

Appendices

Appendix 1 / Publications list

Appendix 2 / Timeline of Albanian tourism (source: author, based on Disho 1937, Parser 1937, Malecka 1997, Biagini 2005, Hosch 2006, Liçaj and Molla 2011, Marku 2012, Jimenez 2016, Vasileva 2017)

Appendix 3 / The Alternation of the coastal typologies (source: “La Riviera Albanesa, un paisaje de limite y oportunidad”. Final presentation of the workshop “Salvamos el Paraiso” organized in the framework of the Master in Landscape – Fundació UPC Barcelona. Group Group tutor: Enrico Porfido; Students: Denis Santaella and Santiago Valdivieso)

Appendix 4 / The visibility from each one of the 30 stops (source: author, based on Google Earth)

Appendix 5 / Assessment of Touristic Impact on Landscapes – case 1 Bar restaurant Dervishalliu; case 2 Green Coast resort; case 3 Summer Dream Hotel; case 4 Morina Palace; case 5 Kompleksi Hildon; case 6 Porto Palermo restaurant; case 7 Stone Beach; case 8 Valta Hotel;

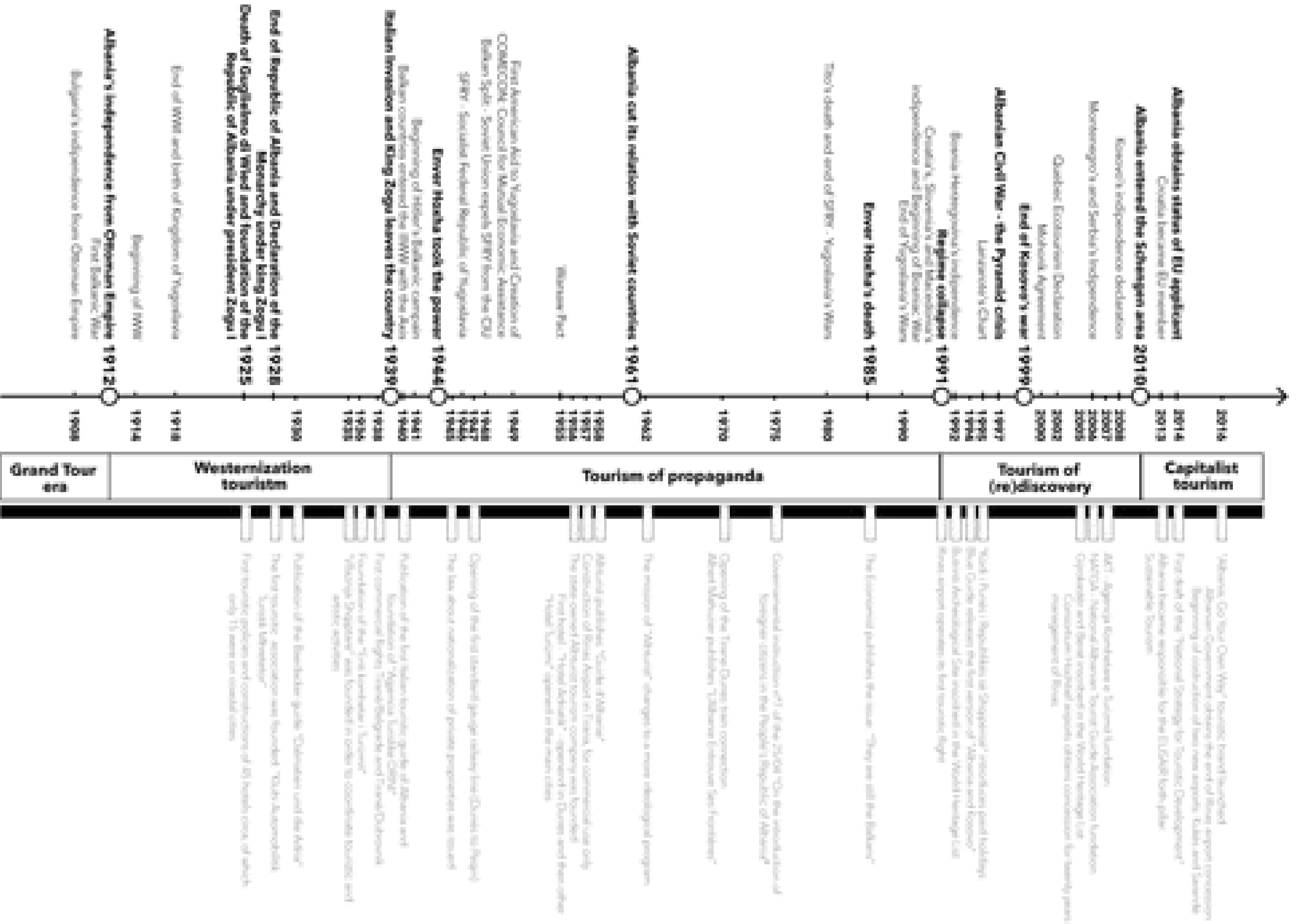
Appendix 1 / Publications

Sections of this dissertation are partially published or being-published works, edited in the last three years and listed below. When co-authored, the text has been further edited and detailed by the author.

- Porfido, E. (2017) Tourism as Economic Resource for Protecting the Landscape: Introducing Touristic Initiatives in Protected Areas of Albania. In the proceedings of the international conference *AESOP Annual Congress 2017 – Space of dialog for places of dignity. Fostering the European Dimension of Planning*, p. 2141-2147. Lisbona, 11-14, July 2017.
- Rossi, L., Pedata, L., Porfido, E., Resta, G. (2017) Between LAND and WATER. Fragile edges and floating strategies along the Albanian coastline. *The Plan Journal*, Volume 2/2017 - Issue 2 [RESILIENT EDGES], p. 685-705.
- Rossi, L.; Pedata, L., Porfido, E. (2018) Floating strategies for Adriatic-Ionian tourism development / the Observatory of Mediterranean Basin as platform for joining academic research and private actors. In AAVV. (2018) *Enhancing sustainable tourism in Adriatic-Ionian region through co-creation: the role of universities and public-private partnerships*, p. 165-189. Macerata: Edizioni Università di Macerata.
