# **SPAG**

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SPAG Index of Spatial Agglomeration notebook

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## Index

## SPAG: Index of Spatial Agglomeration

$$SPAG = I_{\rm coverage} * I_{\rm distance} * I_{\rm overlap}$$

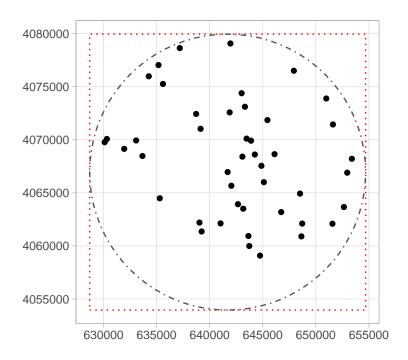
## **Survey Data**

Load R packages

```
library(sf)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

Load survey data

```
# check the layes name in the geopackage
  # st_layers("./data/vect/data.gpkg")
  # load all sites from TBS survey
  sites = st_read("../data/vect/data.gpkg", layer = "tbs_sites_point", quiet = TRUE)
  # look at the data
  head(sites, 1)
Simple feature collection with 1 feature and 11 fields
Geometry type: POINT
Dimension:
Bounding box: xmin: 641692.6 ymin: 4066955 xmax: 641692.6 ymax: 4066955
Projected CRS: WGS 84 / UTM zone 37N
         id size_ha start_date end_date longitude latitude
                          -900
                                   -300 40.58699 36.73775
1 TBS_1_0_0
                 source code
                               period
                                             name tell
                                                                            geom
1 Ur and Wilkinson 2008 TBS Iron Age Tell Beydar TRUE POINT (641692.6 4066955)
  # iron age sites
  sites_IA = sites %>%
    filter(period == "Iron Age") %>%
    select(id, size_ha)
  # load survey extent
  survey = st_read("../data/vect/data.gpkg", layer = "tbs_survey_extent", quiet = TRUE)
  # create a bounding box around sites
  bbox = st_bbox(survey) %>% st_as_sfc()
Map data
  ggplot() +
    geom_sf(data = bbox, fill = NA, linetype = 21, color = "red") +
    geom_sf(data = survey, fill = NA, linetype = 22) +
    geom_sf(data = sites_IA) +
    coord_sf(datum = st_crs(sites)) +
    theme_light()
```



#### Calculate Agricultural Sustaining Areas for emprical dataset

```
sites_emp = sites_IA %>%
  mutate(
    pop = round(100 * size_ha),  # calculate population - 100 people per hectar
    agr_zone_h = pop * 3,  # calculate agricultural sustaining area = 3h per person
    agr_zone_m = agr_zone_h * 10000, # hectares to meters
    agr_radi_m = round(sqrt(agr_zone_m/pi))
    )
head(sites_emp, 2)
```

```
Simple feature collection with 2 features and 6 fields
```

Geometry type: POINT Dimension: XY

Bounding box: xmin: 641692.6 ymin: 4064927 xmax: 648513.2 ymax: 4066955

Projected CRS: WGS 84 / UTM zone 37N

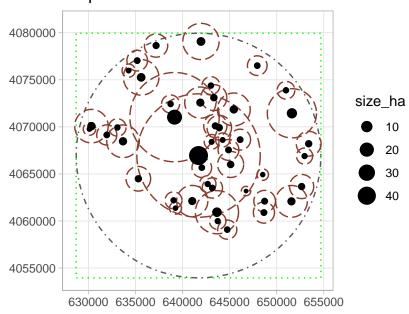
id size\_ha geom pop agr\_zone\_h agr\_zone\_m

1 TBS\_1\_0\_0 45.000000 POINT (641692.6 4066955) 4500 13500 1.35e+08

2 TBS\_11\_0\_0 0.393999 POINT (648513.2 4064927) 39 117 1.17e+06
agr\_radi\_m

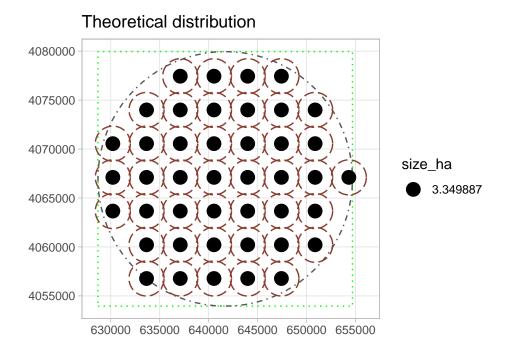
```
1
        6555
2
         610
  # create buffers for AgrSA
  agr_sa_emp = st_buffer(sites_emp, dist = sites_emp$agr_radi_m)
Plot AgrSA empirical
  ggplot() +
    geom_sf(data = bbox, fill = NA, linetype = 21, color = "green") +
    geom_sf(data = survey, fill = NA, linetype = 22) +
    geom_sf(data = agr_sa_emp, fill = NA, linetype = 23, color = "coral4") +
    geom_sf(data = sites_IA, aes(size = size_ha)) +
    labs(
      title = "Emperical distribution"
    coord_sf(datum = st_crs(sites)) +
    theme_light()
```

# **Emperical distribution**



Calculate Agricultural Sustaining Areas for theoretical dataset

