CIVVIH Annual Meeting 2012

International Symposium

The Role of Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage for a Creative, Resilient

and Sustainable City

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NAPLES' CIVVIH MEETING

Naples, Italy 4-6 September 2012
Ex Church of San Demetrio and Bonifacio, Aula Magna Faculty of Architecture
University of Naples "Federico II"

Resolutions of the Naples Symposium on the Role of Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage for a Creative, Resilient and Sustainable City at the 2012 Annual Meeting of CIVVIH

The ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH) in its conclusions of the International Symposium and Annual Meeting, held on 5 September 2012, in the Church of San Demetrio and Bonifacio, Great Hall of the Faculty of Architecture of the University "Federico II" in Naples, the representatives of numerous national and international institutions,

C*onsidering* that the CIVVIH 2012 Annual Meeting formed part of the Joint ICOMOS International Scientific Committee Meeting (ISCEC, ICLAFI, CIVVIH) with the participation of the ICOMOS President Gustavo Araoz and the Vice-president Gideon Koren,

Also considering that the ICOMOS International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages in Naples adopted final advice on the role of the integrated urban conservation and committed itself to discuss and deliberate the general theme with three sub-topics:

- Creativity in the preservation and valorization of historic towns;
- The opportunity of cultural tourism for sustainable development of historic towns;
- Integrated conservation of the core of historic cities and their historic urban landscape (examples and best practices),

Further considering that the International Committee for Historic Towns and Villages discussed in its deliberations during the International Symposium and Annual Meeting held in Naples on 3-6 September 2012 (Cfr. Annex I), on the basis of its "Valletta Principles" 2011,

Acknowledging that all the papers presented at the Symposium unanimously agreed that the value of the urban environment of historic towns is essentially made up of the conservation of the identity and authenticity of sites and surrounding areas, through the enhancement of the historic stratification, the protection of the cultural continuity, the preservation of the material and immaterial complexity of the most valuable sites, all this based on sustainable tourism and respect for the historic urban landscape,

Noticing that during the CIVVIH meeting in Valletta, Malta on 9 April 2010 its members approved a relevant document named The Historic City as a Reference Model for Sustainable Urban Development Policies, in view of these facts, they believe that the historic city could serve as a model for defining policies and planning sustainable urban development (cfr. Annex II),

Suggest culture as a driver of social and economic development of historic towns, cities and urban areas:

Towns and urban areas are currently called to evolve into places of economic activity, innovation and culture. Nowadays, the relation of heritage and culture with sustainable development is not questioned. Culture and heritage stand out as the main objectives for sustainable urban development. Connecting protection to economic and social development, within the context of sustainability, and adaptation of historical towns and urban areas to modern life is a great challenge for CIVVIH. The four pillars of sustainable development are: economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects.

Propose the following main topics as introduced in the above meeting:

a) Heritage assets generate culture values as well as economic values. We should identify the cultural resources and define criteria for measuring cultural values. Environmental values of historical cities should also be revealed;
b) Heritage is a part of community development and a part of our identity; therefore we have to convince society and politicians to keep the cultural resources;
c) Cities need a creative approach in conservation, creative governance and effective participation. They also need innovative ideas in management for their sustainable development;
d) We should integrate in urban planning a dialogue between social, cultural and environmental values. Planning with society and for the society is a main challenge;
e) Revitalization is not only the restoration of historic buildings but also and primarly continuity between the history and the new life of public and private spaces to increase their specific quality and attractiveness;

f) One of the main tasks of urban planning is to maintain the transparency of historic layouts, to bring out places of symbolic significance and to create unusual settings for new avtivities, thus improving the quality of the inhabitants;

g) To promote knowledge of World Heritage properties and commitment therefore to the conservation of their specific and universal values through strict monitoring and use of all new technologies (ICT);

h) To extend the promotional activities to all urban historic sites, from the historic centres of the large cities to historic villages and hamlets, with the aim of the conservation and harmonious development of the historic urban landscape and territory as a whole, and that this is a moral commitment.

The participants at the CIVVIH meeting in Naples made a motion to accept these Resolutions.

