

DISCOVERING ODSHERRED: A TRAVEL THROUGH ITS DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPES

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What is Landscape Character?

= The distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape

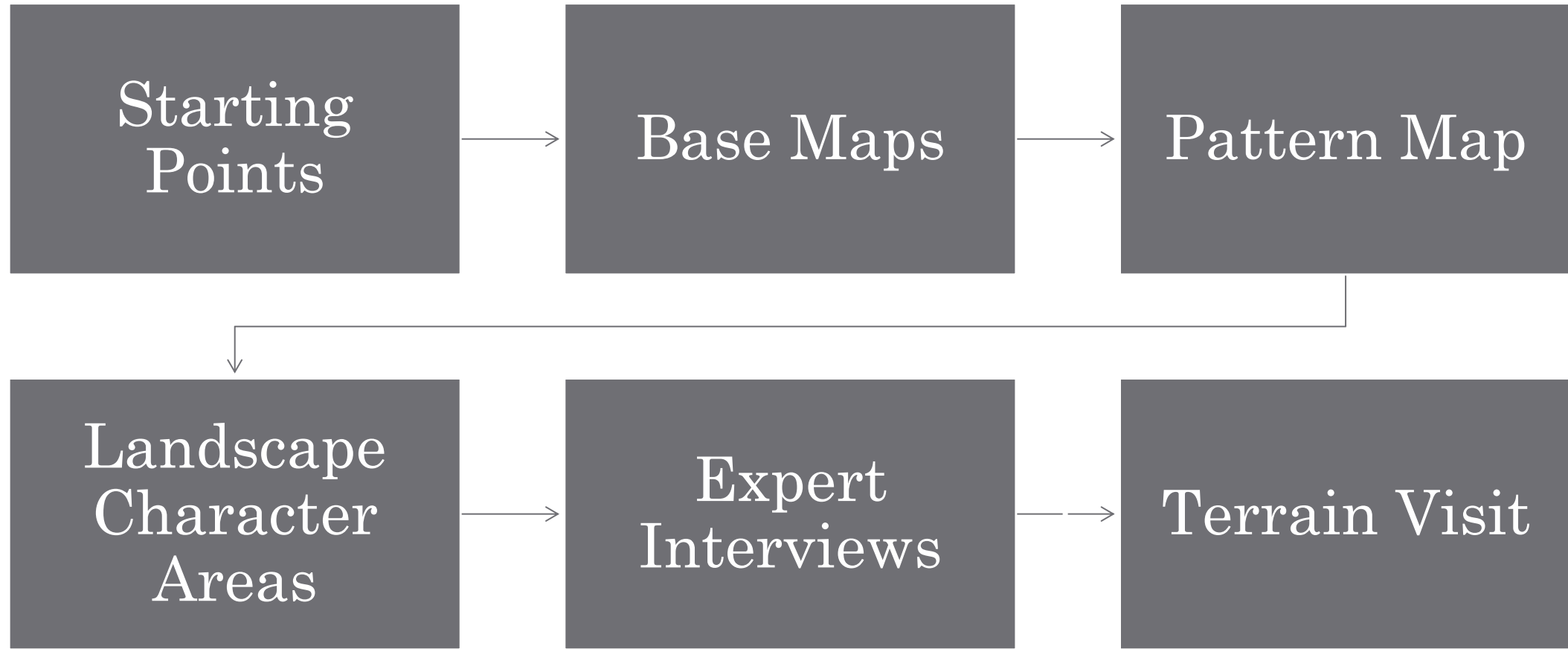
- Sense of place
- Thinking about a landscape more holistically and objectively
- Natural and human processes
- Existing LC from 2012
- Relevance
 - Overview
 - Spatial planning



Research questions

- What landscape character areas can be distinct in Odsherred?
- How do the biophysical qualities distinguish the different character areas?
- What are the take home messages for the Flemish method?