```
# create a "regular" distribution of theoretical sites
  # number of empirical sites
  n = nrow(sites_emp)
  # total area
  region.area = sum(sites_emp$agr_zone_m)
  #compute regular distribution
  sites_theor = st_sample(survey,n, type = "regular", exact = TRUE, offset = c(0,0)) %>%
    st_as_sf()
  # number of theoretical sites
  k1 = nrow(sites_theor)
  # compute area and radii for theoretical Agr SA
  sites_theor = sites_theor %>%
    mutate(
      size_ha = sum(sites_emp$size_ha) / k1,
      agr_zone_m = region.area / k1,
      agr_radi_m = sqrt(region.area/(k1*pi))
  # create buffers for AgrSA
  agr_sa_theor = st_buffer(sites_theor, dist = sites_theor$agr_radi_m)
Plot AgrSA theoretical
  ggplot() +
    geom_sf(data = bbox, fill = NA, linetype = 21, color = "green") +
    geom_sf(data = survey, fill = NA, linetype = 22) +
    geom_sf(data = agr_sa_theor, fill = NA, linetype = 23, color = "coral4") +
    geom_sf(data = sites_theor, aes(size = size_ha)) +
    labs(
      title = "Theoretical distribution"
    coord_sf(datum = st_crs(sites)) +
    theme_light()
```



## Coverage

$$I_{\rm coverage} = \frac{\Sigma P_i}{P_r}$$

```
numerator.coverage = sum(sites_emp$agr_zone_m)
denominator.coverage = region.area
i.coverage = numerator.coverage / denominator.coverage
paste0("Index coverage is equal to: ", i.coverage)
```

[1] "Index coverage is equal to: 1"

always 1 when analyzing all sites within region / survey from one period

#### **Distance**

$$I_{\rm distance} = \frac{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} d_{ij}/k}{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} \hat{d}_{ij}/k}$$

```
# empirical distance
numerator.distance = mean(st_distance(sites_emp))

# theoretical distance
denominator.distance= mean(st_distance(sites_theor))

i.distance = numerator.distance / denominator.distance
paste0("Index distance is equal to: ",i.distance)
```

[1] "Index distance is equal to: 0.87833602209736"

### **Overlap**

$$I_{overlap} = \frac{P(\cup P_i)}{\Sigma P_i}$$

Compute union of overlapping agr areas

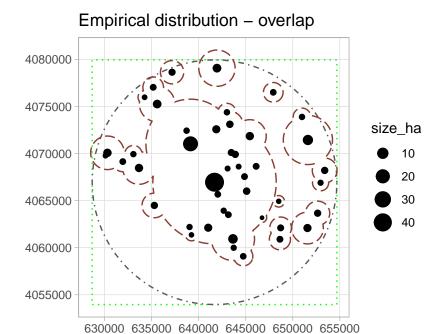
```
# create union of Agr SA
agr_sa_emp_union = st_union(agr_sa_emp)

# calculate the area of the overlapping areas
union_area = st_area(agr_sa_emp_union) # in m^2

Map

ggplot() +
    geom_sf(data = bbox, fill = NA, linetype = 21, color = "green") +
    geom_sf(data = survey, fill = NA, linetype = 22) +
    geom_sf(data = agr_sa_emp_union, fill = NA, linetype = 23, color = "coral4") +
    geom_sf(data = sites_emp, aes(size = size_ha)) +
    labs(
        title = "Empirical distribution - overlap"
    ) +
```

```
coord_sf(datum = st_crs(sites)) +
theme_light()
```



```
numerator.overlap = union_area

denominator.overlap = sum(sites_emp$agr_zone_m)

i.overlap = numerator.overlap / denominator.overlap

paste0("Index overlap is equal to: ",i.overlap)
```

[1] "Index overlap is equal to: 0.65025110873164"

### **SPAG**

```
i.spag = i.coverage * i.distance * i.overlap
paste0("SPAG indes is equal to: ",i.spag)
```

Scalar value between 0 (agglomeration) and 1 (regular distribution).