

Modelling Known Land Routes: A Philosophical and Methodological Rethinking

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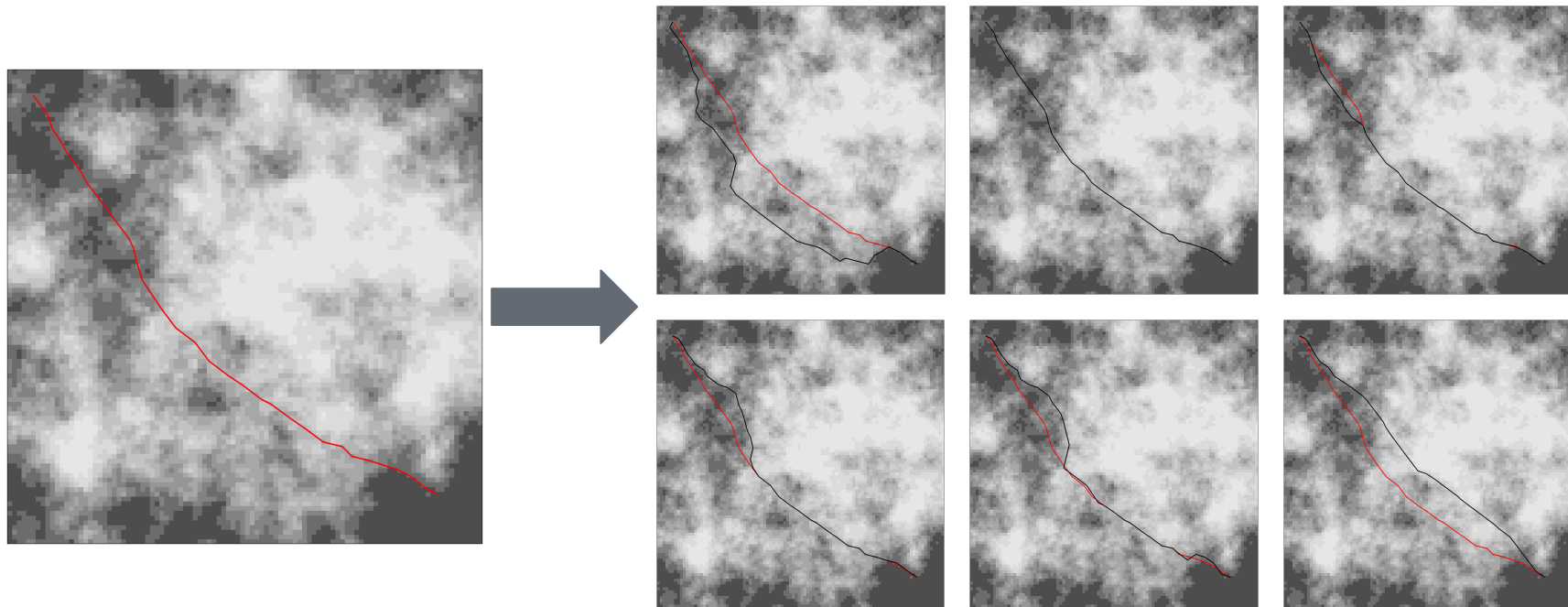


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The Status Quo: Generalisable Models



Moving from Essentialism to Materialism...

ESSENTIALISM

- Types defined according to a set of *essential* characteristics;
- Exist naturally in the world;
- Uncovered from empirical observations

FORMAL ROUTES

ROADS

INFORMAL ROUTES

PATHS

TRAILS

Moving from Essentialism to Materialism...

MATERIALISM

- **Types defined as theoretical units always becoming something else;**
- **Constructed from analytically-useful units that measure things;**
- **Share attributes and values deemed analytically important**

Sinuosity

Gradient

Width

'Lost ascent'

Philosophical Rethinking

PHILOSOPHICAL

- (1) When are all things equal? The *Ceteris Paribus* clause;
- (2) The problem of inconsistent models;
- (3) The need for better hypotheses

METHODOLOGICAL

- (5) Choosing the cost function;
- (6) The need for a formal framework

When are all things equal? The *Ceteris Paribus* clause

“Other things being equal;
other things being absent;
other things being just right”

HOWEVER a problem arises:

“all other things are rarely equal”

Some reasons for *the principle of least effort** not holding:

- Landcover type;
- Altitude;
- Visibility;
- Rivers;
- Loads;
- Social and Cultural factors

* for simplicity assumed models minimise time/energy only

The Problem of Inconsistent Models

SUBSTANTIAL ASSUMPTIONS

- Causal structure of the model (e.g. time taken or energy expended by slope)

