TERRACESCAPE Final Event Athens - 30/06/2022

Recovery projects along trails and terraced areas: the Cinque Terre National Park experience





Emanuele Raso Francesco Marchese Cinque Terre National Park





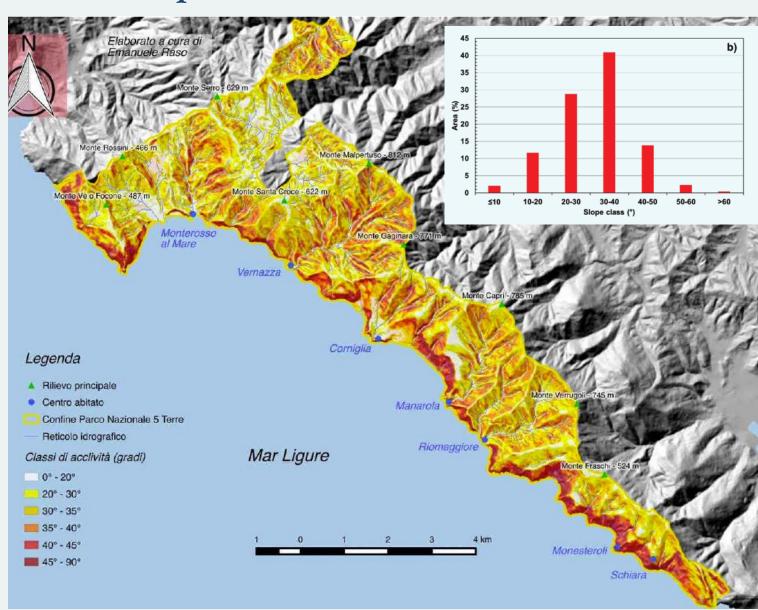
www.parconazionale5terre.it

www.stonewalls4life.eu



The Cinque Terre
National Park has a few
flat areas, and a
concentration of areas
characterized by slope
gradients above 35°,
especially along the
coastal strip (up to 2-300
meters above sea level)
and along the lateral
valleys of the catchment
areas;

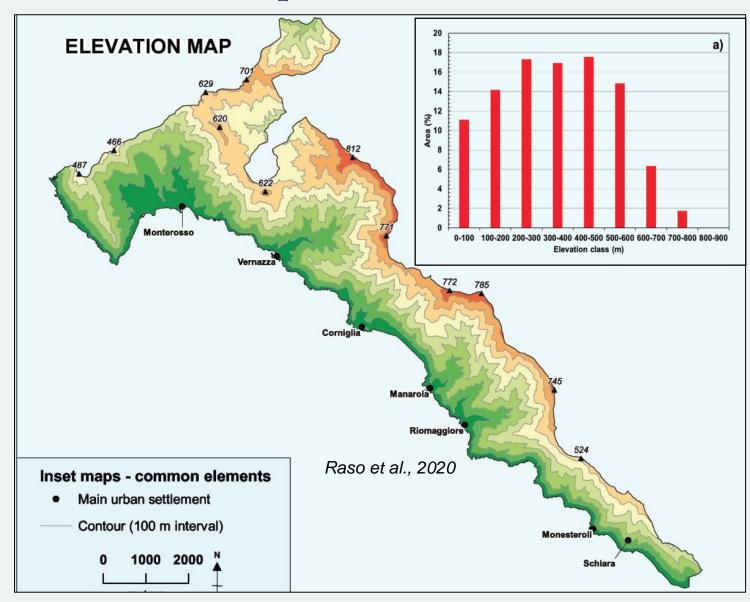
More than 40% of the PN5T territory shows a slope gradient comprised between 30 and 40 degrees



Over 75% of the CTNP territory is characterized by altitudes exceeding 200 meters;

- The maximum heights are detected along the ridge separating
 Tyrrhenian watersheds from the inner land: they range from 812 meters of Monte Malpertuso (behind Vernazza) to 785 meters of Monte Le Croci (above Manarola);
- The short distance between the ridge and the coast line, combined with non-negligible altitude values, is a determining factor for rainfall intensity rates, especially during the transition between the summer and autumn seasons;

