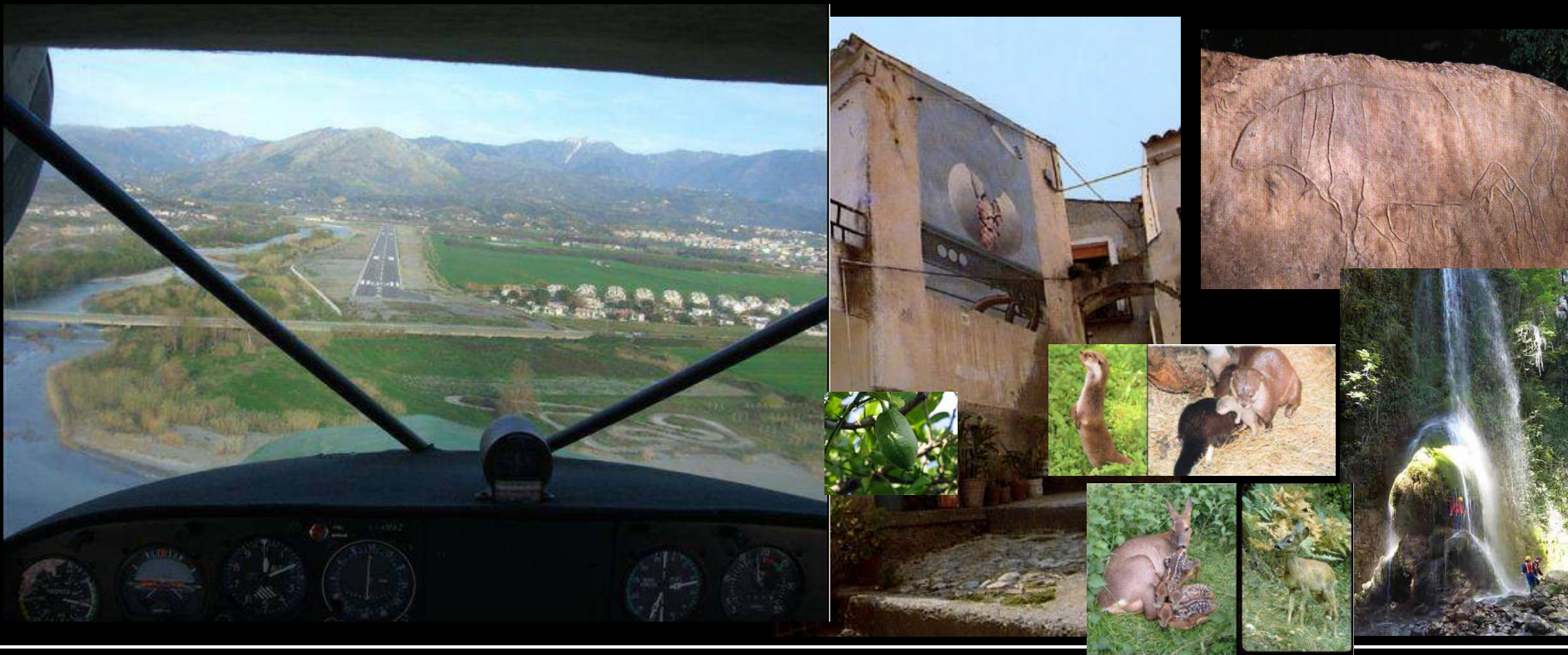
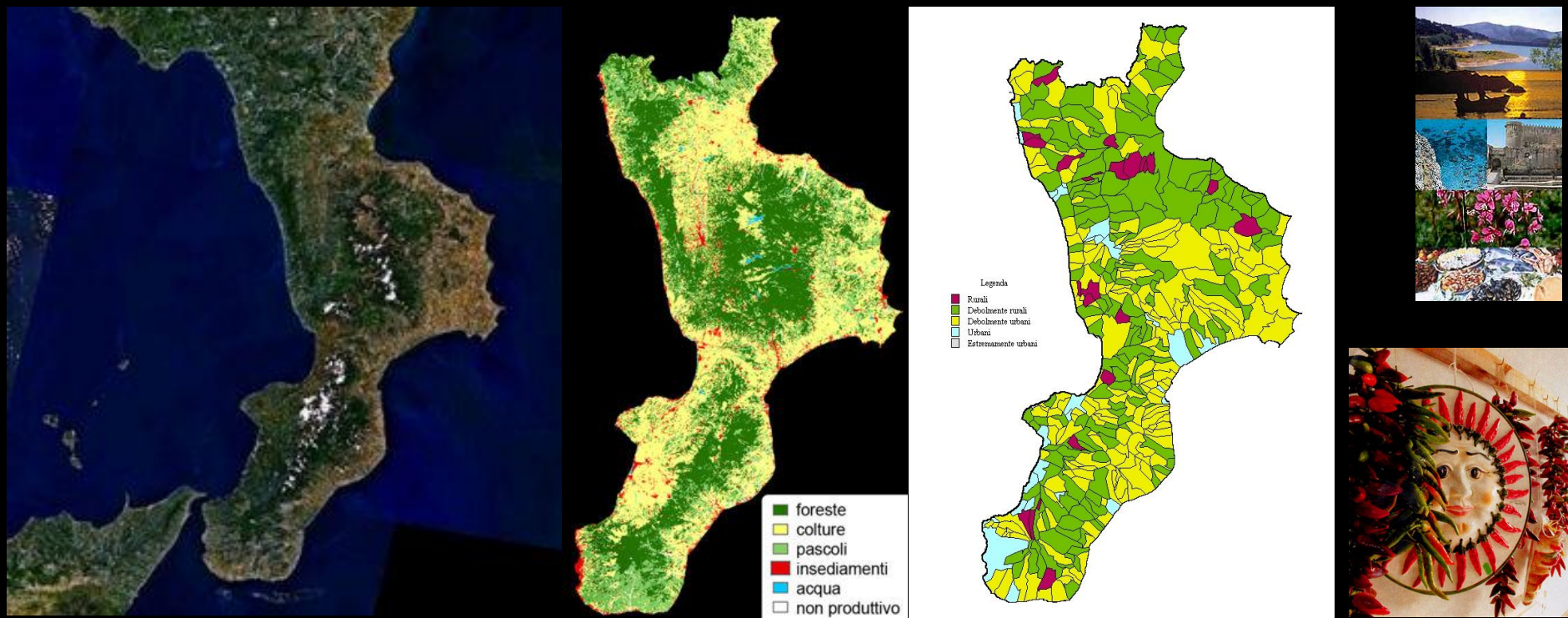


