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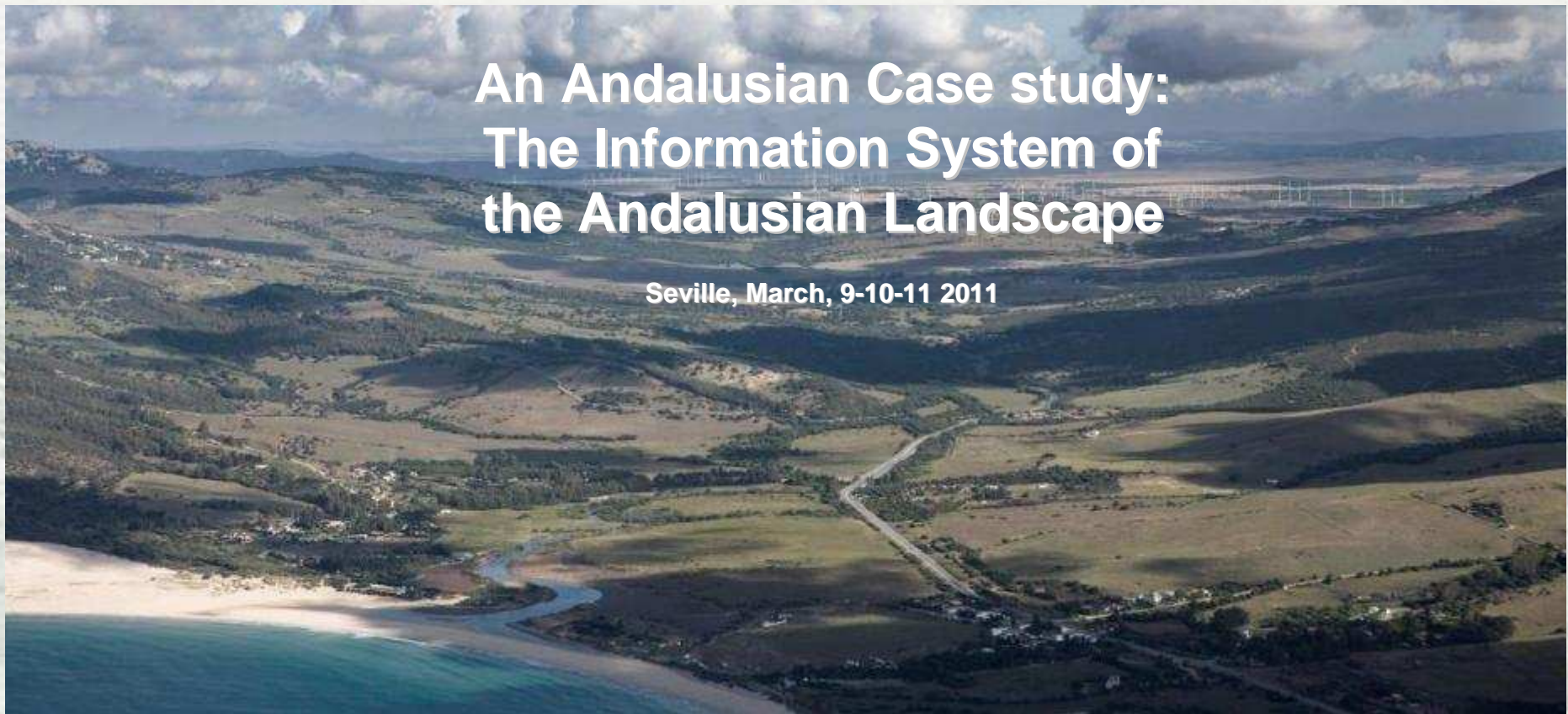


Projet cofinancé par le Fonds Européen de Développement Régional (FEDER)
Project cofinanced by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)



An Andalusian Case study: The Information System of the Andalusian Landscape

Seville, March, 9-10-11 2011





The conventional mapping techniques (2 dimensions) is not enough to the properly management of the landscape as a specific resource. Three-Dimensional treatment, multiscale aproach, and perspective based on single or multiple point of views are questions that have to be considered in landscape studies.

Conventional tools used for the identification and characterization of landscape only take into account a limited number of spatial variables.