Models with the same substantial assumptions are compatible with one another

AUXILIARY ASSUMPTIONS

- Components and number of parameters in a model;
- Simplification of the data (e.g. curve fitting)

Models with different auxiliary assumptions are compatible with one another given they share substantial assumptions

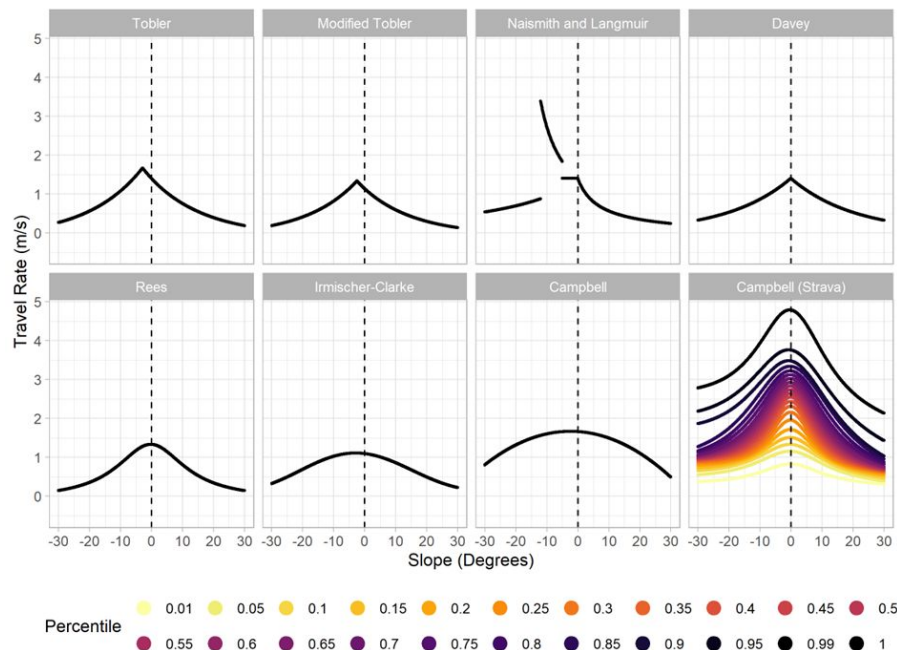
The Problem of Inconsistent Models

ASSUMPTIONS

- Same causal structure (time by slope)
- Different components/parameters

Different auxiliary assumptions but share substantial assumptions

COMPATIBLE



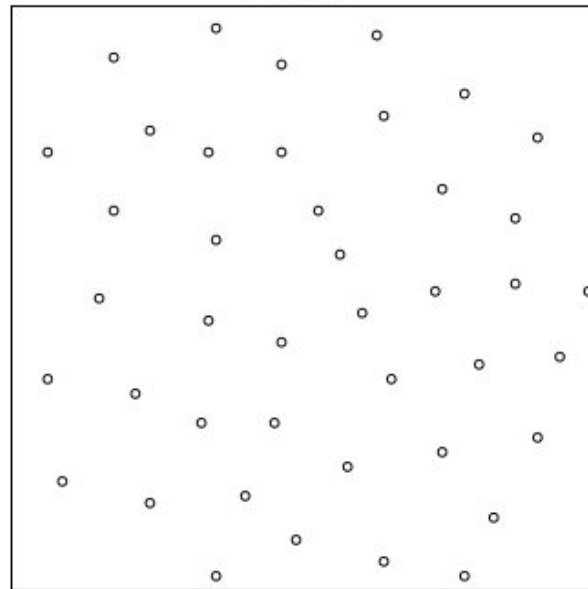
The Need for Better Hypotheses (Models)

NORMATIVE FUNCTION:

- Representation of how idealised, optimal, and rational people *ought* to act(ed)

DESCRIPTIVE FUNCTION:

- Representation of how people *actually* act(ed)



Complete Spatial Randomness
in Point Pattern Analysis

Methodological rethinking

PHILOSOPHICAL

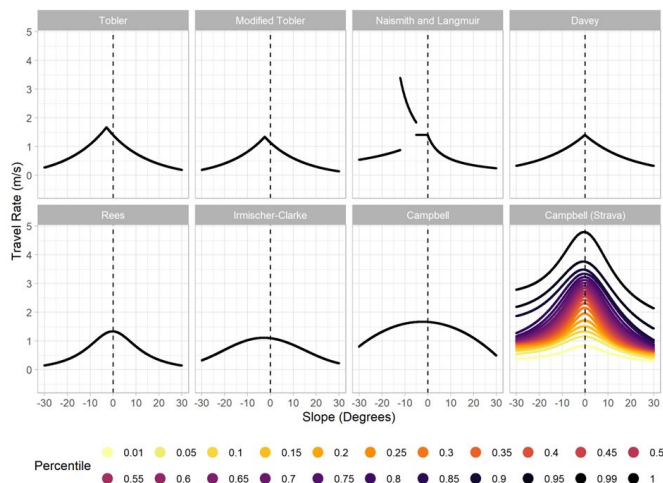
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METHODOLOGICAL