Calabria

Future local development scenarios aimed to **innovation**, **creativity** and **well-being** in relation to landscape conservation.



Calabria Region has **834 km of coastline**, 300 on the Tyrrhenian Sea and the rest on the Ionian side.



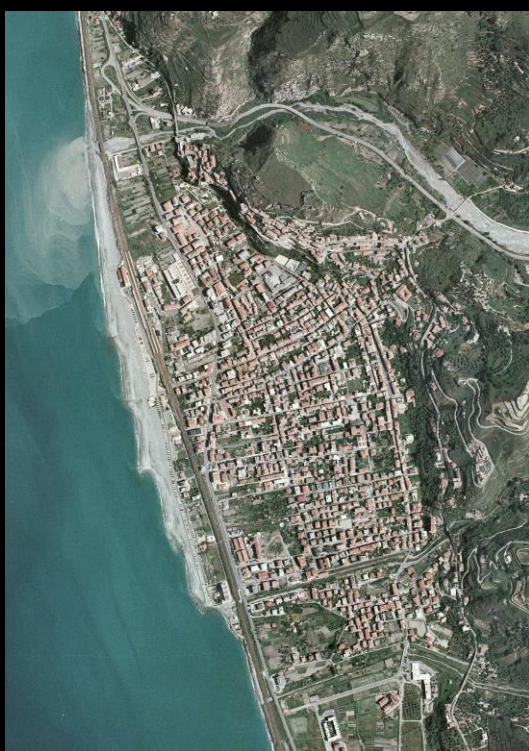
It is a multifaceted system that gives rise to **very different landscapes and contexts**, ranging from rocky systems to sand, from the mountains falling into the sea to the long and deep beaches of the plains and the Ionian Sea.

