

# Landscape Assessment Lesvos Summer school

T. van der Sluis & B. Pedroli

Mytilini, September 2012



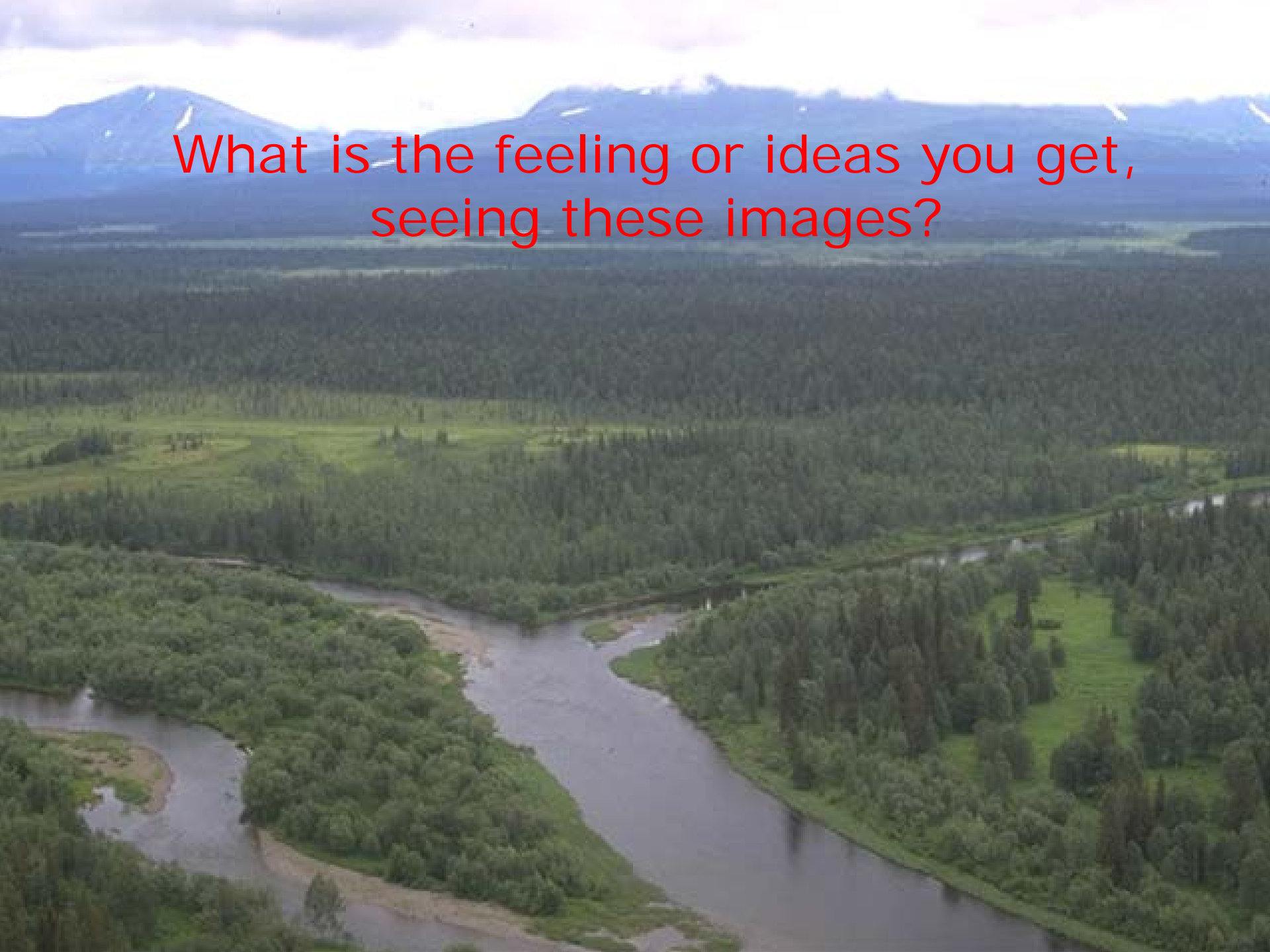
\*



ALTEERRA

WAGENINGEN UR

What is the feeling or ideas you get, seeing these images?

























