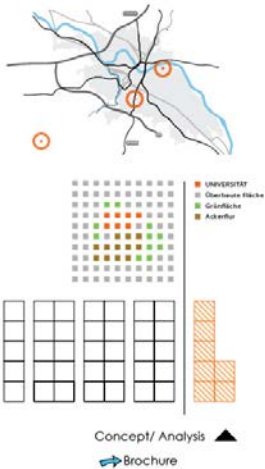


13 September 2017, VGIscience Summer School TU Dresden

Visualising VGI for application to the fields of landscape and urban planning

Dr.-Ing. Alexander Dunkel, TU Dresden,
Department of Geosciences, Cartographic Communication

background



OPEN SPACE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

During the last part of studying landscape architecture at the UT Dresden, I focused on classical landscape architecture open space design projects such as the redesign masterplan for the **UT Dresden CAMPUS (1)**, **Wilhelm-Kueiz-Plaza Redesign (2)**, or a project in cooperation with Addis Abeba to develop unused open space structures in critical areas of the city (3).

2007 - 2009

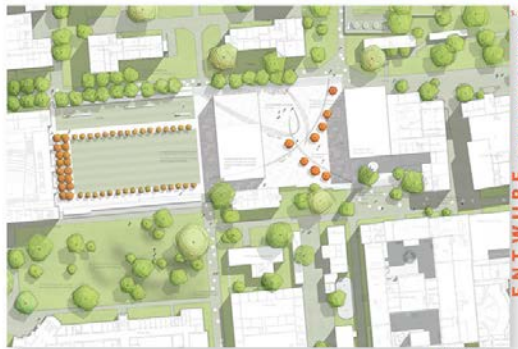
1



▲ Illustration, central plaza design

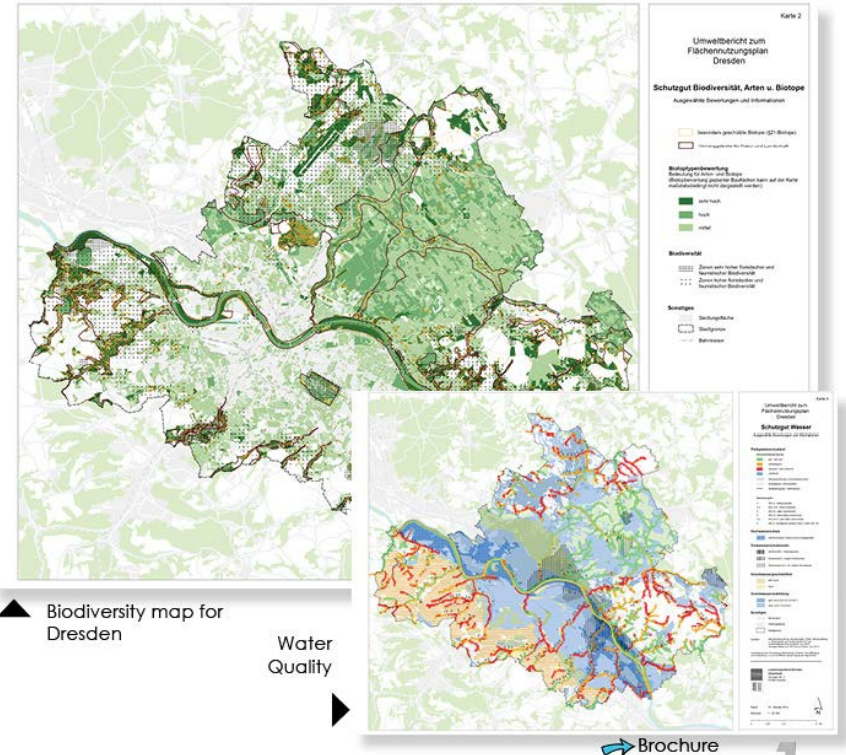


▲ Still frame from 3D Animation, Design / Light Concept ➡ Animation/Video



▲ Design plan close-up ➡ Full Size

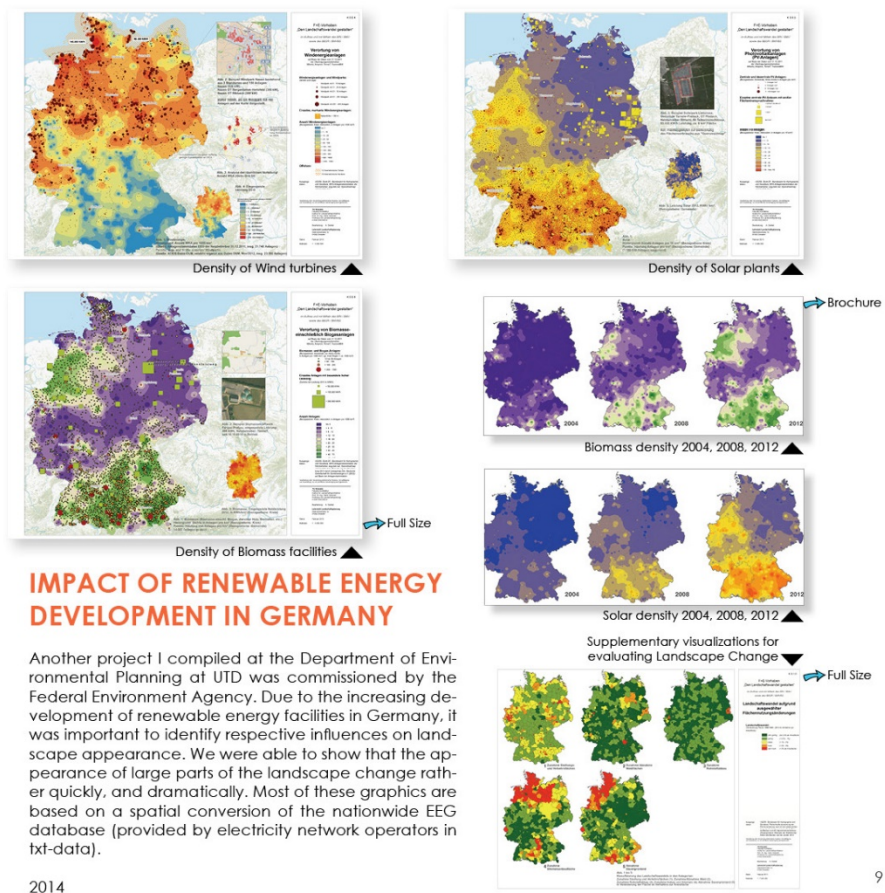
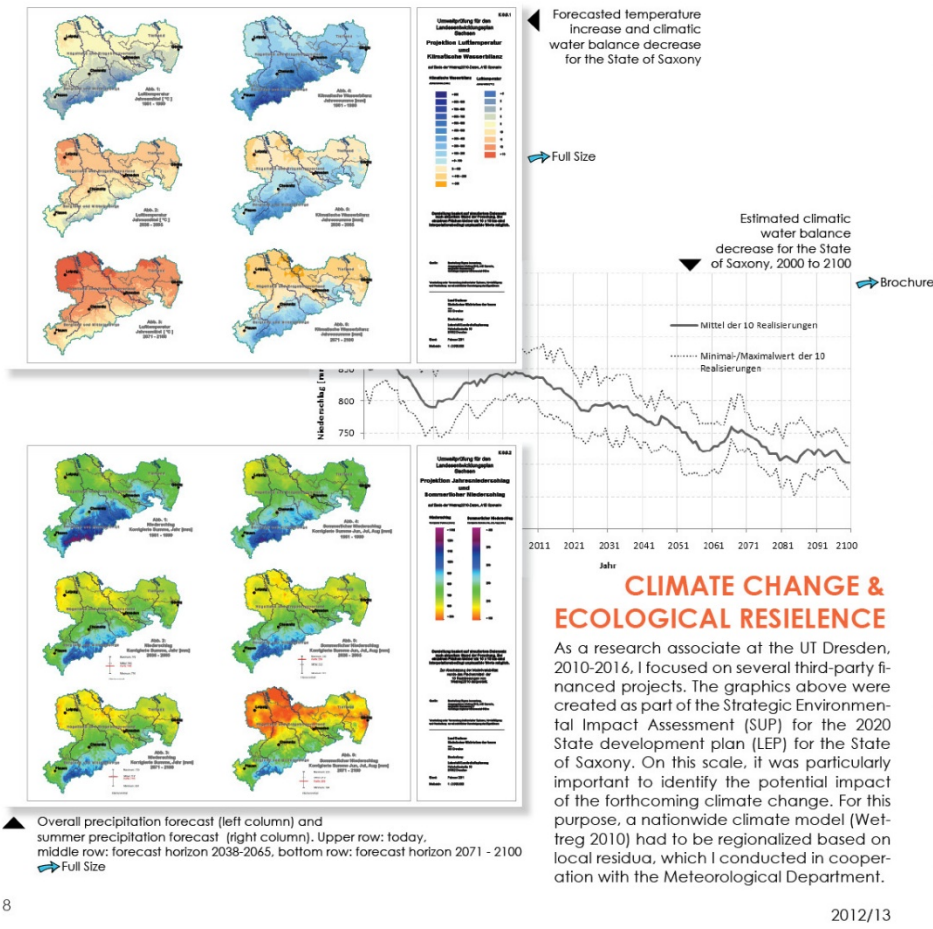
5



STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Landscape Architecture:
Public Space Design

Landscape &
 Urban Planning:
Decision Making



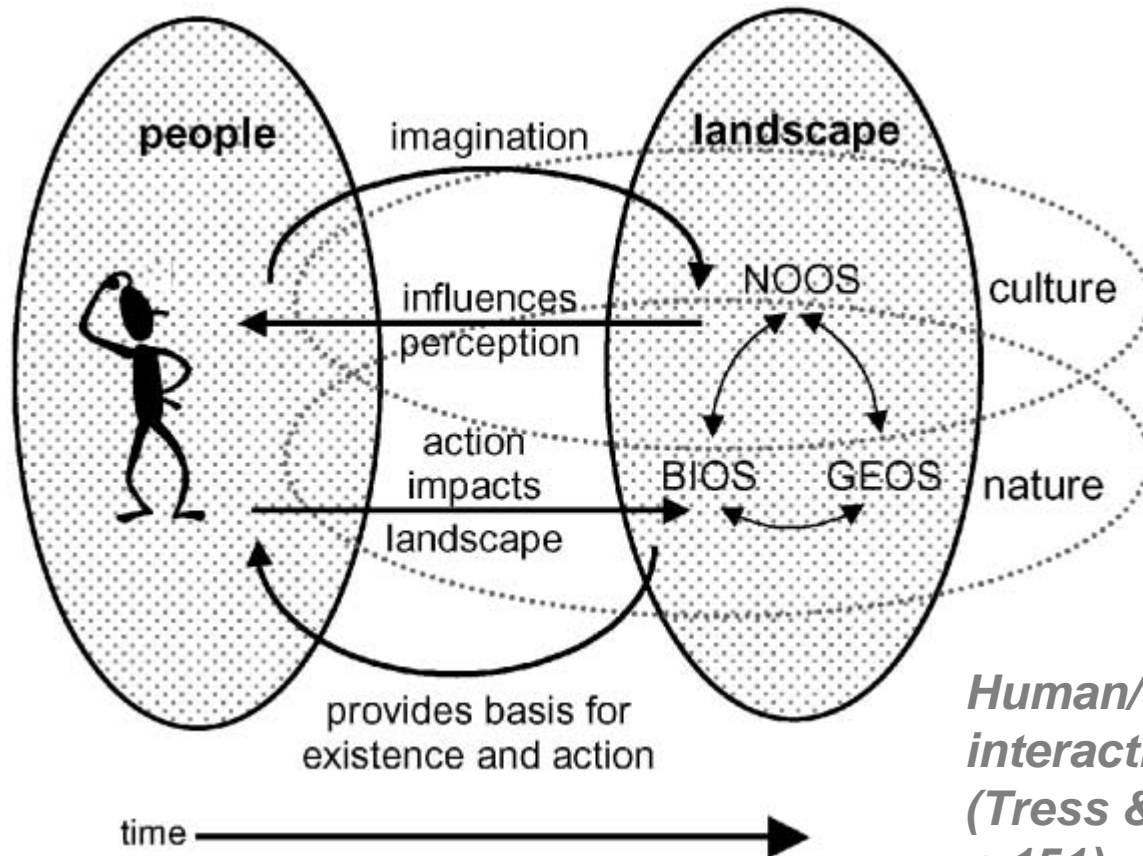
IMPACT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY

Another project I compiled at the Department of Environmental Planning at UTD was commissioned by the Federal Environment Agency. Due to the increasing development of renewable energy facilities in Germany, it was important to identify respective influences on landscape appearance. We were able to show that the appearance of large parts of the landscape change rather quickly, and dramatically. Most of these graphics are based on a spatial conversion of the nationwide EEG database (provided by electricity network operators in txt-data).