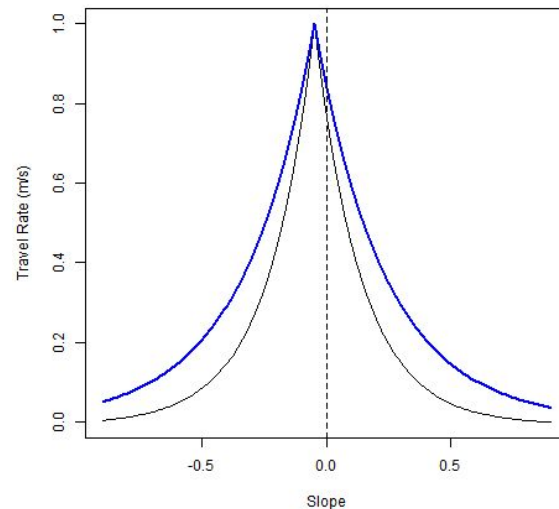
- (5) Choosing the cost function;
- (6) The need for a formal framework;
- (7) Generative models

Choosing the Cost Function

- Substantial assumption chosen
(time by slope)
- Auxiliary assumptions are flexible



Tobler's Hiking Function (Double Exponential)

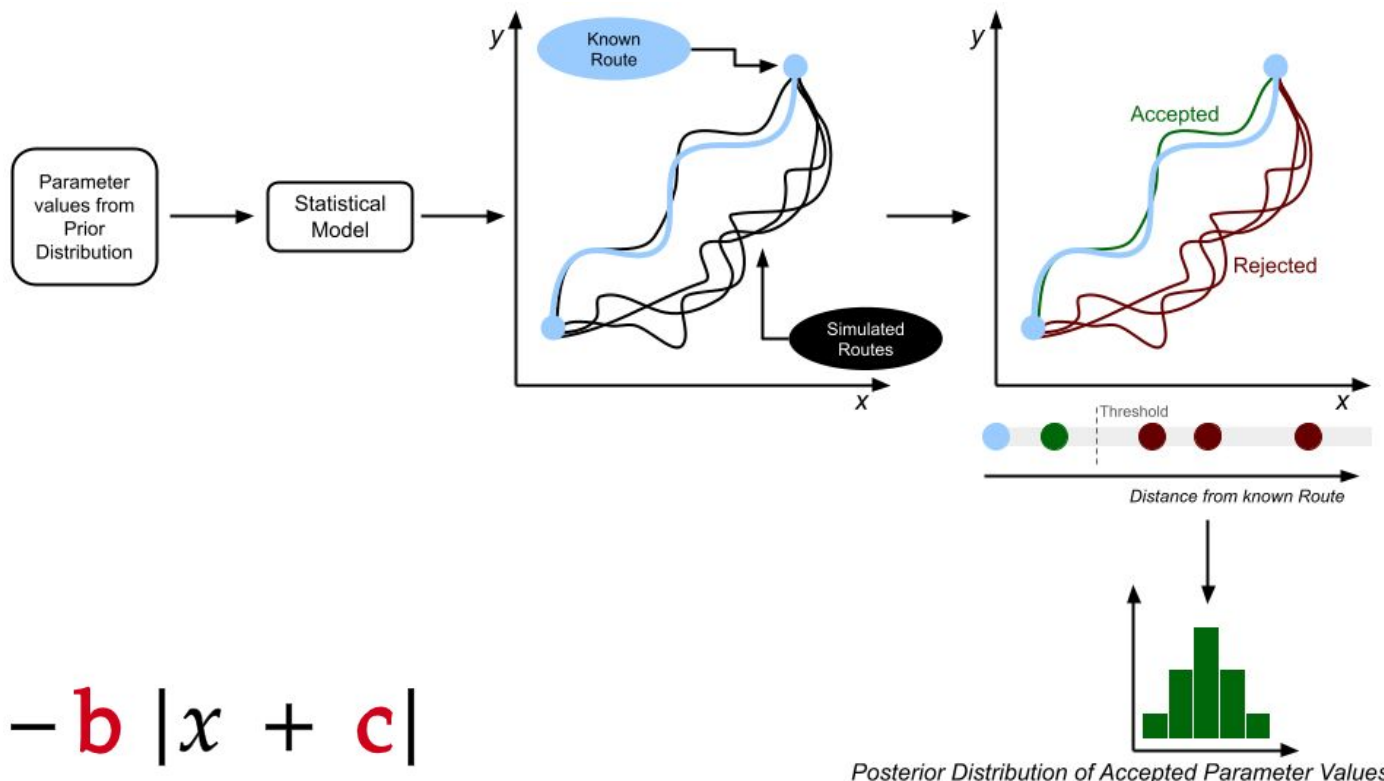