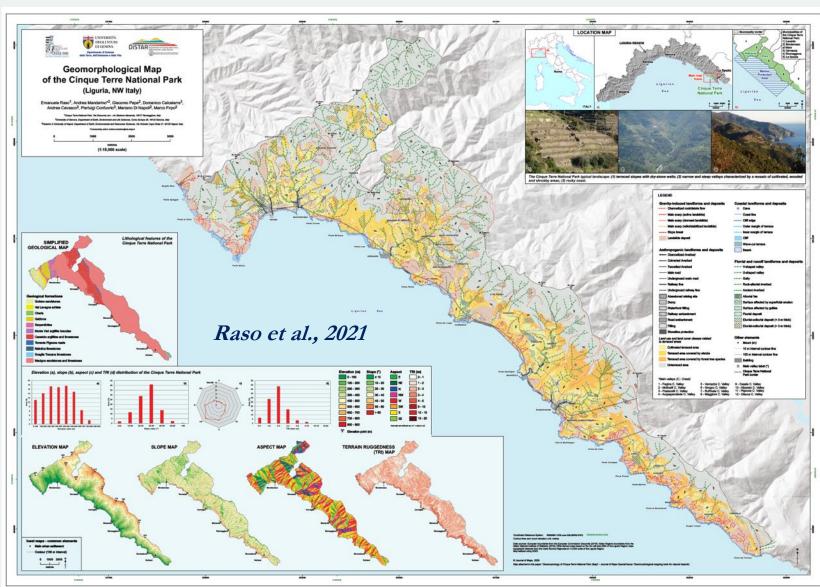
Elevation map



Geomorphological map of the Cinque Terre National Park (2020)

- Over 459 landslides (area > than 25 m²) have been recorded
- Presence of a erosional coastal scarp edge above the coastline
- Fluvial landforms: majority of V-shaped valleys, bedrock-confined channels.
- Anthropogenic forms: man-made terraces delimited by dry stone walls, road and railway embankments



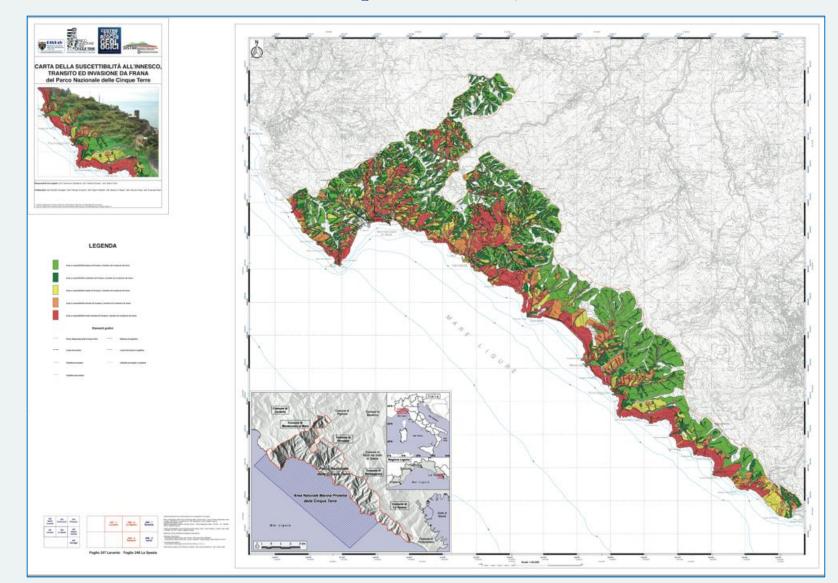


Susceptibility map (triggering and run-out) of the Cinque terre National Park (Raso et. Al. 2020 – Di Napoli et al. 2020)

Landslide susceptibility is the likelihood of a landslide occurring in an area on the basis of local terrain conditions (Brabb, 1984).

The elaboration of susceptibility map can be obtained through:

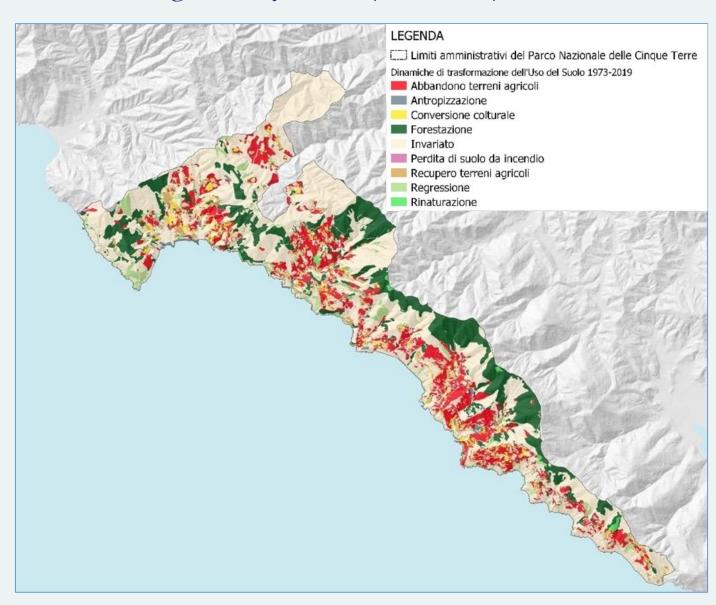
- Heuristic methods
- Deterministic methods
- Statisticalprobabilistic methods



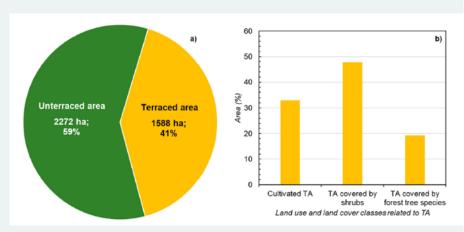
Land use and forest management dynamics (1973 – 2019)

The most widespread degradation process that compromises the integrity and therefore the authenticity of the agricultural landscape of the Cinque Terre, concerns the abandonment of crops and the renaturalization that occurs through successive phases of recolonization of the fields, pastures, terraces and embankments by the arboreal and shrubby vegetation.

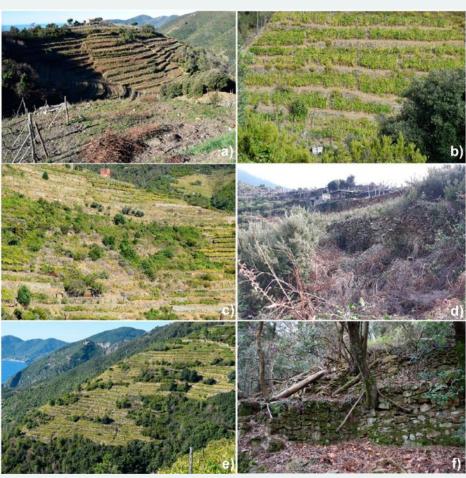
Other geomorphological and phytosanitary nature are undirectly and directly related to othere severe issues such as forest fires, which represents a socio-territorial problem. The forestation process is the most widespread dynamic and has affected about 21% of the Park territory



Land use and vegetation cover

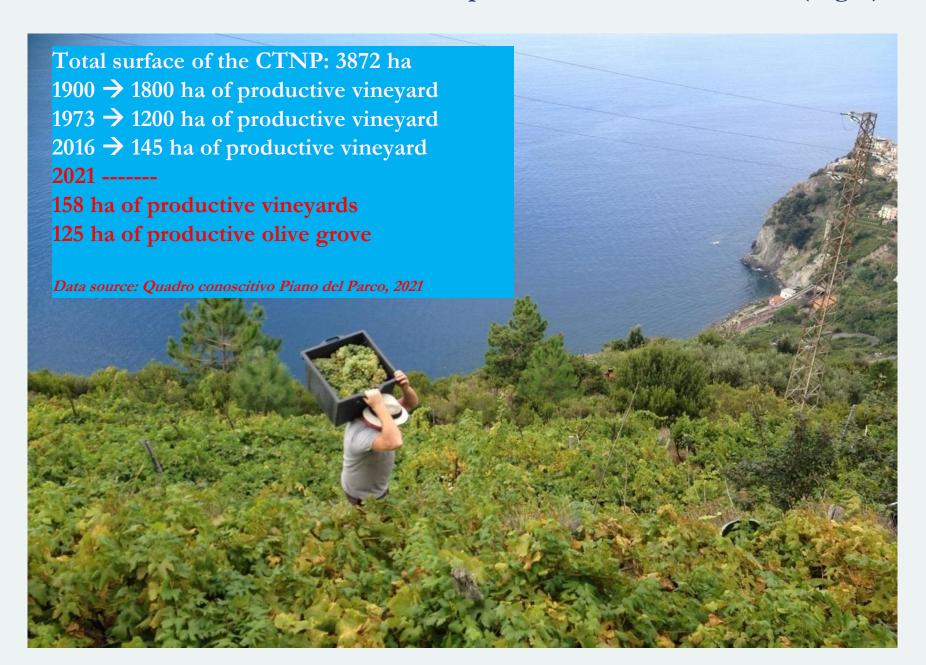


- About 16 km² out of 38 (total surface of the CTNP) are terraced (presence of dry stone walls)
- The terraces bounded by dry stone walls are found either in currently cultivated areas (a, b) or mixed (e), recently abandoned shrub covered (c, d), or wooded areas (f)