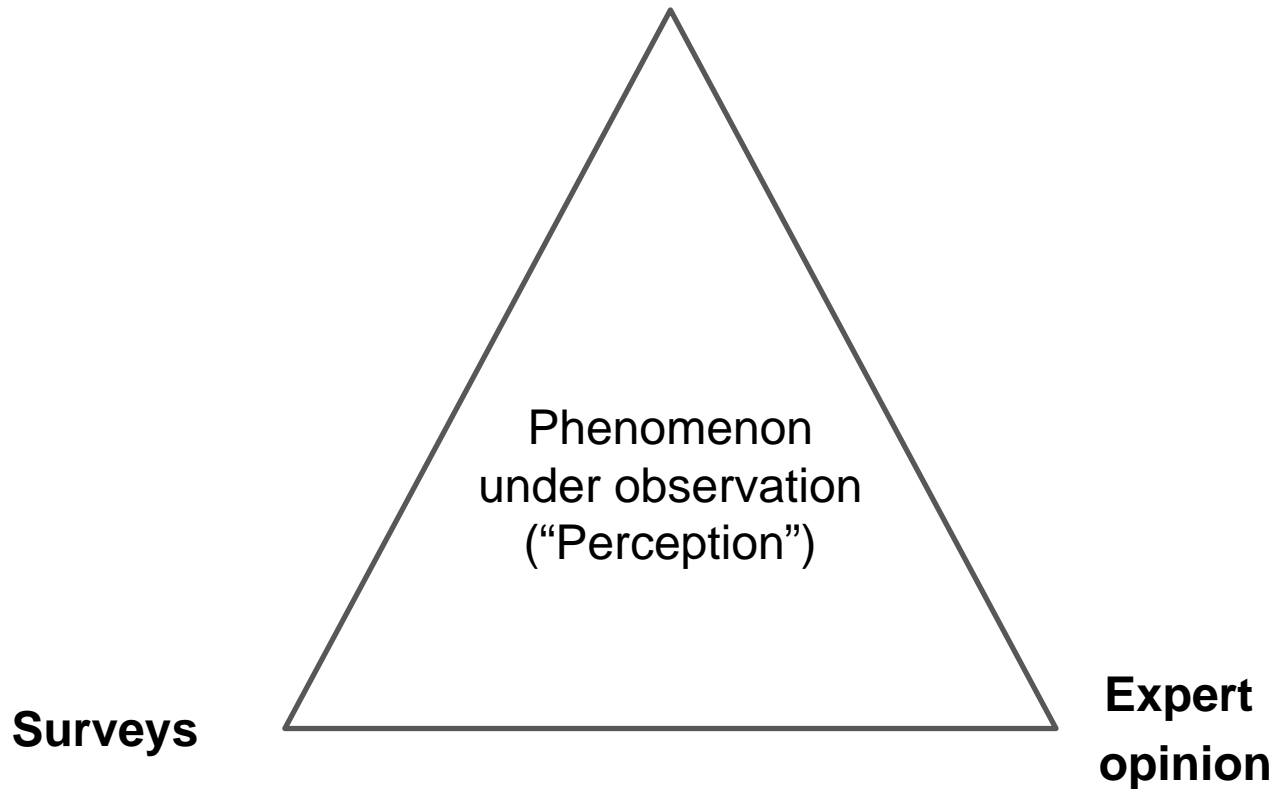
EU Landscape Convention:

... landscape “as a zone or area **as perceived** by local people or visitors” (ELC art. 1, para. 38).

Problem(s):
Landscape and perception (= valuation)
of the landscape are inseparably intertwined.



**Traditional GI data (census information,
landscape inventories etc.)**



***Triangulation
(Social Sciences): Combination of different
data sources, approaches and methods***

**VGI as a source for understanding
collective human behavior and
attribution of values and meaning**



4 Facets:

(Panofsky-Shatford Matrix)

Location (Where?) = spatial

User origin (Who?) = social

Tags (What?) = thematic

Time (When?) = temporal

Photos:	57,537,317
Users:	618,973
Total # of Tags:	377,179,629
Distinct # of Tags:	7,164,666

72 Million Photo Locations in Europe

Video:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/64974314@N08/33757785893/in/dateposted-public/>

A. Dunkel, Source: Flickr, 2007-2017

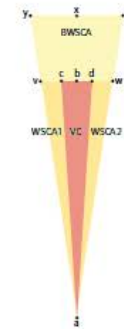
Application Examples

Where:

Photo location

Protected Vista from Assessment Point 2A.1

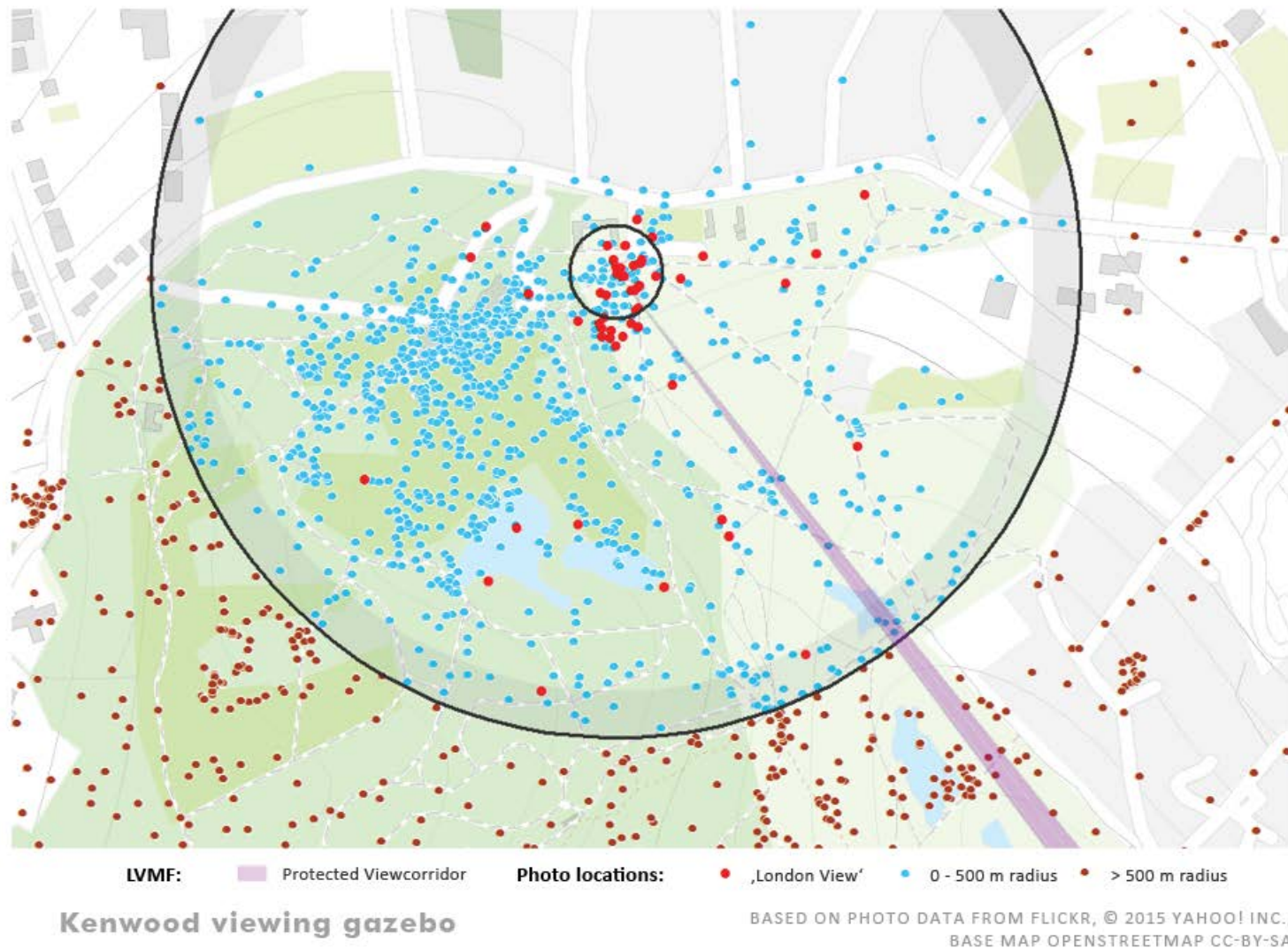
from: Parliament Hill: the summit – looking toward St Paul's Cathedral
to: St Paul's Cathedral