$$W = 1 * \exp - 3.5 |x + 0.05|$$

$$W = a * \exp - b |x + c|$$

The Need for a Formal Framework

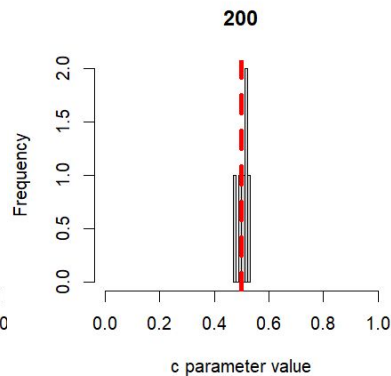
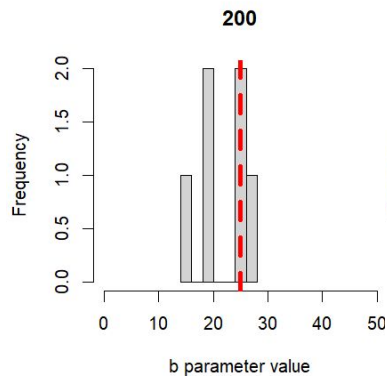
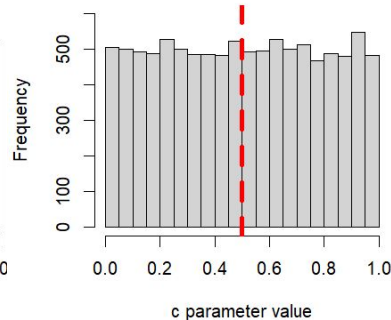
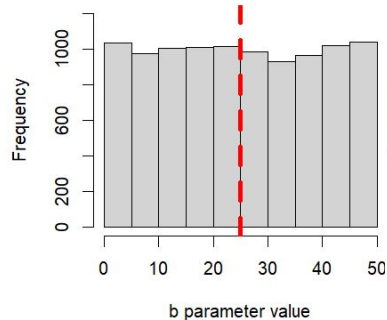
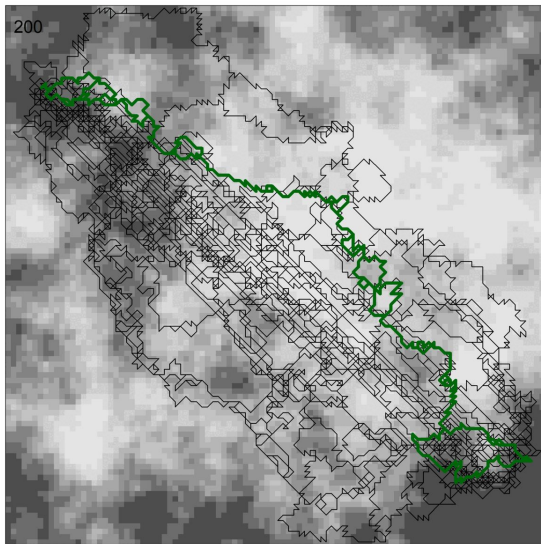
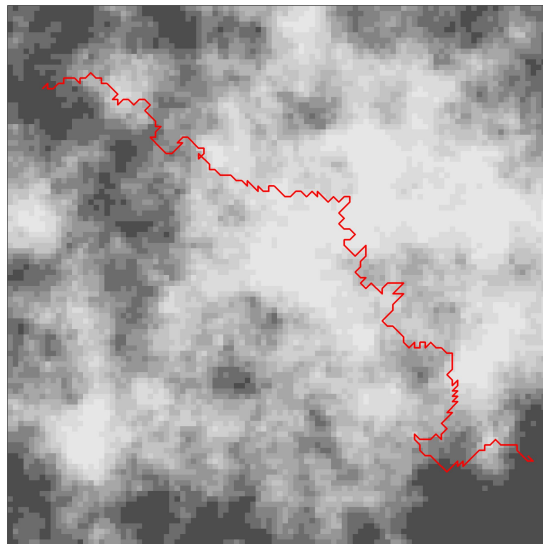
APPROXIMATE
BAYESIAN
COMPUTATION