Difficulties to consider the temporal dimension of the landscape

Lack of a specific methodology and terminology for the study and characterization of landscape

THE PROBLEM



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The "Information System of the Andalusian Landscape" identifies, characterizes, qualifies and follows the dynamics of development of the Andalusian countryside.

This is the instrument that the administration will use to manage Andalusian landscapes.

The aim is to know and, therefore, to lead and regulate the changes that occur in it, so they were respectful with his "character" and, finally, to become a diffusion tool.

LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

Environmental information

The landscape
Informations Systems

Knowledge

CATALOG

Identification
characterization
qualification

Monitoring

MONITORING

indicators
diachronic photos
historical photos

Diffusion

DIFFUSION

multimedia
publications
web 2.0
congres

Existing information integration

Landscape Map

Identification
landscapes methodology

Generation of visibility multi-parameter model
and classification of visual variables

Integration of Social Research («Ecobarómetro»)

New indicators

Diachronic photographs from some points of large visual range

Existing indicators integration

Updating historical photographs

Augmented Reality (mobiles phones)

Publications and existing
products integration

New media tools for citizen participation

Interactive and accessible web

OBJECTIVE



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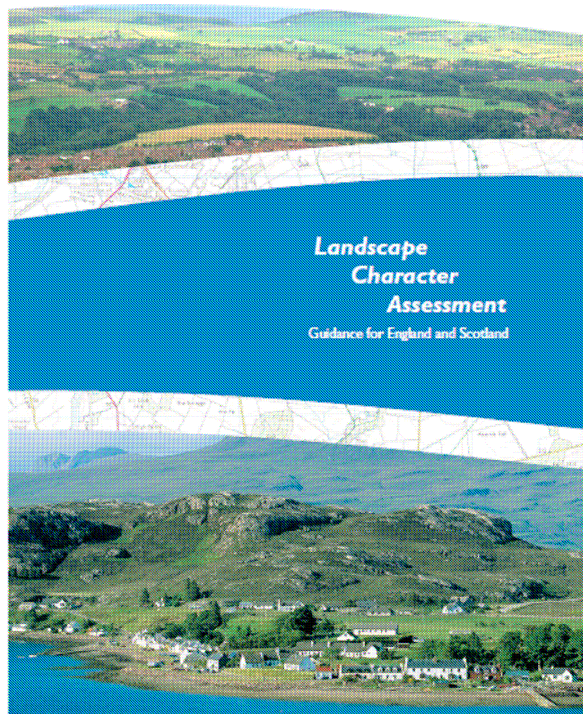


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- First precedent of Landscape Information System
- Scale 1/100.000 (useful for recognition at regional level)
- First specific landscape mapping in Andalusia
- Hierarchical Classification System (5 Categories, 19 Areas, 85 Fields, (x 35) Physiognomic Units)
- Map is the base for monitoring indicators development
- Need to improve tools more properly for management

ANDALUSIAN LANDSCAPE MAP



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Landscape Character Assessment as addressing both the characterization process, involving identifying, mapping, classifying and describing landscape character. It's a methodology produced by "The countryside Agency, UK, 2002.

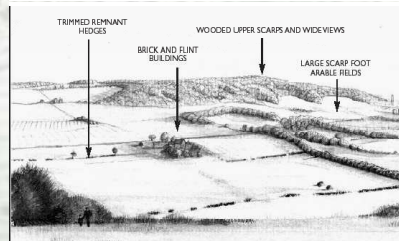
Landscape character assessment (LCA) is the process of identifying and:

- explaining the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive
- describing variation in landscape character and using this information to manage landscape change.

Principles.

1. Focuses on landscape character:

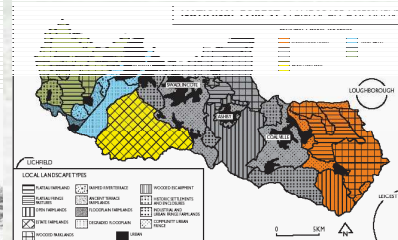
"defined as a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape. Particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use, field patterns and human settlement create character"



Principles.

2. Characterization is the central tool:

Concerned with identifying areas of distinctive character, classifying and mapping them and mapping their character – concentrating on the differences between areas.



Principles.

3. Can operate as a hierarchy:

- with work at different scales 'nesting' together
- the smaller the scale the greater the level of detail needed.

