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Paolo Avarello Planning the risk

Problems, policies, and research

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North-Western Platform: 'Sit-Ins' as tool for territorial governance

Nafplion historic centre (Peloponnese) is one of the best preserved in Greece, which remained of a fully fledged town until the Seventies, when the intrusion of tourism and the urban expansion led to the predominance of the touristic uses over the residential ones. Thus, the historic centre has lost nearly half of its residents in the last 25 years, today accounting for barely above 1,000 people in a city of nearly 14,000 inhabitants (2001).

For the analysis of urban vulnerability, two kinds of digital maps were used:

- those concerning land use data and condition of buildings (field work data per building);
- those concerning building stock data (age, height, etc.) from the 2001 Census (statistical data per urban plot).

The territorial units for the vulnerability analysis were the three successive zones of development of the historic centre:

- the southern zone (A), built mostly before 1828, high on the Acronafplia hill, picturesque urban fabric, narrow streets, residential uses, small hotels;
- the intermediate zone (B), mostly between 1828-31, more regular urban tissue, 'early' buildings of architectural austerity, vertically mixed land uses, domination of commercial uses;
- the third zone towards the sea (C), mostly after 1831, absolute regularity of urban fabric, 'neoclassical' buildings, domination of recreation and tourism.