$$W = a * \exp -b |x + c|$$

Posterior Distribution of Accepted Parameter Values

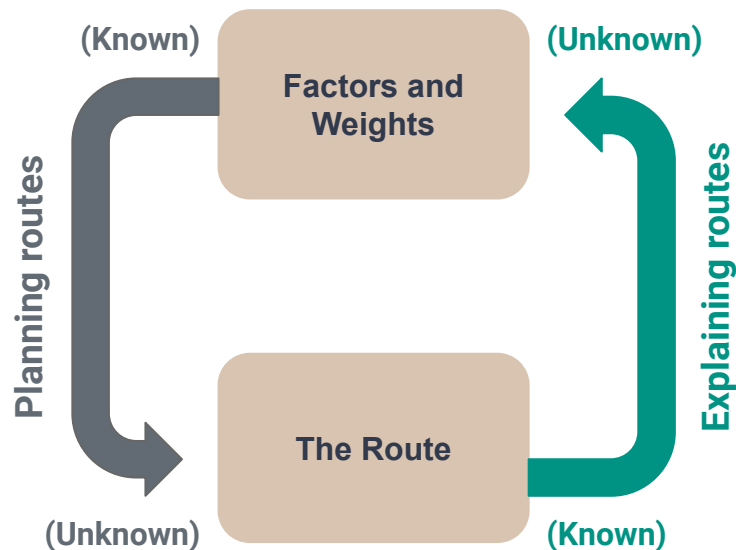
A Simulated Example



$$W = \mathbf{a} * \exp - \mathbf{b} |x + \mathbf{c}|$$

Proposed Approach: Generative Models

- How the route might have been generated (the story behind the data)
- Inverse of multicriteria decision analysis when planning modern-day trails, power lines, and roads



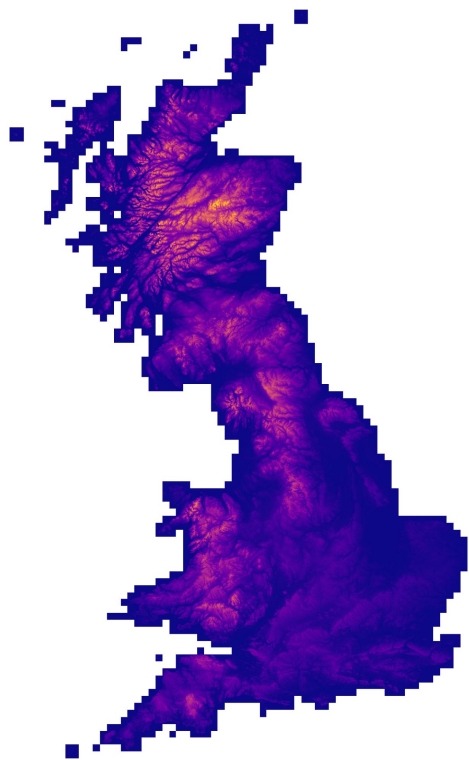
Multicriteria Decision Analysis Framework

THREE FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS:

- How factors are scaled
 - How factors are combined
 - How factors are weighted*
- All factors scaled to between 0 and 1
 - Factors combined through summation
 - Factors weighted based on preference

* (1) factors weights between 0 and 1, with sum of all factors equal to 1; (2) greater the weight, more important the factor; (3) factor weights are ratio-scaled

