

## Venue

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#### General Information

The conference venue will be the **School of Polytechnic and Basic Sciences** (ex *Facolta di Ingegneria*) of *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II* main building located in P.le V. Tecchio, 80 in the Fuorigrotta district.



For convenient access to the conference we recommend accommodation in Fuorigrotta.

If you wish to stay in Napoli city centre we advise you to reserve hotels close to stations of metro line L2 and Cumana railway. Line L2 and Cumana railway connect Fuorigrotta district with historical city centre (Montesanto station – Cumana railway) and the Chiaia shopping district close to the seafront pedestrian area (Piazza Amedeo station – L2). [Click here for the transportation map](#)<sup>[AM1]</sup>.

The Polytechnic main building is about 100 m from the [Mostra station](#)<sup>[AM2]</sup> (Cumana railway), and about 300 m from the [Campi Flegrei Station](#)<sup>[AM3]</sup> (line L2).

## HOW TO REACH NAPOLI



### Arrival by plane

Capodichino International Airport in Napoli is located at 7 km from the city centre. For information about Napoli Airport and flights, please visit the web site: [Capodichino Airport](#)

Alternatively, the best and closest destination is Roma Fiumicino (Leonardo Da Vinci Airport).

From Roma Fiumicino participants will need to take a train called Leonardo Express leaving from a railways station located in the airport from platform 24 each 30 minutes (tickets cost euro 14,00). Leonardo Express takes about 32 minutes to the Railways Station of Roma Termini. From Roma Termini high-speed trains Freccia Rossa and Freccia Argento leave about each hour to Napoli, taking about 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Roma -Napoli trains timetable is available on-line at [Trenitalia](#) web site

Leonardo Express timetable is available on-line at [Leonardo Express](#) web site

A taxi service is available at the airport in Roma but the distance between Roma and Napoli is about 200 km, so the taxi will be very expensive.



### Arrival by train

The main railway station of Napoli is called Napoli Centrale and is located in Piazza

Garibaldi. Napoli has good train connections through high-speed trains Freccia Rossa or Freccia Argento with all main Italian cities. The stations is linked to the city centre by underground (L1 and L2), public buses or taxi.

For further information and schedules visit the [Trenitalia](#) website



### Arrival by car

From Roma, Highway A1 (Autostrada del Sole), from Bari, Highway A14, from Reggio Calabria, Highway A3, take the "Tangenziale" exit Fuorigrotta. Follow the directions: Piazzale Tecchio/Campi Flegrei.

For further information visit the [Autostrade](#) web site



### Taxi

PRE-FIXED fares for connection between the main city area/sites are reported in the [attached file\[AM4\]](#).

## ABOUT NAPOLI

Napoli, the city of the Siren Parthenope, was founded about 600 B.C. perhaps by Greek colonists from nearby Cuma. This first foundation was called Palaepolis; at a later date further colonists from Cuma made a new settlement beside this ancient village and called it Neapolis, the new city. The city retained its Greek traditions, customs and language for many centuries after its conquest by the Romans about 320 B.C.

For the entire duration of the Roman Empire the city was celebrated as a rich and elegant cultural centre where the Roman emperors and aristocracy came to spend the summer months in their sumptuous villas along the Posillipo coast and as far as Sorrento on one side of the bay and Baia on the other. The decline and fall of the Roman Empire was followed by the periods of Gothic and Byzantine invasions, and then the city was again threatened by a Lombard invasion from Benevento.

Napoli regained its independence under the Dukes of Napoli from 763 to 1139. From 1140 to 1266 the city was ruled by Swabian and Norman Kings; then followed the dominion of the Angevins (d'Anjou) and Aragons from 1266 to 1503. In 1504 Napoli and Sicily together became a province of the Spanish Kingdom and were ruled by a Spanish Vice-Roy for 200 years until it passed briefly under Austrian domination in 1707; seventeen years after, in 1724, the city was once more under Spanish rule and ten years later (1734) it became the capital city of the Bourbon kingdom, effectively maintaining this status until 1860, with the exception of the brief political upheavals of the Partenopean Republic (1799) and revolutionary period of Giuseppe Bonaparte and Gioachino Murat (1806-1815).

After the Garibaldi liberation and the subsequent unification of Italy, the people of Napoli voted for the annexation of Napoli into the newly established Kingdom of Italy. The history of Napoli in every period is to be seen in its monuments - churches, palazzi, squares, streets - all testifying an intense cultural tradition and centuries of fascinating history stretching back into the mists of legend.

Nowadays, Napoli' urban aspect is a kind of book; a historical anthology which is unwrapped page after page, building after building, and that, for the greatest part, it has been declared by the UNESCO "Patrimony of humanity".

In the last few years Napoli has become one of the favourite destinations for all those Italian and foreign tourists who love spending their holidays in cities of artistic interest. Unlike cities in which art is stored in museums and daily life happens on the streets, Napoli' distinctive mark is its folklore: people living and working among the artistic beauties of the city. Napoli is a city of contrasts, sometimes of paradoxes, with noisy and crowded markets in the Spanish quarters as well as elegant shopping districts. An element stands out among the others: the mildness of the climate.

Updated touristic and cultural information about Napoli can be easily found at the following website: [www.comune.napoli.it](http://www.comune.napoli.it) under the sections "[tourism](#) [and culture](#)", [www.napolidavivere.it](http://www.napolidavivere.it), [www.portanapoli.com](http://www.portanapoli.com), [www.napolike.it](http://www.napolike.it).