Looking at the settlement system, Calabria is characterised by **a weak urban structure**, consisting of **few towns** and **many small and medium urban centres** -



a settlement system without a top-down organised structure at regional scale composed of many centres with relatively weak urban functions and influence at local level.

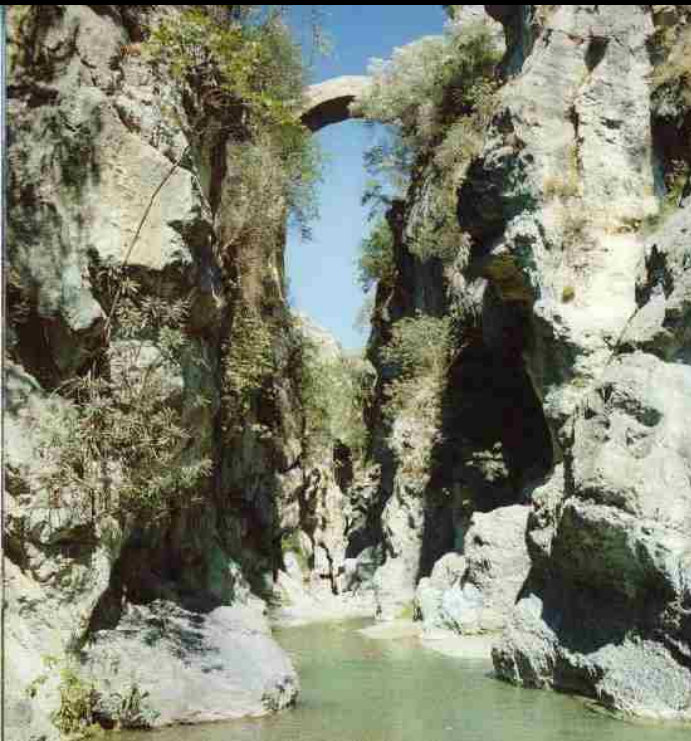




The **coastal system** represents for the Calabria Region **one of the macro-systems** assessing its identity and structuring its territory,

offering a **mosaic of landscapes** that are the evidence of morphological and ecological complexity and of the relationship between nature and urbanisation:

mountains



lowlands



rivers



woods



animals



Settlements



and



Isola di dino



praia



camigliatello

e



e



e



CALABRIA

Landscape

In this framework, **the river network** represents **an intermediate system between the system of coastal and inland areas** -

a strict link between inhabited centres, environment and nature, a penetration axis towards the inland areas.



The Calabrian hydrographic network marks a "plurality of landscapes"

which represent a mosaic of varied landscape figures and synthesis between the territorial characteristics and the natural and man-made processes.

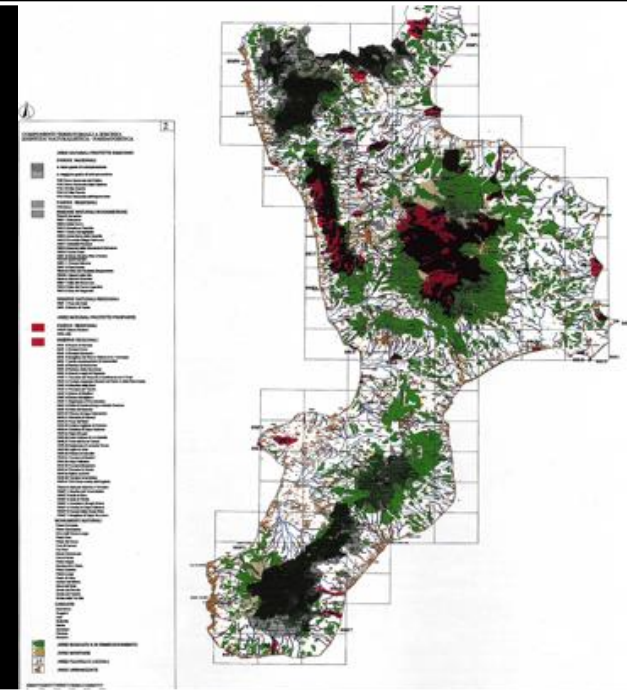


In these areas of sea-mountain penetration, characterised by the presence of a river "fiumara", we find a settlement heritage that preserves ancient urban and architectural systems.