Method: Flow chart



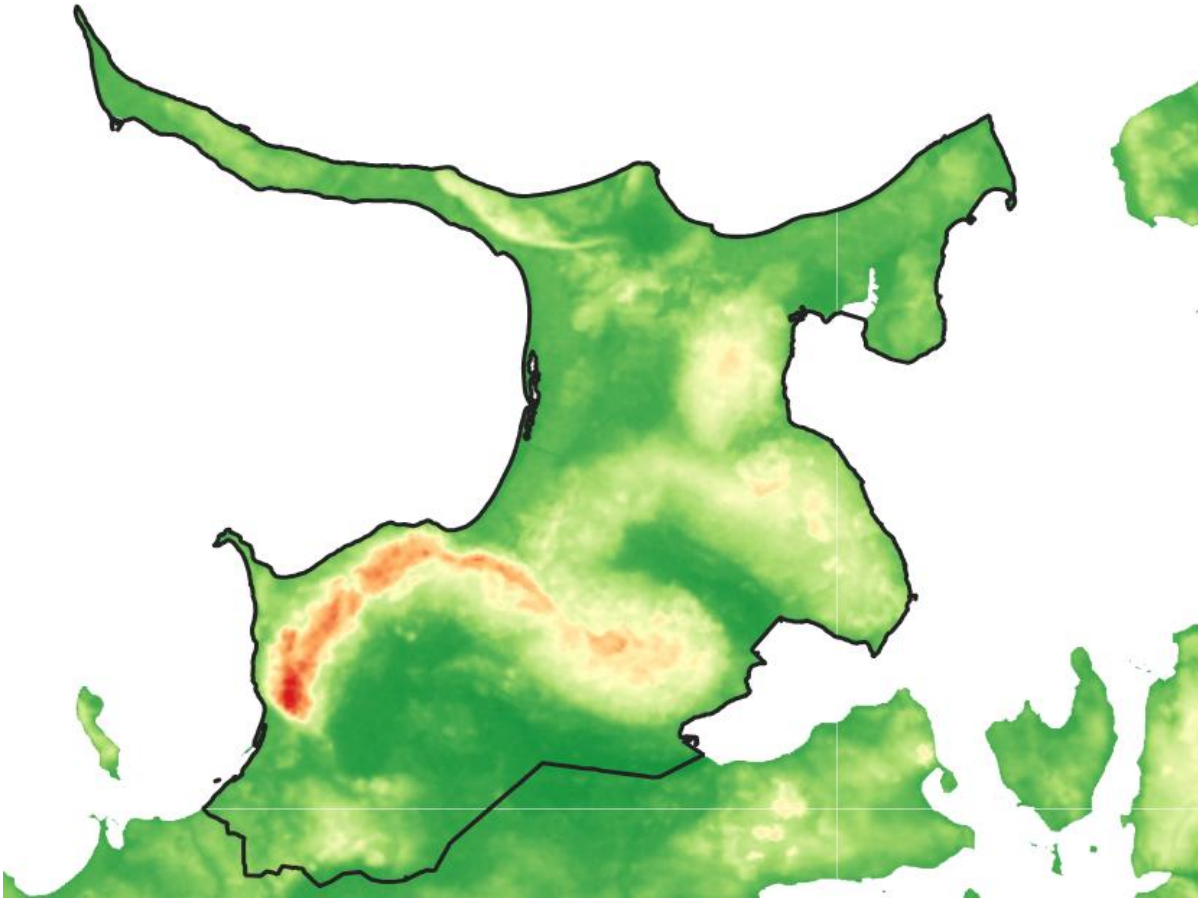
Method: Starting Points

- Based on Flemish method
- Difficult to apply the method exactly
- Stakeholders
- Terrain visits
- Delineate study area