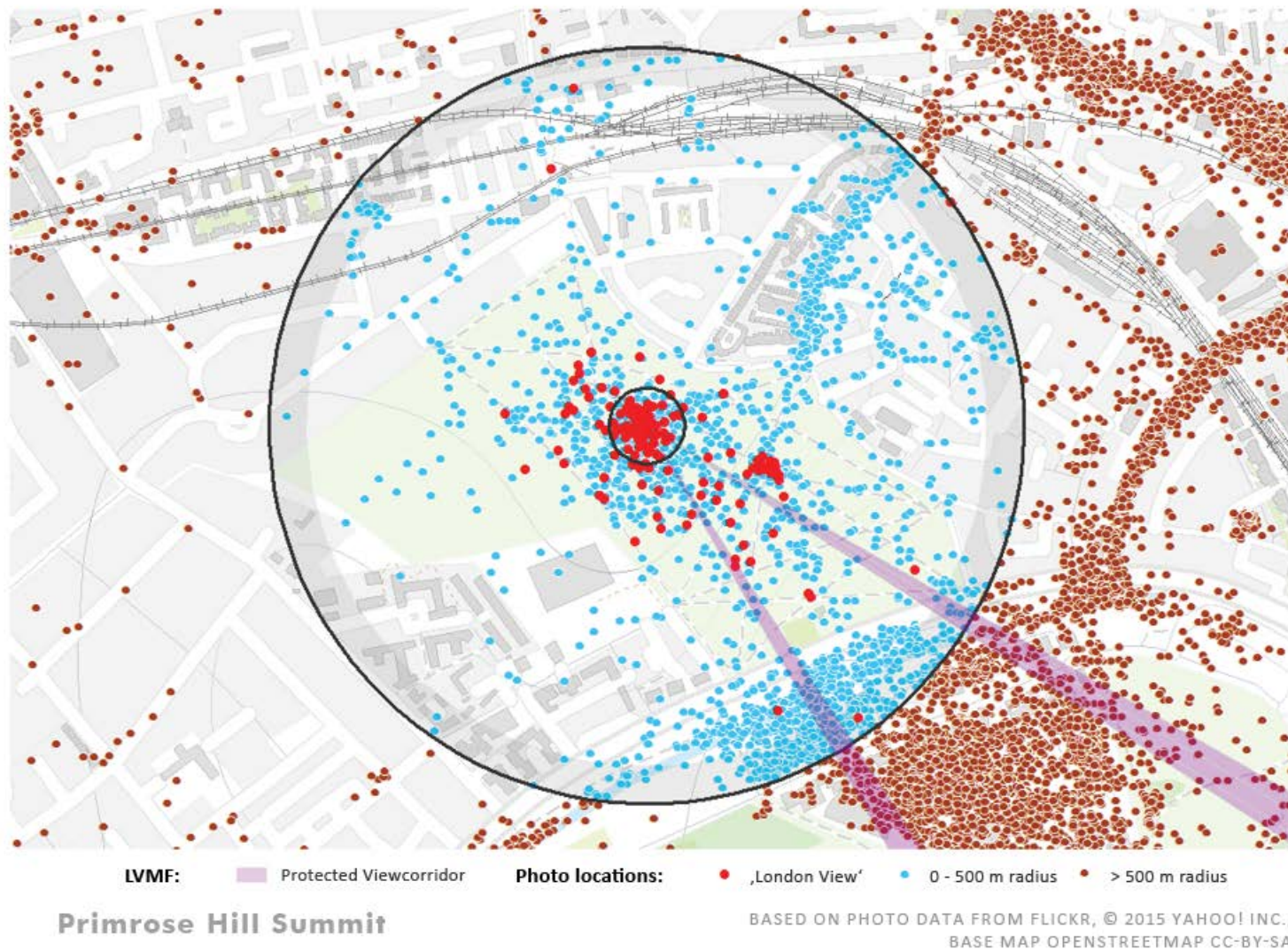
Viewing Corridor (VC)			
x	527,605.40	186,131.59	98.0°NAD03
y	532,364.45	181,343.39	52.1°NAD03
z	531,979.35	181,076.29	52.1°NAD03
Length (m)			
Width at monument (m)			
Defining point at St Paul's Cathedral			
x	532,054.45	181,542.29	52.1°NAD03
Wider Setting Consultation Area 1 (WSCA1)			
x	527,605.40	186,131.59	98.0°NAD03
y	532,364.45	181,343.39	52.1°NAD03
z	531,979.35	181,076.29	52.1°NAD03
Width at monument (m)			
Wider Setting Consultation Area 2 (WSCA2)			
x	527,605.40	186,131.59	98.0°NAD03
y	532,364.45	181,343.39	52.1°NAD03
z	531,979.35	181,076.29	52.1°NAD03
Width at monument (m)			
Background Wider Setting Consultation Area (BWSA)			
x	532,054.45	181,542.29	52.1°NAD03
y	532,364.45	181,343.39	52.1°NAD03
z	531,979.35	181,076.29	52.1°NAD03
Length (m)			



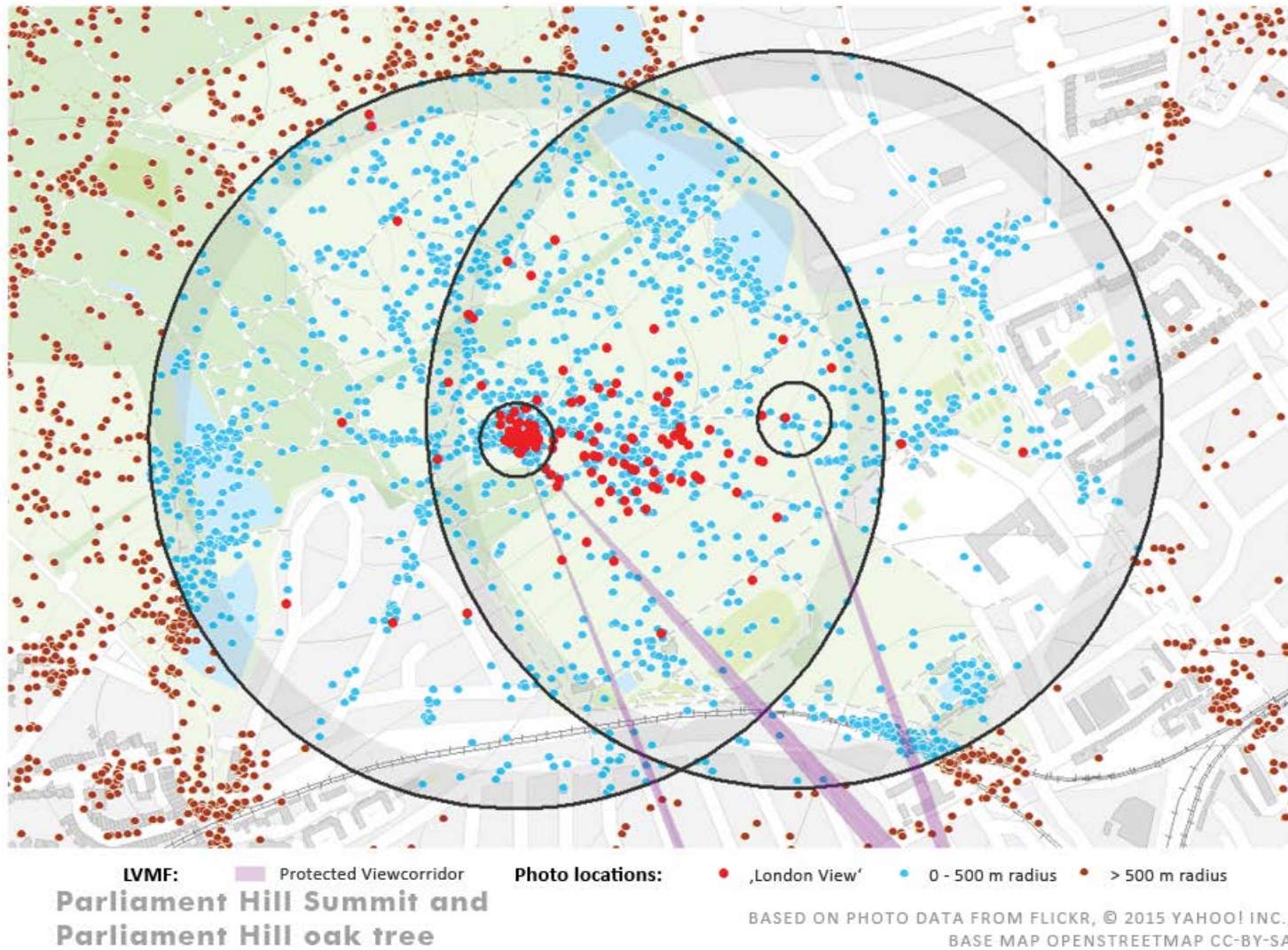
London View Management Framework (LVMF)