Modelling Roman Roads: A Generative Model



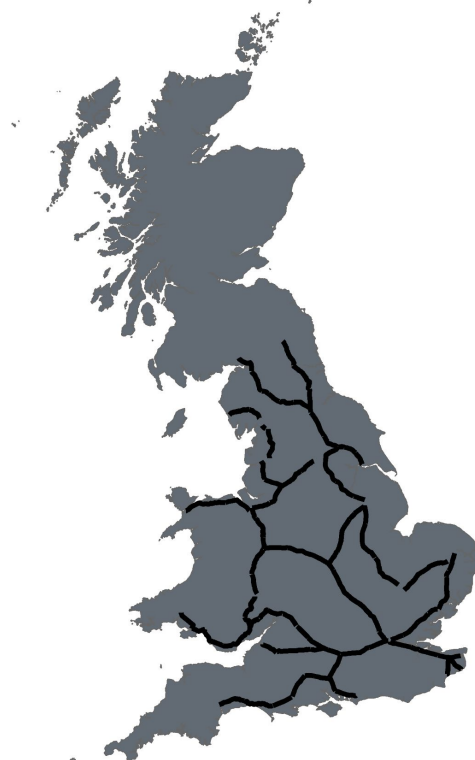
Digital Elevation Model



Flood Accumulation

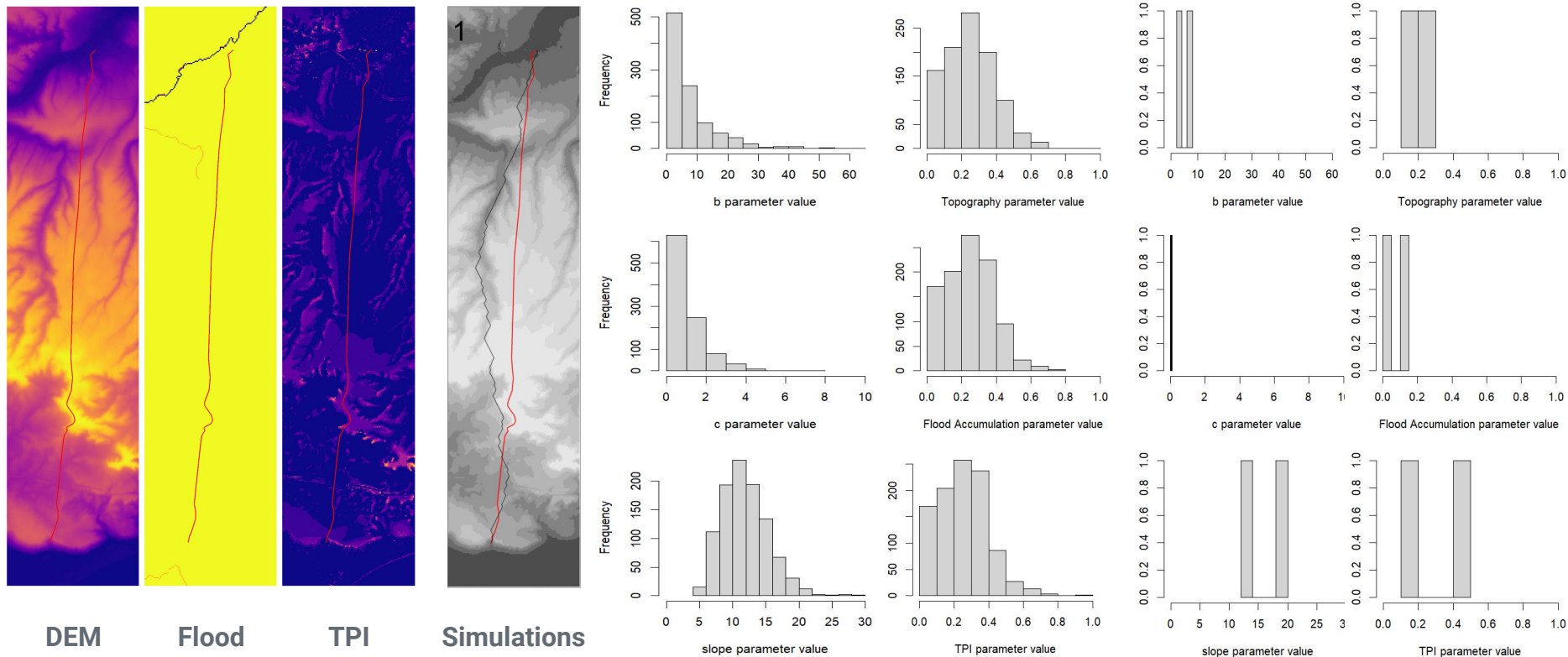


Topographic Position Index

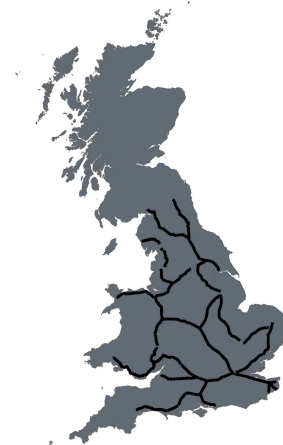
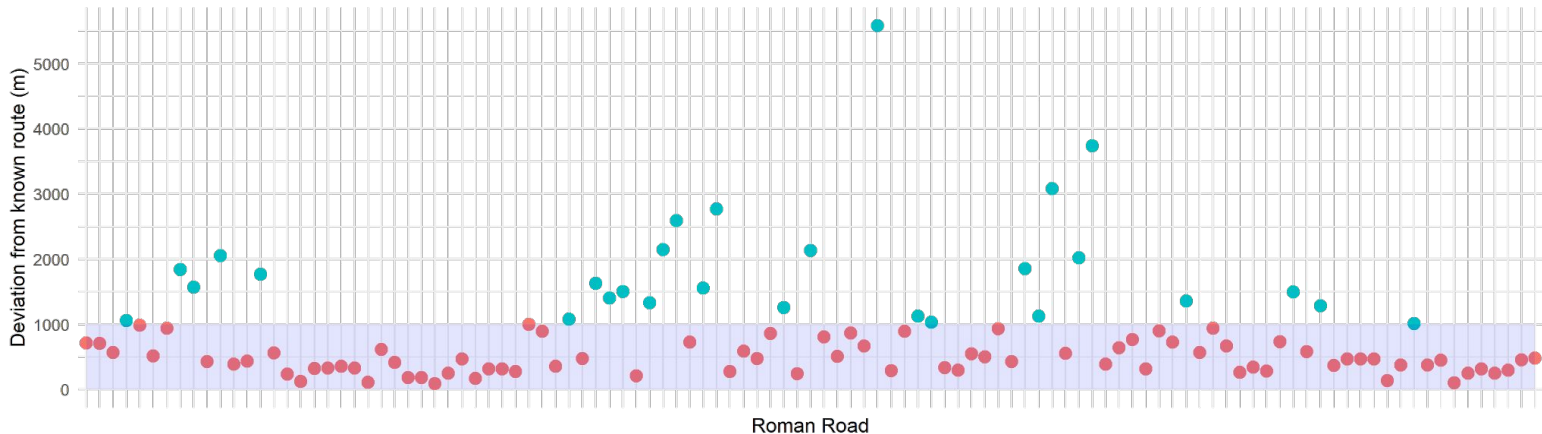