National / regional scale: identifies broad patterns of variation in character, typically at 1:250,000 scale

Local authority scale: identifies variation in character at a finer grain, usually at 1:25,000 – 1:50,000 scale

Local scale: deals with small scale variation eg within a parish, at 1:10,000 scale.

CATALOG METHODOLOGY



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Principles.

4. Defines landscape character types and areas:

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

- generic
- allow different landscapes to be compared
- have similar characteristics in different areas
- called by a descriptive name eg 'open plateau top'.

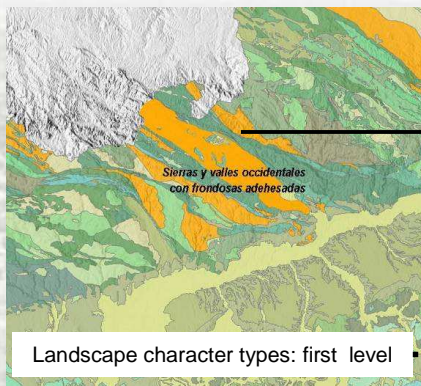
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

- unique
- geographically/space specific
- have individual identity but share generic character with other areas of same type
- called by a specific place name eg 'Marlborough Downs'

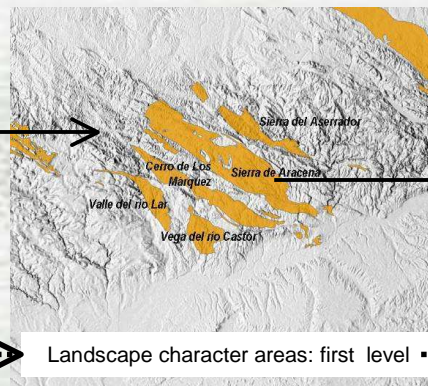
Principles.

5. Recognition of the need to involve stakeholders in LCA

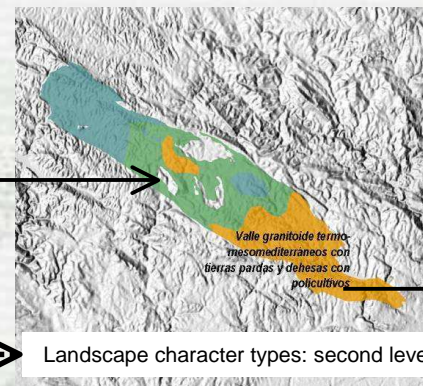
- adding their understanding of the landscape to the process
- stakeholders may include communities of interest and communities of place.



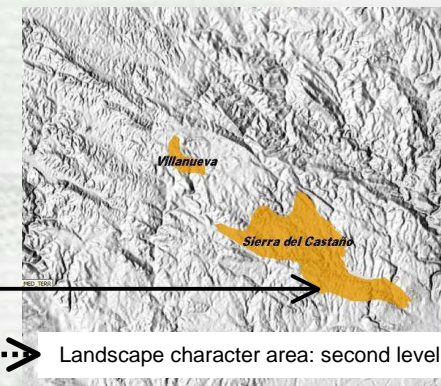
Landscape character types: first level



Landscape character areas: first level



Landscape character types: second level



Landscape character area: second level

CATALOG METHODOLOGY



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The landscape characterization of our territory is the basic study that will allow us establish landscape integration measures to prevent the alteration of the character.

Gently undulating moorland



Windfarm only occupies a small amount of skyline and does not stimulate landscape scale

Simple formal layout of windfarm appears 'controlled' as a 'human-made' element

No visible uncontrolled development such as access tracks, which would compromise the sculptural image of a windfarm within the moorland

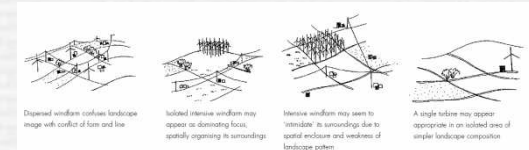


Windfarm located on an area of even ground plan to avoid visual confusion which would occur if located across undulations

No distinct landscape pattern or land use to which windfarm can integrate

Simple contrast of landscape elements the sculptural image of a windfarm, with the horizontal skyline and rough, rich coloured vegetation flat moorland/blanket bog

