

COASTLINE GEOGRAPHY AND COASTAL LANDSCAPES: TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS AND INTEGRATED PROTECTION

Coastal areas are strategically important in the Mediterranean, one of the most important centers of biodiversity in the world, as they perform natural, residential, recreational and commercial functions of particular relevance and ancient tradition. The protection and development of coastal areas must therefore take into consideration the physical, environmental, landscape and cultural characteristics of the reference territory and of the society involved.

The Session focused on the potential and criticality of the geographic, landscape, economic, legislative, and socio-cultural aspects, as well as the various forms of anthropization and environmental restoration, which affect the Mediterranean coastal territories and waterfronts.

The Session included, moreover, a total of 23 articles coming from different countries. Specially the thematic area dedicated to the geography coastal strip, to the dynamics of landscapes and anthropized areas; to the history, description and classification of the landscape, to its design, planning, legislation and integrated management. Other topics of the session were the relationship between economic activities, urbanization and sustainable development; the importance of protected areas in participatory and shared territorial governance.

All papers here published provide relevant insights about important aspects of coastline geography and coastal landscapes in several districts and also countries. Since it is impossible to describe all contents of the articles in this short introduction, the focus is only on a few main insights from each paper.

Dhiab Rym et al. in *Beach macro-litter monitoring on Monastir coastal sea (Tunisia): First Findings* investigated the macrolitter on three beaches on Monastir coastal (Palmier, Marina, Karaia) and on Kuriat Island during four seasons.

Farris et al. present an integrated approach to the marine litter hot spots identification with the contribution *An integrated approach for marine litter hot spots identification*, where the results come from a coordinate activity of filed campaigns, satellite monitoring and numerical model simulations.

Also, Buoninsegni et al. in *Marine litter surveys on Boccasette beach (Rovigo, Italy)* examine the abundance and accumulation of the beach marine litter in relation to the main human activities and during some different meteorological conditions. The study area is the Veneto Regional Park of Po Delta (northern Adriatic Sea).

In Trieste, back to the sea. *Designing sustainability and development of logistics and industrial port areas after the pandemic* Bisiani traces the stages of a long process of safety and industrial reconvention of an industrial polluted area, a typical “brownfiled”, within the port of Trieste.

D’Ascola et al. in *Monitoring of the evolution of “barene” borders and the safeguard of the Venice Lagoon morphology: a contribution from the Coastal Change from Space project results* study the acquisition of a time series from optical satellites to observe changes in the Venice lagoon.

Candura et al. in *The economic and environmental impact of large ships on the territory, on the coast and on the sea: the MSC cruises case study* aims to participate in the reflection on the theme of sustainability, which is also abused lexically, to look at the possibility of directing cruise tourism towards a new way of introducing man into the landscape.

Sopina et al. with the research *Spatial Planning Influence on Changeability Process of Urban and Natural (Land)scape Relation: Understanding the dynamics of Ancona on the West and Rijeka on the East Adriatic Coast* aim to investigate how spatial planning guides the changeability process of landscape relations in the Adriatic cities of Ancona and Rijeka settled between two strong natural elements of the sea and the mountains. The study interconnects the heritage urbanism approach and the urbanscape emanation concept in establishing identity factors, evaluation criteria, and enhancement models.

Ivona et al. in *Old landscapes and new functions. Coastal architectures redesign the geography of the coastal belts* focus their attention on one of the most symbolic maritime cultural assets: lighthouses, of how they could become resources for sustainable development on the social, economic, touristic and cultural levels.

Ladu and Marras in *Nature protection and local development: A study concerning a natural park located in Sardinia (Italy)*, after a first introduction on the state of planning of natural parks in the Sardinian Region, analyze the case study and proposes a planning methodology that supports plan-making processes concerning natural parks.

In *Water, heritage, and city. Urbanized deltas on the line between nature and culture*, Luciani show the complex conflictual that emerges when urbanized water lines are addressed through planning and design, providing an overview of some key themes in urban and spatial regeneration theory and practice.

In *Coastal dunes along the Marche littoral (Adriatic side of Central Italy)* of Bisci et al. are synthetically reported the results of a critical analysis of the main features of both relict dunal coastal areas and scarcely anthropized zones located along the littoral of the Marche Region (Adriatic side of Central Italy).