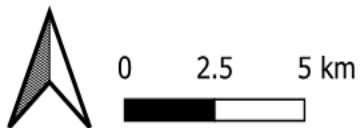
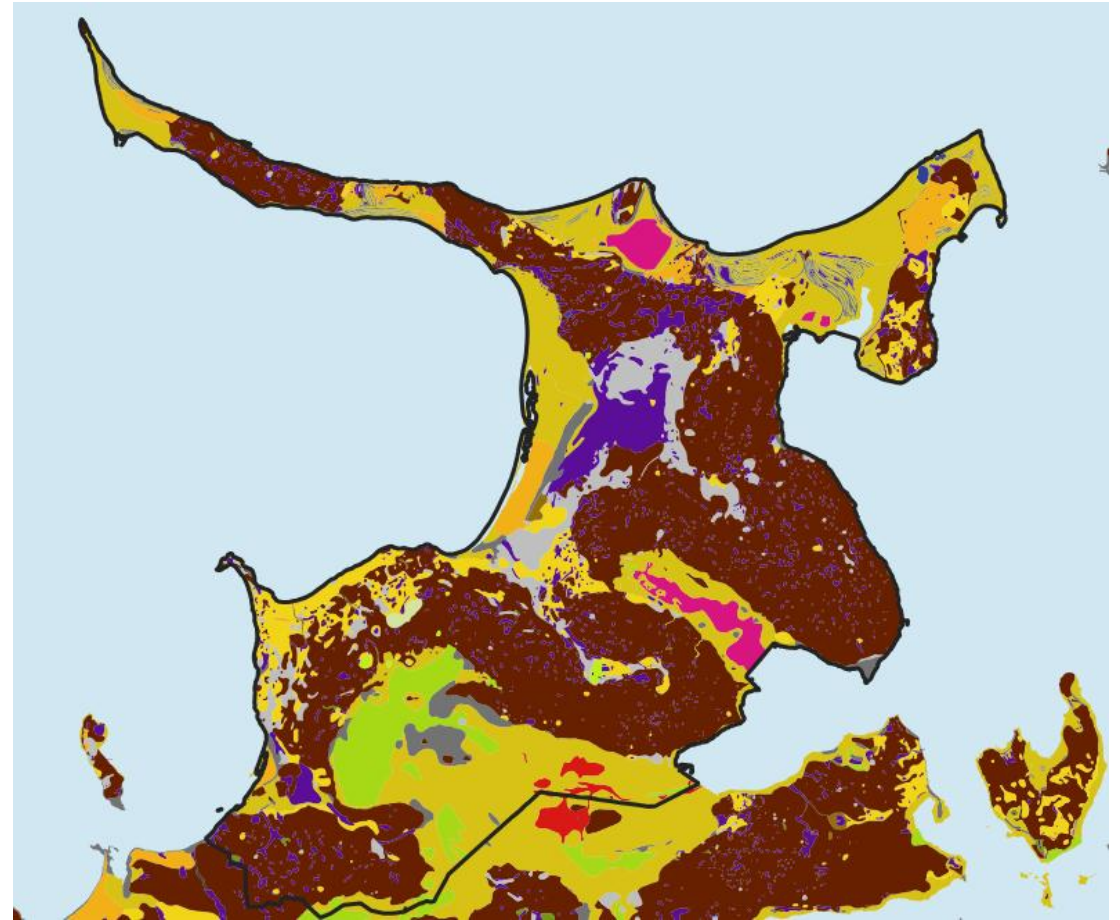


