

2023 Combined Event of the

14th Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners
13th European Urban and Regional Planning Awards
12th Young Planners Workshop
2023 Autumn General Assembly of the ECTP-CEU

Creating our futures

ECTP-CEU

European Council of Spatial Planners
Conseil européen des Urbanistes

Proposal to Host

Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners

On behalf of the
European Council of Spatial Planners (ECTP-CEU)

INU
Istituto Nazionale
di Urbanistica



ASSURB
Associazione nazionale
degli urbanisti e dei pianificatori
territoriali e ambientali



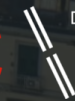
REGIONE CAMPANIA



COMUNE DI NAPOLI



CITTÀ METROPOLITANA
DI NAPOLI



DiARC
dipartimento di architettura
università degli studi di napoli federico II
scuola politecnica e delle scienze di base



Date of Event: November 28th – December 2nd

NAPLES

INTEGRATING CITIES

Submitted by INU Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica in partnership with:

- ASSURB
- Campania Region
- Metropolitan City of Naples
- City of Naples
- Federico II University, Department of Architecture

Endorsment requested:

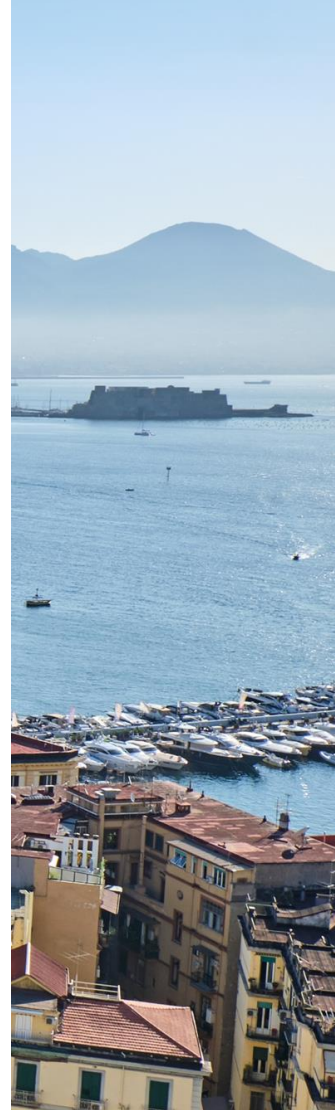
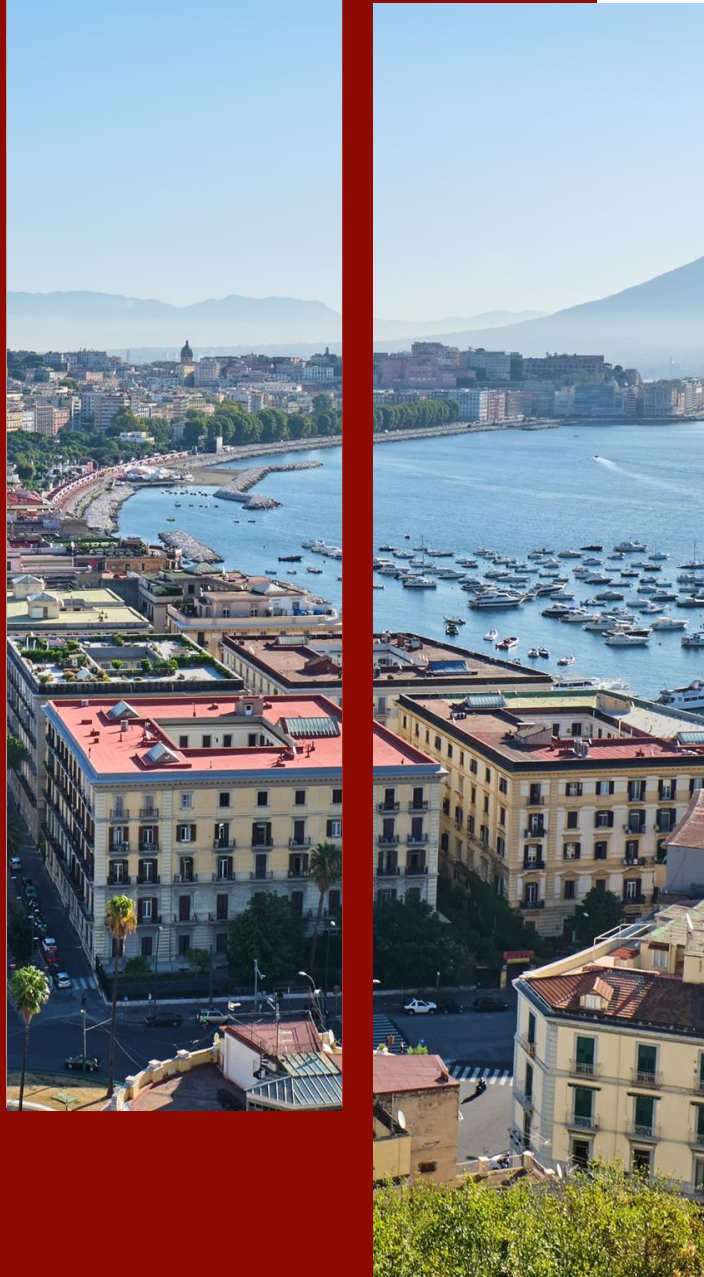
- Consiglio Nazionale Ingegneri
- Consiglio Nazionale Architetti
- CNR
- European Commission representation in Italy
- Presidency of the Counsel of Ministry
- Senate of the Republic
- House of Representatives
- National Council of Engineers
- National Council of Architects, Planners, Restorers
- GESAC, Naples Airport management company
- National Council of Research, ISS