Raso et al., 2020

Terraced landscape in 5 terre: rise, decine and (slight) resumption





STONEWALLSFORLIFE project



PROJECT LOCATION: Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre (Liguria - Italy); Parc del Garraf (Catalonia - Spain).

Grant Agreement no. LIFE18 CCA/IT/001145

Sub-programme:

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

BUDGET INFO:

Total amount: 3,714,493 €

% EC Co-funding: 2,039,748 € **(55%)**

July 2019 – September 2024

www.stonewalls4life.eu













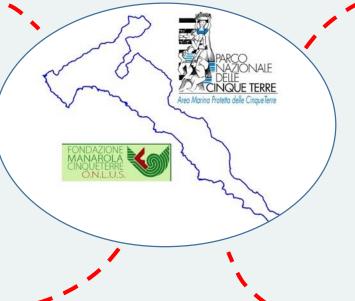


The strategy

Extreme parcelling of the cadastrian system







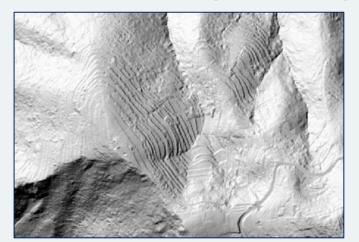




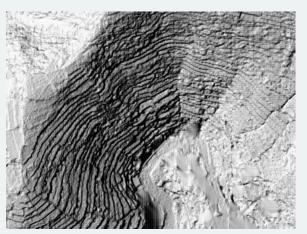
Risk awareness



High-detail digital products



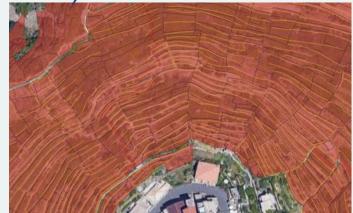
DTM 1m x 1m



DTM 20cm x 20cm

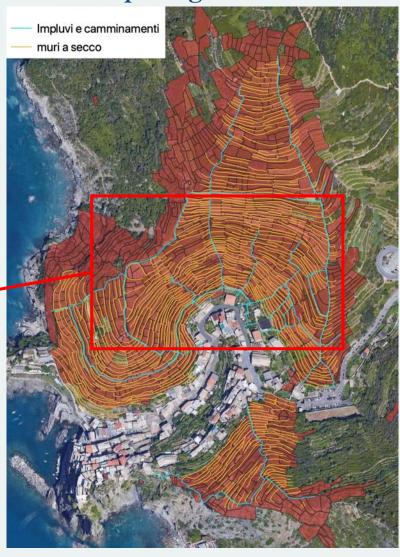


3D models + high res ortophotos (1 pxl = 5 cm)

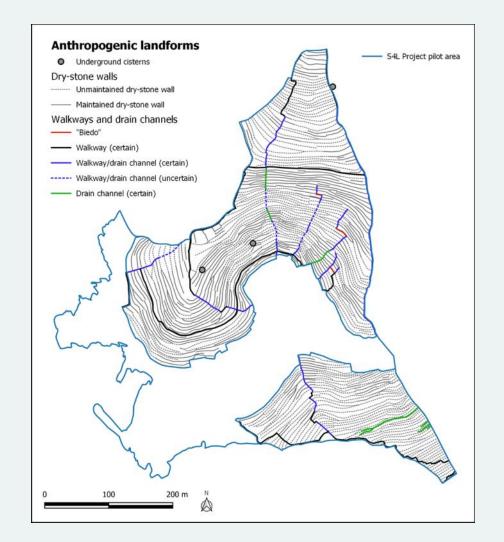


Digitalization of dry stone walls linear elements (vectors)