Method: Base Maps

Elevation



Soil



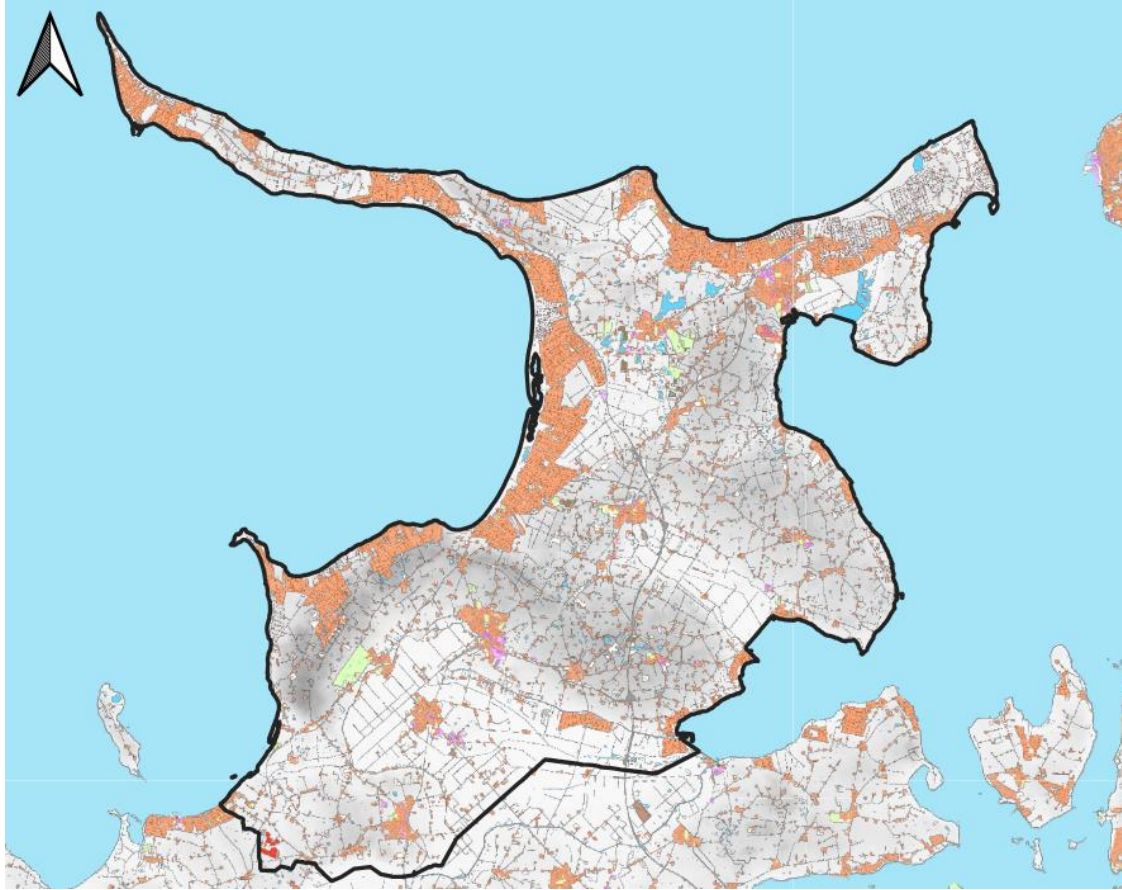
Method: Base Maps

Water

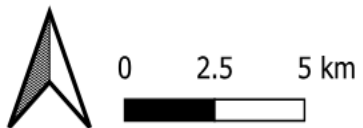
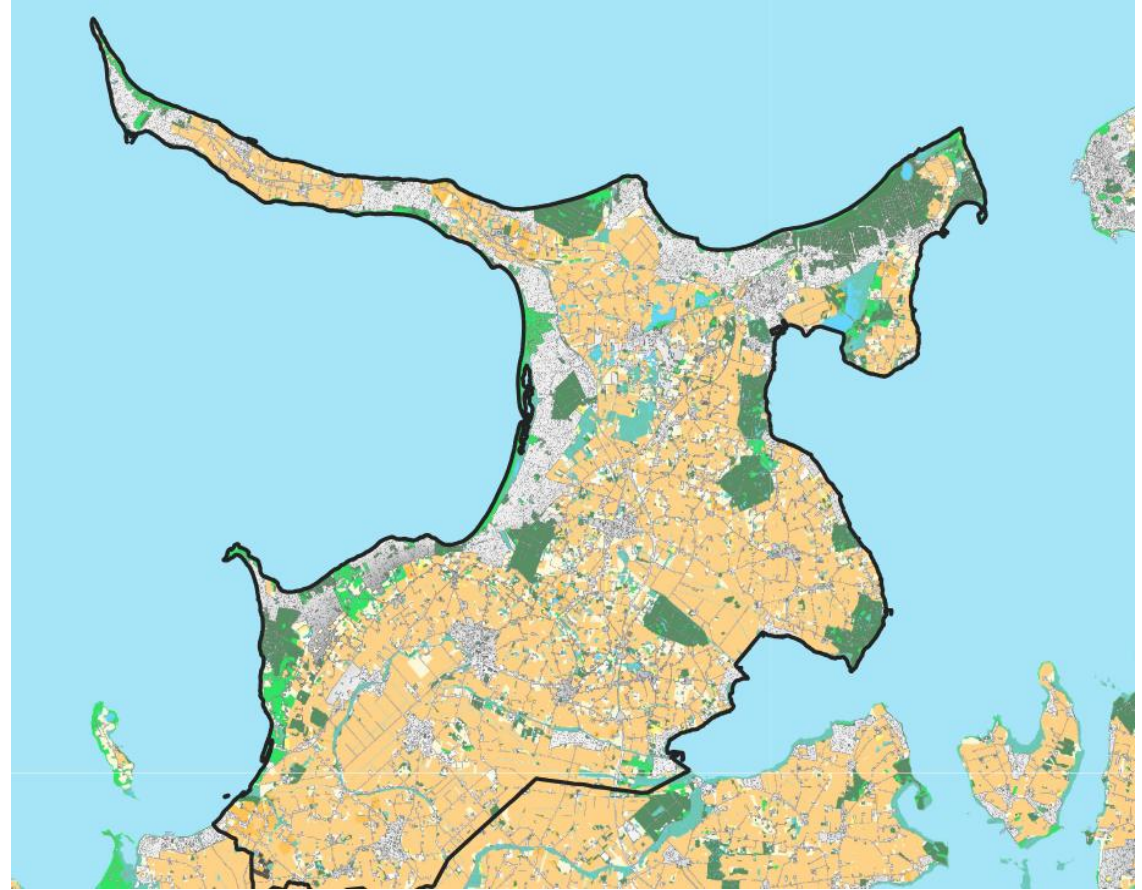


Method: Base Maps

Buildings



Open Space



Method: Base Maps

- 5 Themes: Elevation, Water, Soil, Buildings, Open Space
 - These themes make up the landscape
- Marking general patterns using tracing paper
- Historical maps to get extra time depth information



Method: Pattern Map and Landscape Character Areas