Intensive flat agricultural land



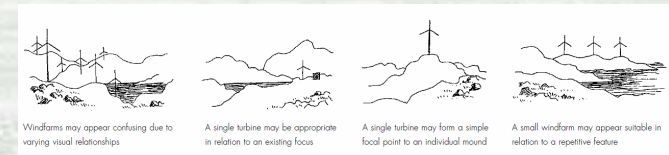
Dispersed windfarm confuses landscape image with conflict of form and line

Isolated intensive windfarm may appear as dominating focus, spatially organising its surroundings

Intensive windfarm may seem to 'intimidate' its surroundings due to spatial enclosure and windiness of landscape pattern

A single turbine may appear appropriate in an isolated area of simple landscape composition

Mountain landscape



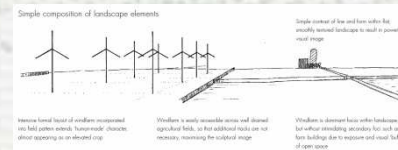
Windfarms may appear confusing due to varying visual relationships

A single turbine may be appropriate in relation to an existing focus

A single turbine may form a simple focal point to an individual mound

A small windfarm may appear suitable in relation to a repetitive feature

Extensive agriculture



Intensive formal layout of windfarm concentrated into flat pattern creates 'human-made' character almost appearing as an elevated ridge

Windfarm is easily assimilable across well defined agricultural fields, as the agricultural tracks are not necessarily maximising the sculptural image

Windfarm is dominant focus within landscape, but without intimidating, as context for such as farm buildings due to exposure and visual 'buffer' of open space

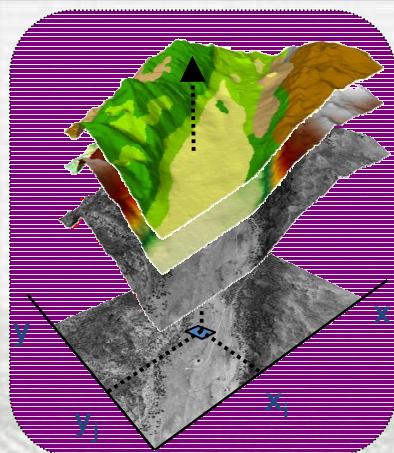
Some example.

(Landscape strategy and assessment guidance for wind energy development within Caithness and Sutherland).

CATALOG USEFULNESS EXAMPLE

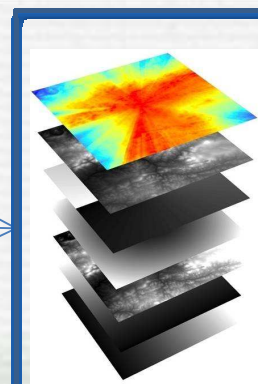


THEORY



Mathematic
Characterization of
visual relationships
among all point of the
land: Modelization

PARAMETERS

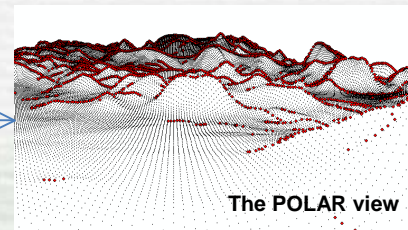
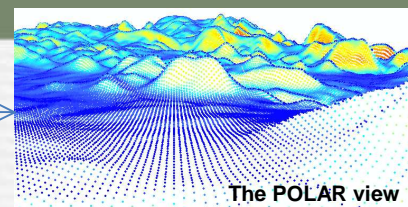


SLOPE
ASPECT
COORDINATES
X,Y,Z
DISTANCE
AZIMUTH
ALTITUDE
INTERVISIBILITY,
VISUAL
PROJECTION
HORIZONT POINT
ADDITIONAL
HEIGHT

