio di partenariato pubblico privato.

L'immagine, tratta dalla tesi di dottorato in "Metodi di Valutazione per la Conservazione...", svolta nel 2009 dall'arch. Ilenia Iorio, e concernente i criteri di valorizzazione del centro antico di Napoli, partecipa del vasto perimetro del centro storico dichiarato dall'Unesco patrimonio di interesse mondiale, tutor il prof. F. Forte, comunica la strategia suggerita, dedotta dalla categoria "itinerario" attraverso cui si materializza l'intenzionalità di connessione terra - mare.

### LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: BEVERELLO - DARSENA ACTON - SAN VINCENZO



Napoli Molosiglio, ampliamento dell'esistente invaso, dal servizio di Carlo Franco sulla portualità turistica a Napoli, in *Corriere del Mezzogiorno* del 30 Ottobre 2008, pg. 15. L'ipotesi prospettata non si è ritenuta compatibile con i valori di paesaggio, significativi in conseguenza dei vincoli di tutela dichiarato dallo Stato.

### LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: MERGELLINA

Si è previsto a ponente l'adeguamento del porto di Mergellina ed il nuovo approdo che conseguirà dalla riurbanizzazione dei siti di Coroglio-Bagnoli, oggetto di riqualificazione dei siti della preesistente zona industriale occidentale. A levante si è ratificato il nuovo approdo di Porto Fiorito.



Ècco il progetto per la nuova Mergellina, con un approdo che sarà in asfalto, munito di ponti, collegato per la strada con il centro storico e un luogo per la passeggiata.



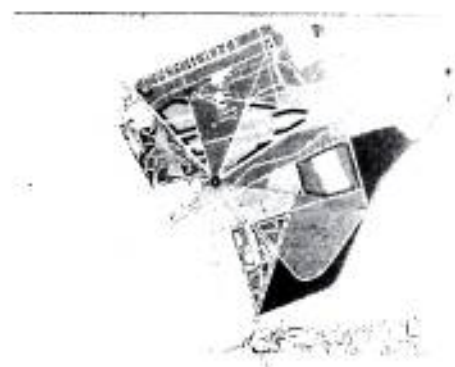
Napoli Mergellina, da articolo di Carlo Franco, in *Corriere del Mezzogiorno* di Domenica, 15 Marzo 2009



## LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: IL WATERFRONT DI COROGLIO

### Città nella città : costruire speranza, terra-mare ad occidente

La genesi del programma Bagnoli-Coroglio è nota. La si è ampiamente commentata nel volume "Politiche urbane: Napoli, storie, problemi, opportunità", Inu Edizioni, 2006. Suscita emozioni il percorrerla, tanto da ispirare la narrazione in letteratura (Domenico Rea "La dismissione"). Differenti ispirazioni a valori ne hanno connotato la formazione, tra ideologia del riscatto da usi assunti come impropri affermatasi nel secolo breve, o della coesione conseguente alla sofferenza urbana, o della testimonianza ecologica ambientale (la più grande oasi naturale del mediterraneo), o dell'efficienza produttiva, tra enfasi tecnologica (il parco tecnologico) e amenità partecipi dei "luoghi delle delizie" referenti di economia turistica. Tra i tanti nodi tuttora da diramare ruolo prioritario andrebbe attribuito alle correlazioni città - porto, come traspare dal diagramma allegato.



## LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: IL WATERFRONT DI POZZUOLI

Lo straordinario patrimonio culturale e naturale della sub regione flegrea si potenzia anche attraverso il nuovo approdo in Pozzuoli, conseguente alla riqualificazione urbana dell'ex zona industriale.

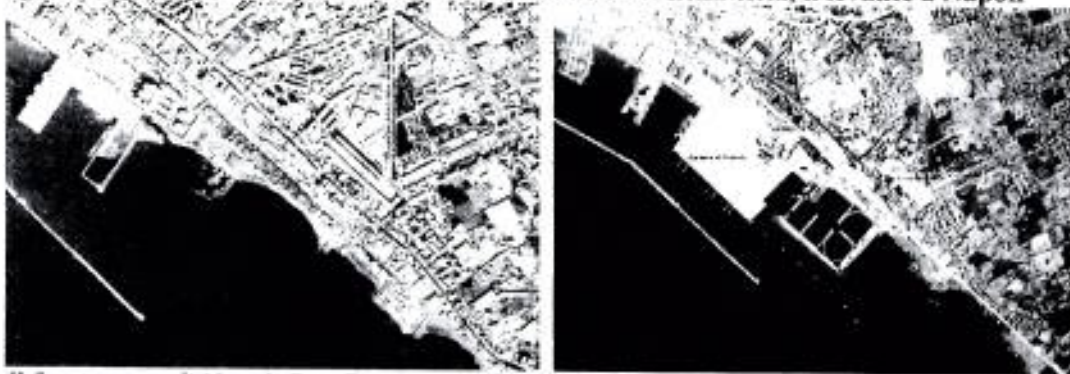


dall'articolo di Mila Fiordalisi, "Presentato il piano per l'area ex Sofer. Il waterfront di Pozzuoli cambia volto con Gnosis", in "Progetti e Concorsi", 18-23 Maggio 2009, pg. 2.



# LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: IL WATERFRONT DI NAPOLI EST

## Piani progetto per la riqualificazione urbana : la città nella città, il levante a Napoli

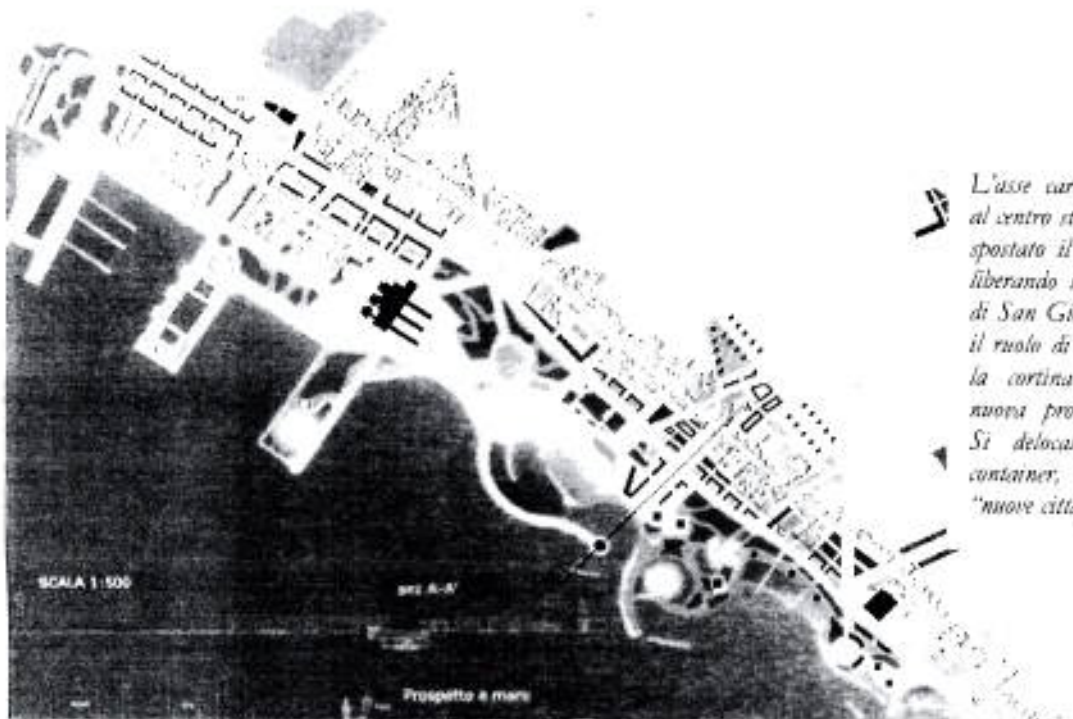


*Il fronte mare di Napoli San Giovanni, nel quadrante costiero orientale della città, stato attuale e programma deliberato.*

### Obiettivo: Riconnettere



*La ricucitura tra le unità urba-nistiche costitutive della città orientale.*

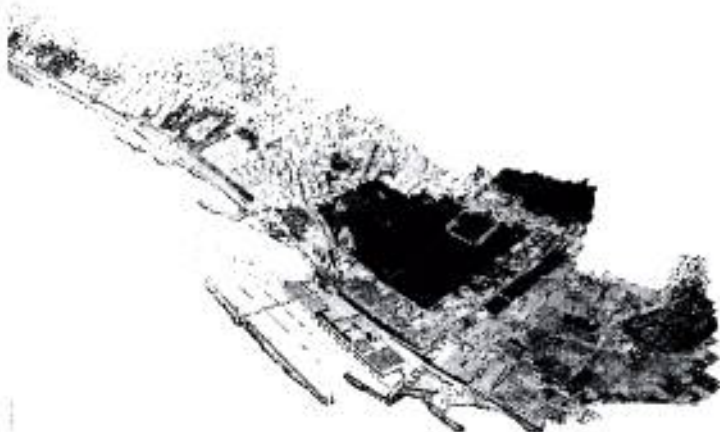


*L'asse carrabile di servizio al centro storico, su cui viene spostato il flusso di traffico liberando il percorso storico di San Giovanni, acquista il ruolo di invasore attraversando la cortina conseguente da nuova produzione edilizia. Si delocalizza il traffico container, ipotizzando le "nuove città-porto".*