- Niented, P.; Porfido, E., Ciro, A. (2018) Sustainable tourism development in Albania in times of liquid modernity. In AAVV. (2018) *Enhancing sustainable tourism in Adriatic-Ionian region through co-creation: the role of universities and public-private partnerships*, p. 73-91. Macerata: Edizioni Università di Macerata.
- Porfido, E. (2018) Tourism for Landscape / the new Seman National Natural Reserve. Tourism and protected areas as possible combination for territorial development, protection and valorisation. In Aliaj, B. & Rossi, L. (2018) *When a river flows into the sea: the central role of Albania in the Adriatic-Ionian region*, p. 156-165. Tirana: POLIS press.
- Porfido, E., Pié, R. (2018) Notes about spontaneity in touristic architecture. In Capello, F. & Resta, G. (2018) *Spontaneous. Do-it-yourself domesticity* (p. 14-17). Melfi: Libria.
- Porfido, E., Sani, C. (2018) PAIS(VI)AGEM – Tourism as opportunity for valorisation and protection of natural and cultural landscapes in the Bay of Guaraqueçaba, Brazil. *Paesaggio Urbano*, Volume 3/2018 (p. 60-67). Rimini: Maggioli Editore.
- Porfido, E. (2018) From the Grand Tour to Social Media: The metamorphosis of touristic landscapes representation. The case of Albania. In *Touriscape* (p. 106-119). Valencia: Tirant Lo Blanch.
- Perez, C.C., Porfido, E., Pié, R., Vilanova Claret, J.M. (2018) Timeline as analytic tool for investigating tourism evolution and development. In Jimenez, C.R. and Garcia Moreno, A.E. (2018) *Education Innovation in Architecture and Engineering* (p. 118-123). Malaga: RU Books.
- Porfido, E. (2018) The coast as an intelligent device: from conceptual to physical interventions. In Aliaj, B., Rossi, L., Porfido, E. (2018) *Projecting Shkoder. Operative fragments in-between lake, river and sea*. (p. 18-25). Tirana: POLIS Press.
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In addition, during the three last academic years, the following Master Thesis have been supervised, providing materials to discuss and stimulating occasions for reflecting:

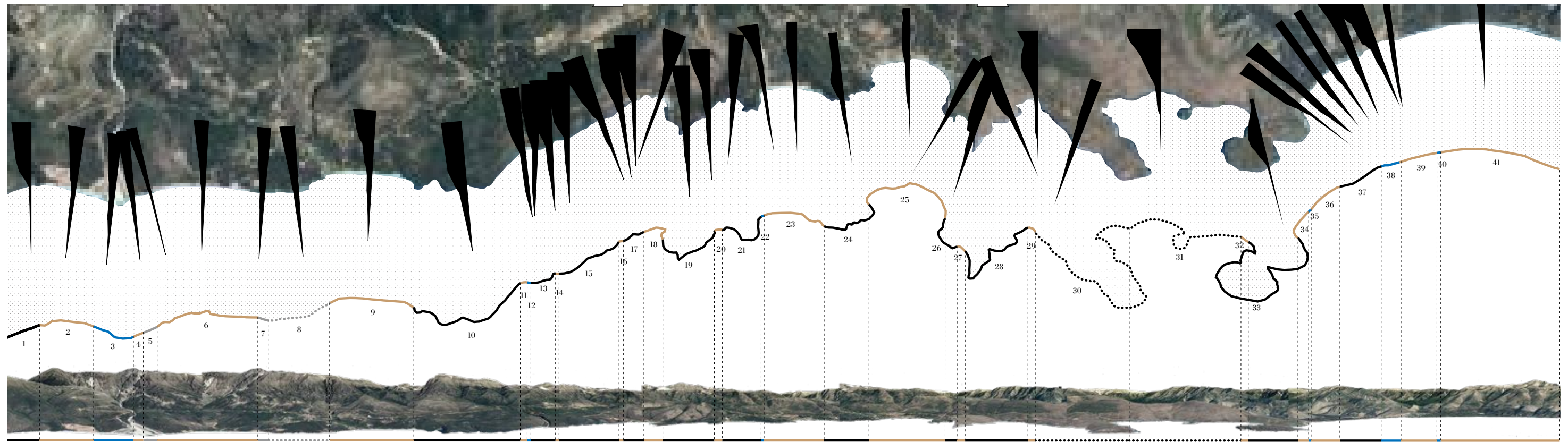
- Balla, E. (discussed on the 17th March 2017 – University of Ferrara) HAN-scapes. Ospitalità leggera, per uno sviluppo turistico sostenibile della costa sud dell’Albania. Supervisor: Luca Emanuelli. Co-supervisors: Gianni Lobosco, Enrico Porfido.
- Pellati, L., Piacentini, F. (discussed on the 17th March 2017 – University of Ferrara) Mes Malit e Detit. Il Campeggio Diffuso come modello strategico per la salvaguardia e lo sviluppo turistico della Riviera Albanese. Supervisor: Luca Emanuelli. Co-supervisor: Enrico Porfido.
- Canale, G., Fochi, J. (discussed on the 17th March 2017 – University of Ferrara) Zona Franca. Verso un modello di accoglienza sostenibile per Lampedusa. Supervisors: Luca Emanuelli, Daniela Moderini. Co-supervisor: Enrico Porfido.
- Marulli, M.V., Zandomenoghi, M. (discussed on the 11th November 2016 – University of Ferrara) Viajando con el Levante. Il turismo responsabile come strategia di sviluppo, protezione e valorizzazione del patrimonio naturale del Parco di Cabo de Gata, Spagna. Supervisors: Luca Emanuelli, Gianni Lobosco. Co-supervisor: Enrico Porfido, Rafael Delacour.
- Merlante, A., Valvasoi, C. (discussed on the 16th March 2018 – University of Ferrara) RE(PEAT). Il turismo sostenibile come strategia di rigenerazione delle peatlands. Supervisors: Luca Emanuelli, Gianni Lobosco. Co-supervisor: Enrico Porfido.



