

In its entirety it makes up the backbone of civil society and of the traditions of the citizens who were born there.



This immense heritage represents a resource and wealth in relation to the cultural and economical interests because of the appeal they have for researchers and tourists all over the world.





Thus the conditions that make the historical-environmental heritage constantly visitable and receptive put the development requirements into close correlation with the need to safeguard them from degradation factors.





The regulations are normally specified in urban programmes for the governing and development of the territories by:

- Valorisation
- Promotion
- Management





Therefore, the management of the territory cannot be limited to the safeguarding and enhancement of museum, architectural or archaeological wealth, but must extend to the production of self-supporting economical effects.





The elements of this system can be identified as the following:

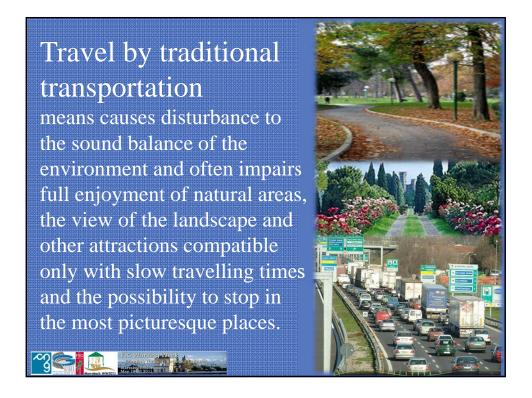
- Recovery and maintenance of the artistic-historical heritage of castles, villas, historical town centres, etc.
- Use of the landscape as an economical resource with the creation of cultural parks or cultural, tourist itineraries linked to literary, historical or artistic traditions;
- Development of the hotel management and tourism industries:
- Recovery of traditional arts and crafts and local cuisine and reproposal of same.







In order to express their full value, the cultural assets must be promoted and made accessible to the public by a promotion and tourist hospitality network.



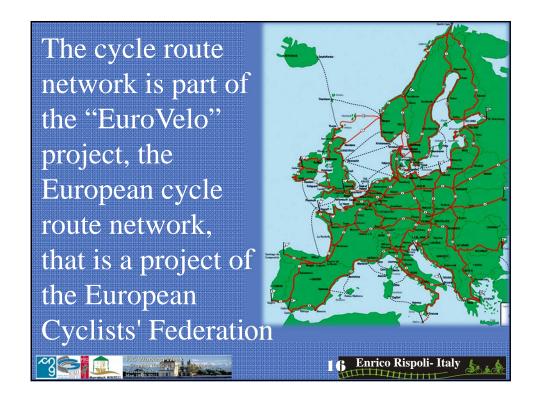
Among other developments in the connection between tourist areas and large homogeneous territorial environments, rich with monumental, panoramic, and artistic references, Italy is providing a special ecological infrastructure: the "green route"

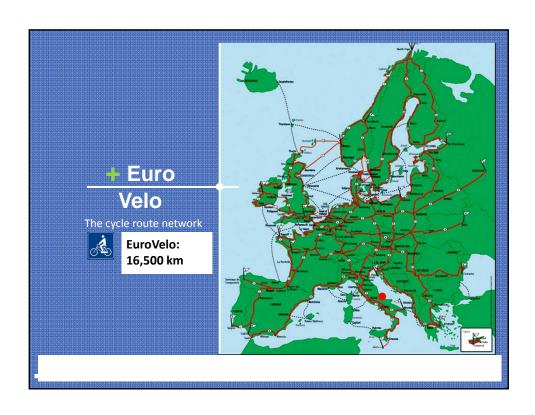




The project entails the building of a cycle route network extending for approximately **16,500 km** (of which about 1,800 km of already existing cycling paths). The scheme is basically a network of itineraries going from north to south crossed by east to west (coast to coast) trails.

Enrico Rispoli- Italy





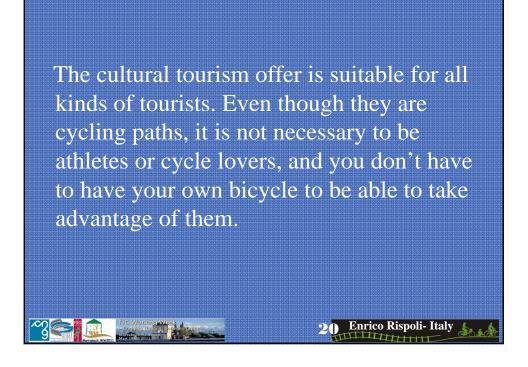
its mission includes:

- To ensure that bicycle use achieves its fullest potential so as to bring about sustainable mobility and public wellbeing and economic development via sustainable tourism;
- To change attitudes, policies and budget allocations at the European level.









The itineraries are designed for anyone who wants to experience cycling, even over very small distances, using rented bikes according to the city-bike system which is already in use with great success in the most important European cities.



