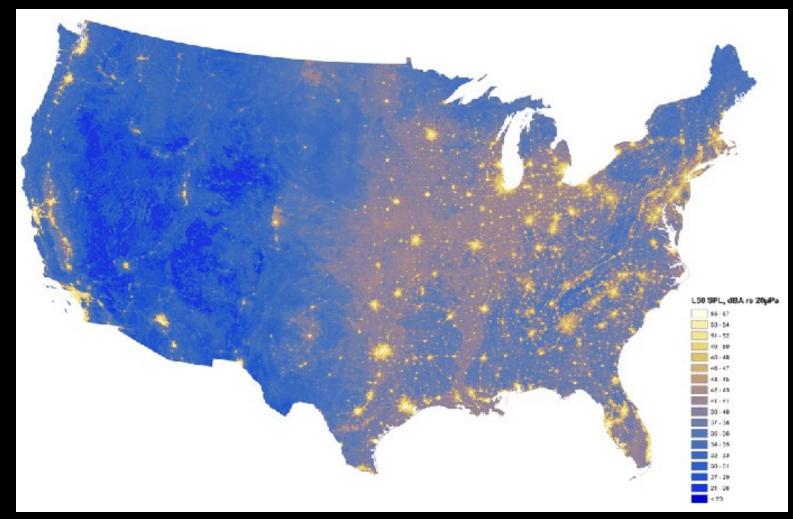


Sound maps: Noise Pollution



Source: US National Park Service. The underlying resolution of these map is a 270 meter grid

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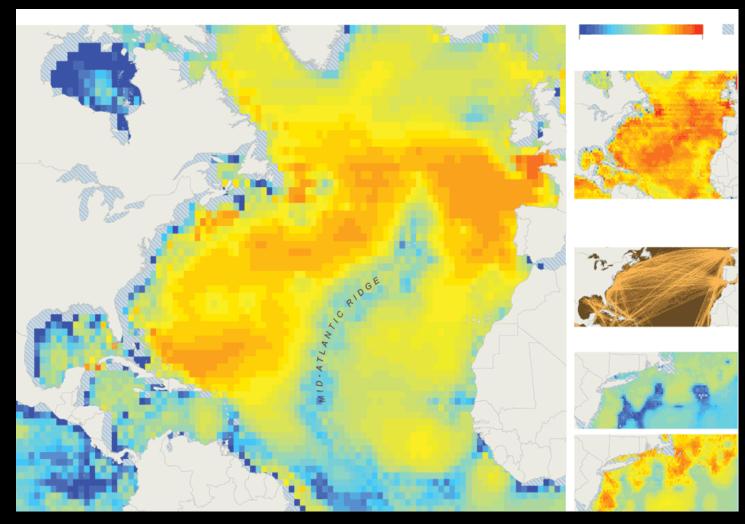
Sound maps: Noise Pollution



Source: Tuned City Talinn, 2010/2011.

Zurich University of the Arts

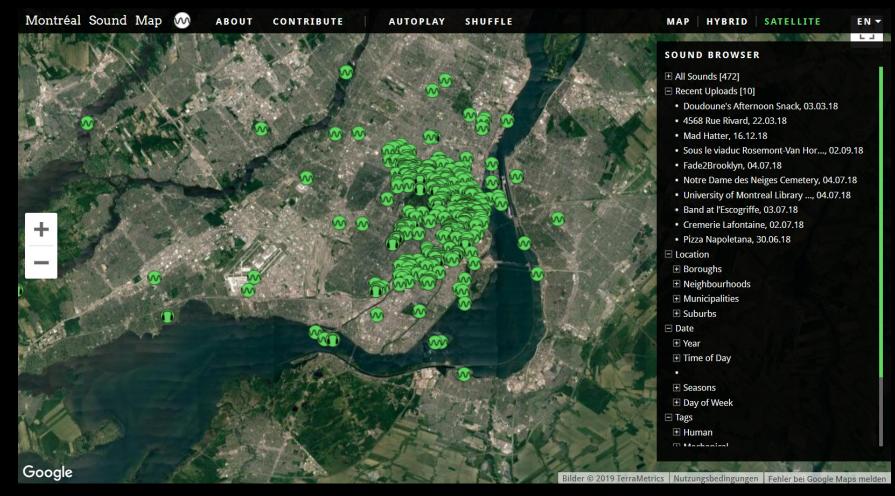
Sound maps: Noise Pollution



Source: NOAA Underwater Mapping Sound Field Mapping Working Group/HLS Research/NCEAS-Details of North Atlantic Shipping and local noises near Long Island-from the New York <u>Times</u>