*Centro storico, porto storico, nuove opportunità nella Municipalità Orientale del Comune di Napoli, nell'elaborazione svolta dagli allievi architetti Antonio Bianco e Vincenzo Calvanese.*

## LA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA: PORTICI

Nel golfo a levante può intraprendersi il sostanziale adeguamento del porto del Granatello, a ridosso delle risorse storico archeologiche di Ercolano e Portici.



A fianco, ecco il progetto vincitore delle gare

Dall'articolo "Portici ritrova il mare, e la ferrovia scompare sotto un manto verde, da oggi in mostra il progetto di riqualificazione", in *Corriere del Mezzogiorno*, del 26/10/2008.

## LA STRATEGIA DELL'ACCESSIBILITÀ, NELLA VALORIZZAZIONE DELLA CITTÀ STORICA

La Campania non avanza ma regredisce. Eppure, la politica regionale europea e nazionale ha immesso intensi capitali per investimento (Por, Pon 2000-2007).

dall'articolo di Marco De Marco, in *Corriere del Mezzogiorno*, Domenica 20 Settembre 2009, pg 5.

Lo sviluppo negato

**Dal Pil al Quars non cambia nulla**  
La Campania era e resta ultima

Partecipazione, diritti e redditi: una regione ai margini del Paese

### I dati di sintesi

Quattro dati sintetici: Pil, Quars, Pil pro capite, Quars pro capite. I dati sono espressi in milioni di euro. I dati sono espressi in milioni di euro.

Fonte: Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, ISTAT, Banca d'Italia, Osservatorio Nazionale

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Mai come in questi recenti anni hanno avuto tanto ruolo i teorici della programmazione e della pianificazione, i consulenti, le società insediate dalle istituzioni di governo quali gestori di intensi capitali pubblici con regole privatistiche, le società private di ingegneria prescelte per cooptazione nell'espletare la tecnicizzazione degli investimenti.

dall'articolo di Simona Brandolini sul *Corriere del Mezzogiorno*, Napoli-Campania, di Martedì 22 Settembre 2009, Campania, pg. 7

**Le classifiche** La Regione fanalino di coda anche per gli economisti di «Sbilanciamoci»

**La Campania è sempre più «infelix»**  
**Il Sole 24 Ore: ultima per benessere**  
Condannata dal Quars-index (livello di reddito) e dal Pil



L'esperienza acquisita dovrebbe consentire di evidenziare la fragilità delle teoriche assunte nel sapere scientifico, e le contraddizioni conseguenti alle politiche intraprese ed ai comportamenti gestionali.

Nell'operatività dei flussi di investimento ruolo egemone si è attribuito alle infrastrutture di trasporto. Nella responsabilità del Por Campania, si staglia l'intenso investimento – otto miliardi di euro – nell'azione trasporto pubblico di massa su ferro "metropolitana regionale", con ruolo egemone attribuito alle linee caratterizzanti la "Metropolitana" di Napoli.

La curiosità connessa alla riflessione sollecita quindi correlazioni, tra l'insuccesso socio economico, e le politiche di investimento. Si può ritenere che tra gli attori della crescita, gli operatori impegnati nel "produrre o nel mantenere valore", ovvero promuovere ricchezza, non siano scalfiti da investimenti nelle reti del trasporto pubblico su ferro, in conseguenza di motivazioni che sono da ritrovarsi nel comportamento localizzativo (il valore del tempo di pendolarismo), nella temporalizzazione dei processi (i capitali congelati che non danno benefici), nella settorialità che ha caratterizzato la genesi della politica specifica, dei suoi obiettivi, dello stile decisionale.

L'evidente mancanza di correlazione positiva ha suggerito ai decisori di spostare l'attenzione sui benefici ambientali, ovvero sui benefici che l'innovazione nella rete ha sulle emissioni atmosferiche dannose. Ma è semplice confutare la tesi evidenziando che programmi alternativi, volti a sollecitare autoproduzione energetica, o controllo delle emissioni di origine industriale, o liberazione della strada pubblica dalla sosta privata, potrebbero perseguire gli obiettivi.

