Do new urban densities provide urban landscape identity?

A concept for operationalizing qualitative factors combining sophisticated visualization workflows



REAL CORP 2012

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Continuing Pressure on Urban Areas

- growing population
- further urbanization → affects urban quality



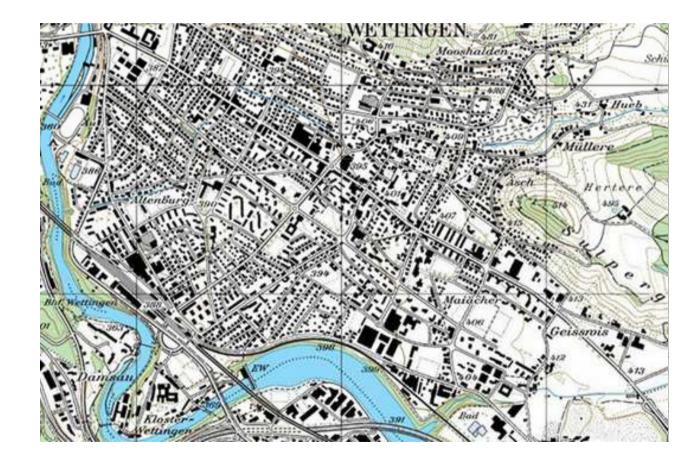




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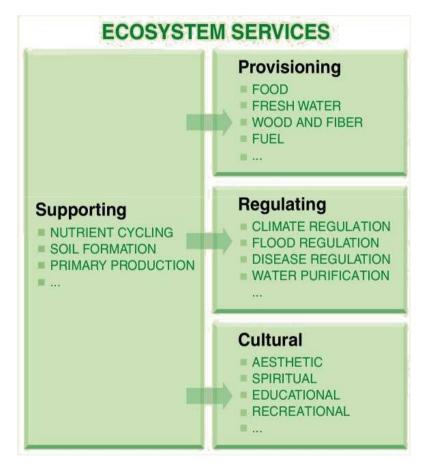
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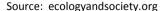




Concept of Ecosystem Services

- Offers a vast systematic framework for goods and services to humanity
- The principal of valuing ecological landscape components allows new approaches
- ¬quantify and bring landscape in comprehensible indicators
- →enables also trade-offs of socio-economic values
- The number or area of culturally important landscape features or species support the service of providing signs of cultural heritage and identity







Assessing the urban landscape's identification function

- objective and subjective approaches required
- objective approaches are well established
 - rather applicable on rural than on urban landscape
- subjective approaches still lack of suitable tools
 - → Integration of individual perceptions of stakeholders into the evaluation process not given.







New Approach in Participatory Planning Processes

- GIS- and rule-based
- interactive modeling
- visualization tools
- → objective and subjective assessment of landscape's provision of identification functions







Important Factors

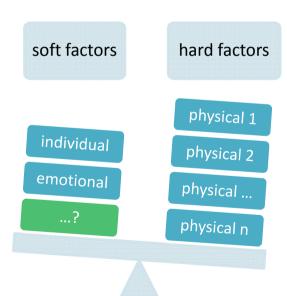
- Urban quality
 - sense of place
 - people's place attachment
 - → "the positive emotional bonds that develop between individuals and their environment", (Brown & Raymond 2007: 89)
- Impact factors on urban quality
 - Increasing floor area ratios in land use plans
 - Amount of recreation offers (green spaces)
 - Connectivity of foot and bike paths
 - Relationship between social aspects

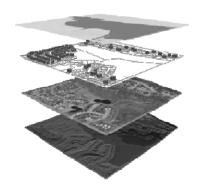


Significance of Relationship

- → Significance of relationships between soft and hard factors are important
- → Emphases of individual and emotional indicators (soft factors) unknown
- → <u>Subjective perception contributes to individual place identity</u>





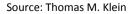


Source: qvbrands.com & navmatica.com



Perceiving Landscapes: Three-component View







Requirements for new tools

- Visual impacts indicated by observers' expressions
 - → observers preference or judgments/ratings of visual aesthetic quality