- Placing all the tracing papers on top of each other
- First draft landscape character areas map
- First description of areas



Method: Terrain Visits and Expert Interviews

- Visiting borders that are not clear
- Visiting areas that have a clear character
- Talking with experts
- Processing feedback

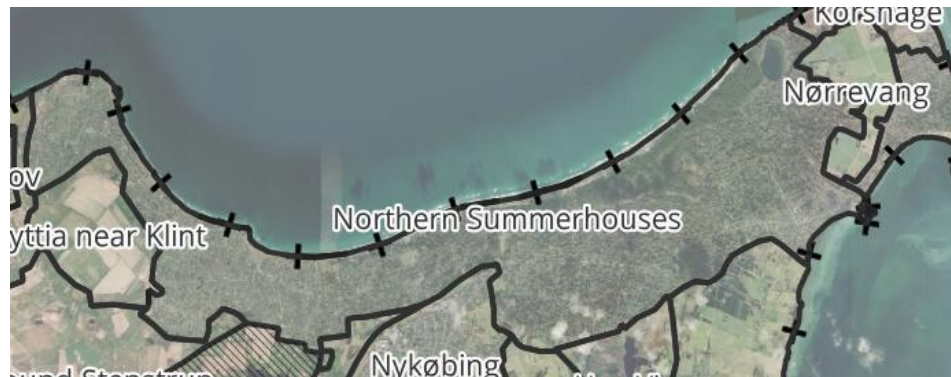


Landscape Character of Odsherred



Characterising the Areas: Summer Houses

- Poor sandy soil
- Lowland
- Relative average age
- Mostly distinct borders
- Internal differences



