



Design Lab ARTD6116

Launch: Week 5 27/02/25

Crits: Week 8 19-20/03/25

# Project 02

Territories and Interfaces

*“Psychogeography: the point where psychology and geography collide.”*

– Merlin Coverly, 2018

## The brief

In this project, you are tasked with creating a personal psychogeographic map of a physical space or journey. The aim is to gather data based on your own experiences and translate this into a geographic map. This will result in a unique interface to communicate your findings, which may take the form of a physical, digital, print, or object-based representation.

Start by researching the concepts introduced during the project launch. Once familiar with these ideas, select a specific geographic space or a journey between two points. From there, identify the story you wish to tell about your interaction with this space or journey.

Consider the data you need to tell this story. You may need to revisit the space or journey several times to collect relevant data. Personal data should include your thoughts, feelings, and/or actions while in the space or during the journey.

## Project Deliverables

The final output can be a physical artifact (such as a 3D or 2D map), a digital artifact (interactive or static), or a combination of both physical and digital elements. Your creation may include a multi-sensory experience, be time-based, or capture a specific moment. Regardless of the format, ensure your work is showcased on your portfolio website for assessment. The map should demonstrate high-quality work, accompanied by well-documented evidence of your process and a brief project description that outlines the requirements.

### Notes:

- *Avoid overly large spaces or long journeys, as it is essential to gather comprehensive data from the entire defined space or journey.*
- *Suitable spaces might include a specific street, gallery, open space, or event. Journeys might include your commute, a bus ride, or a walk along a river. These are just examples; the possibilities are extensive.*

### Definitions:

1. Psychogeography "... the study of the effects of the physical environment on people's feelings and behaviour. Psychogeography is the hidden landscape of atmospheres, histories, actions and characters which charge environments." Macmillan Dictionary [<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/psychogeography>] "... the intersection of psychology and geography. It focuses on our psychological experiences of the city, and reveals or illuminates forgotten, discarded, or marginalised aspects of the urban environment." The Conversation [<https://theconversation.com/psychogeography-a-way-to-delve-into-the-soul-of-a-city-78032>] "How do different places make us feel and behave?"

The term psychogeography was invented by the Marxist theorist Guy Debord in 1955 in order to explore this. Inspired by the French nineteenth century poet and writer Charles Baudelaire's concept of the flâneur – an urban wanderer – Debord suggested playful and inventive ways of navigating the urban environment in order to examine its architecture and spaces." Tate [<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/psychogeography>]

2. Map ... a symbolic depiction emphasizing relationships between elements of some space, such as objects, regions, or themes. ... Although most commonly used to depict geography, maps may represent any space, real or imagined, without regard to context or scale. (Adapted from Wikipedia: Map).

3. Journey ... literally made between two or more geographical locations.

### Project Staff

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### Academic Integrity:

It is important that the work you submit for assessment is your own and does not include material that has been submitted for previous modules. Any third party elements must be clearly cited. For detailed guidance about plagiarism and the broader Academic Integrity policy of the University of Southampton please refer to the document: Academic Integrity Guidance for Students.