Media partner:

- INU newsletter, Planum, Ingenio, Edilportale

Publishing partners:

- Urbanistica, Urbanistica Informazioni, Archivi di Studi Urbani e Regionali, BDC, TRIA, UpLand



CONVENTION VENUES



*Foyer S. Carlo theatre,
Naples city centre
welcome party*



*Historic Lecture Hall in
Federico II University
plenary sessions
HLH*



*Palazzo Gravina of Federico II
University Department of
Architecture
parallel sessions, workshops
PG*



*San Domenico Convent
exhibitions, award
SDC*



*Refectory S. Chiara Convent
social events*

Accommodation - assumptions

Ideally all Convention delegates will be accommodated in hotels close to conference venues.
The suggested venues are within walking distance of the Federico II University.

TIMETABLE

CONVENTION

	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRYDAY	SATURDAY
8:30 – 9:30		Opening Ceremony (HLH)	Parallel Sessions (PG)	Parallel sessions/ Workshops (PG)	
9:30 – 10:30	Registration	Plenary session Biennial (HLH)	Young Planners Plenary session Workshop (PG)	Parallel sessions/ Workshops (PG)	2023 Autumn General Assembly of the ECTP-CEU (PG)
10:30 – 11:30					
12:30 – 13:30					
13:30 – 14:30					
14:30 – 15:30	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
15:30 – 16:30	City Tours	European Urban and Regional Planning Awards (SDC)/ ASSURB Award	Parallel sessions/ Workshop (PG)	Parallel sessions/ Workshops (PG)	ASSURB annual Assembly/INU CDN (PG)
16:30 – 17:30					
17:30 – 18:30				Biennial Concluding session (PG)	
18:30 – 19:30					
20:30 –	Welcome Party	Night tour	Official dinner		



FACILITIES REQUIRED



Accessibility:

from long distance, there is the city international airport with no transfer flight to many European countries. Naples is linked to main Italian cities by High Speed train (Naples Milan 4,30 hours)



Location:

Easily accessible locations are: the three islands of Capri, Ischia and Procida (this year Italian capital of culture). Archeological sites of Pompei, Ercolano, Pozzuoli and other minor sights. Besides the Naples historic centre, the Caserta Royal Palace, ... are very close



Venues:

All venues and accommodations are in walking distance. Federico II historic lecture hall holds up 220 seats with audio and video registration, amplification, simultaneous translation facilities. Up to 8 breakout rooms holding up to 30 each with blended connections



Accommodation:

A wide offer from Bed&breakfast to hotels from two to five stars

About Naples and its region

Naples is the regional capital of Campania and the third-largest city of Italy, after Rome and Milan, with a population of 967,069 within the city's administrative limits as of 2017. It is the third-most populous metropolitan city in Italy with a population of 3,115,320 residents, and its metropolitan area stretches beyond the boundaries of the city wall for approximately 20 miles.

Founded by Greeks in the first millennium BC, Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited urban areas in the world. In the eighth century BC, a colony known as Parthenope was established on the Pizzofalcone hill. In the sixth century BC, it was refounded as Neápolis. The city was an important part of Magna Graecia, played a major role in the merging of Greek and Roman society, and was a significant cultural centre under the Romans.

Naples served as the capital of the Duchy of Naples (661–1139), subsequently as the capital of the Kingdom of Naples (1282–1816), and finally as the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies — until the unification of Italy in 1861. Naples is also considered a capital of the Baroque, beginning with the artist Caravaggio's career in the 17th century, and the artistic revolution he inspired. It was also an important centre of humanism and Enlightenment. The city has long been a global point of reference for classical music and opera through the Neapolitan School.

