

Architecture today is mostly characterised by the use of plans based on standardised notational systems and are therefore inefficient in the representation of specific and local spatial qualities. These conventional drawing methods contain generic information and no local insights can be derived from it. Rather than drawing attention to what is gained by these standardised methods of making architectural plans this studio will focus on what may be lost: the unexercised act of attending to local qualities. Therefore, the discipline 'Cartopology' is introduced.

Cartopology combines anthropological field-work with cartographical techniques to document and notate space. By doing so, you will exercise and practice on drawing that extra layer of mapped local qualities.

Becoming a Cartopologist

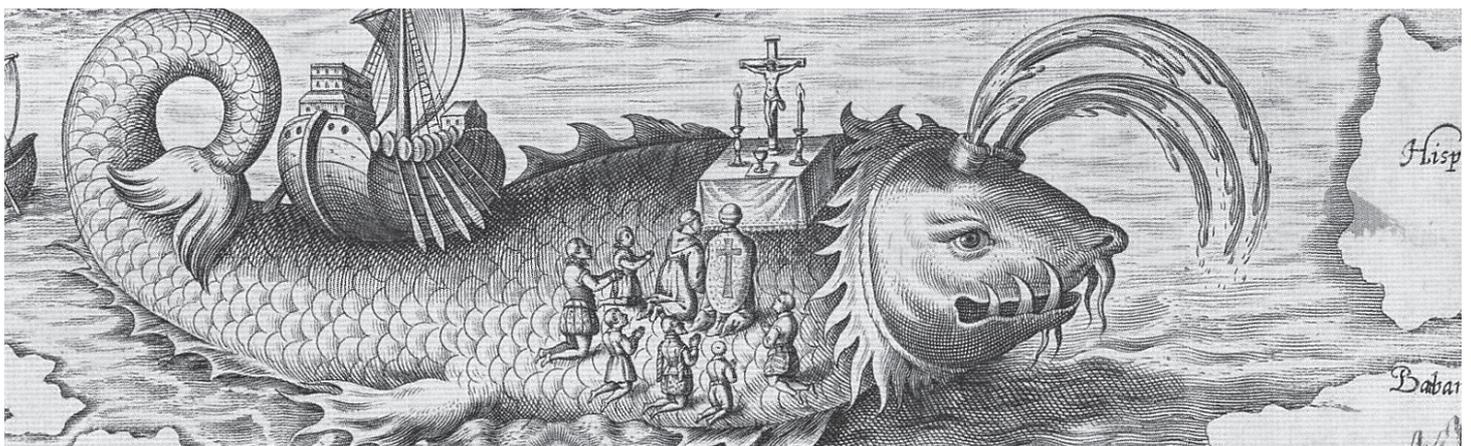
The most effective way of becoming a good cartopologist is through exercise. This studio is therefore part of a research project on borders in border areas such as the Euregion Meuse-Rhin. The results of your work in this studio will therefore be part of a larger project. A real case study!

“He had walked under the millimeter of haze just above the inked fibres of a map, that pure zone between land and chart between distances and legend between nature and storyteller.”

Michael Ondaatje (1992) *The English Patient*, Bloomsbury, 261-262

*The cartopologist reveals on the surface what is normally concealed in the depths, allowing the viewer to participate in a **privileged and supernatural view of the world.***

The Institute of Cartopology, 2018



Sea Monsters on Medieval and Renaissance Maps, Van Duzer, 2013 - Telling the stories of that time.

Case Study - Productive Borders

In this research project the institute of cartopology investigates and maps the different ways in which borders are drawn on maps and the ways this correlates with their specific location. By observing and collecting the different ways in which the inner borders of these are represented we will assemble a 'Border Encyclopaedia' which attempts to enrich and redefine the ways border regions are represented on maps. In other words how can we do more justice to the variety qualities of borders, on maps for this region.

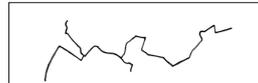
“Our goal is to enable people and visitors in the region, regardless of borders, to improve their quality of life.” Website EMR

Border Types

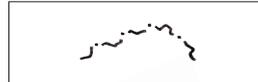
Looking closely at the official map of the Euregion Meuse-Rhine (EMR), one can distinguish four different kinds of borders:

1. A thin continuous line: the municipal boundaries,
2. A thicker mixed dash-point line the different regions,
3. An even thicker dotted line with upright edges: the different countries and
4. A basic thick dotted line: borders of the EMR.

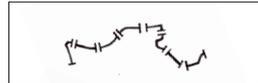
Line Type: full line, 1.5pt



Line Type: mixed dash point line, 1.5pt



Line Type: dotted line, upright edges, 1.5pt



Line Type: large dotted line, 1.5pt



Tutors

Marlies Vermeulen: Institute of Cartopology
Remy Kroese: Collaborator in the Productive Borders project
Theo Vantomme: Collaborator in the Productive Borders project
Martine de Rooij: Researcher in craft and artistic research methods
Carolin Stapenhorst: Head Tool Culture

“Borders appear as obstacles that need to be removed.”

BUT THEY'RE EXACTLY THE REASON WHY THE REGION EXISTS!



Program

5 - 6 - 7 June PART 01

5.06 DAY 1:

- 9.30 - 10.30: Introduction to the project and case study.
- 10.30 - 12.00: Excursion to the Three Countries Point.
- 12.00 - 13.00: Lunch.
- 13.00 - 16.00: Worktime.

6.06 DAY 2:

- 9.30: Introduction to the day.
- 9.45 - 10.45: Talk by Remy Kroese and Theo Vantomme.
- 11.00 - 16.00: Worktime.

7.06 DAY 3:

- 9.30: Introduction to the day.
- 10.00: Preparation of the review.
- 11.00 - 13.00: Review and presentation.
- 13.00 - 13.30: Feedback and tasks for part 02.

3 - 4 - 5 July PART 02

- 3.07 DAY 1:** Presentation and feedback day.
- 4.07 DAY 2:** Talk and feedback by Martine de Rooij.
- 5.07 DAY 3:** Final presentation