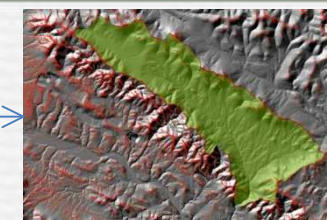
id	x	y	z	slp	asp	d	az	al	hch	hor	win	rate
0	232710	418370	460.350006	14.971813	177.802395	13574.69705	312.551931	0.867557	-4.836940	1	0.172161	-9999
1	232710	4183810	465.450012	13.490663	177.222635	13588.230201	312.614055	0.888192	-5.156064	1	0.155331	-9999
2	232710	4183830	470.049683	11.930759	178.396228	13601.776295	312.676055	0.908688	-4.717688	1	0.129807	-9999
3	232710	4183850	473.650013	9.709006	181.100394	13615.344265	312.737832	0.931607	-3.782259	1	0.101491	-9999
4	232710	4183870	476.620007	8.171239	183.943364	13628.825123	312.799686	0.933328	-2.903867	1	0.079042	-9999
5	232710	4183890	479.470001	6.591408	183.896309	13642.521761	312.861316	0.943524	-2.228845	1	0.062162	-9999
6	232710	4183910	481.470001	4.727141	177.234148	13656.134153	312.922824	0.958973	-1.754801	1	0.047066	-9999
7	232710	4183930	482.720001	2.644058	155.620262	13669.762251	312.984208	0.955263	-1.22233	1	0.027201	-9999

Data matrix of variables of visual
relationship among each point of view and
all the points around it, into a 10 kilometers
radius circle.

RESULTS



PRODUCTS (examples)



Summatory viewshed
(from all of points of view).



INTERVISIBILITY
MODEL

VISIBILITY



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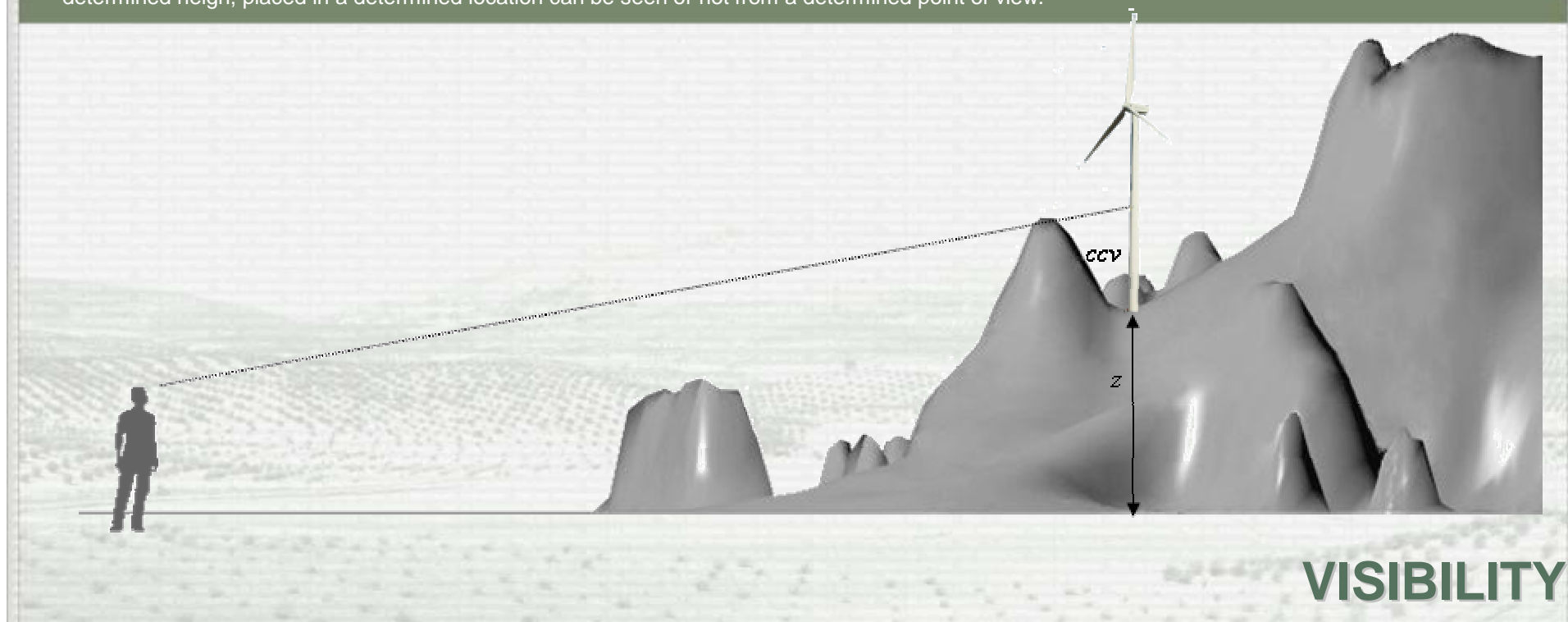
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Additional height (one of the variables considered by the visibility model) is useful in visual impact assessment, because it tells us if an object, with a determined height, placed in a determined location can be seen or not from a determined point of view.