Since the late 20th century, Naples has had significant economic growth, helped by the construction of the Centro Direzionale business district and an advanced transportation network, which includes the Alta Velocità high-speed rail link to Milano and Salerno and an expanded subway network. Naples is the third-largest urban economy in Italy, after Milan and Rome. The Port of Naples is one of the most important in Europe. In addition to commercial activities, it is home to the Allied Joint Force Command Naples, the NATO body that oversees North Africa, the Sahel and Middle East.

Naples' historic city centre is the largest of its kind in Europe and has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. A wide range of culturally and historically significant sites are nearby, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Naples is also known for its natural beauties, such as Posillipo, Phlegraean Fields, Nisida and Vesuvius. Neapolitan cuisine is noted for its association with pizza, which originated in the city, as well as numerous other local dishes. Restaurants in the Naples' area have earned the most stars from the Michelin Guide of any Italian province. Naples' Centro Direzionale was built in 1994 as the first grouping of skyscrapers in Italy, remaining the only such grouping in Italy until 2009.

Connections

Naples has an international airport

By rail it is connected to Fiumicino airport in Rome, the main Italian hub, in 3 hours

By high speed train Rome is reached in 1:15 m. Florence in 3 and half, Bologna in 4 and Milan in 4 and half hours

Regular shipping service links Naples to the Gulf Island, Sicily, Sardinia



ARCHEOLOGICAL

The city of Naples was founded by the Greeks in the V century B. C. and under its ground there are Roman streets, terms, temples. Other archeological sites are in its region. The most important are cities covered (and preserved) by cinder of Vesuvius eruptions: Pompei and Erculaneum. Baia an Puteoli were the port of the Imperial navy.



URBAN HISTORY

The city's and its surroundings' history of more than 2,500 years left architectural and urban vestiges of each period. All these different layers overlap on the city map, and, often, in some building, especially churches where paleo-Christian apses close baroque naves or under baroque decoration emerges gothic architecture. Houses span from medieval types to neoclassical palaces. There are plenty of religious complexes including wide cloisters with gardens. Urban space is defined with narrow streets surprising opening in wide squares in the compact centre, while the hilly low density areas by sensitive landscapes. The waterfront spans from the industrial and port area to the affluent suburb of Posillipo.



GREEN AND LANDSCAPE

Naples takes advantage of a varied geography. Its gulf is framed by a volcano on both sides designing a set of circular elevations wholly inside. On the back a mountain range borders a fruitful agricultural plane. Sea, wild and agricultural landscape mix together.

The first parks are the Royal Palace gardens (Capodimonte, Palazzo Reale, Caserta, Reggia di Portici) and the esplanade for nobleness. In the 1980s a park network was spread across the neighbourhoods most in need of green areas.



INDUSTRIES

Innovation Excellence in the automotive and aerospace sectors. More rooted in the tradition is the agroindustry with famous, pasta, pizza and tomatoes. Old crafts still survive in old street as the small clay statues for cribs.

EDUCATION

Among the five universities, the oldest and biggest is Federico II, founded by Stauffer Emperor Frederick II after whom it was named, enrolling about 90.000 students. The new campus in San Giovanni is specialized in ICT.

FOOD

Neapolitan street food is famous all over the world. Visitors can also find gourmet restaurants.



THEATRE AND CINEMA

San Carlo is a national leading opera house. A concert billboard is published by Associazione Scarlatti at Sannazzaro theatre. Other working theatres are San Ferdinando, Mercadante, Politeama, Augusteo, Bellini, Nuovo, Cilea, Totò, Nest, Trianon. There are three multiplex cinemas and many sport facilities

MUSEUMS

Archeological museum MANN includes statues and paintings from Pompei and Ercolano together with Farnese collection of classical statues. Main repository for painting art is the Capodimonte Museum. San Martino Museum and Castel Nuovo museums focus mostly on the city history. The king's apartment may be visited in the Naples Royal Palace and in the Royal Palace of Caserta. Modern art is in MADRE and in Palazzo Rocella. One of the first Italian aquariums is the Dorn research centre. Scientific exhibitions are in Città della Scienza e Corporea.



Planning in Campania

The Campania Region is committed to legislative innovation to prepare the planning for the challenge of ecological transition. For decades now it is managing European cohesion policy at local level and experienced many territorial integration programmes.

In progress now are: Regional Landscape Plan; masterplans for Area Flegrea, Costa Salernitana, Costa Cilentana.

The Metropolitan City of Naples is currently working on the implementation of its second strategic plan and is elaborating the general territorial plan.