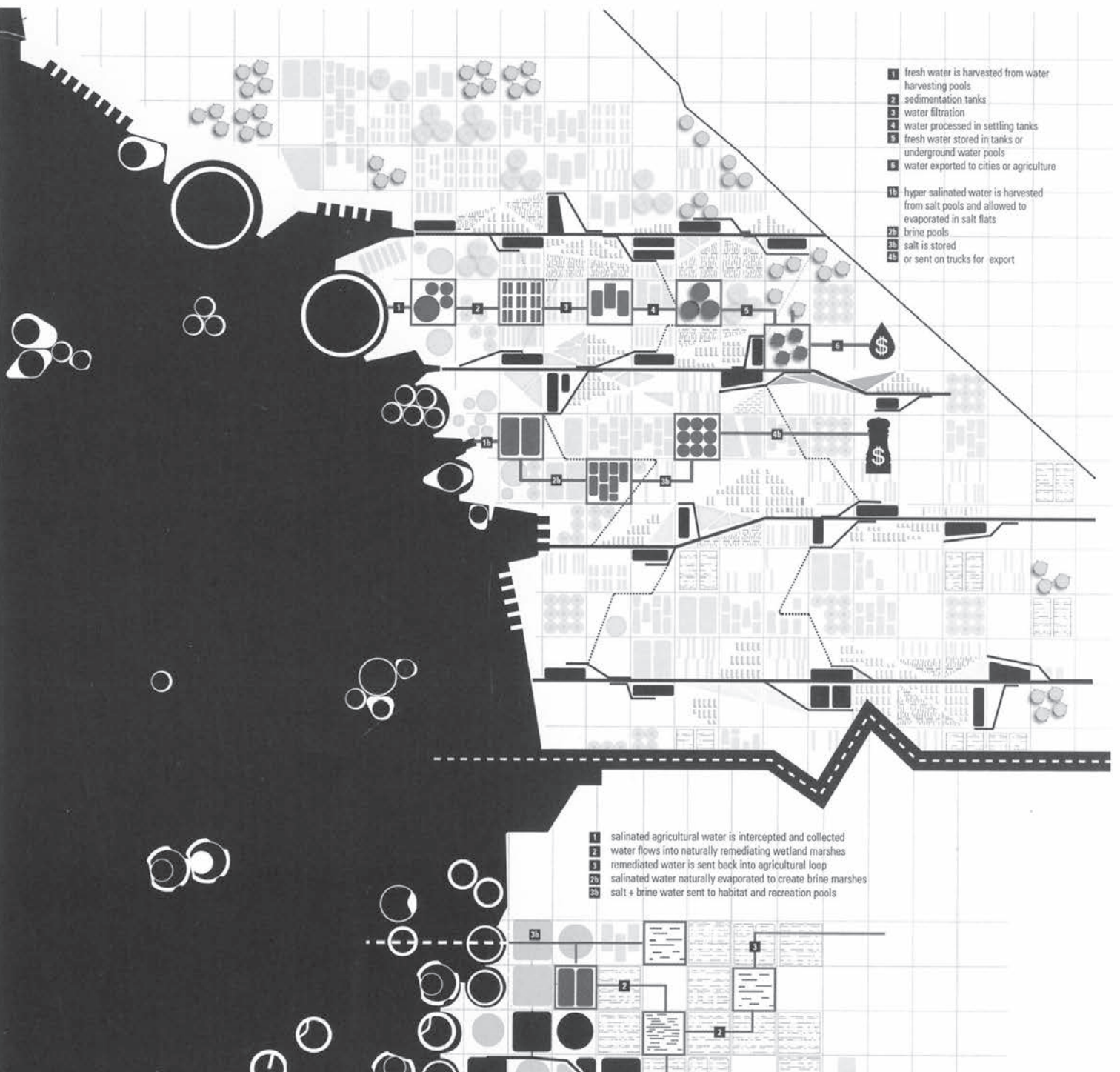
It is the duty of all students to work in a safe & healthy manner and to have a duty of care unto yourself and others. Please ensure that you are aware of the relevant Health & Safety requirements for all activities that you undertake during your study. In particular you must refer to Studio & Workshop codes of practice, attend all mandatory and relevant training, and refer to the traffic light system for equipment use. Please check with your academic staff if you are required to complete a project proposal from and/or a specific risk assessment

<http://wsa.wikidot.com/healthandsafety>



**This project focuses on the following module learning outcomes:**

- A1 the lab project topic and an advanced understanding of a research topic
- A2 theoretical underpinnings of design research and practice-led research.
- B1 independently select and effectively employ advanced media production and design research methods;
- B2 analyse complex range of material, identify and communicate a clear research focus.
- C1 communicate the process and outcomes of design activities in a range of outputs including an exhibition;
- C2 collaborate effectively on a group project and manage your time proficiently.
- D1 demonstrate exploratory, experimental and critical approaches to design via speculative outcomes;
- D2 define a design approach and research focus;
- D3 write reflectively and critically debate module's key themes at an advanced level.







## 10.2 (pp. 224–25)

4.5655° N, 66.4453° E,  
Jill Desimini, *Wind Symbols*,  
2014. Adapted from United States  
Hydrographic Office, *Pilot Chart of  
the Indian Ocean*, 1949.

## 10.3

35.0000° N, 18.0000° E,  
Visconde de Santarém, *Carte de  
Freduci d'Ancone*, *Dressée en 1497*  
in *Atlas Composé de Mappemondes  
de Portulans et de Cartes  
Hydrographiques et Historiques*, 18  
The term *portolan* describes a class  
early coastal charts distinguished by  
radial web of interconnected lines.  
The sixteen equidistant lines extend  
from observation points, and  
while they imply the use of a magne  
compass, they predate instrument  
measurement. The distances  
were calculated by human observat  
alone. The maps introduced linear  
scale and unprecedented accuracy  
the navigational chart. The main  
coastlines are articulated through  
the density of place names, lettered  
perpendicular to the shore and  
emphasizing the importance of the  
land-water interface. Major populat  
centers are marked with pictograms  
creating focal points on the chart,  
while the extension of the radial line  
over land and water speak to the  
continuity of surface and view.