Digitalization of main morphological features



Anthropogenic landforms and geological survey at the pilot site











Invasive vegetation removal and dry stonewalls topographical survey





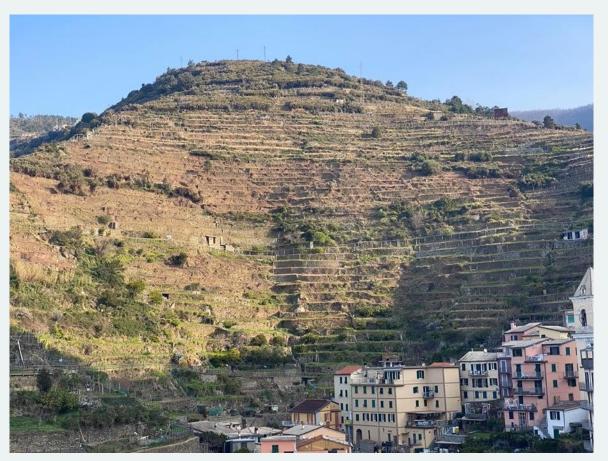
December 2021

February 2022



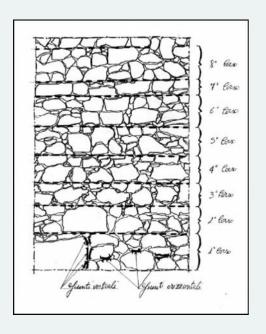
Invasive vegetation removal and dry stonewalls topographical survey

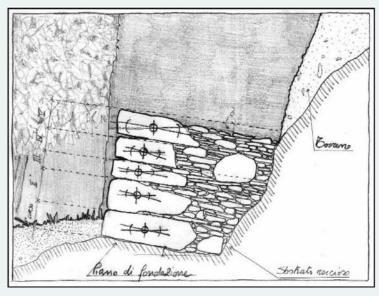


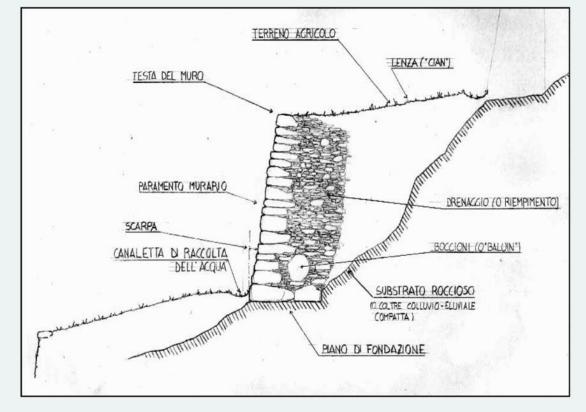








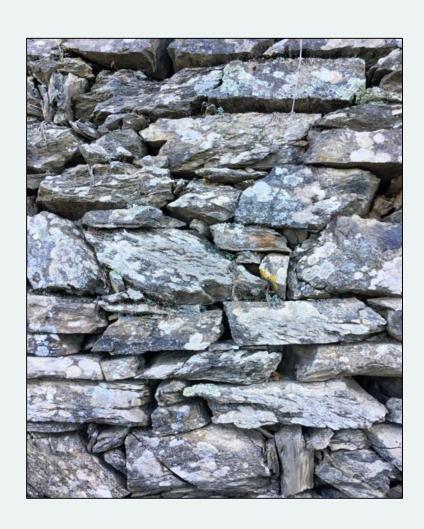




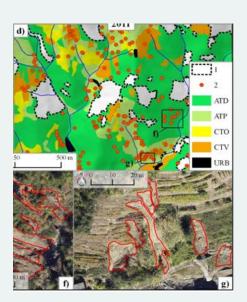
Cinque Terre dry-stone walls structure scheme, by «Manuale dei muri a secco» LIFE PROSIT project, 2009

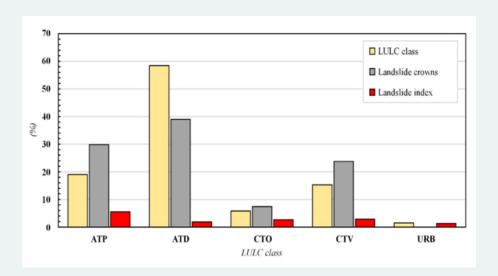


When do dry-stone-walls assolve their function in order to decrease landslides and flash flood triggering?