In realtà si può assumere che interessi settoriali privilegiati hanno in Campania indirizzato le politiche pubbliche di investimento, sulla base di una finalità rilevante, ma di certo non esaustiva, le cui implicazioni si ritrovano nell'arretramento dell'economia regionale.

Nell'innovativa condizione conseguente alla crisi globale, dovrebbe sollecitare attenzione la "sobrietà", richiesta nel tracciare itinerari che attenuino le gravi implicazioni di queste decisioni. Questa istanza di sobrietà dovrebbe trasparire in particolar modo allorché si delineano politiche di conservazione dei valori intrinseci nell'insediamento urbano storico.

E queste motivate perplessità dovrebbero assumersi nel gestire le modalità di intervento sulla città da ricostruire:

#### La città da ricostruire



### Residenze, parchi e centri sociali nei 140 ruderi del «ventre di Napoli»

Via al piano di recupero. E a Chiaia spunta una fonte termale

*Dall'articolo di Luca Marconi, sul Corriere del Mezzogiorno, Napoli Campania, di Giovedì 16 luglio 2009*

Se da un lato dovremmo apprendere che l'economicismo non aiuta nell'individuare percorsi strategici corretti volti alla soluzione di problemi connessi alle politiche di valorizzazione, dall'altro va altresì auspicato l'affermarsi di positiva valutazione della capacità di modernizzazione conseguente ad interventi innovativi delle trame dell'insediamento, anche allorché intrapresi da privati in applicazione di regole pubbliche. Mentre la sobrietà ispirata al realismo, propria di un'ordinaria pratica dell'amministrare, può sovvenire nell'attenuare la contraddizione.

La sobrietà dovrebbe manifestarsi anche nell'azione su ruderi e reperti una modalità del disegno di architettura che suscita i seguenti motivati giudizi:

**Napoli, incapace di progettare il futuro si consola ridisegnando il passato**

di Francesco Forte

*dal commento del prof Gianni Cerami, pubblicato sul Corriere del Mezzogiorno, Napoli Campania, lettere e opinioni, di Giovedì primo ottobre 2009, pg. 19*

#### La vitalità quale manifesto di autenticità

La comunicazione ed il coinvolgimento della popolazione dovrebbe proporsi tra le ambizioni del sistema di gestione monitorato nel tempo specifico dell'impegno dell'Unesco.

La retorica burocratica amministrativa non sovvienne. Dall'esperienza internazionale di luoghi che hanno acquisito il metodo del progetto partecipato si è consapevoli che nel farsi della idea progetto, sintesi di conoscenza-discussione-disegno-procedimento, va ritrovata la condizione da sollecitare, auspicato esito della vitalità cui tanto deve l'integrità del paesaggio urbano storico, e quindi da salvaguardare e sostenere.

Ed a Napoli significativa vicenda di tal natura sta svolgendosi, a S. Chiara, a nostra portata.



La proposta di **restauro e riqualificazione dell'area muraria** mira a trasformare l'attuale situazione in un'area di valore, volta a costruire una relazione urbana con l'interno del complesso, salvaguardando la naturale privacy e perimetro, trattando e ridimensionando le scale e diverse altezze permettendo una **percezione dinamica** del complesso con zone di altissimo valore storico-artistico, restituendo alla città un suo patrimonio negato: uno spazio percettivo e pubblico, ed alla via la dovuta serietà e salubrità recuperando così il quarto braccio dell'antico quadrivio in un percorso turistico che attualmente esclude le zone a valle. Altro obiettivo primario è quello di rivitalizzare la via, come ammendata dal Grande Progetto Napoli, con attività artigianali che avrebbero la loro naturale collocazione in botteghe di cui si leggono le tracce storiche nei portali di piperno ancora visibili. È noto che l'uso di spazi di risulta con funzioni civili ridanno dignità a luoghi altrimenti consegnati al degrado fisico e culturale, questa è ormai diventata prassi in tutta Europa anche in luoghi ad altissimo valore monumentale, e si contrappone alla