In such contexts we find geomorphological, botanical, forestry and wildlife emergencies.

In general, **rivers and water courses are the main components of landscape systems and structuring ecosystems for different types of landscapes.**

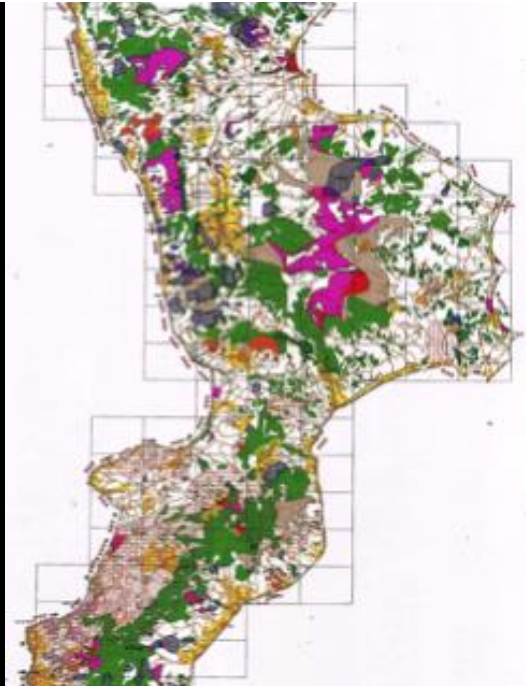
The importance of such components – and of the whole context – emerges from a perceptive point of view as well.



In Calabria,

the Regional and Urban Planning Department

contributed to that debate through regulations and through policies and actions aimed at raising awareness and education **for the "river" common good** (river/stream, lake, coast).



The Department proposed, through the voluntary instrument of **River Contracts**



the creation of local planning processes for adaptation, **to be implemented with large public-private participation** based on the principles **of shared responsibility, co-design and efficient and sustainable adaptation measures**, through launching pilot projects on Calabrian hydrographic basins/sub-basins with the support of scientific research.



le sugherete di Lamezia Terme



i castagni di Cozzo del Pesco

River Contracts are a **Governmental voluntary tool** for planning and management of river territories,

where public and private entities work together

on a shared action programme which they commit to implement by signing an agreement.









Marmarico



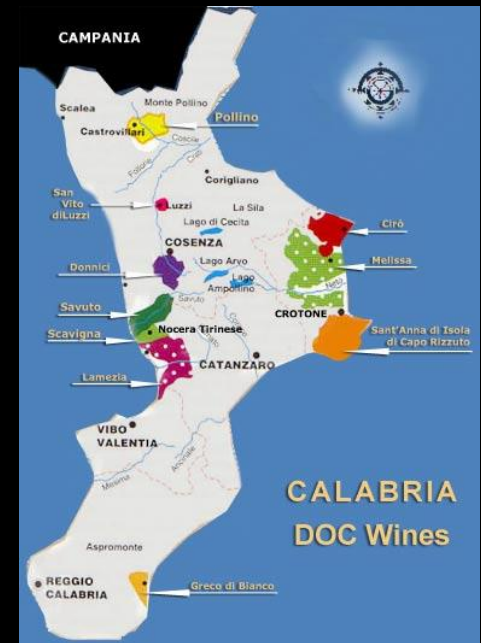
Raganello

River Contracts (and also Lake and Coast) are voluntary (and therefore open) negotiated instruments aimed to a strategy that includes:

- protection and proper management of water resources
- valorisation of river territories, as well as protection of hydraulic risk
- hydraulic defence, protection against hydrogeological instability
- renaturation, landscapes enhancement, environmental valorisation
- strategy of inland areas and quality of life
- design of future local development scenarios aimed to innovation, creativity and well-being in relation to land and landscape conservation.



Abisso del Bifurto



continua ..