All photo locations (blue) and those where people attributed to the view of London (red)



All photo locations (blue) and those where people attributed to the view of London (red)



All photo locations (blue) and those where people attributed to the view of London (red)

Who:

Representativeness
“Bias of Information”

Bias

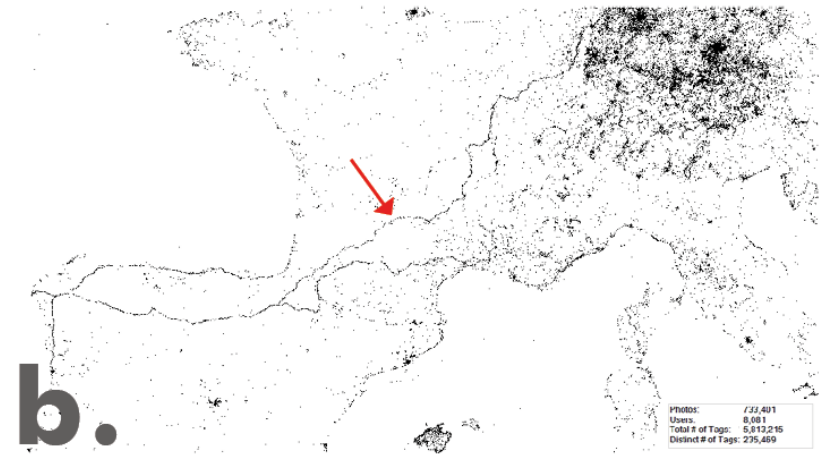
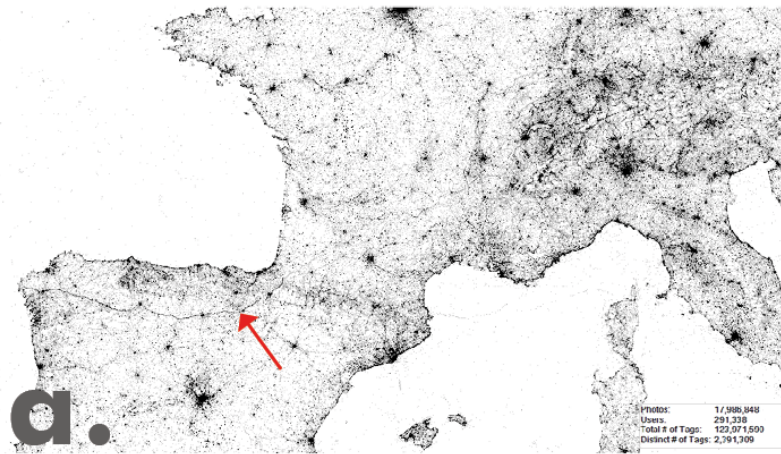


Americans



Europeans

Bias?



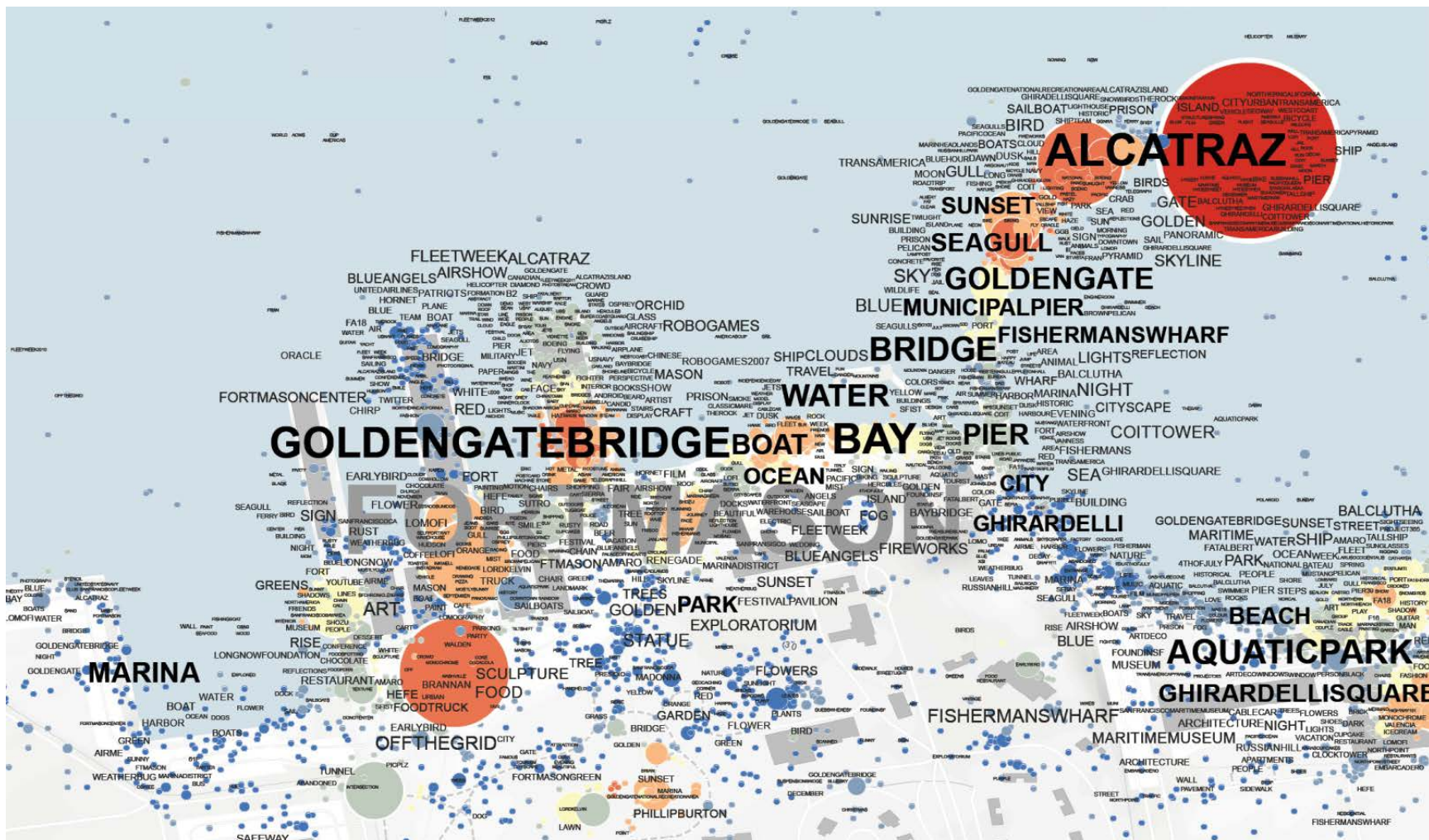
Camino de Santiago

Attribution of meaning:

Tags

Spatio-temporal Tag Clouds

(or “Tag Maps”)



Distribution of Photos

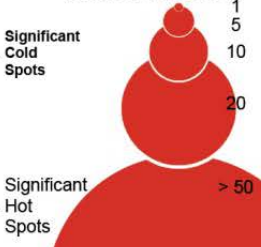
Second Level Clustering:

Color
Hot-Spot-Analysis



First Level Clustering:

Size
Number of Photos*



Font Size:



Distribution of Tags

Number of occurrences:*



Font Weight/ Color:

Light-grey color/ shown in background for most used tags:
fortmason
Bold font weight for the densest area for each tag used:
fortmason
Normal font weight for all other values:
fortmason

* Values vary

0 50 100 200 Meters

maps.alexanderdunkel.com

Time-based filtering:

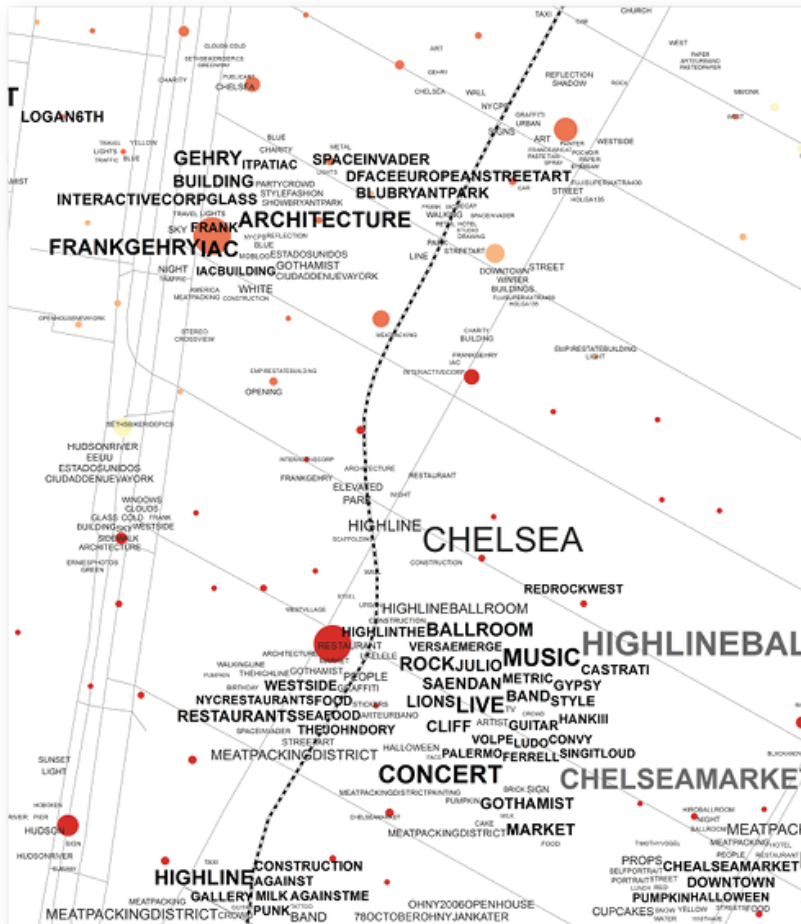
Monitoring



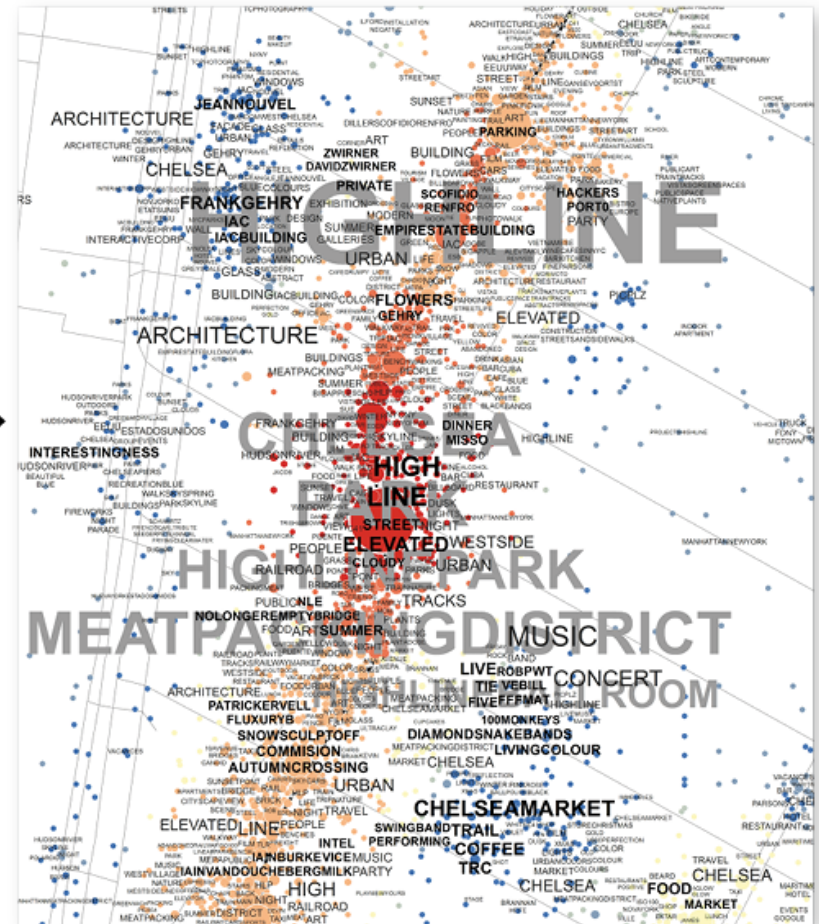
Yosemite Valley

Mar 2010

High Line, NY



2006-2009



2009-2011



fieldoperations

FOLGEN

Gefällt 112 Mal

5Wo.

fieldoperations This High Line book is out! One last look, at the last chapter. Order link in bio, and @phaidonsnaps Today: 07_Unforeseen