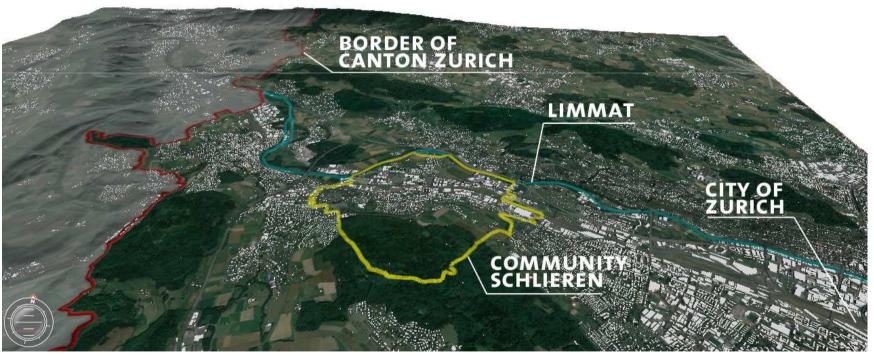






Case Study Area

- Community of Schlieren
 - 6,38 sqkm, population of 16.100 \rightarrow 2.462 inhabitants/sqkm
 - Since 1960s population increased up to 10.000 (2010)
 - Annual growth of 800 people (4.000 last seven years)
 - →living space for 2.500 inhabitants is planned







Case Study Area

• Schlieren: living space for only 2.500 people is planned

→Area is ideal for analyzing different possible future situations and development strategies in order to cope with the development pressure.





Methods



Participatory approach



• 3D visualizations



New and innovative data acquisition



• An interactive approach



Implementing TLS and UAV

- → highly accurate models
- \rightarrow up to date elevation/surface models and aerial images

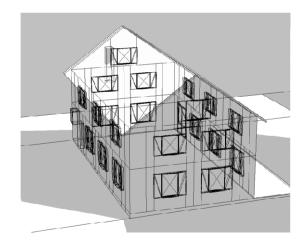


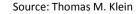
Procedural, rule-based visualization

- Automatic CGA rule processing
- \rightarrow reconstruction of buildings by detection tools
- new flexibility in generating larger CGA sets
- → more detailed scenarios









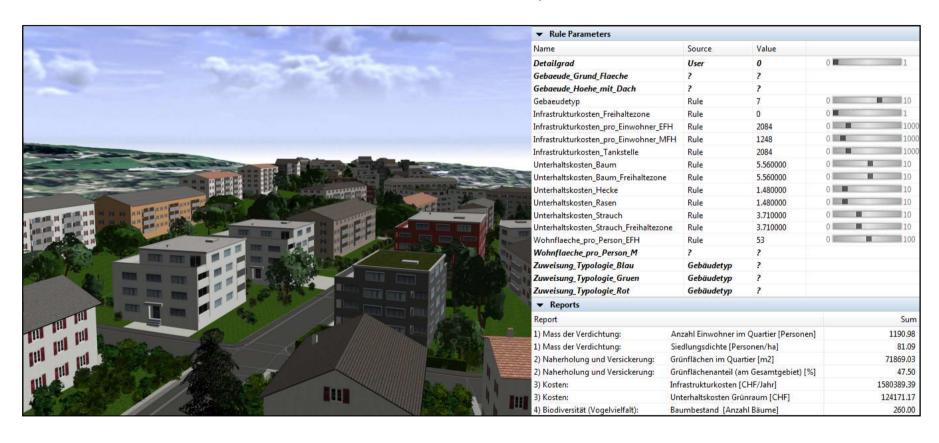


Framework for assessing urban density and identity

PARTICIPATIVE STAKEHOLDER **URBAN PATTERN SCENARIOS** WORKSHOP CHANGING ASSESSING VISUALISING **URBAN TYPOLOGY & DATA AQUISITION** MAPPING CGA **PATTERN CURRENT SITUATION RULES ENCODING GENERIC** 3D PATTERN UAV DATA: LIDAR DATA: **AERIAL IMAGES & TYPOLOGY** SURFACE MODELS Source: Thomas M. Klein REFERENCES