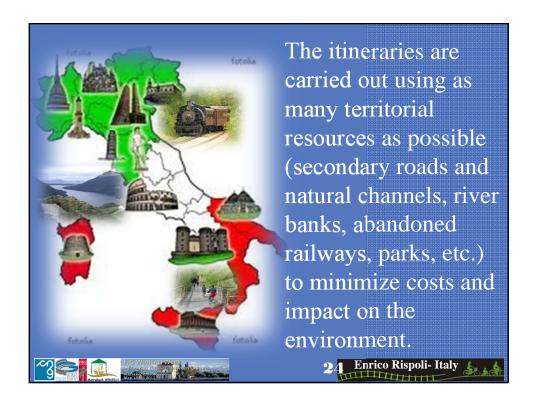


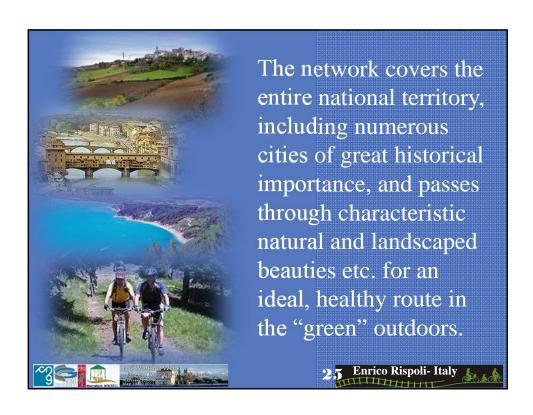
The Italian routes are selected to ensure, in full safety and comfort conditions, excursions through territories featuring different kinds of natural landscape: coastlines, rural, fluvial, mountain, graced with natural, landscaped, monumental and ecological beauties.

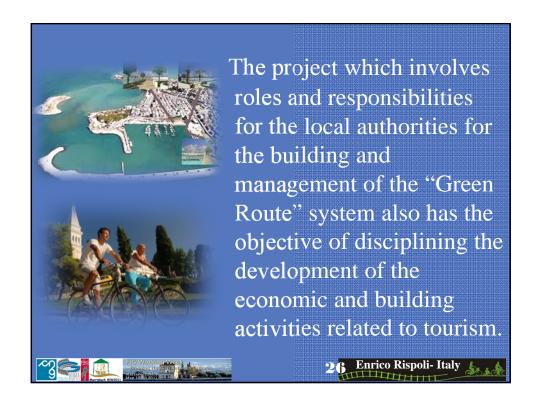












The definition of specific urban planning regulations ensures that the construction operations will not compromise the landscape and its resources.

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The *Via Verde* project along the *Costa dei Trabocchi* is a cycleway-footpath, with a length of about 70 km, to be created along a part of the Adriatic railway line which was put out of service in 2005.





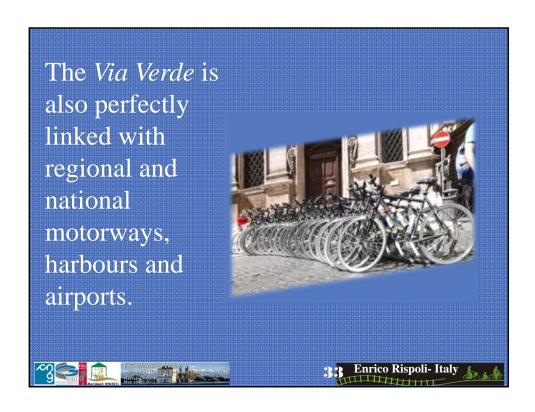
This project provides the opportunity for an ambitious improvement of the Adriatic coastline, especially along the portion of the Abruzzo coastline known as the *Costa dei Trabocchi* (literally, the coastline of the *trabocchi*, which are wonderful, environmentally-sustainable fishing piers and huts on stilts built out into the sea).

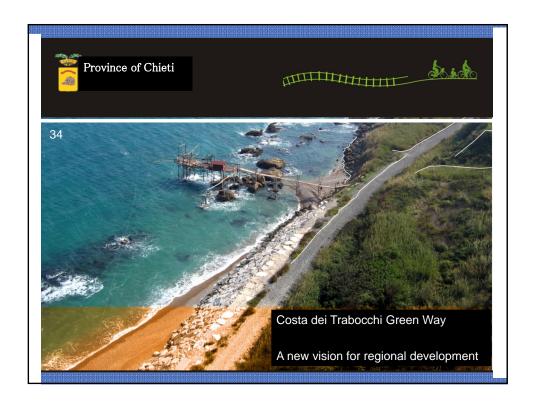




The *Via Verde* easily connects a system of Regional Nature Reserves with towns of particular importance in terms of their history, architecture and landscape (Ortona, San Vito Chietino, Rocca San Giovanni, Fossacesia, Torino Di Sangro, Casalbordino, Vasto and San Salvo).











The project also includes the development of a comb-shaped structure of "green" routes, with its spine running along the sea and the teeth climbing up the valleys towards the Apennine mountain range.