The new municipal administration of Naples is focused on suburban neighbourhood regeneration and is working out the urban plan.

Naples has a consolidated tradition towards inclusion and diversity, as during the pandemic emerged new mutualism, often regarding food. Peripheral areas of the city, as Scampia, have revealed the most fertile spaces of experimentation of mutualism and reception practices in an era of uncertainties, despite the growing inequalities.

In this framework, administrations have to take care of fragile groups and landscapes, and support local skills and experiments, thus reducing inequalities while promoting regenerative projects. Social justice objectives should go hand in hand with environmental justice. A renewal of public administration is needed, promoting cross sectoral strategies and actions, including civil society and movements' initiatives, thus promoting mutual learning approaches and the exploration of creative governance models.

Putting together will change and renew



CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITION ISSUES

After the pandemic, having a war at the door, European planners are involved in a historic turn to face challenges that come in addition to the former climate change hazard.

The first effect of the cumulative problems is on people and migration that move all over the world: across Mediterranean, from southern to northern, from countries to cities, through city neighbourhoods. Social disparities increase in line with spatial segregation and cities' complexity.

European Union territorial policy had a clear direction with the document "New Green Deal". When the COVID 19 pandemic occurred, thAT strategy should have been tuned in to the sanitary emergency and the implied economic distress. The new programme Next Generation EU was an extraordinary effort never made before. The importance of this programme resides not only in the number of investments mobilized, but in the responsibility taken by the member countries through co-operation. The war at the borders introduced new disturbances hitting mainly energy.

In such conditions the planned ecological transition, the strategic answer to Climate Change, is at risk if it does not overcome the hard conditions of energy costs and increased social fragmentation in the uncertainties of the sanitary emergency. On the other side, a just and equal society cannot be conceived out of the complex ecological and energetic difficulties and the necessary technological development. This problematic background is the framework of European territorial policy and should be the reference for European policy review and planners' proposals. Both are proposed as the common issue of the 2023 Combined Event of the 14th Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners, 13th European Urban and Regional Planning Awards, 12th Young Planners Workshop.

The common issue will be articulated with different blends: to the Biennale will be given the task of deep analyses and appraisal of problems and policies considering both academic research and institutional plans and projects. In the Planning award exhibition, the expectation is to have the most representative exposition of European planning for the Next Generation EU programme in European countries, with the collaboration of the ECTP-CEU member association. The Young Planners Workshop could focus a frontier theme, as circularity, a concept that could interpret integration in a new metabolic perspective: putting together will change and renew.



CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITION ISSUES

The focus of the 2023 combined event will be the role planning can have in the articulation of the programmes and in the way it will change space and urban morphology, whose contribution to the ecological transition has been highlighted by many researches and plans. Given this role, planners are frontrunners of the ongoing process.

14th Biennial of European Towns and Town Planners

European eco-social cities

Social equity and integration in the ecological and energetic transition (Next Generation EU)

1. Roman, Sinti and nomad people settlements across Europe
2. Multicultural cities
3. Refugees' integration policy in the space
4. Metropolitan polarization in front of peripheral depopulation
5. Mediterranean interchanges
6. Metropolitan social-spatial disparities and segregation
7. Technological and communication divides
8. The unequal spatial distribution of resilience
9. Privileged ecocities and their affordability
10. Energetic disparities
11. May green infrastructure integrate the city public space?

13th European Urban and Regional Planning Awards

Integrated cities futures

1. Sustainable mobility plans
2. Regional strategies of sustainable development
3. Sustainable urban drainage
4. Renewable Energy independent regions

12th Young Planners Workshop

Next generation regions

Integrating people in the circular city. 2022 is the European Year of Youth.

The Young Planners Workshop seeks innovative projects and researches, carried out from researchers, members of the industry, public entities and other stakeholders, under 35 years old, from participating countries related to the following themes:

- new green deal,
- resilience and counter-crisis programme,
- circular and adaptive approach for urban regeneration programmes,
- urban policies to fight inequalities,
- landscape and ecological transition,
- data management, open data and knowledge extraction in smart and circular cities,
- tools and techniques for urban co-creation,
- applications of AI for innovative cities.

It is possible to participate in the workshop with papers and/or posters. The workshop's outcomes will also be related to the topics which will emerge from the Next Generation EU resumption plan.