The contribution of Carboni et al. - *Fishing and territory. Status and Perspectives of Sardinia artisanal Fisheries* - intends to suggest a survey on the dynamics related to fishing activity in Sardinia. The study outlines small-scale fishing in the Marine Protected Area of Asinara Island and fosters knowledge and evolution of artisanal fishing activities in the study area.

Cazzani et al. in *Analysis and survey of Lake Garda lemon houses: A tool to understand and manage a Mediterranean landscape in Lombardy* study tell Lake Garda mild microclimate allowed the settlement and flourishing of a peculiar cultivation, that of the *limonaie* (lemon houses).

While the aim of Dorigatti et al. in *Marine protected areas and the problem of paper parks* is to briefly overview paper parks problem regarding Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Simeone et al. in *Development of a sustainable accessibility model for the Marine Protected Area Gaiola Underwater Park, in Naples, Italy* aim to show and discuss the results obtained from the application of the new fruition model of accessibility of MPA Gaiola that allowed to keep a safe environment, a more respectful preservation of the environmental and cultural heritage of the Park and, at the same time, a safer and more enjoyable experience for bathers and visitors.

Giordano et al. in *The environmental function analysis: a promising tool to evaluate the coastal zone conservation potential* examines reports and compares the application and usefulness of the Environmental Function Analysis (EFA) tool to discover the potential for conservation of two very different coastal areas located along the Campania Region (Southern Italy).

Pombo et al. in *Protecting Vagueira (Portugal) waterfront: preserving natural, recreational, residential, and commercial functions* determine if the deployment of a detached breakwater in front of Vagueira beach (Portugal) would help protect the coastal community and safeguard its natural services and general assets.

In the same direction, is the article of Russo - *The territorial organization of the Amalfi Coast: nature and man's intervention* - with aim to analyze the natural and anthropogenic components of the coast Amalfi, today threatened by geological instability and by the growing demands related to traffic and mass tourism.

In *Land use analysis and coastal structures: Adriatic coast as a case study*, Montaldi et al. focus on the territory, that extends from Monte Conero (municipality of Ancona) to the municipality of San Salvo in Chieti province showing how the dynamics of coastal settlement, albeit with reduced intensity compared to the recent past, continue to erode soils of ecologically fragile environments.

Altavilla et al. in *The development of “sustainable” surveillance and monitoring activities carried out by the Italian coast guard for the safeguard of the marine protected areas* highlight the responsibility of the Italian Coast Guard (ITCG), according to the current regulatory framework, of the surveillance of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and also fulfills essential maritime environmental police tasks in order to protect the maritime and coastal environment.

Saragosa and Chiti analyze in *Atmospheric agents and spatial planning. Case study of the Municipality of Rosignano Marittimo in Tuscany* the physical definition of the coastal system and the management of same, that sets the goal of defining a possible methodological approach through the presentation of the case study Rosignano Marittimo for territorial planning in coastal areas, able to define a flexible cognitive framework, by means of which to distinguish strategies in the short and long term, for planning and managing of maritime state property assets.

Savino et al. present in *A new proposal for a strategic and resilient regeneration plan for seaside waterfronts. An Adriatic case: Riccione* a proposal for a planning strategy to ensure a sustainable and resilient development for large urban seaside resorts. In fact, the paper is intended to present an innovative focus on the coastline topic, moving from the analysis of the seaside waterfront's peculiar features but refusing the current separation of border areas (seashore, beach, promenade, and buildings overlooking the seaside) from the rest of the urban organization.

Finally, Spagnoli and Piferi carry out in *Regeneration of historic centers in Mediterranean cities: the case study of the Venice district in Livorno* an experience of design research, aimed at the regeneration of a portion of the waterfront of the city of Livorno, which is now fragmented and in a state of decay. The research proposes a new spatial arrangement through the re-functionalization of the building and the design of all the access systems to the area, driveways, pedestrian and cycle paths, which can allow its proper use by citizens and tourists.

Concluding this short introduction, I'd like to thank all the authors for their valuable articles, also the scientific and organizing committee for all the help during the Symposium. I wish all of you together to scientific committee of this session a pleasure and interesting read of the articles published.

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