ANNEX I

Meeting co-ordinator: Prof. arch. Teresa Colletta, General Secretary of ICOMOS Italia, University of Naples "Federico II", Department of Architectural Conservation and Environmental Assets teresa.colletta@unina.it

3rd of September

Introductions by M. Marrelli (Rettore Magnifico University Federico II Naples), G. Araoz (ICOMOS President), F. Mouton (ICOMOS Vice President), M. Di Stefano (ICOMOS Italia President)

Presentations by:

Mr F. Bandarin (UNESCO Assistant Director General of Culture) - The historic urban landscape and city development

Prof. D. Throsby (Macquarie University) - The role of the culture in the economic urban development

Prof. arch. Luigi Fusco Girard, President of ICOMOS ISCEC – The economics of conservation

Prof. arch. Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias, President of ICOMOS CIVVIH - From the "Valletta Principles" towards the safeguarding and management of historic cities, towns and urban areas

Prof. Dott. Gideon Koren, President of ICOMOS ICLAFI – The legal aspects of heritage

Prof. M.Rusciano (President of Science and Human Pole) - Historic cultural landscape as Commons

Prof. M.Vecco (Erasmus University Rotterdam) - Cultural economy and urban heritage

Arch. A. Gomez Ferrer Bayo (ICOMOS and CIVVIH Honorary Member) - Le Quartier du « Cabaňal » à Valencia. Rupture et développement versus conservation et régénération. Une question ouverte

Prof. T. Colletta (General Secretary ICOMOS Italia) - Multilayered Mediterranean Port Towns and historical cultural landscape. Integrated conservation strategies

Mr L. De Falco (Town Council of Naples, City-planning Department Director) - New directions for Naples UNESCO historical centre

Tuesday 4th September

Vladimir Krogius (ICOMOS Russia) - Remarkable sites as a Russian answer to the historic urban landscapes' introduction and its translation into the conservation practice

Eleni Maistrou (ICOMOS Greece) - Rehabilitation of historical towns and preservation of their cultural heritage: Searching for a creative approach and innovative ways of management

Samir Abdulac (ICOMOS France) - Diversité et innovation dans 40 projets de villes du Patrimoine Mondial: Examples and Best practises of integrated conservation of historical towns

Danuta Klosek-Kozlowska (ICOMOS Poland) - Modern journey spaces and the sustainable development of city centres: Revitalising post-railway areas

Agnieska Kiera (ICOMOS Australia) - Urban identity and design code as a tool of creative conservation and revalorization of historic towns – Case of Fremantle, Western Australia

Faika Béjaoui (ICOMOS Tunisia) - Intervenir, créer en centre ancien. Quel futur pour le Patrimoine?

Pierre Laconte (Europa Nostra) - Heritage friendly urban environments: assessing practice

Olga Sevan (ICOMOS Russia) - Choice of the future development of the historical city Kolomna in the Moscow Region

Wednesday 5th September

Saleh Lamei (ICOMOS Egypt) - Courtyard House in Islamic Society Form and Meaning

Yuichi Fukukawa (ICOMOS Japan) - What to learn from historic way of building: the case of reconstructing the historic quarter damaged by the big earthquake and tsunami

Participation at the ICOMOS Session of the Sixth World Urban Forum and other WUF events

ANNEX II

The Historic City as a Reference Model for Sustainable Urban Development Policies

RESOLUTION adopted in Valletta, Malta
at the CIVVIH meeting of May 2010

In its definition and popularisation of the term sustainable development, the *1987 Brundtland Report* represented a turning point in raising awareness of the critical challenges facing our planet. It was a wake-up call to all citizens to take individual as much as joint responsibility for ensuring that patterns of behaviour are adapted to the planet's ecological limits. This has later been discussed in many international meetings and the concept has been broadened. The *1992 United Nations Conference* in Rio de Janeiro defined the concept as having social and economic dimensions. The *1996 UN Habitat Conference* in Istanbul highlighted the cities and urban settlements. Most recently the *2009 Copenhagen Summit* on climate change gathered to focus on the urgent need to take action. Everyone acknowledges that the problem is critical but not everyone understands the solutions.