## IL muro su via S. Chiara stato di progetto

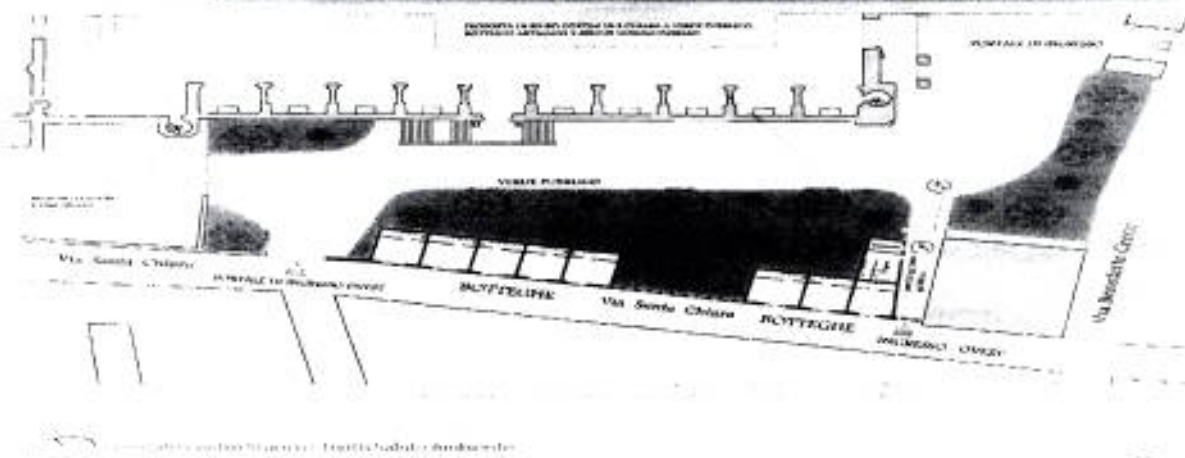


Il ridisegno della cortina muraria  
ha rifunzionalizzazione degli annessi e del fronte strada

Architectural drawing showing the proposed wall structure along Via S. Chiara, with various building footprints and street layout.

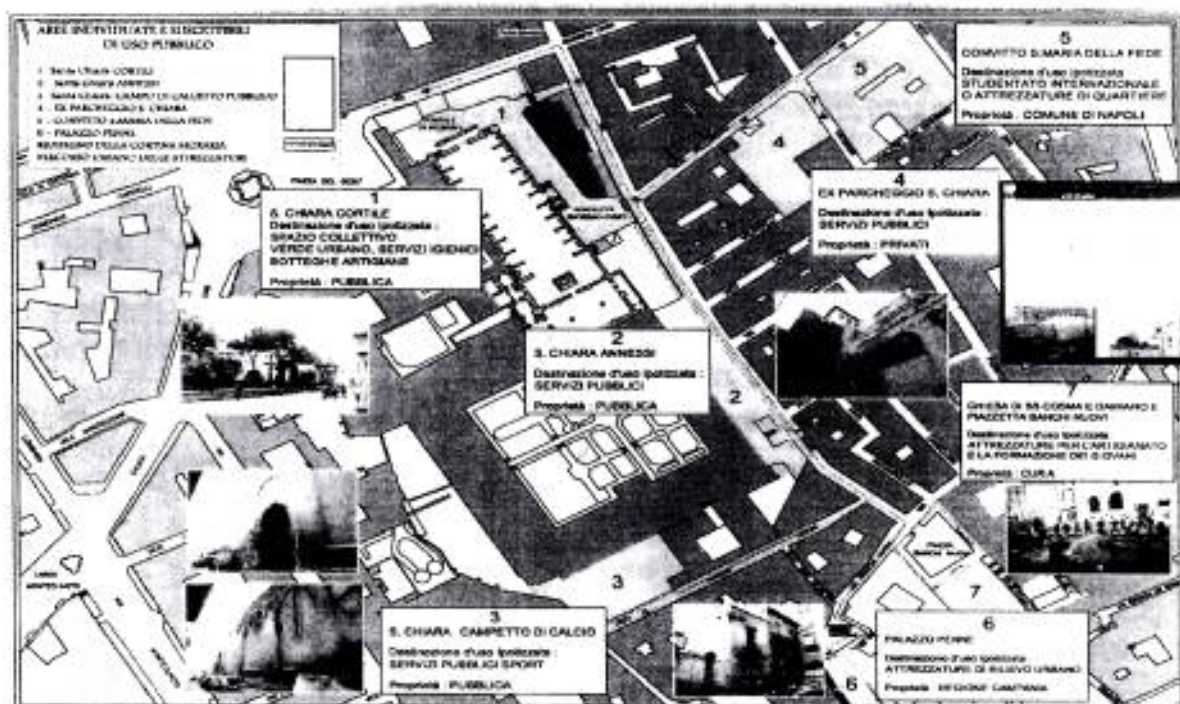
16

## Cortile, giardini pubblici, botteghe e servizi igienici in progetto



22





31

Comitato Centro Storico-Diffusione  
Centro Storico

Antonio Canale e Elio Pagliaro

Il libro illustra il centro storico di...  
L'opera è divisa in...