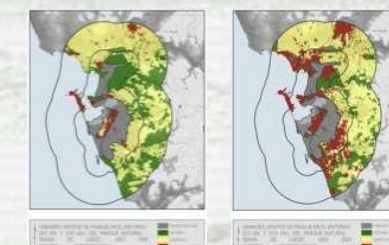


Definition

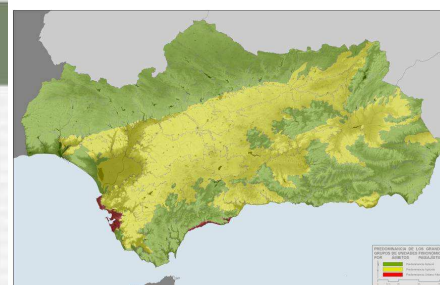
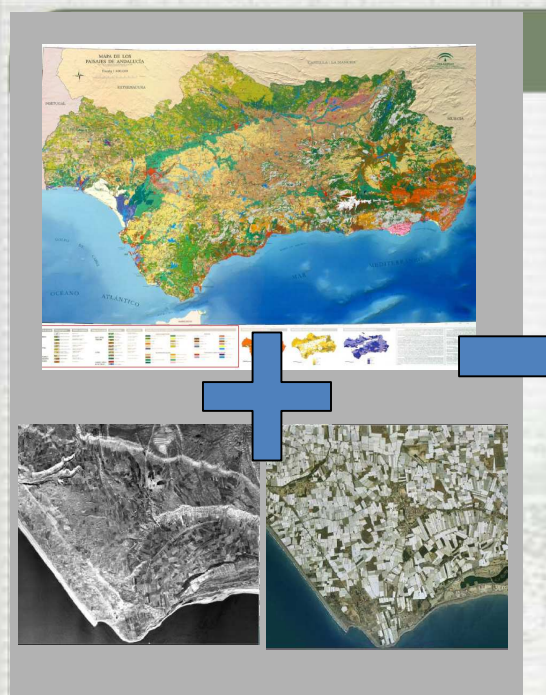
The **Wealth index** refers to the number of different types of physiognomic units present in a particular area (a greater wealth more types). Is a quantitative indicator.

The **diversity index** - through Shannon's formula - is the rate at which physiognomic units are distributed. The most diverse areas are those with the highest number of physiognomic units (wealth) and at the same time, present a more balanced distribution within its territory.

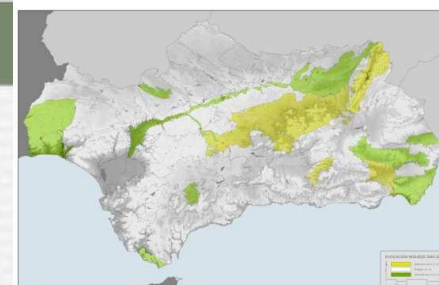
Finally, the **natural index** measured by proportion, the weight that natural type of physiognomic units, in relation to the total surface area.



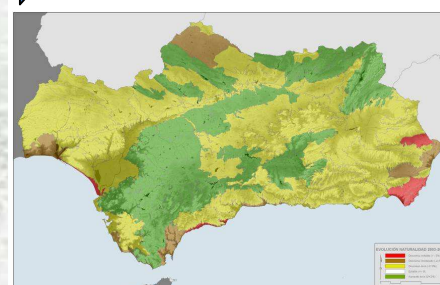
INDICATORS



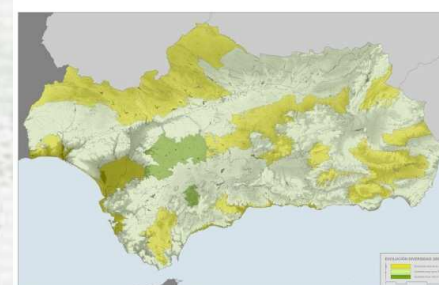
PHYSIOGNOMIC EVOLUTION



WEALTH EVOLUTION



NATURALITY EVOLUTION



DIVERSITY EVOLUTION



- Program of Photographs from Geodesical Trig-Point (high visibility): seasonal and short-term monitoring
- Updating historical photographs: middle and long-term monitoring