«when the hydraulic conductivity of the wall is greater than that of soil, for any combination of duration and return period, the wall is able to successfully drain the water from its backfill» (Camera et al., 2012)





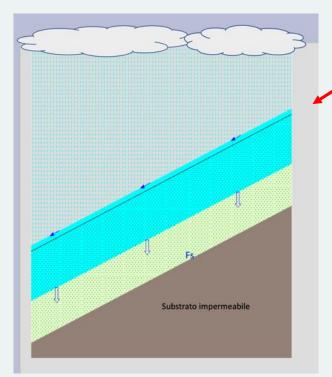
«this research showed that shallow landslides triggered on CT were on average characterized by lower magnitude than those occurred on ATP and ATD. This outcome is consistent with similar studies and testifies the negative consequences induced by the cessation of terrace cultivation and maintenance on slope stability» (Pepe et al., 2019)



Soil shear strength loss

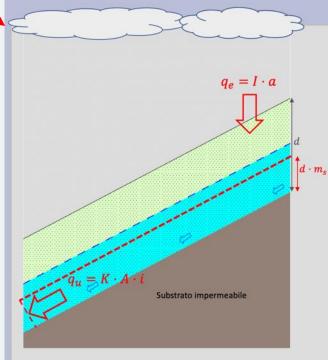
Hydrogeological slope model

High intensity, short rainfall (es. 5 terre flash flood event, 2011)



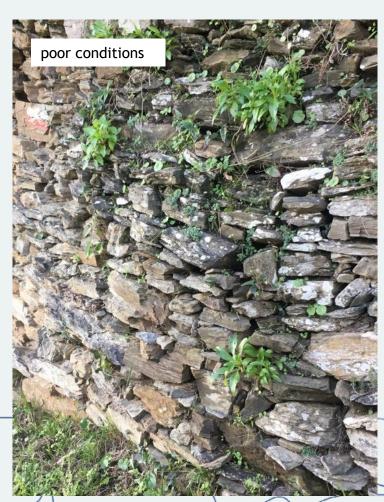
Ruscellamento rainfall regime)

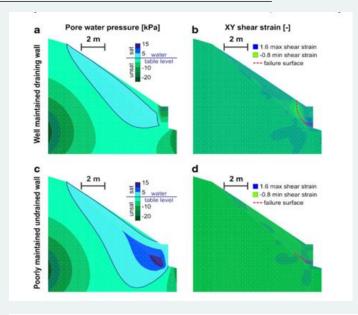
Low to medium intesity, prolonged rainfall (es. seasonal

