How GIS is helping preserve Machu Picchu


Published in:
Civil Engineering Surveyor

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:
Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal

Publisher rights
© 2016 ICES

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Queen's University Belfast Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The Research Portal is Queen's institutional repository that provides access to Queen's research output. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact openaccess@qub.ac.uk.
How GIS is helping preserve Machu Picchu

Article · June 2016

3 authors, including:

William Megarry
Queen's University Belfast

Available from: William Megarry
Retrieved on: 09 September 2016
How GIS is helping to preserve Machu Picchu

Douglas C Comer, President, William Megarry, GIS Specialist and Archaeologist, and Bryce Davenport, GIS Specialist and Archaeologist, Cultural Site Research and Management

Monitoring visitor movements at Peru’s top tourist spot

Archaeological sites are popular tourist destinations. But large numbers of visitors often present unique management and conservation challenges. High volumes of tourists can create congestion, which can harm the visitor experience. Archaeological sites are also vulnerable to erosion and damage caused by large numbers of people. In 2015, the Peruvian Ministry of Culture wanted to conduct a study to see how many visitors could safely visit Machu Picchu at one time without damaging the sanctuary or diminishing the tourist experience.

Cultural Site Research and Management (CSRM), the organisation tasked with carrying out the study, used a combination of infrared sensors, visitor observation, 3D modelling, network analysis and mobile and web-based GIS to assess and improve movement around one of the most visited archaeological sites in the world.

The great Inca citadel

While some archaeological sites, such as the great city of Angkor in Cambodia, can accommodate many millions of visitors every year, others are far more sensitive. In extreme cases, like at the cave paintings found in southern France and northern Spain, sites have been closed to the public to protect the relics from damage. That is because each archaeological site has a unique carrying capacity — the number of visitors able to safely visit it at any one time without damaging the site or constricting visitor experience.

The great Inca citadel of Machu Picchu is one of the most stunning and iconic archaeological sites on the planet. It was built in the mid-15th century, never discovered by the invading Spanish, and abandoned at the beginning of the 16th century. It was internationally rediscovered amid dense forest by American archaeologist Hiram Bingham III in 1911 and now attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors every year.

In 1983, the stunningly beautiful and enigmatic place, shrouded equally in cloud and mystery, was inscribed as one of the first UNESCO world heritage sites. Machu Picchu
Civil Engineering Surveyor

is a complex site, where visitors are free to stay as long as they wish and explore many kilometres of paths, roadways, and open spaces without a guide. Some tourists arrive at the site via bus from the local town, while others reach it on foot from one of the sanctuary’s Inca trails.

At 6am, when the site opens, there is a huge rush of visitors — many of whom come to watch the sunrise. By lunchtime, however, 80% of tourists have left the site, and afternoon visitors are often treated to a nearly empty citadel. This suggests that balancing out visitor flow over the course of each day, so that people do not arrive in large waves, would lead to less crowding and a more uniform distribution of people throughout the site. As such, understanding how people get to and move around the site was central to establishing a carrying capacity.

**Monitoring and mapping congestion**

CSRM used three methods to record visitor flow; giving visitors different-coloured stickers depending on when they arrived, tallying tourist numbers using infrared counters, and making qualitative assessments of visitor behaviour. Each tourist who entered Machu Picchu during the study period was given a time-specific sticker according to what time they arrived. For example, people who entered between 6am and 8am got blue stickers, those who arrived between 8am and 10am received red stickers, and so on. These easily discernible stickers allowed researchers to visually track people around the site and see how long they stayed, as well as how often people revisited key points like temples or certain vistas.

Researchers also placed infrared counters at strategic locations around the citadel. These recorded the number of people who broke the infrared beams every hour, providing data on which areas and paths were busiest at different times of day. To evaluate the locations and density of visitors, researchers used ArcPy (a Python site package) to develop a geoprocessing tool that parses the sticker and counter data from comma-separated value (CSV) files, interpolates it using ArcGIS 3D Analyst, and then georeferences it to the architecture of the site. This produces a raster heat map, which uses a set colour scheme and shows congestion at Machu Picchu at different times based on actual numbers of visitors. This process can be scheduled to produce a day’s worth of heat maps in just a few minutes. The tool made it possible to visually compare how timed entrants moved around the site (based on the colour of their stickers) and how these corresponded to overall congestion (using the infrared sensors).

While these approaches were valuable, they did not directly reveal information about congestion, which is a much more experiential phenomenon. Thus, the team employed a third technique; using Collector for ArcGIS to record real-time congestion data. The guards at Machu Picchu installed Collector on their smartphones to periodically record how crowded key congestion hot spots were; sparsely congested, moderately congested or very congested. These assessments were time-stamped and recorded on a real-time web map made using ArcGIS API for JavaScript. Intended for ongoing use, the web map compares live quantitative data (exact numbers) with live qualitative observations (congestion levels), enabling the site manager to get a real-time view of crowding. Tour guides and visitors

ArcGIS Network Analyst was used to record visitor movements and timings along paths and at specific locations at Machu Picchu.

The raster heat map showing congestion at Machu Picchu from 10am-11am. Left shows visitor density using the total number of coloured stickers and right shows just the green stickers.
can access the web map as well to better plan their visits around congestion spots. Additionally, the map is designed to archive itself every hour to keep a permanent record of visitor numbers over time.

Researchers also used ArcGIS Network Analyst to generate a geometric network for Machu Picchu. Although typically used for traffic modelling, the ArcGIS Network Analyst extension was ideal for the citadel. Because the vast majority of visitors use a guide when they go to Machu Picchu — and tours tend to stop at open spaces and in key buildings or locations around the site — experienced tour guides have a good idea of how long people spend in specific areas. So the research team consulted these guides to find out typical visit times along paths and in significant locations. Putting these into the geometric network, applied as costs, made it possible to explore alternate routes; what could happen by changing the directionality of some paths; and what the effects would be if parts of the citadel were closed at certain times.

Flexible crowd control
Pairing observational methods with mobile and desktop GIS enabled CSRM to better understand how tourists tend to visit Machu Picchu and what the site could do to curb congestion. While CSRM set out to determine the specific carrying capacity for Machu Picchu, GIS helped researchers discover that it varies depending on a slew of different factors, such as the weather, visitor demographics, and the time of year. Thus, Machu Picchu’s carrying capacity needs to be continually monitored.

To alleviate overcrowding, CSRM suggested that the archaeological site implement a permanent geospatial monitoring system (based on the tools used during the study) that can record visitor movement and congestion over time. The organisation advised periodically assessing the data to change routes when necessary and even offering alternative visitor experiences — away from congestion areas — that would change the way people move around the site.

Continued crowd mitigation
CSRM’s project at Machu Picchu proved that GIS can be used to continually mitigate crowding and damage at popular archaeological sites — especially those that are prone to varying visitor numbers and whose site infrastructure is in danger of being altered by sightseers.

As more people take to travelling around the world to experience its wonders, important archaeological sites are at ever-increasing risk of irreparable damage. Researchers at CSRM hope to soon test the GIS-enabled techniques they employed at Machu Picchu on other sites to ensure not only their preservation but also their continued accessibility.

Douglas C Comer, President, William Megarry GIS Specialist and Archaeologist, and Bryce Davenport, GIS Specialist and Archaeologist, Cultural Site Research and Management dcomer@culturalsite.com www.culturalsite.com

A version of this article first appeared in Esri ArcNews.