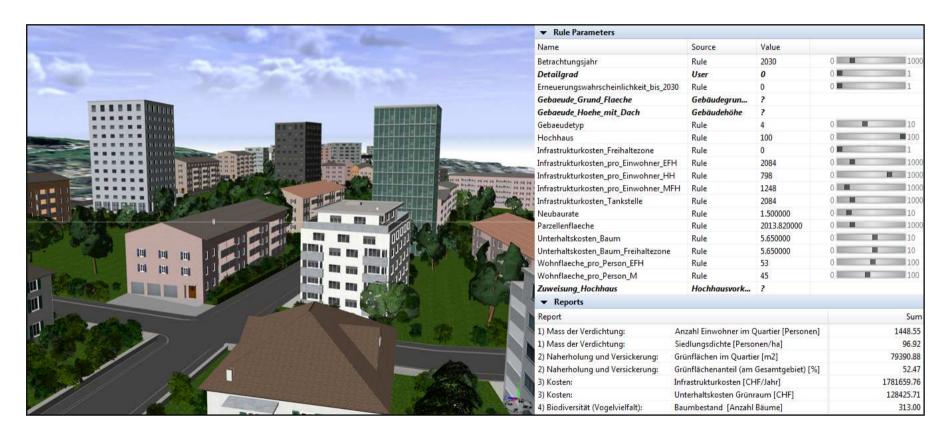


Scenarios Schlieren 2030 – "Character City"





Scenarios Schlieren 2030 – "Smart City"



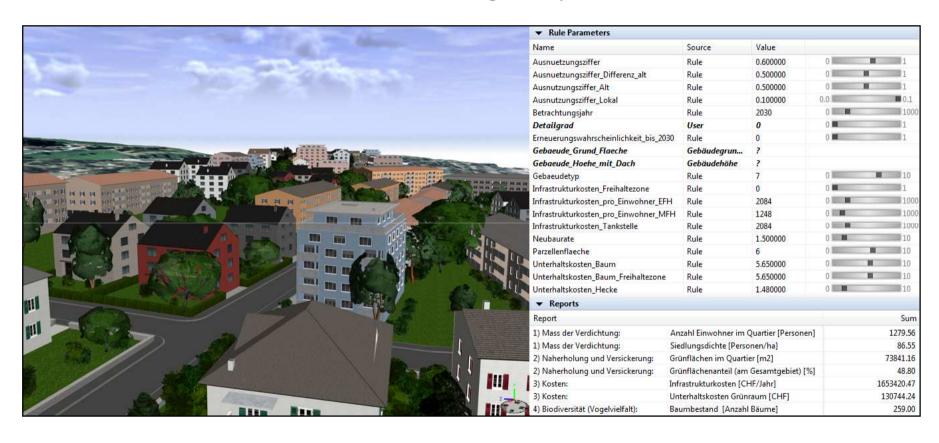


Scenarios Schlieren 2030 – "Pure Dynamic"





Scenarios Schlieren 2030 – "Charming Valley"





- Quite good acceptance of interactive modeling
- interactive modeling helps to understand presented scenarios
- \rightarrow understand coherence with indicators
- → flexible camera position





Conclusion & Outlook

→ Current technical possibilities offer multiple options for an operationalization of qualitative factors like landscape aesthetics and identity







CGA-Rule & Patterns



Attributes & Objects



Parcel Structure



Object Distribution

```
attr treedist = rand (6,10)
soil = "#CCFF99"
[more attributes...]
# Tilia cordata (Lime) --- popular street tree
tilia = "tilia.obj"
tilia_height = rand(20,35) # height
tilia width = rand(6,15) # crown width
tilia crown = tilia width*tilia width
[more objects...]
Lot -->
              alignScopeToAxes()
              split (z) {dist : garden(ext)|
                            ~0.5 : part
                            dist : garden(ext)}
[...]
Tree(tr) -->
30%:
              [other species -> Syringa -- Lilac, scrub]
30%:
              t(tr*rand(tilia_height/4,
              tilia_height/3),0, treedist/2+rand(-1,1))
              s(0, tilia_height,0)
              r(0, rand(0, 90), 0)
              i(tilia)
              report("Lime Tree", 1)
              report("Shadow", tilia_crown)
else: NIL
```



Data Acquisition: TLS







Data Acquisition: UAV