History of Albania

Important historical events of the Balkan countries

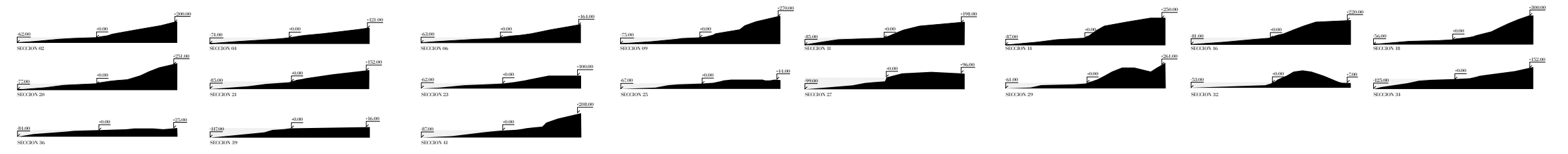
Tourism related events in Albania



elevacion 1:25'000

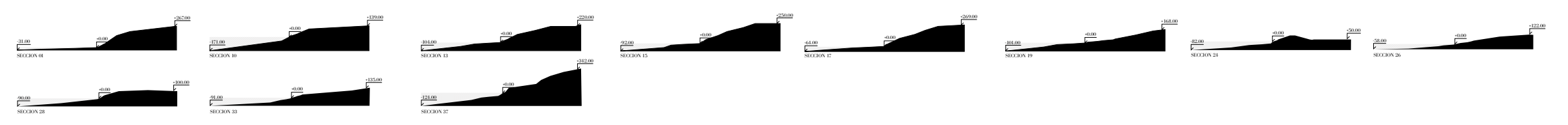
A - playas de arena

fragmentos de playas de arena blanca con una variable de 5 hasta 15 metro y pendiente 2-5%



B1 - rocas con pendiente alto

fragmentos de costa que bajan repentinamente en el mar con un pendiente alto y son caracterizados da una baja accesibilidad



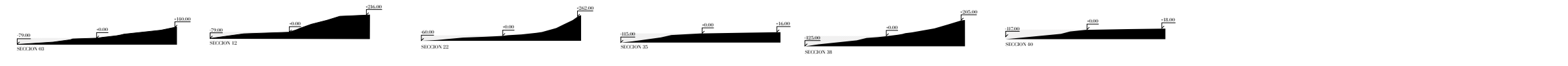
B2 - rocas con pendiente bajo

fragmento de costa que bajan lentamente, quasi planos al disnivel el mar



C - deltas de rios

esos fragmentos de costas son caracterizados por presencia de sedimentacion de diferente origen (piedra, arena, barro, arena) y presencia da agua en relacion a la temperatura, vegetacion medio-haja



D1 - mixto arena y rocas

playas caracterizadas da la presencia de arena y rocas, resultado probable de sedimentacion



D2 - mixto piedras y rocas

playas de rocas con presencia de piedras de dimension menor, probable resultado de roturas y sedimentacion







Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A



Status quo antes - Viewpoint B



Status quo - Viewpoint B

The bar restaurant Dervishalliu is composed by one main building and a parking lot. Due to its position on the top part of Llogara pass, it is visible from few points. In fact, after the first two bends the building disappears. The most far the visitor goes, the most difficult is to distinguish the building wall from the rock wall, while the battlements of the upper part of the buildings are well recognizable. Due to its scale, the proximity to the infrastructure which did not imply to build new ones, the impact on landscape has been evaluated as **Minor Adverse**, in terms of significance. While concerning the visual effect, it has been evaluated as **Moderate Adverse** in the closest viewpoint and **Slight Adverse** in the second point.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint A - reference number (054) / distance 570m / difference of elevation -150m	View of the building from the first bend of SH8, direction south. The view of the building is clear, although partially filtered on the west side by few trees.					x	x			x		x	L	SI	MiA	M	M	MS
Viewpoint B - reference number (106) / distance 1550m / distance of elevation -293m	View of the building from the third bend of SH8, direction south. The is partially visible due to the presence of a group of trees in front.					x	x			x		x	L	SI	MiA	L	SI	SIA

Legend

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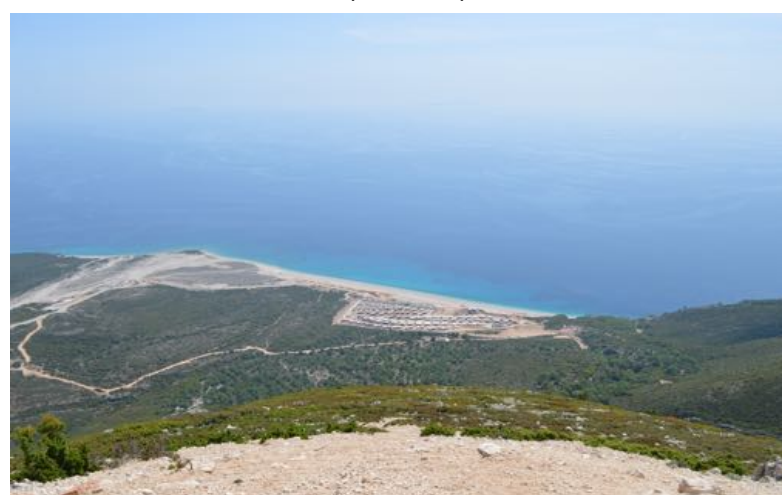
Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A