It is clear that the question of *non-renewable resources* and their excessive exploitation and mismanaged use, especially fossil fuels which today are the very cornerstone of human activity, is at the heart of the debate on *climate change* and the survival of humanity as much as of the natural world. Transportation in particular is targeted, but also rapidly increasing urbanisation as well as population growth, which every day call for the use of more and more resources. Recent experience and discussions seem to indicate that it is now vital to find solutions for reducing the amount of energy needed to ensure that humanity can function and develop.

Land occupancy is not managed in the same manner everywhere. In some cases, it would appear that no limits at all have been set, threatening the food supply chain. In several places, **complex** *ecosystems* that have developed over long periods of time are in danger of quickly disappearing. *New technologies* not only in the communications sector but also in the fields of construction and innovation have led to economic, social and cultural changes that have had a decisive and no doubt irreversible impact on the development models that societies have known and tested up to now. The *ability to adapt* is a phenomenon that more than ever poses a challenge not only to societies but also to individuals themselves.

Action must therefore be taken without delay to meet the challenges imposed by the rapid growth of the world's population. As it is in *cities* that the greatest number of people now live, attention should be focused primarily on urban development where there is an urgent need for more aggressive measures.

In a wider view sustainable development can be seen as housekeeping, as taking care of and developing the existing resources in the best way. This makes the heritage, in a wide sense, a starting-point for planning and development in a sustainable society. The *historic city* also has many qualities that can be taken as a model for new urban developments.

In view of these facts, the CIVVIH members meeting in Malta on 9 April 2010 believe that the historic city could serve as a model for defining policies and planning sustainable urban development.

Historic cities were centres of power, trade, and geo-cultural diversity and identity. *The historic city* is usually characterized by a development shaped by the topography of the territory it occupies. It is in part an expression of the physical peculiarities of its site, a development that has been rethought countless times

over the ages so as to better adapt to its surroundings as well as meet the demands of change dictated by each era and its adventures. It is said that the historic city is firmly *rooted* in its milieu.

It is *dense*, grouped and closely knit. It is ***multifunctional and multidimensional*** yet at the same time homogenous in its urban structure, which incorporates all elements regardless of their era. It can rely on a culture of durability and find resilience in its rich history.

The sidewalks of the old city are a focus of synergies. They are meeting places where solitude is dispelled, ties are built and projects nourished. Everything is on a human scale, fashioned over time by the occupants, for the occupants. Streets and public places have been designed to accommodate life rather than cars. The buildings bear witness to a rich history, a history that each recounts in its own way and which is that of the generations that have inhabited them but one that belongs to everyone. The old city is the fruit of using sustainable materials and techniques that have been tried, tested and put into practice by people of talent and that for the most part are born of local traditions. The old city is ***harmonious, welcoming, significant*** and ***solid***.

The historic city and its hinterland constituted a ***rich, complex and balanced ecosystem*** that has been nourished over time by carefully assessed development. Its built fabric is intimately woven into its natural surroundings. Its functions are intertwined and complementary offering its inhabitants a wide range of opportunities, as well as embracing change without it losing its distinct character and identity. It is seen as being fragile when confronted with a modernity that wants to impose rules that it is not always familiar with. But it holds in its archives the memory of past events that have posed threats but to which it has always succeeded in responding through its ability to react and adapt quickly to change.

Unlike the modern city, which is rigid, specialized and highly hierarchical in both its functions and its way of functioning, the old city is eminently *flexible* in terms of both its tangible and intangible realities. It is like a web that is open to every possible combination of networks, favouring creativity and innovation while at the same time encouraging sharing and solidarity by fostering a feeling of belonging that makes each and every one of its inhabitants a member of the community. In this respect, the historic city provides the ideal context for a modern business that relies on the dynamics of exchange to develop and expand.

Consequently,

The historic city may be seen as a reference for the organization and optimum spatial distribution of urban functions, namely the provision of housing, supplies and services, work and recreation opportunities. It is a ***role model*** for modern cities seeking sustainability because it minimizes the use of resources, favours interaction and solidarity and embodies a built heritage that has stood the test of time.

A development based on cultural continuity, subsuming respect for and protection of what previous generations have created and adding to it in a responsible way is as well a social, an economic and an environmental asset.