

The main aim is to diminish this kind of impact. The way of integrating the buildings in the landscape, and at the same time, to analyse the population preferences is studied. So, the different design alternatives will be compared and valued with a 120 people poll; there are thirty photographs of different scenes as alternatives.

Some of these scenes are real but others have been created by inphographic simulation. This mixture can reach two objectives: to verify the new elements as suitable members of the scene and to modify existing components with real appearance easily.

The need to preserve and improve landscape is based on its appreciation by human beings. The appreciation of landscape as something worthy is being included as an environmental factor in the localization and design of buildings. The results and assessment of this research could serve to help designers to know general people preferences and to create new buildings in rural areas on this basis.



Fig. 3 and 4: An example of different scenic backgrounds of the construction

## Buildings environmental impact assessment: Spatial localization

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### Abstract

In this work landscape has been considered as the space that is around the viewer. A scene is built by natural and artificial elements. Among them detach buildings. For this reason, the whole scene and the relations among its members is studied. The individualization of its elements can not be considered as landscape; a tree or a mountain would not be a landscape, only the global vision.

Usually, the constructions always suppose the suppression of natural surfaces and, sometimes, the introduction of rare elements in the place. This incorporation of «singular elements» obliges to a planning in the execution and a study of design guides to the constructions for achieving its integration in the landscape. A correct analysis, that foresees the environmental problems and avoids the conflict between conservation and development, is necessary.

The space, as a visual element of a scene, is defined as the tridimensional disposition of the objects and zones of the landscape that form the scenic composition and that is configured with the relation among its components. So three characteristics of the space: scenic composition, scenic background and localization of the are going to be studied. When the space is examined, rules that guide in the selection of the spatial localization should be analysed. The situation of the building has a great influence in its perception; so the construction will act as a point of greater or minor attention in the scene.

Usually, the visualization of a building surges with a movement toward it. The tridimensional disposition of the objects in the landscape is basic to define this gradual perception of the construction. A slow opening of the vision always is gladder to the perception that a long and monotonous approach. It's due to while the interest for discovering something remains, the attention is active.

The background and the localization of the units refers to the relative situation of the formal elements with own identity. It's defined in relation to the altitude and the characteristics of the composition. A specific study of the localization of the buildings is defined basically by its topographical position. The objects in visible or strategic localizations (focal centres) dominate to the others.

The study of these concepts confers important arguments to the theories of intervention and is an important base to the guides that try to guarantee the maintenance of the quality of the landscapes.