ALTERRA

WAGENINGEN UR







ALTERRA  
WAGENINGEN



ALTER  
WAG





# Contents

---

- Introduction – purpose landscape assessment
- What are main features landscape?
- What can we map? Describe? Quantify?
- How are we going to work in the field assessment?

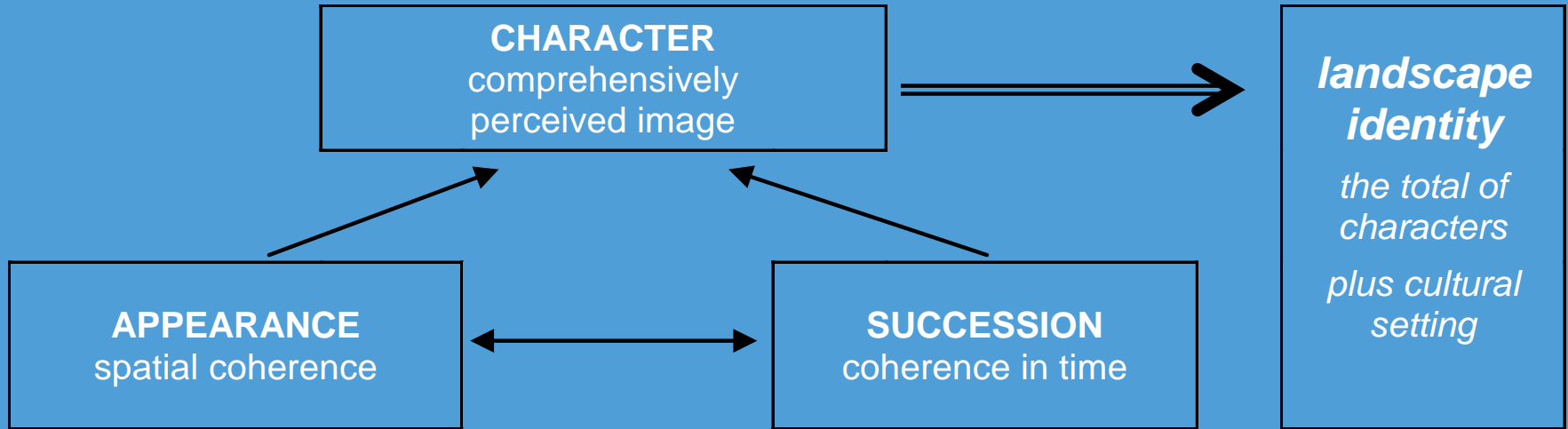
# Introduction

---

- Why should we make landscape assessments?
  - Assessment landscape vulnerability
  - Land evaluation (suitabilities)
    - E.g. suitability for tourism development
    - Large scale farming
  - Landscape restoration
  - Scenario analysis
  - Develop landscape vision



## *Steps in landscape observation*



---

# What are main landscape features

---

- Exercise:

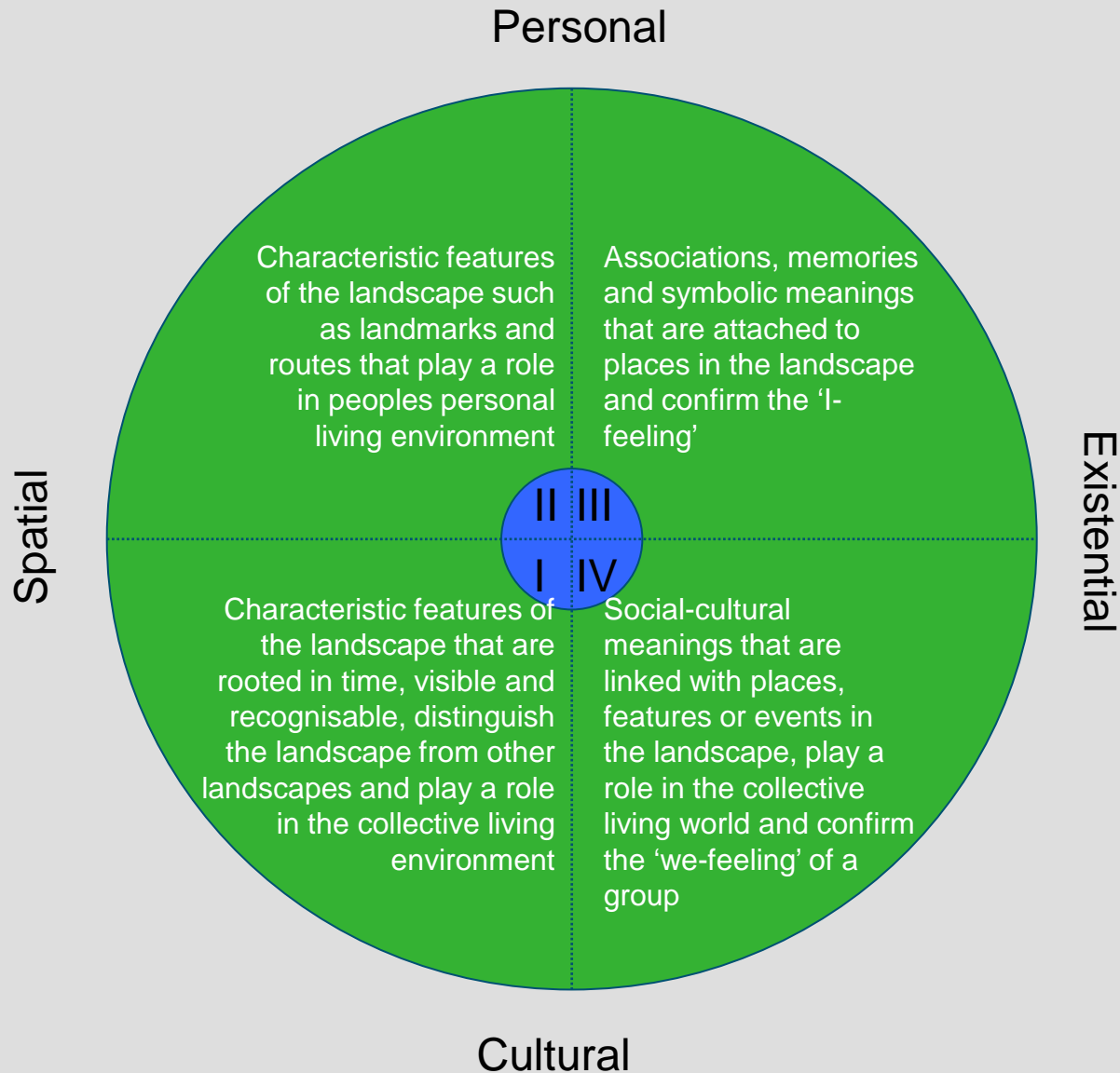
- List relevant landscape features, as discussed before in assessing the photographs...



ALTERRA

WAGENINGEN UR

# landscape identity



# What are main landscape features

Criteria	Physical (spatial)	Personal	Existential	Cultural
Openness	X			
Colour	X			
Calmness			X	
Familiarity		X	X	
Land use intensity	X			X
Light	X	X		

# What are main landscape features

---

- Some criteria, relevant for Lesvos?
  - Land use
  - Naturalness
  - Openness
  - Dark/light, moist/dry, cold/warm
  - Legibility of the landscape (space, time)
  - Landscape quality?