Characterising the Areas: Moraine hills

- Lots of intensive agriculture but mixed landuse in middle part
- Few buildings and settlements
- Highest hill = youngest hill
- Clayey till with peat and gyttja
- Forests in northern part



Characterising the Areas: Northeastern Odsherred

- Four very different areas:
 - Nykøbing
 - East of Nykøbing,
 - Hov Vig
 - Nakke
- Varied landscapes
 - Buildings
 - Agriculture
 - Nature
 - Mixed landscape



- Flat to hilly
- Wet to dry
- Mostly sand
- Distinct borders



Hovvig



Nykøbing



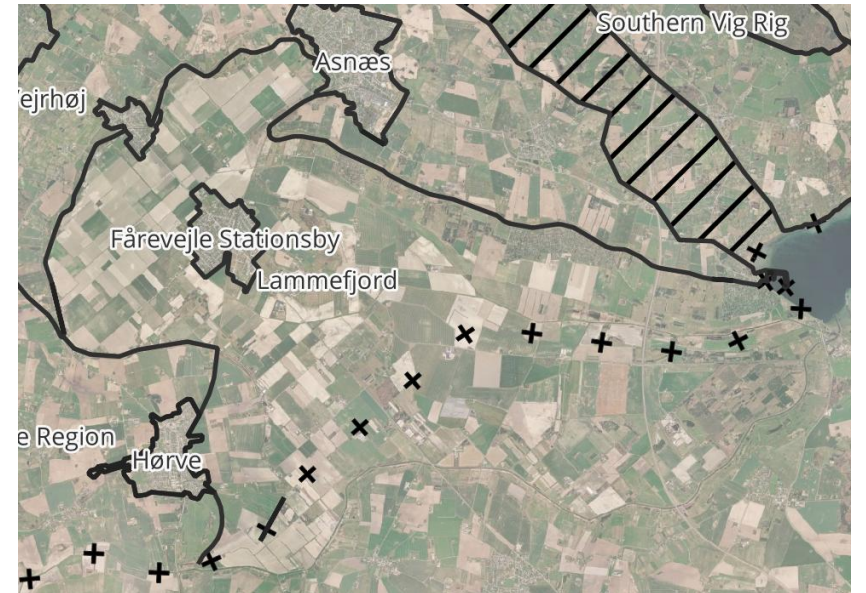
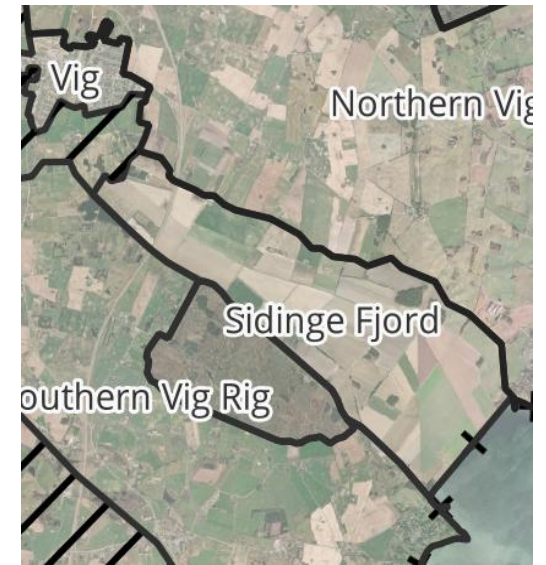
East of
Nykøbing



Nakke

Characterising the Areas: Fjords

- Glaciers
- Young
- Flat
- Distinct borders
- Mostly sandy soil
- Agriculture
- Sidinge fjord
 - Houses surrounded by trees
 - Borders: higher
- Lammefjord
 - Borders: waterways and railway
 - Extends into Holbæk