PHOTO LIBRARY

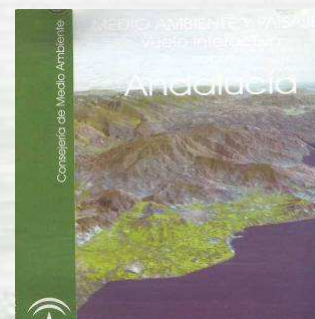
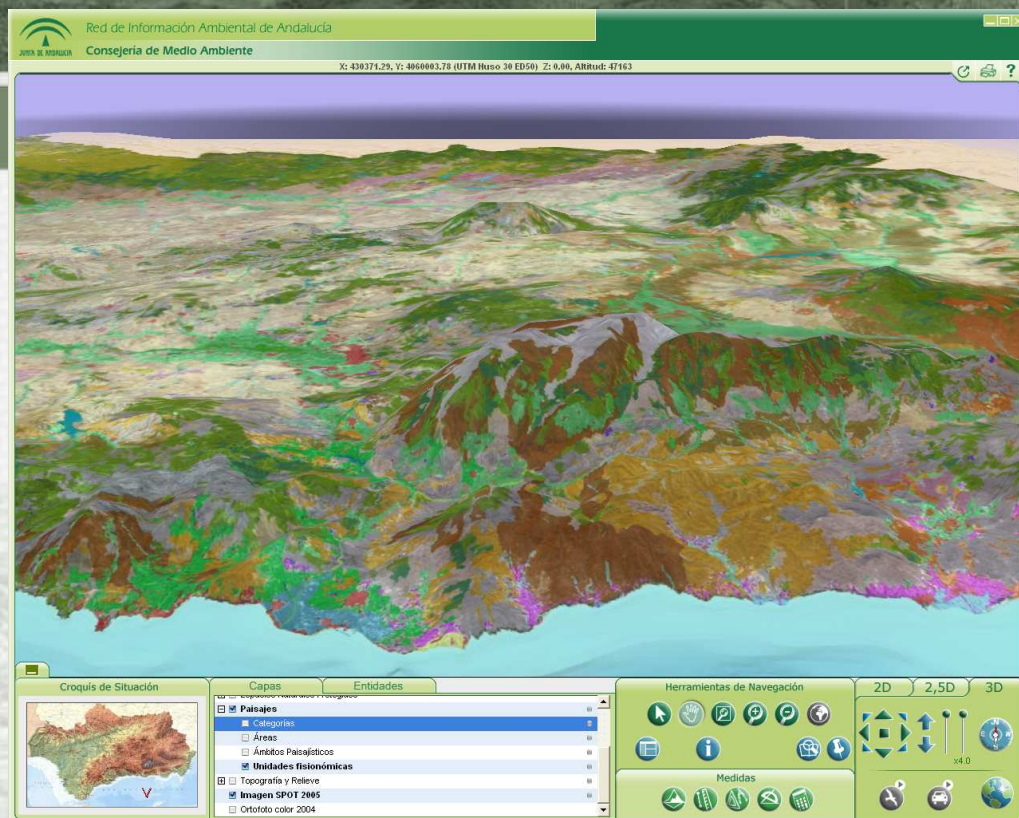


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MULTIMEDIA

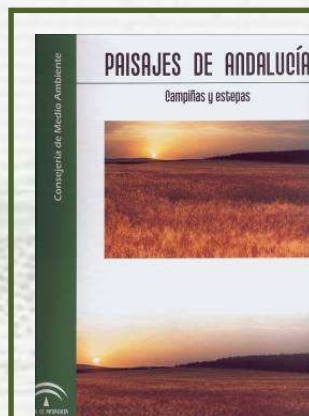
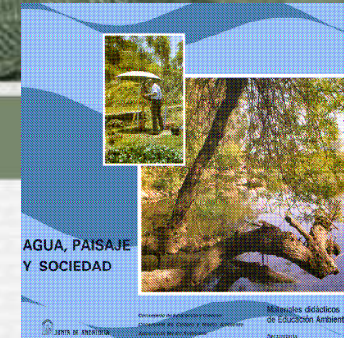
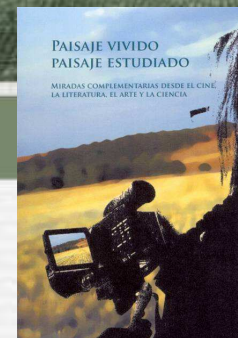
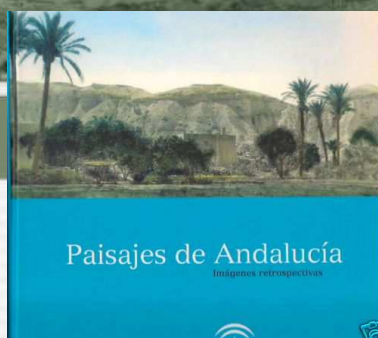
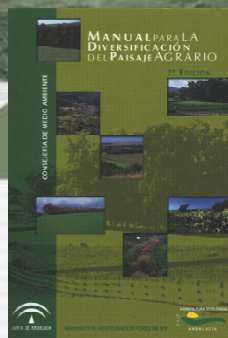