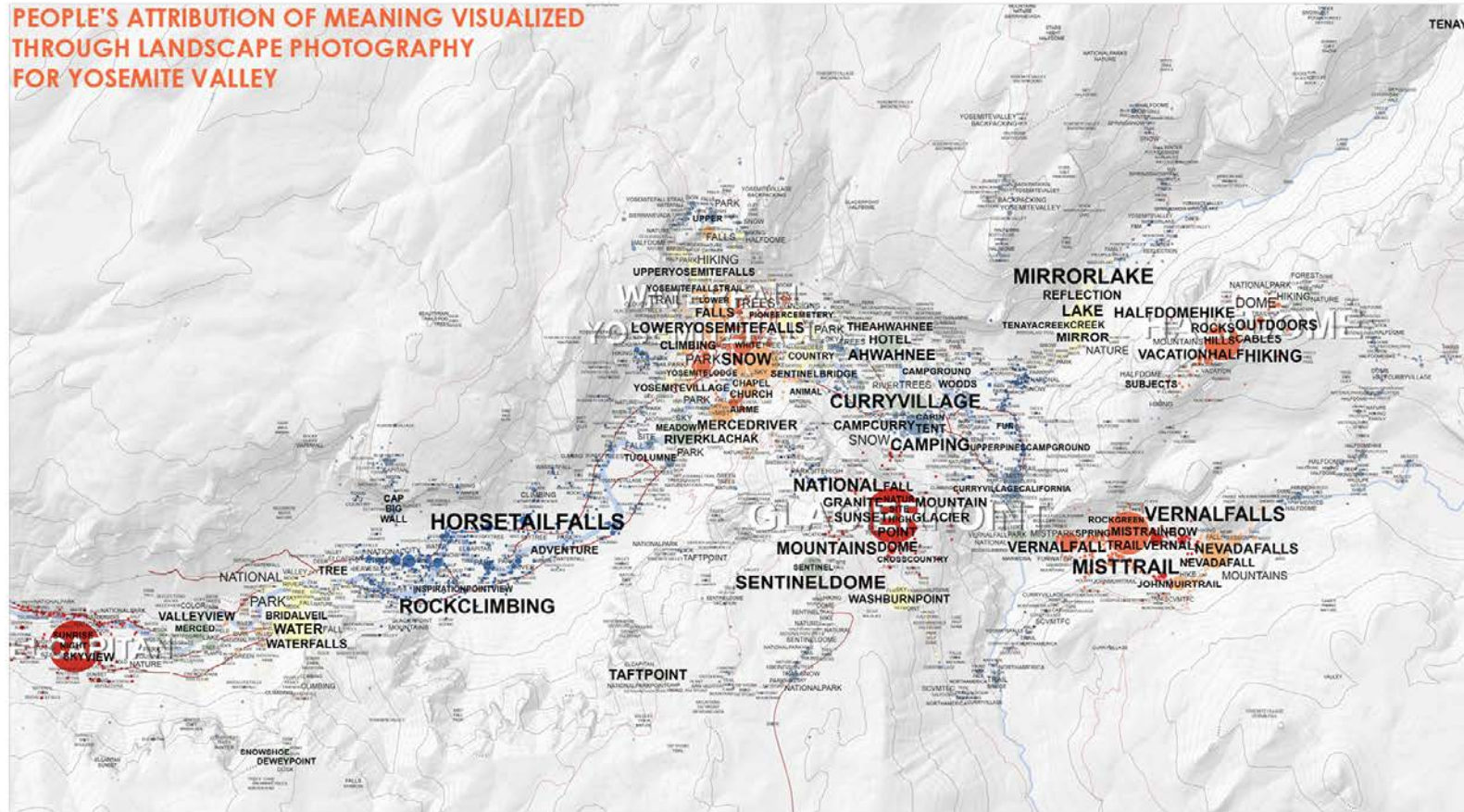
Once built, the High Line quickly became an icon and a symbol of NYC, its level of popularity taking us a bit by surprise! This chapter explores the many unforeseen aspects of the High Line, ranging from the different ways people use it, to its economic impacts, to how it has influenced other cities' approach infrastructure reuse. The two maps above, by Alexander Dunkel, show the spike in Flickr photos taken on the High Line before and after Phase 1's opening in 2009. @highlinenyc and continues to skillfully guide the High Line's everyday operations, maintenance, art, and programming, ensuring it strikes a balance between popular destination

Melde dich an, um mit „Gefällt mir“ zu markieren oder zu kommentieren.

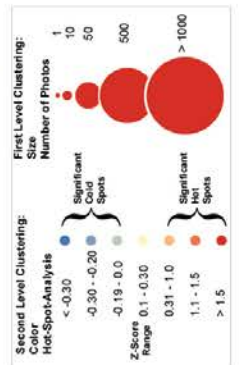
ooo

Yosemite Valley

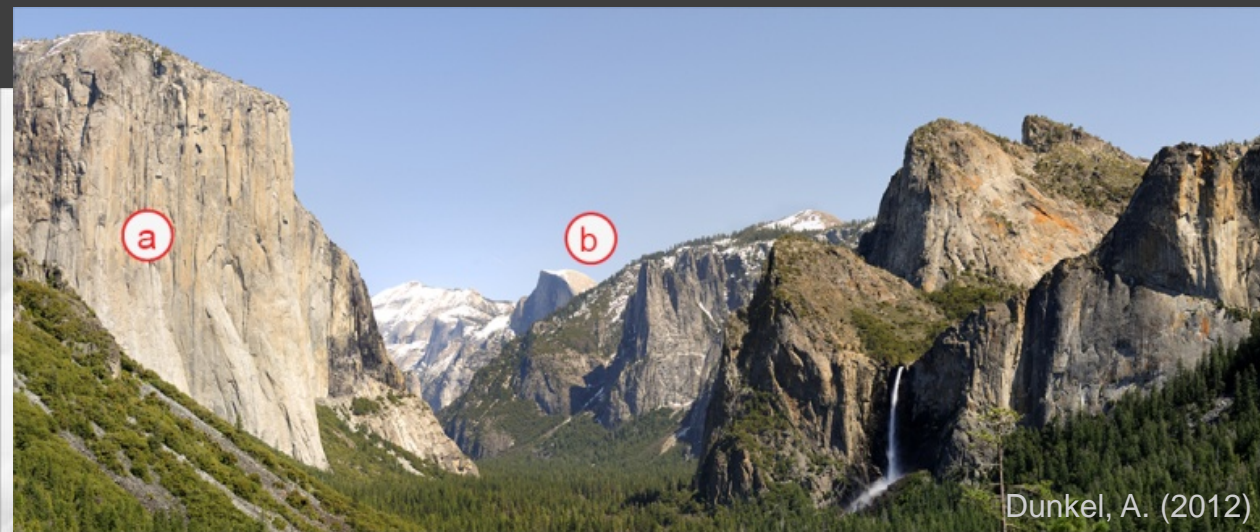
PEOPLE'S ATTRIBUTION OF MEANING VISUALIZED THROUGH LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY FOR YOSEMITE VALLEY



Distribution of Tags



Distribution of Photos



Dunkel, A. (2012)