ALTERRA

WAGENINGEN UR



# Field exercise - contents

- Introduction – purpose exercise
- What are main features landscape?
- What can we map? Describe? Quantify?
- Work plan



# Introduction

---

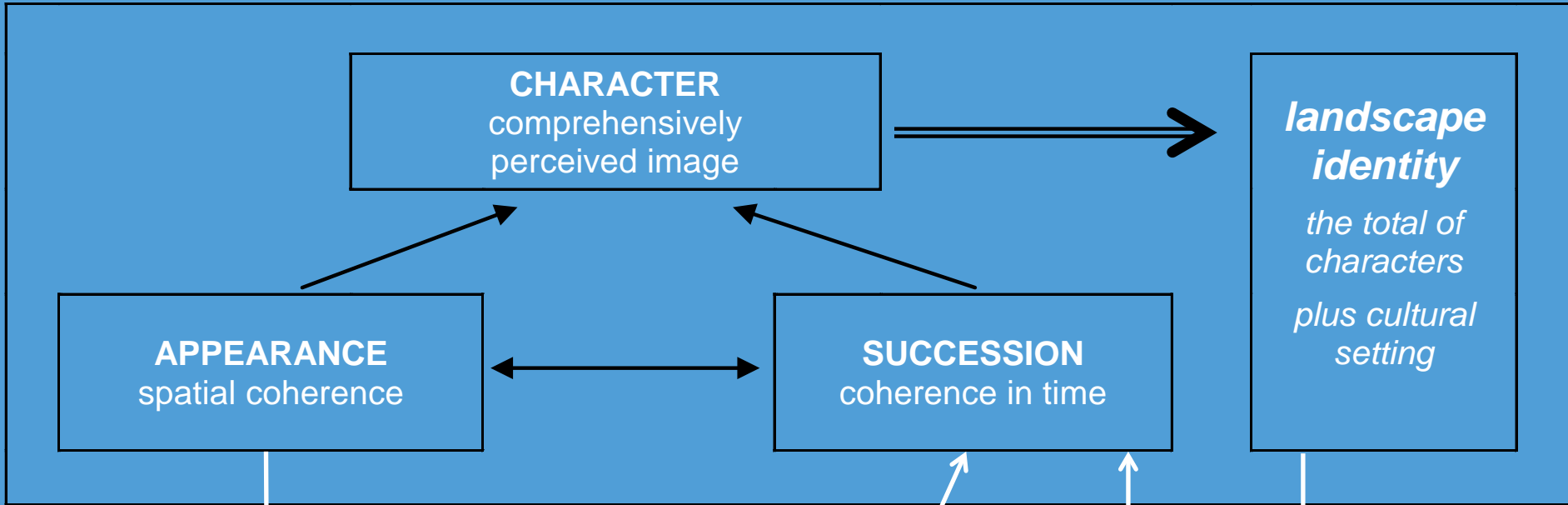
- Skala Kallonis is a N2000 area: it is protected for its habitat and rich birdlife
- Every year thousands of birdwatchers come to this area to see birds, in spring
- Local economy is not much aware of this quality, so
  - There is a risk of destruction of the N2000 area and its landscape quality
  - The opportunities for development are not fully realised

A proper landscape assessment is required, to:

1. Protect valuable landscapes
2. Develop areas which are suitable



# Steps in landscape observation



## Recording

mapping and recording physical phenomena in standardised way (indicators to allow reading the landscape)

well-prepared checklist

## Interpretation

recording derived information (interpretation criteria)