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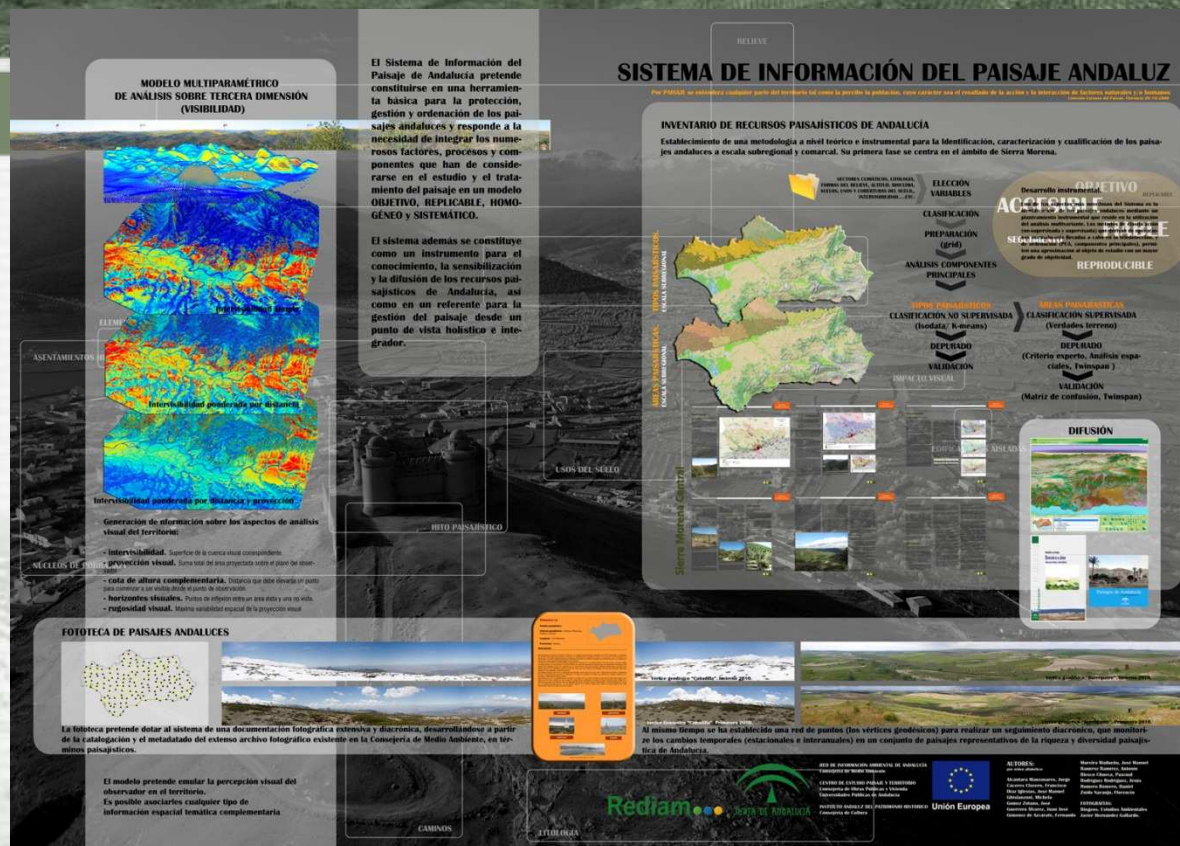
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PUBLICATIONS



DIFFUSION