Roman Road System (AI)

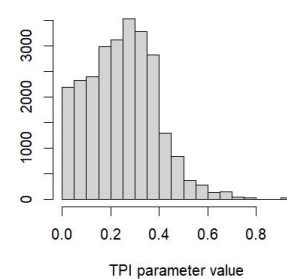
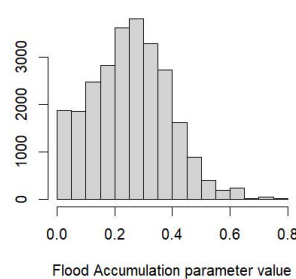
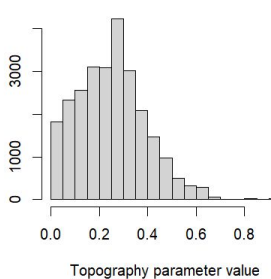
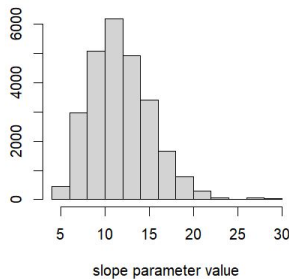
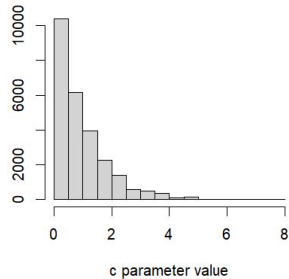
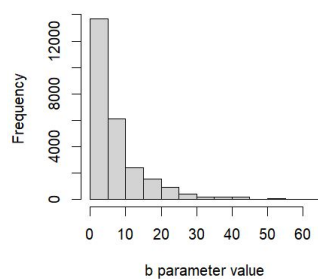
Modelling Roman Roads: Canterbury to Lympe



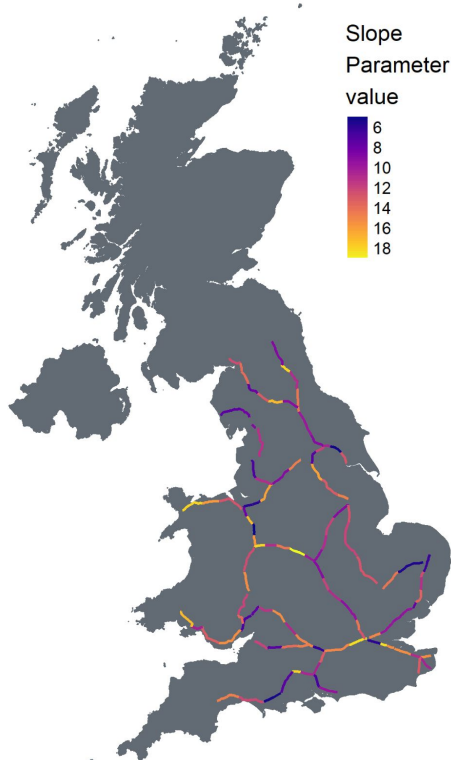
Modelling Roman Roads: Overall Results



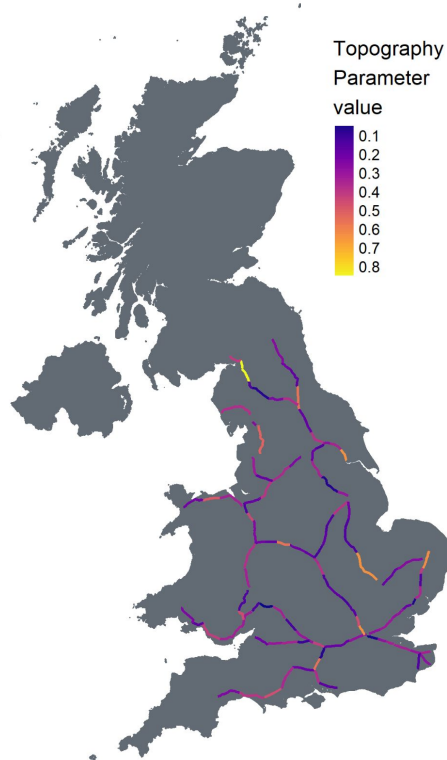
● Below Threshold (1000m) ● Above Threshold (1000m)