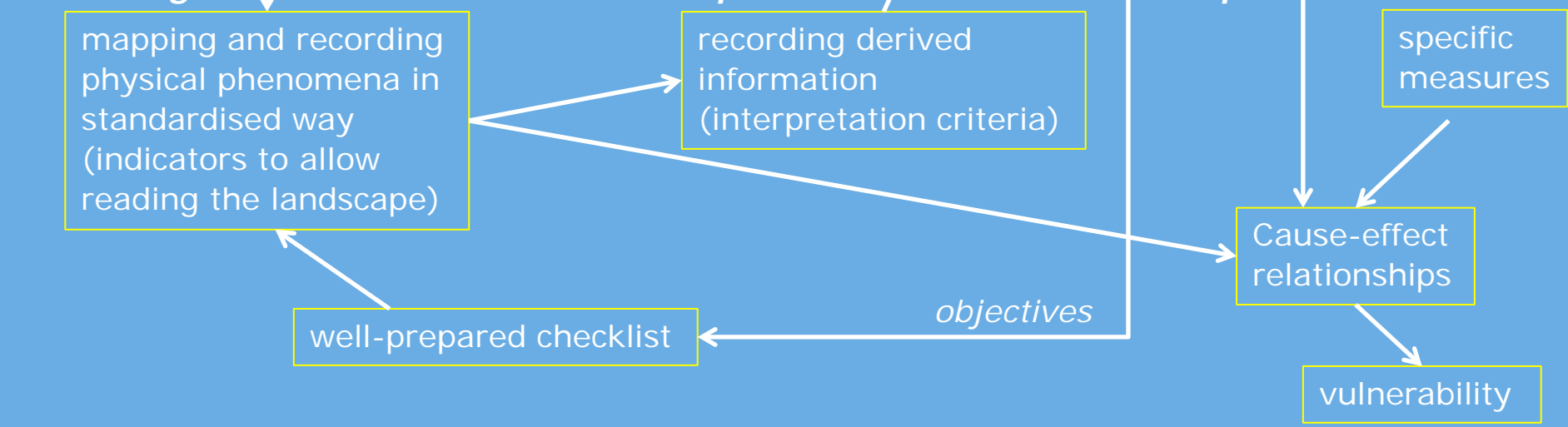
## Impact assessment

specific measures

Cause-effect relationships

vulnerability

objectives





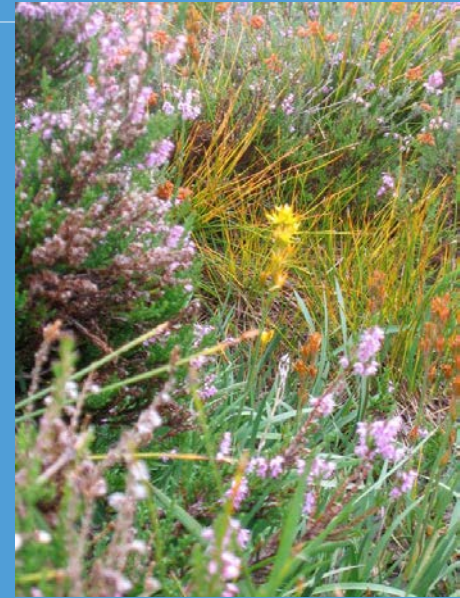
# The study area

The focus is on the area around the river inflow into the Bay, the settlement and it's an inland area



# Field exercise

- What are main features of the landscape?
  - Open, stony fields, partly overgrown
  - Orchards
  - Land abandonment
  - Grazing of livestock
  - Scattered houses
  - Uncontrolled building
  - Delta from two rivers, draining in the Bay
  - Wetland, of antropogenic origin (salt pans) with high biodiversity
  - Tourism infrastructure



ALTERRA

WAGENINGEN UR

# Field exercise

What can we map? Describe? Quantify?

1. Land use – **categories:**  
**orchard/crop/urban/infrastr./grassland/forest/grazing**
2. Naturalness – **scale 1-3 (natural/semi-nat./anthrop.)**
3. Openness – **scale 1-5**
4. View (from centre) – **optical cones, viewing angle**
5. Dark/light, **moist/dry**, cold/warm
6. Parcel size (**0-10ha, 10-50, 50-100, >100ha**)
7. Legibility of the landscape (space, time) (complexity?)  
**Scale 1-5?**



# Field exercise

---

- Test the map approach (30 minutes)
- Discussion, adjustments (20 minutes)
- Mapping of the area (2 hours)
  
- Discussion results: next week Mon/Tuesday?



ALTERRA

WAGENINGEN UR





Thank you!

Theo van der Sluis – [Theo.vanderSluis@wur.nl](mailto:Theo.vanderSluis@wur.nl)



ALTERRA  
WAGENINGEN UR