Online/medially enhanced sound maps: Potentials



Source: http://www.montrealsoundmap.com/

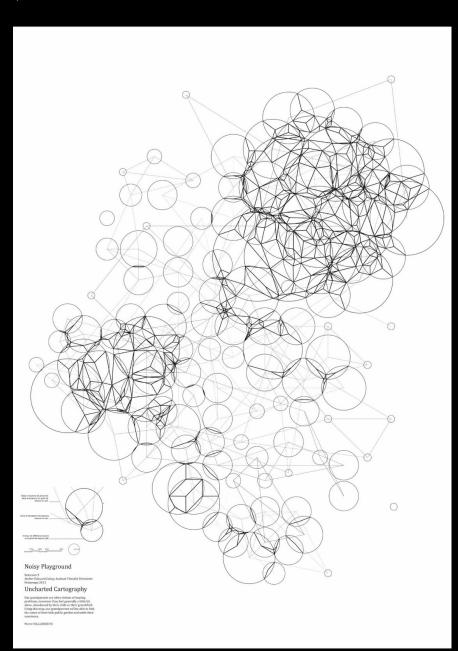


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Sound maps: Artistic use, aesthetic concepts

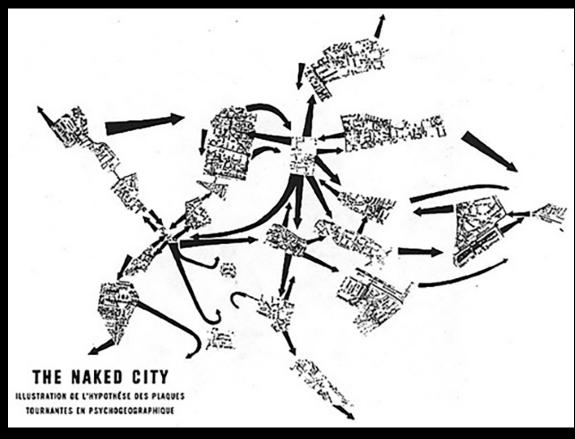
"despite the proliferation of noises that are very much alike , every city still has its own distinct aural environment, or Soundscape." "new and old noises - or sounds, depending on your point of view - overlap;





Left: Pinterest/Athalie Moedjoko

- City Sound Mapping Right: Pierre Villeneuve, on edouardcabayatlier.blogspot.com Mapping experience: The method of psychogeography by the situationists in the 1950/60ies

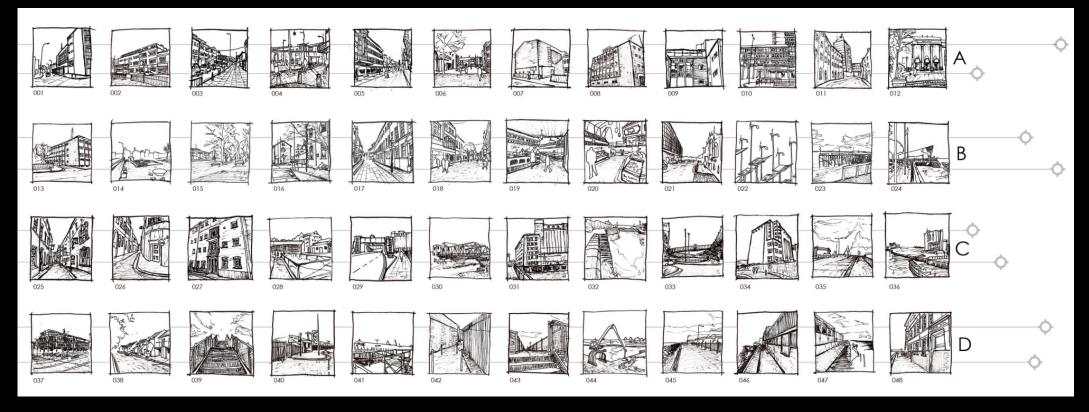




Psychogeographic Map of Paris by Guy Debord; "The Naked City" (1955)