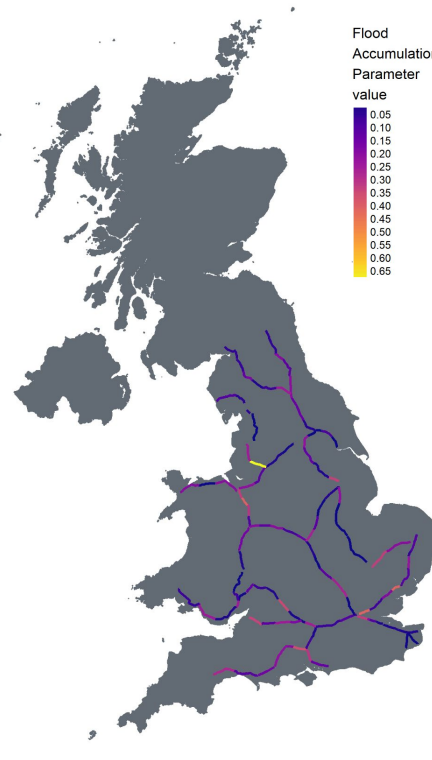
Modelling Roman Roads: 'Best' Simulated Routes



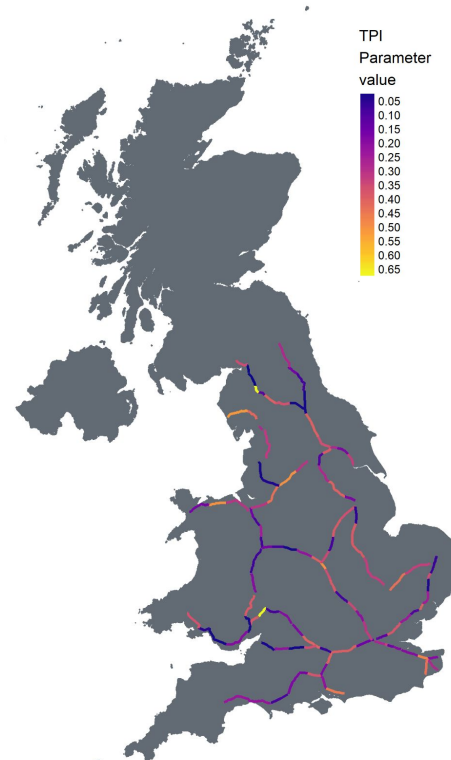
Slope Parameter Values



Topography Parameter Values



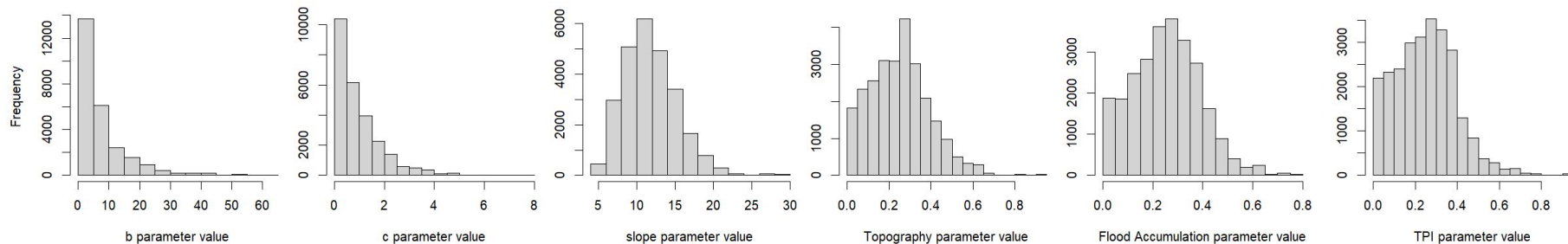
Flood Parameter Values



TPI Parameter Values

Modelling Roman Roads: Next Steps

- Re-assess generative model
- Examine how multiple factors and their parameter values are related
- Investigate parameter values' spatial (and temporal) patterns
- Assess whether generative model and parameter values are transferable to Roman roads in other provinces





Thank you Any questions?

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