

Introducing EO data in Cultural Heritage management

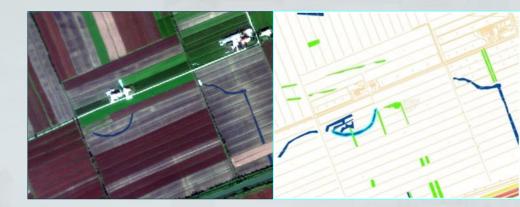


- * 'Practice' and 'potential' of EO for a variety of application in CH management
- 'Space verticals' have a crucial role to play in the landscape management domain as a technological enablers
- EO can assist local governments to adopt effective solutions for management of Cultural Heritage and landscape planning.





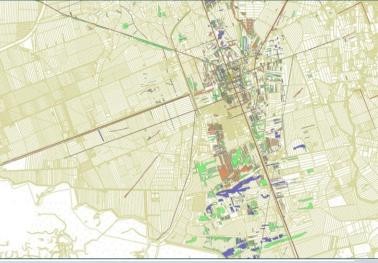
- Not just a 'pinpointing' activity
- Nature and attributes of features identified via EO data are normally stored in GIS, handling the complexity of data
- Looking at relationships between
 - identified object
 - surroundings/landscape
 - other available information makes possible to decode the 'trace'.





- From mapping and interpreting traces to...
- ...'Charts of archeological risk assessment' based on EO remote identifications
- Traces related to
 - anthropic
 - natural phenomena.
- Each trace encapsulates data for re-use of information.





- Capacity to check large blocks of landscapes in a short timeframe
- Ability to get a global vision of the landscape (understand connections)
- EO data Time Series enables to
 - check tentative sites over different seasons and environmental conditions
 - detect changes in status of tentative sites
 - reduce fieldwork by discounting traces that are not validated over >n images
- Ability to provide crucial information for Landscape Planning and impact assessment.



Benefits of the use of EO data

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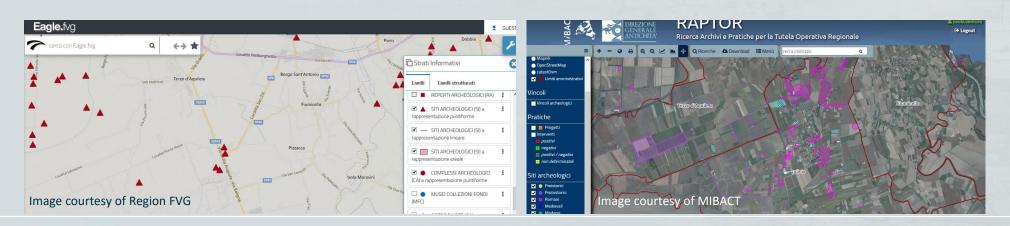
- Background information for regional/national Landscape Planning
- Prevents adverse impacts during urbanistic development phases
- Enables more accurate landscape design and integration of landscape aspects in spatial planning and development processes.



Limits vs benefits for local Governments



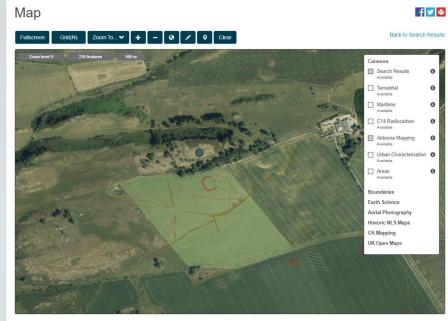
- Lack of dedicated space ('layers') within local existing planning instruments
- Only 'out of the ground CH' is protected
- Need to revise current approaches to accommodate vetted information from remote sensing
- Preventing risks to mitigate consequences (cultural and economic).

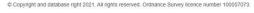


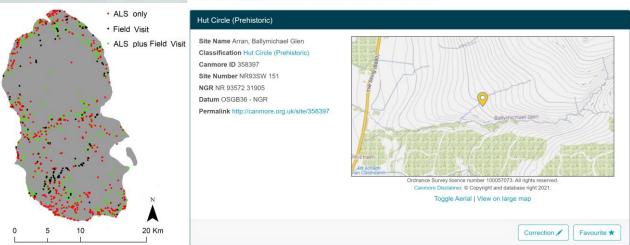
Best practises in Remote Sensing data integration



- * 'Best practise' example of the incorporation of RS data in regional level planning: Scotland (Historic Environment Scotland)
- All RS survey data is incorporated in the 'National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)', available to all through an online portal.



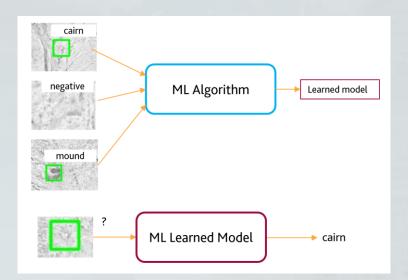


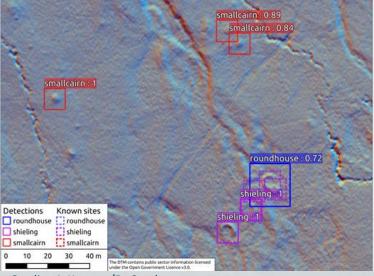


- Create/improve digital infrastructures for organically integrating EO data
- Include detected features in Regional/national Landscape Plans
- Promote regional-level systematic ground-truthing.



- Rapid advancements via Al
- Detection and monitoring will become easier via automation of landscape monitoring
- Recently launched research project to automate detection of CH features on imagery from Copernicus
- Predictive modelling based on patterns to support landscape planning.





Credits: I. Kramer/D. Cowle

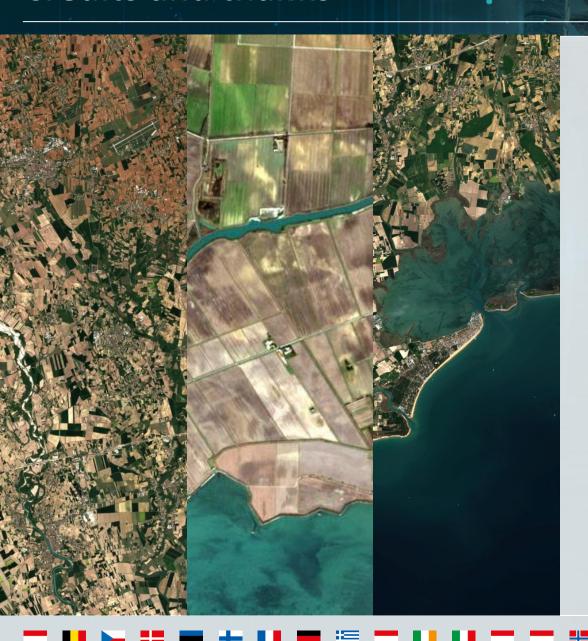
Sustainable spatial development in EU



- Need for inclusion of EO data-derived information to be integrated in
 - land use planning
 - landscape planning
 - impact assessment
- Integrate EO data in landscape decision-making (especially for cultural landscapes)
- EO data to provide baseline material for professionals in spatial development: planners, designers, architects, engineers and others.

Credits and thanks





RS data courtesy of



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Thanks for the invitation **@esa**