Status quo antes - Viewpoint B



Status quo - Viewpoint B

The Green Coast resort, with its 200'000 sqm, is the biggest buiding site in the south Albania. Located in a strategic point that considered one of the best view of the Riviera, it irrsibly impact the landscape and the visuality. The magnitude of the project is **high** due to its dimension and the amount of infrastructures. The sensitivity is **significant** due to great change of the viewpoint in the three images analyzed. Especially in the Viewpoint B, the impact of the resort highly visible. While for the landscape significance criteria, all the views have been ranked as **Major Adverse**, when it goes to the visual significan evaluation, the Viewpoint B scored **Substantial Adverse** because "a very high quality landscape has been permanently changed and its quality is diminished". The other two Viewpoints (A and C) can be partially mitigated due to a different angle view. This case study has been considered of **District** level of importance due to the fact that it is possible to see it from almost all the municipality surface.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects			
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	
Viewpoint A - reference number (066) / distance 2300m / difference of elevation 800m	View of the complex from the first bend of SH8, direction south. The view of the buiding is clear and its surface is strongly affecting the total view.				x		x			x			x	H	Si	MjA	M	M	MS
Viewpoint B - reference number (112) / distance 1500m / difference of elevation 600m	Top View of the complex from the following bend of SH8, direction south. The view of the buiding is clear.				x		x			x			x	H	Si	MjA	H	Si	SA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 3 - Summer Dream Hotel / 40° 9'35.98"N 19°36'2.70"E



Plan view - Google Earth



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The case study 3 evaluation: N/A. Impossibility in evaluating the impact due to the absence of project information. Considerations can be done only based on the building site in plan (picture taken from Google Earth), but the visual and landscape effects cannot be evaluated.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects					
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance			
Viewpoint A - reference number (170) / distance 1700m / difference of elevation 290m	The building site is still at first stage. The plan view shows the dimensions of the total surface, but no data on height are available.					x	x					x			x	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 4 - Morina Palace / 40° 9'8.65"N 19°36'53.34"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Morina Palace building is an isolated construction at less than 100 for the seawater. Due to its height, it is standing in a not-urbanized area and this makes it more visible. Although from a more general point of view, its impact on landscape is **medium** as far as the sensitivity. The building introduction in the landscape is, in fact, "prominent but not necessarily considered o be sustantially uncharacteristic. Similar consideration for the visual effect, which significance is **slight adverse** because the hotel causes "a barely perceptible deterioration in the existing view".

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint A - reference number (172) / distance 1400m / difference of elevation 280m	View of the building fromof SH8, direction south in one of the few possible areas to stop before Dhermi. The view of the buiding is not clear due to the presence of a trees compact system.					x	x			x			M	M	MiA	M	M	SIA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 5 - Kompleksi Hildon / 40° 8'59.95"N 19°37'10.00"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Kompleksi Hildon is an extended touristic complex of villas at 150m from the seaside. Due to its strategic position and height of the buildings, it is clearly visible only from an higher viewpoint. The complex is out of scale for the surroundings and it leaves an adverse impact on recognized quality landscape (**moderate adverse**). From a visual point of view, the building has a moderate **adverse impact** on visibility. It causes in fact a noticeable deterioration in the existing view.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects			
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	
Viewpoint A - reference number (092) / distance 4500m / distance of elevation 880m	Due to its low height and the presence of trees, the building is visible only from certain angle. It has been possible to frame it clearly only from an higher viewpoint at the beginning of SH8.				x		x				x		x	H	M	MoA	M	M	MS

