

## **En-Route International Seminar RECOVERING RIVER LANDSCAPE**

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### **Track B. Resilient spaces of river fruition**

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#### **SHARED VALUE IN PRACTICE: A MULTI-METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH FOR RIVER LANDSCAPES**

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Landscapes are visible and integrative social-ecological systems with variable spatial and temporal dimensions. They have expressive aesthetic, natural, and cultural qualities that are perceived and valued by people in multiple ways and invite actions resulting in landscape change (Antrop, 2006). Landscapes are increasingly urban in nature and ecologically and culturally sensitive to changes at local through global scales. Multiple disciplines and perspectives are required to understand landscapes and align social and ecological values to ensure the sustainability of landscapes. Indeed, landscape identity has been defined from many perspectives: from physical features and spatial morphology, to the cultural heritage or socio-economic image of the landscape.

The perception of a landscape can be strictly personal and emotional, on one hand, or collective and objective, on the other (Kaligarič and Ivajnsič, 2014). Fluvial landscapes follow complex temporal trajectories because they result from the combination of physical drivers, biological interactions and human influences (Dufour et al., 2015). For this reason river landscapes are dynamic and resilient territories, so their identity is strictly linked to change theme. Issues concerning its conservation cannot disregard the continuous transformations which they are subjected (Reed and Lister, 2014). The study case, the blue-green system around the city of Pisticci (MT, Basilicata Region, Southern Italy), returns a complex landscape made up different patterns, where natural values intersect cultural values. This territory is bounded by the natural parallel flow of two rivers, the Basento and the Cavone, and decreases from the old city to the coast across badlands. This landscape is a temporary paradox: speed flow of two rivers and slow erosion of badland coexist in it. Understanding the spatial-temporal distribution characteristic and evolution tendency of river system is important in integrated river basin management (Deng et al., 2015); so, in Pisticci blue-green system management, it is fundamental to connect dynamism of rivers and coast areas to static nature of badlands context and old town, respectively symbol of transformation and conservation, of changing dynamics and resilient values.

The paper introduces the evaluative multi-methodological process implemented in the Green Lucania research project, DiARC, Unina, for the Pisticci blue-green system management in order to identify situated synergic actions able to build a network of shared values through an adaptive evaluation process, where the approaches and tools of Collaborative Spatial Decision-Making and Geo-Design interplay.

**Keywords:** Adaptive evaluations, Collaborative Spatial Decision-Making, Geo-Design

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