Guy Débord, Michèle Bernstein, Asgar Jorn (Source: spaghettilab.net)

Dérive (Drift)



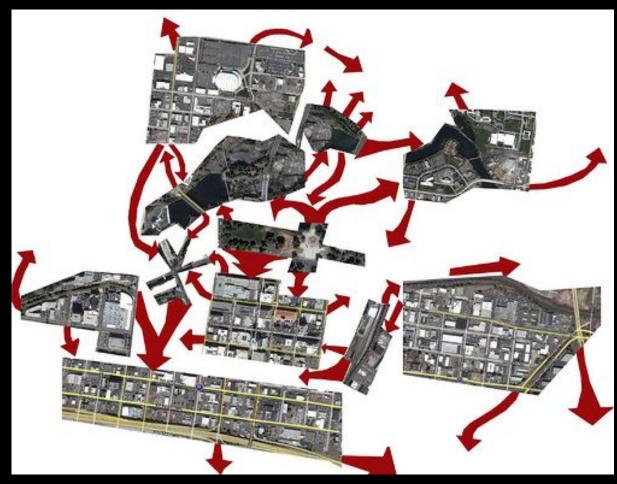
Series of mini sketches through the city of hull, exploring the concept of psychogeography. Source: https://danieltchristie.wordpress.com/2013/05/10/derive-and-psychogeography/

Dérive (Drift)

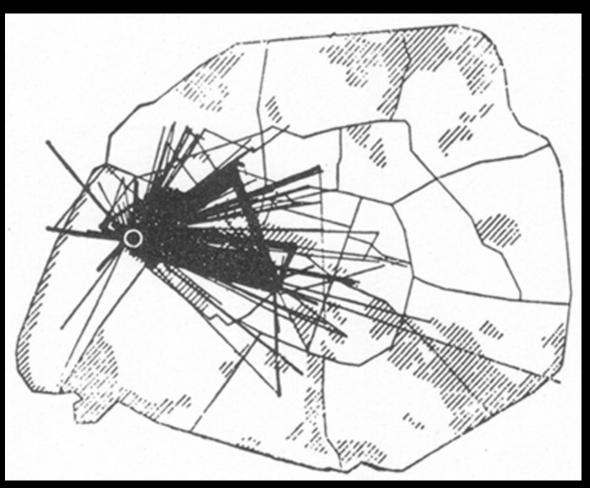
- A technique developed by the situationists to study and explore urban environments
- Dérive: An unplanned journey through a landscape, usually <u>urban</u>, in which participants drop their everyday relations and "let themselves be drawn by the attractions of the terrain and the encounters they find there".
- From a derive point of view, cities have psychogeographical contours, with constant currents, fixed points and vortexes that strongly discourage entry or exit from certain zones.
- Though solo *dérives* are possible, Debord indicates that the most fruitful numerical arrangement consists of several small groups of two or three people who have reached the same level of awareness, since cross-checking these different groups' impressions makes it possible to arrive at more objective conclusions.
- The *dérive*'s goals include studying the terrain of the city (psychogeography) and emotional disorientation, both of which lead to the potential creation of <u>Situations</u>.

Sources:

- Guy Debord (1958) <u>Definitions</u>. Internationale Situationniste #1 (Paris, June 1958).
- Debord, Guy (1956). "Theory of the Derive". Situationist International Online.
- Debord, Guy (1984-12-12). <u>Society of the Spectacle</u>. Black & Red, U.S. <u>ISBN</u> <u>9780934868075</u>.
- Guy Debord (1956) <u>Theory of the Dérive</u>. Les Lèvres Nues #9 (Paris, November 1956). Reprinted in Internationale
- Situationniste #2 (Paris, December 1958).



Psychogeographischer Auszug von Paris nach Debord (Quelle: x-tet.com)



Der Lebensraum einer Studentin in Paris nach de Lauwe (Quelle: www.inenart.eu)

Links to check and read until next course session

http://edouardcabayatelier.blogspot.com/2013/04/noisy-playground.html

http://www.montrealsoundmap.com/

https://trift.org/diary/trift-in-der-psychogeographie

https://danieltchristie.wordpress.com/2013/05/10/derive-and-psychogeography/

<u> https://spaghettilab.net/the-situationists/</u>