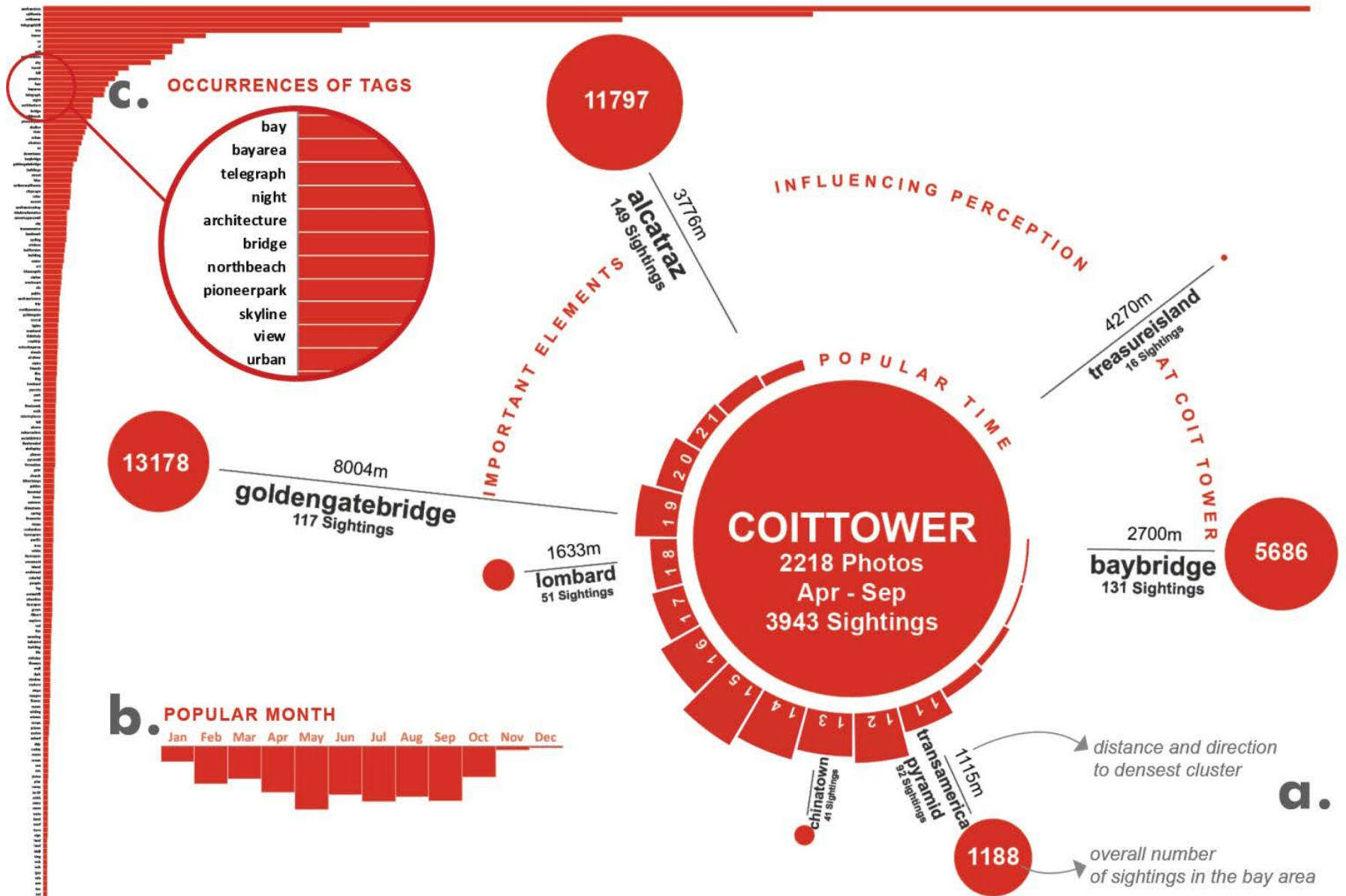


→ Meaning of a place as a **subject** (grey)
compared to its meaning as a **vantage point** (red)



„TORONTO ON THE HORIZON“, FLICKR © DENIS GILES, 2008, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

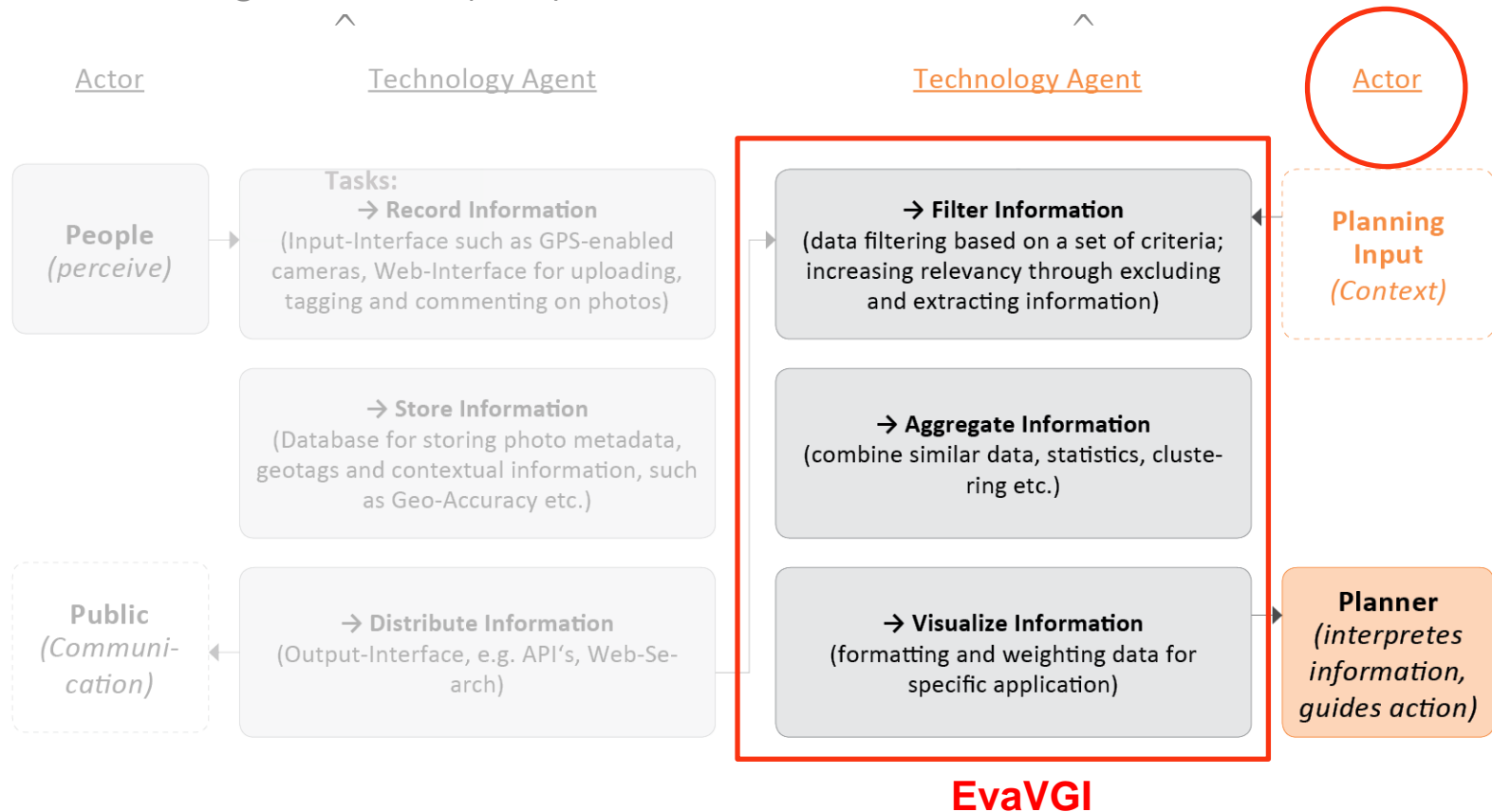
Fig. 61: View of Toronto skyline from across Lake Ontario, bridging a distance of about 50 kilometers. While other aspects disappear at this distance, CN Tower and large skyscrapers stand exposed against the contrasting cloud backdrop.



Application Framework

Data generation (VGI)

Visualization & Evaluation



Thank You