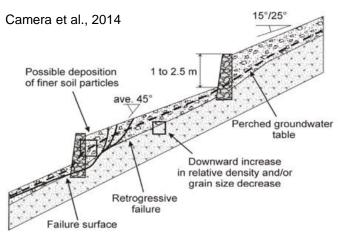












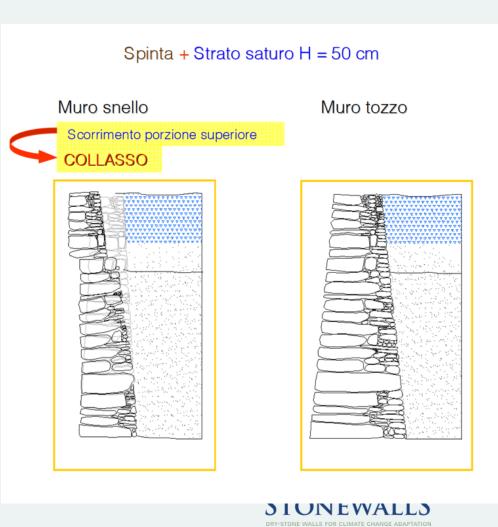
www.parconazionale5terre.it

Soil shear strength loss

Dry stone walls collapse

Head of the wall: sentiero 508 Vernazza -Reggio

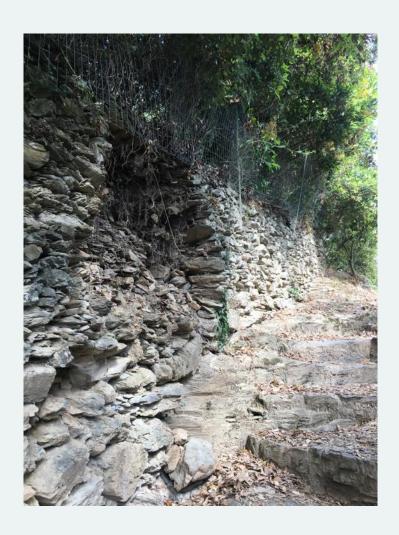


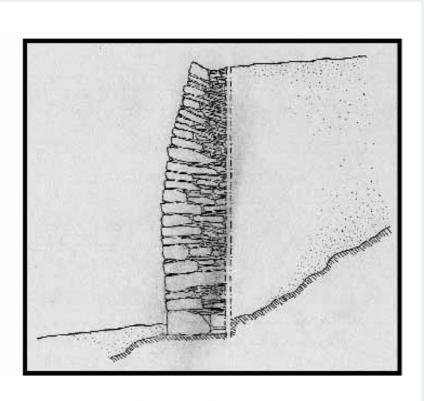


Soil shear strength loss

Dry stone walls collapse

Entire wall facing: sentiero SVA 592 Vernazza -Monterosso





"spanciamento" di tutta la superficie

Tratto da «Manuale per la costruzione dei muri a secco», Parco Nazionale delle Cinque Terre



Soil shear strength loss

 Wall reconstruction: wall facing + draining system recovery

Sentiero 508 Reggio -Vernazza





DRY-STONE WALLS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Soil shear strength loss

 Wall reconstruction: wall facing + draining system recovery

Sentiero 508 Reggio -Vernazza







The Trail maintenance crew (Manutentori)

> Who: 18 skilled-workers enrolled in the CTNP «Manutentori» register

> Where: the whole network of CTNP trails (130 km)

What: Rural hydraulics, watershed management, dry-stone walls and straicases, forestry interventions











130 km of trails – main features



Ridge trails – horizontal







Halfway trails

Coastal trails



The Trail maintenance crew: personnel distribution

Subdivision criteria:

- 1) Geographical
- 2) Type of work

West area

- Team «muri» (3 units)
- Team «forestale» (3 units)

East area

- Team «muri» (3 units)
- Team «forestale» (3 units)





The *Trail maintenance crew* (Manutentori): quick interventions

Water runoff

- water run-off control through surficial drainage network restore and repair



Sentiero 508 Reggio - Vernazza



Sentiero 590 Fegina – Sant'Antonio del Mesco



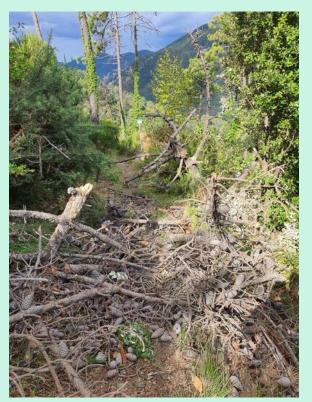
The *Trail maintenance crew* (Manutentori): quick interventions

conventional harvest of dead/sick trees and brushwood

Before After Before After











The Trail maintenance crew (Manutentori): quick interventions

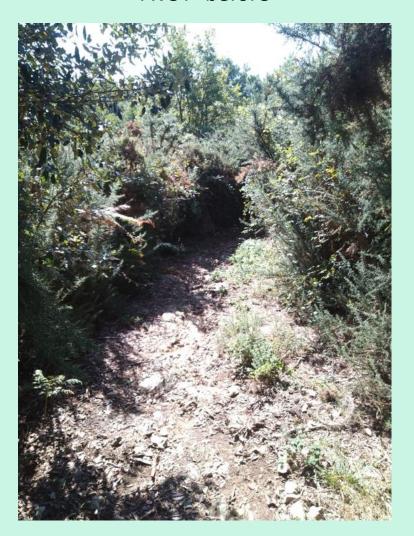
Scrubland cover/land use and management

AV5T- before

AV5T- after

cleaning trails from invasive vegetation

- Trail widening (at least 1 - 2 meters) in order to decrease wildfire risk
- Photo: AV5T (Ulex europaeus, «Ginestrone»)









Realization

of recreational areas

AV5T trail



Repairing of stone stairs: 502 trail



Creation of Wood stairs
591C trail

Small landslides drainage and restoration works

509 trail



Dry stone walls reconstruction: wall facing + draining system recovery (head of the wall)







