

>>> EXERCISE 3 . LAYERED MAPPING



To map means to record and represent in detail the spatial distribution of facts. The product, a map, is representing true data in a clear language of pictorial description. There is a series of given methods how to draw a map, but by deciding on the data you want to map as well as on the method to represent it, maps can be very personal and give their makers the power to define measured values in their terms. As a consequence, though a map normally inhabits the realm of facts, it can also reveal phenomena beyond the obvious and influence the viewer.



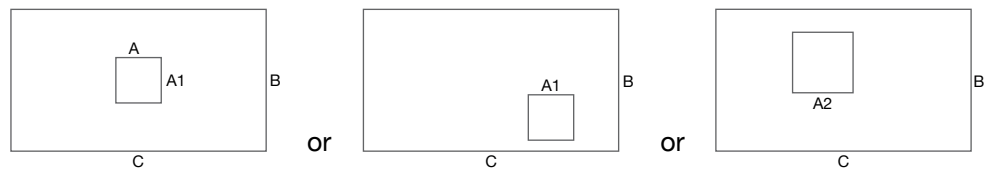
(1) Dymaxion map.
Buckminster Fuller
(2) Proto-urban conditions.
Raoul Bunschoten

part A : preparation

Our mapping zone for this exercise will contain a macro-area (the overall area between Jannowitz- and Elsenbrücke) and a self-defined micro-area.

There are two data-zones:

- 1 // macro-area : B x C
- 2 // micro-area : A x A1



Rules:

C is approximately 4 km. Choose **B** according to your mapping interest.

A needs to be smaller than $1/2 B$. Additionally, the micro-area needs to be within the boundaries of the macro-area. The actual size as well as the position of the areas is up to your choice.

Two actions will follow:

-- COLLECT

Collect data of at least 4 different aspects for each data-zone. Choose to map the same or different aspects in both of your areas. Rethink: What is your intention? How will your observation and measuring be different for the two data-zones?

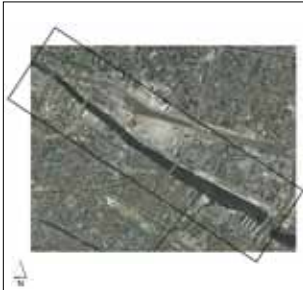
Here are some common mapping topics. You can map **topographical or territorial aspects, historical facts or traces, infrastructures and specifically waterways, ecological or economical data, built and non-built structures, public and private areas, neighborhoods, voids, borders, patterns, and textures.**

But do also choose to map some soft facts as **movements of people, intuitional associations, appropriated and non-appropriated spaces, left traces, atmospheric unities, temporary events, or local interactions.**

Choose an appropriate method for your data collection. Protocol the collected data for each layer. Be precise, do not mix data at this step of the exercise!

MASTER
MA 3 / PJ 1-3 / SP & 2.2 (PIV)
Wintersemester 10/11

OBERE STADTSPREE



Research area between
Jannowitz- and Elsenbrücke

-- MAP AND STACK

Here the exploration part begins! Our environment incorporates a complex, independent, and unstable network of relationships and it needs to be discovered. You will now overlay, evaluate, and interpret your collected data to produce true spatial representations of your macro-area and your micro-area.

Draw two multivariate maps. Produce a drawing of your macro-area and one of your micro-area. Stack and represent all measured aspects as layers in a clear, informative, and scale-specific way. Show the difference of your two data-zones, their independence, as well as their interdependence.

Work in scale. Choose 1:2.500 for your macro-area. The scale for your micro-area should be in correlation to your research interest and the size of the chosen area. Orientate both of your maps north. Finally, complete your map by incorporating useful map attributes as icons, an explanatory legend, scale indications, and a north arrow. Respect all facts, no inventions!

Study your two maps and reflect what your discoveries are. What actually does the overlay, the stacking cause, what can you detect in your layered map that didn't become obvious in the single layers of data? Which interactions and relationships seem interesting to you?

Your final documents to be presented are:
_ two maps as printed drawings
_ all data protocols of your measured layers

One desk crit time is provided to discuss your work

on Thursday, 11.11.2010 from 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 a.m.
in a 202

part B : presentation

on Thursday, 18.11.2010 at 10.00 a.m.
in a 202

We will meet at 9.45 a.m. in our studio space and set up the presentation. Your task is to present your work to the group in a maximum of 10 minutes.

Additionally, save two folders—one containing exercise 2, one exercise 3—with all relevant data. Name the folders with the following name "1010_ULAB_1_EX-2_yourfirstname-yourlastname," respectively "1010_ULAB_1_EX-3_yourfirstname-yourlastname." We will ask you to archive all exercises on a DVD at the end of the research phase.