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 6 - Apartment Sea Side / 40° 8'43.08"N 19°38'2.24"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The complex of touristic apartment Sea Side in Dhermi/Drymadhes is a standing construction, both for extension and height. From landscape effects point of view, the complex scores in the average. An adequate distance from the sea (150m) is the main cause of **moderate adverse** evaluation. On the visual approach, the impact is way higher. Comparing the two pictures, it is clear that the buildings create a **substantial adverse** effect.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects					
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance			
Viewpoint A - reference number (204) / distance 800m / distance of elevation 170m	View of the building from the road SH8, direction south. The complex is clearly visible.					x	x					x			x	M	Si	MoA	H	Si	SA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 7 - Porto Palermo restaurant / 40° 3'47.37"N 19°47'42.16"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Porto Palermo complex of villas is a small system on the back of the only restaurant of the bay. The villas are prefabricated elements, which makes their dismantlement easier and **reversible**. Due to its restrained dimensions and volume, the complex scores under the average in all the criteria. Concerning landscape effects, its presence is quite **neutral** and from visual point of view, it causes a barely perceptible deterioration in the existing view (**slight adverse**).

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects				
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance		
Viewpoint A - reference number (335) / distance 200m / distance of elevation 50m	View of the building from Porto Palermo Caste. Its proximity to the SH8 makes it impossible to be seen when driving it.					x	x								L	SI	N	L	SI	SIA

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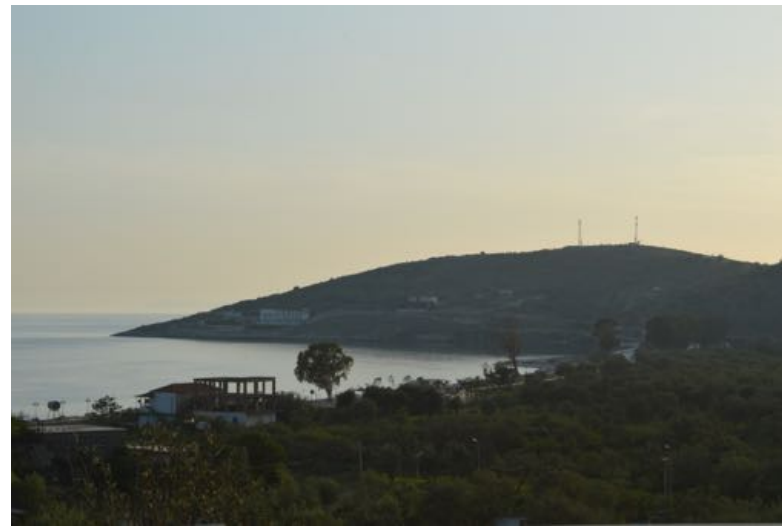
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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 8 - Stone Beach / 40° 2'53.64"N 19°48'42.46"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The hotel Stone Beach, which is still under construction, is a multifloor building visible from the other side of the bay. Its compactness and proximity to the main infrastructure allow to evaluate them as **medium** impact on landscapes. From a visual point of view, its shape causes a noticeable deterioration in the existing view (**moderate adverse**).

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint B - reference number (388) / distance 150m / distance of elevation 30m	View of the building from the SH8, direction south. Due to its position in a lower area in comparison with the road, the building is only visible from the other side of the bay.					x	x			x		x	M	M	MoA	M	M	MA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 9 - Valta Hotel / 40° 3'8.74"N 19°48'58.39"E



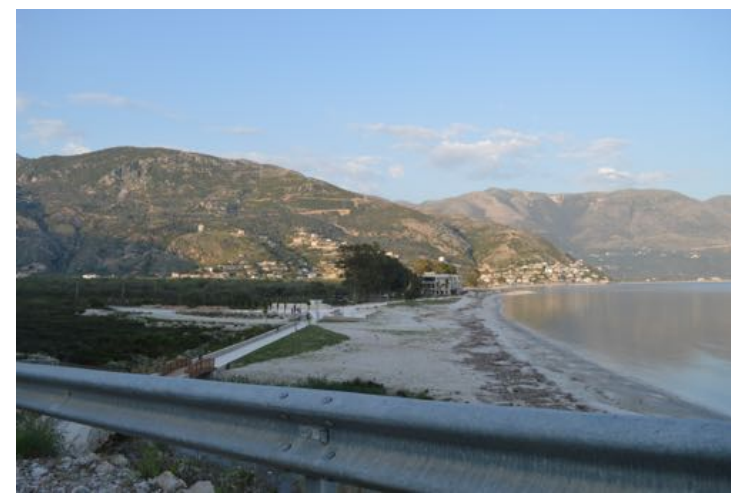
Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A