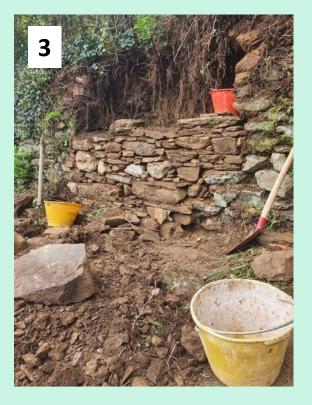




Dry stone walls reconstruction: wall facing + draining system recovery (entire wall facing)











repair operations on wood trails signs

Very good Good Poor Very poor







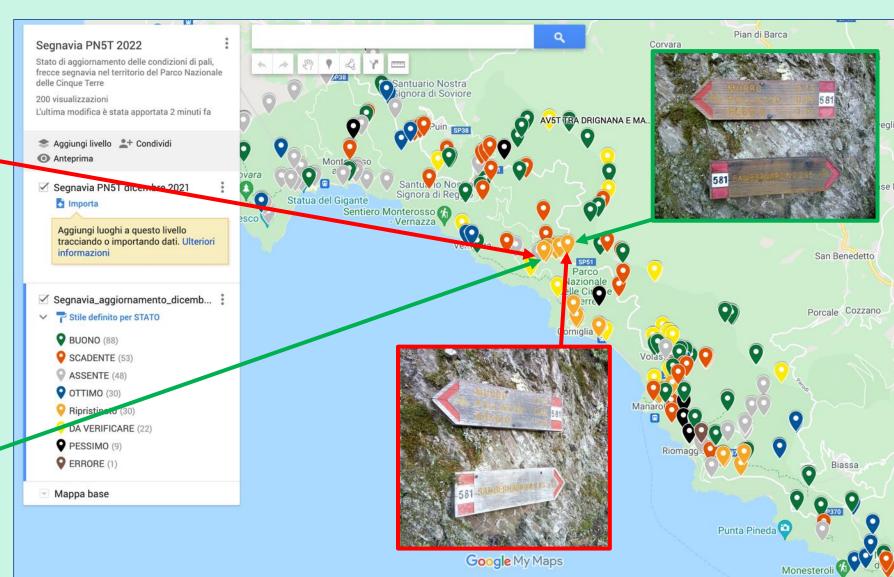




Shared cloud project update: more than 300 georeferenced and categorized waypoints



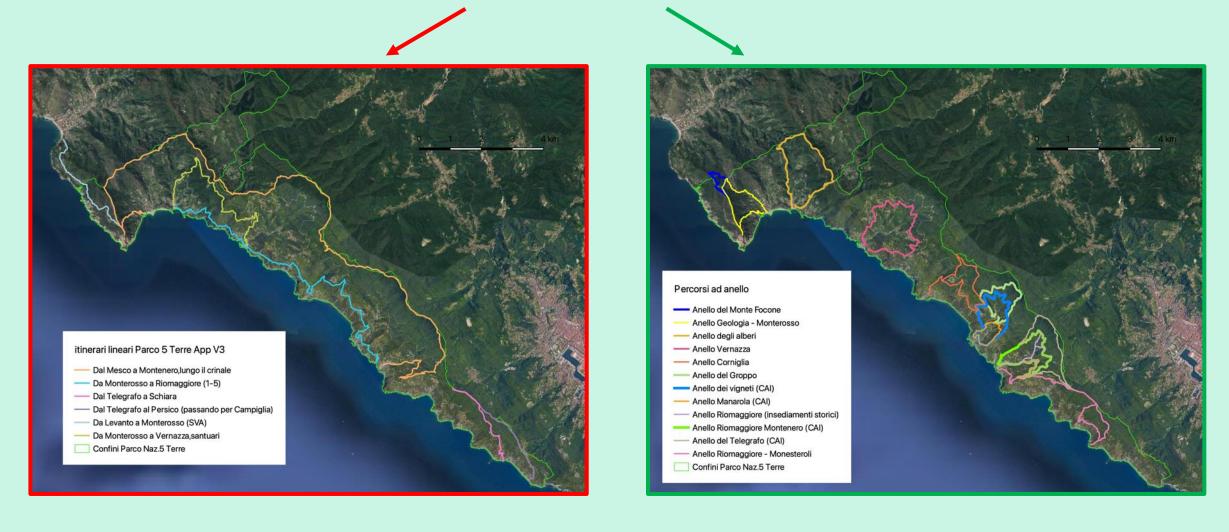






Work in progress - database construction through GIS

Routes for the new IOS – Android App version (linear – ring) – App V3





Work in progress – new App and trail map (2022)