FEES

To favour a large participation, the fees policy will follow two main strategies:

1. Reach lower prices for any kind of attendance
2. Diversify fees for tailoring participation to event to the diversified interests

Exhibitions are free

Sponsor (2 people)	€ 800
Full attendance (including coffee breaks, lunch, proceedings)	€ 450
Biennial (including coffee breaks, lunch)	€ 300
Young Planner Workshop (including coffee breaks, lunch)	€ 200
Plenary sessions and conclusion	€ 30
Proceedings	€ 50
Social dinner	€ 40
Night tour (with pizza dinner)	€ 30

Accommodation 5 stars

Grand hotel Vesuvio

<https://www.vesuvio.it/en/>

Vesuvio is located on Naples' waterfront and has 160 rooms with 21 suites, 2 panoramic restaurants, fitness club with indoor pool, function rooms, bar, private cabin cruiser, limo service, garage.

It's 15 minutes' walk from Department of Architecture

Accommodation prices:

- BB single from € 350,00
- Double or Twin from € 375,00

History:

The end of the nineteenth century brought with it profound changes to the city's town planning. The government began action to renovate the most deprived areas of Naples and to construct the sea-front from scratch. This exciting atmosphere of urban renewal also attracted a Belgian financier named Oscar du Mesnil, who was in Naples with his wife. He was so fascinated by the city that he decided to construct a hotel on the new sea-front to do justice to the beauty of the site. "Grand Hotel du Vesuve" was duly constructed in 1882.

The new hotel was the height of luxury and elegance and immediately became an important stop for international tourists arriving in Naples.

Soon the hotel hosted Queen Victoria of Sweden and the tradition of important guests at hotel Vesuvio continued with people like Oscar Wilde, Ranieri of Monaco and Grace Kelly, King Gustav of Sweden, Rita Hayworth, Errol Flynn, Gina Lollobrigida, the Nobel prizewinner Rita Levi Montalcini and many others who have lent international fame to the Grand Hotel Vesuvio.



Accommodation 4 stars

Royal Continental

<https://www.royalgroup.it/royalcontinental/en>

The Royal Continental is located on Naples' waterfront and has about 400 rooms with 9 suites, panoramic restaurant, fitness club with terrace pool, function rooms, bar, limo service, garage.

It's 15 minutes' walk from Department of Architecture

Accommodation prices:

- BB single from €. 150,00
- Double or Twin from €. 175,00

History:

In 1949, engineer Roberto Fernandes bought the Grand Hotel Royal des Etrangers.

The nineteenth-century building was considered to be one of the symbols of Naples' waterfront and hosted celebrities such as Oscar Wilde up until the end of World War II when German troops set fire to the building.

In 1955, where the historic hotel once stood, the Hotel Royal designed by Ferdinand Chiaromonte and the same engineer Fernandes was inaugurated. Gio Ponti later participated in the project by designing the furniture, the swimming pool and creating the logo. The principle he applied to the structure was that: "every piece of furniture, while still remaining functional, must evoke the imagination of both the designer and the beholder".



Accommodation 4 stars

Mercure Napoli Centro Angioino

<https://all.accor.com/hotel/1601/index.it.shtml>

Mercure Napoli Centro Angioino is a modern 4-star hotel near Piazza Plebiscito, Teatro San Carlo, Napoli Harbor, Palazzo Reale, Castel dell'Ovo and Maschio Angioino, for travelers looking for local and authentic experiences. All rooms are soundproofed and have a bathroom, air conditioning, direct dial telephone, satellite TV, Internet connection, minibar and safe.

It's 5 minutes' walk from Department of Architecture

Accommodation prices:

- BB single from € 90,00
- Double or Twin from € 125,00

History:

The Mercure Napoli Centro Angioino hotel is the result of the transformation of a nineteenth-century Neapolitan residential building built with the urban regeneration project that followed the cholera epidemic of the first half of the nineteenth century. The work, following the Parisian example, envisaged the opening of large urban boulevards in areas where, given the high residential density, the consequences of the epidemic had been worse.



Accommodation 3 stars

Hotel Maison Degas

<https://www.maisondegas.it/en/>

The Hotel Maison Degas is located in the heart of the historic centre of Naples, in Piazza del Gesù Nuovo, and is the ideal starting point for a cultural and emotional trip. It's 3 minutes' walk from Department of Architecture

Accommodation prices:

- BB single from €. 70,00
- Double or Twin from €. 90,00



Accommodation 3 stars

Napolit'amo Hotel Principe

<http://www.napolitamo.it/napolitamo-toledo/index.php/en/>

The Napolit'amo Hotel Principe is located in the heart of Naples, in the historical building of Prince Tocco di Montemiletto. Its flagship space is the Princes' Salon, today a prestigious and elegant location for meetings and events.

It's 5 minutes' walk from Department of Architecture

Accommodation prices:

- BB single from €. 65,00
- Double or Twin from €. 80,00



THANK YOU

Creating our futures

ECTP-CEU

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Conseil européen des Urbanistes