Status quo antes - Viewpoint B



Status quo - Viewpoint B

The Valta Hotel building is standing in the landscape mainly due to its isolated position from the town of Qeparo. The system of infrastructures that allows to be reached emphasizes it more. Those are the main reason why it has been evaluated for its **high** effect on both landscape and visual with **severe adverse** impact on it. In fact, the building completely varies the landform, changing permanently the quality of the natural landscape.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects				
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance		
Viewpoint A - reference number (360) / distance 410m / difference of elevation 8m	The building is visible from the main road SH8 and due to its isolated position from the main town Qeparo, it stands in the landscape.					x	x					x		x	H	Si	SA	H	Si	SA
Viewpoint B - reference number (371) / distance 300m / distance of elevation 10m	In the lateral view it is more visible the impact of infrastructures built to serve it.					x	x					x		x	H	Si	SA	H	Si	SA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 10 - Sole Luna Hotel / 40° 2'49.50"N 19°51'2.38"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Sole and Luna Hotel is a multifloors building in the Borsh valley, well visible from the main road. This is the case in which the visual impact is stronger than the one on landscape. Concerning the landscape, in fact, the impact is **major adverse** due to its contained dimensions and the use of existing infrastructure. Instead its impact on landscape causes a significant deterioration of the existing view (**substantial adverse**).

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects					
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance			
Viewpoint A - reference number (406) / distance 1200m / distance of elevation 90m	The building is visible from the main road and it is standing due to its height in a low valley landscape.					x	x						x		x	M	M	MjA	H	Si	SA

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EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 11 - Hotel building (Borsh) / 40° 2'24.87"N 19°51'46.57"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Hotel building in the Borsh valley is standing for its height and its position in an isolated context. The impact on landscape is **medium**, with a **moderate adverse** significance due to its being out of scale in contrast with the landscape. The visual effect is also **moderate adverse**, since it is causing a noticeable deterioration of the view.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint A - reference number (443) / distance 890m / distance of elevation 270m	View of the building from the SH8, direction south. The building is partially visible due to the morphology of the road that in this specific point is loosing its direct contact with the coastline.					x	x			x		x	M	M	MoA	M	M	MS

Legend

Level of importance / I = International; N = National; R = Regional; D = District; L = Local.

Nature of the effect / D = Direct; I = Indirect; ST = Short Term; LT = Long Term; RE = REversible; IR = Irreversible.

Magnitude / H = High, M = Medium, L = Low, N = Negligible.

Sensitivity / Si = Significant; M = Moderate; SI = Slight.

Significance for LE / SA = Severe Adverse; MjA = Major Adverse; MoA = Moderate Adverse; MiA = Minor Adverse; N = Neutral; MB = Minor Beneficial; MoB = Moderate Beneficial.

Significance for VE / SA = Substantial Adverse; MS = Moderate Adverse; SIA = Slight Adverse; SIB = Slight Beneficial; MB = Moderate Beneficial; SB = Substantial Beneficial; NC = No Change.

EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 12 - Himare Waterfront / 40° 5'59.50"N 19°44'53.07"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The case of Himare waterfront has been considered due to its complex impact on the district landscape. This is the case in which the effect is caused by a urban system, more than a single structure. Comparing the images, it is noticeable the **high** impact both on landscape and visually. The entire system has a **sever adverse** impact on lanscape, causing a complete variance of the landform and a significant deterioration of the existing view (**substancial adverse**).

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint A - reference number (267) / distance 980m / distance of elevation 5m	View of the Himare waterfront from the central square to the south side of the bay.				x		x			x		x	H	Si	SA	H	Si	SA

Legend

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Nature of the effect / D = Direct; I = Indirect; ST = Short Term; LT = Long Term; RE = REversible; IR = Irreversible.

Magnitude / H = High, M = Medium, L = Low, N = Negligible.

Sensitivity / Si = Significant; M = Moderate; SI = Slight.

Significance for LE / SA = Severe Adverse; MjA = Major Adverse; MoA = Moderate Adverse; MiA = Minor Adverse; N = Neutral; MB = Minor Beneficial; MoB = Moderate Beneficial.

Significance for VE / SA = Substantial Adverse; MS = Moderate Adverse; SIA = Slight Adverse; SIB = Slight Beneficial; MB = Moderate Beneficial; SB = Substantial Beneficial; NC = No Change.

EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 13 - Plazhi i Llamanit / 40° 4'50.84"N 19°46'1.80"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The case of Llamanit beach has been considered for its distinctiveness. The system built is in fact one of the few **reversible** and **short term** project on the entire coast. It is indeed a temporary settlement with a high impact on landscape, which causes a **neutral** impact due to its temporary feature. On the other hand, the visual impact is **substantial adverse** due to a significant deterioration of the existing view.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects		
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance
Viewpoint A - reference number (283) / distance 140m / distance of elevation 40m	The view of the Llamanit beach is clear from the main road, although there are few possibilities to stop.					x	x		x		x		H	Si	N	H	Si	SA

Legend

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Nature of the effect / D = Direct; I = Indirect; ST = Short Term; LT = Long Term; RE = REversible; IR = Irreversible.

Magnitude / H = High, M = Medium, L = Low, N = Negligible.

Sensitivity / Si = Significant; M = Moderate; S = Slight.

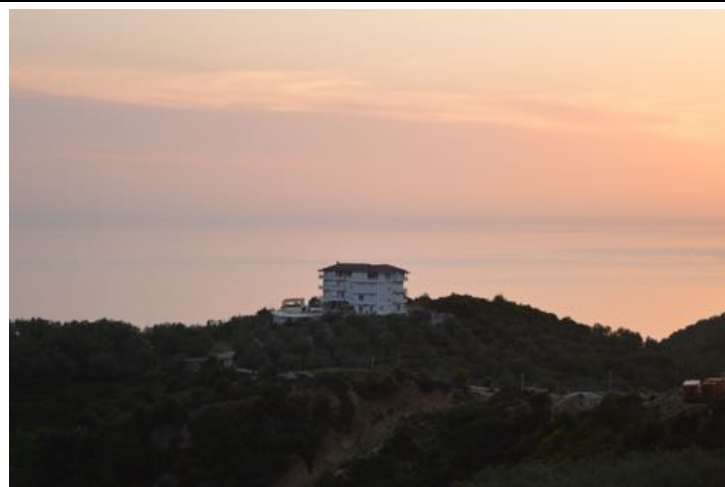
Significance for LE / SA = Severe Adverse; MjA = Major Adverse; MoA = Moderate Adverse; MiA = Minor Adverse; N = Neutral; MB = Minor Beneficial; MoB = Moderate Beneficial.

Significance for VE / SA = Substantial Adverse; MS = Moderate Adverse; SIA = Slight Adverse; SIB = Slight Beneficial; MB = Moderate Beneficial; SB = Substantial Beneficial; NC = No Change.

EVALUATION OF STUDY CASE 14 - Hotel Café Lukove / 39°59'45.96"N 19°54'28.52"E



Status quo antes - Viewpoint A



Status quo - Viewpoint A

The Hotel Café Lukove is the last building visible on the coast from the SH8 road. It is standing on an isolated hill, which causes its clear and quick identification. Its own infrastructure system makes it ranking as severe **adverse impact** on lanscape. Similar consideration for the visibility, which is evaluate as **substantial adverse** due to its significant deterioration of the view.

General information		Level of importance					Nature of the effect						Landscape effects			Visual effects					
		I	N	R	D	L	D	I	ST	LT	RE	IR	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance			
Viewpoint A - reference number (460) / distance 480m / distance of elevation 50m	View of the building from the SH8, direction south. The building is clearly visible due to its position in an evelated and isolated hill.					x	x					x			x	H	M	SA	H	Si	SA

Legend

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Nature of the effect / D = Direct; I = Indirect; ST = Short Term; LT = Long Term; RE = REversible; IR = Irreversible.

Magnitude / H = High, M = Medium, L = Low, N = Negligible.

Sensitivity / Si = Significant; M = Moderate; S = Slight.

Significance for LE / SA = Severe Adverse; MJA = Major Adverse; MoA = Moderate Adverse; MiA = Minor Adverse; N = Neutral; MB = Minor Beneficial; MoB = Moderate Beneficial.

Significance for VE / SA = Substantial Adverse; MS = Moderate Adverse; SIA = Slight Adverse; SIB = Slight Beneficial; MB = Moderate Beneficial; SB = Substantial Beneficial; NC = No Change.