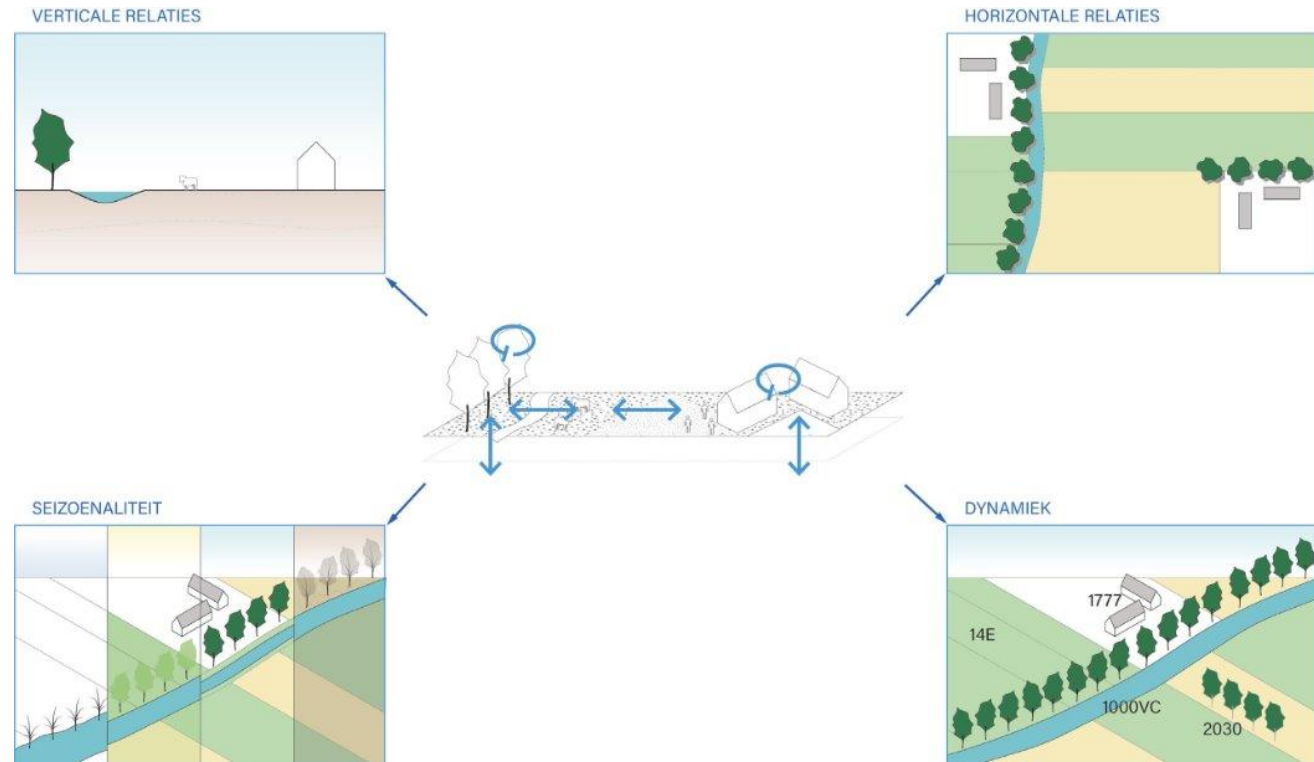
Discussion

- The way of going through the landscape
- Time consuming
- Meeting earlier with experts
- Visibility into the landscape



Discussion: What is next?

- Study of each zone in depth
 - Vertical and horizontal relations
 - Networks, clusters and patches
 - Time and seasonality
 - Specific names
- End product
- Follow up



Van Eetvelde, V., Foré, P., Boussaert, J., Herpels, J., Terryn, E., & Dabaut, N. (2024). Methodologie voor landschapskarakterisatie in Vlaanderen. Commissioned by Departement Omgeving, Vlaamse Landmaatschappij, Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed, Agentschap Natuur en Bos and Team Vlaams Bouwmeester

Conclusion

- Diverse municipality with a lot of distinct landscapes
- Locations with the same landscape type but different character
- Biophysical borders can be very clear or vague
 - Transition zones
- Flemish method can be used in other places
 - Base maps are the pillars, but their importance can differ
 - Lack of data