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The Ptcp of Naples: the land and its fertile resources Marichela Sepe

The process of drawing up

a plan for territorial

provincial coordination is primarily a process of deep knowledge of the territory and its inhabitants, of confrontation with the institutional and social actors, construction of strategic visions in continuous balance between regulations, expectations of enhancement and development, and economic and environmental sustainability. The question becomes very complex if these operations will relate to an area such as the Province of Naples where a variety of textures, urban fabrics, landscapes and identities are overlapped. An area of intense contradictions, but dense of fertile resources. The Plan for territorial coordination of the Province (Ptcp) of Naples has been developed by coordinating of a complex set of actions. These involved not only an articulated response to the different goals introduced by the new regional law of area government and the adaptation to the regulation of the Regional territorial plan (Ptr) and the regional law 13/08 but also the implementation of a series of activities which have supported and enriched the process of drawing up the plan. The complex process of knowledge of the provincial area has been transformed into structure, from which gave rise to the Plan's regulations. The following priority objectives of the Plan, focused on natural heritage, housing, production, education and mobility derives directly from the territory. To spread landscape enhancement throughout the province. The outstanding diversity and beauty of the natural

heritage of this area is considered by the plan both a valuable resource to be used by its population and a resource of great attraction to support traditional forms of tourism and again a resource which can enable new activity. The plan in accordance with the European landscape convention and the regional guide lines to adapt it to the existing landscape plan, provides for the development of a renewed policy to promote cultural and natural heritage which makes up the landscape. To interweave up the human settlements with a network of natural corridors. To this end, the plan provides for the establishment of ecological corridors which will play the function of preserving biodiversity and at the same time creating environments where the quality of life is better. These corridors will also ensure a suitable presence of open spaces which will be accessible to each resident. To achieve a balance of the population in the area with a sustainable housing supply. The plan aims to meet the demand for accommodation by allocating sustainable housing and in a supraprovincial perspective. In

this regard, the protection and enhancement of the environment and the increasing of housing capacity in terms of quality and quantity must strike the right balance.

To ensure that the policy of cohesion addresses those areas of social marginalization and exclusion which are also characterized by urbanbuilding damage. The housing conditions of the provincial area are often a reflection of the differences in existing economic and social disparities. With the aim of bridging this gap, the plan provides for the development of urban and building renewal policies integrated with social ones

in degraded areas. To ensure the production. It is carried out in harmony with the landscape and environment and promote the employment growth. The plan intends to treat with particular attention the relationship between physical space and production adding to ex post impact evaluation, the ex ante provision of suitable sites and the anticipation of compatible activities. Employment growth, especially for new generations, should be implemented by paying attention to the enhancement of local resources, the attraction of external investments, and the development of innovation. All in a context of environmental sustainability. Another objective of the plan is to recover the brownfield sites. concentrate business activity and improve the work environment. In this context the Plan seeks to recover brownfield areas and unused spaces and avoid the dispersion of plants constructed without proper planning. The plan provides for a distribution of facilities and services for local inhabitants according to a provincial policy of services localization which make them less dependent on the main town. Improvement in education,

training and research with

through the construction of

hierarchical decentralized

structures integrated with

will provide for the

process innovation.

the system of internal

communications and

external relations

improve the supra-

in following both the

the production areas which

knowledge transfer in order

Finally, it aims to invigorate

particularly with the major

neighbouring metropolitan

communal transport system

areas. The plan aims to

to achieve product and

employment potential in

production is conceived

forecast construction of the regional metro and the relocation of networks nodes, to achieve polycentrism and territorial balance.

The objectives outlined by the plan have led to the

identification of four strategic axes, strictly linked to the peculiarities of the province and its dynamics: enhancement and restoration of the urban system; conservation and enhancement of the environmental heritage; development, reorganization and improvement of mobility, strengthening of the local areal system. From the guidelines of this strategic framework a choice derives that is probably the strongest of the plan, namely, the urban 'densification' which is provided for underutilized areas, with specific regulations. The plan also provides a wide attention to: policies for home; fertility of soils; areas of special historical, cultural and landscape interest defined under the identified local environments settlements: the enhancement of identity and quality of landscape. Finally the integrated system of networks links the constructive grid of the plan. These topics will be illustrated in detail in the specific contents. The statement of the goals has led both to a strategic framework and to project ideas localized in specific parts of the province. In this regards, the plan has identified specific development measures localized in twelve programme areas. The programme areas have been interwined with the idea of the urban design projects developed in the occasion of Overview 2006, realized by the foundation Annali dell'architettura e delle città, and the respective feasibility studies. The projects was designed in suitable areas, drawn from the programme

areas. These allowed the

feasibility of urban transformations directly arising from the Plan to be initially verified. The other activities which have supported the process of drawing up the plan include: the *Museo diffuso* (http://sit.provincia.napoli.it/h ome.asp, *Progetto Mivis* and *Progetto Orca*.