Visioning and visualizing spatial structure and processes

Prof. dr. Wil Zonneveld

TU Delft

Faculty of Architecture

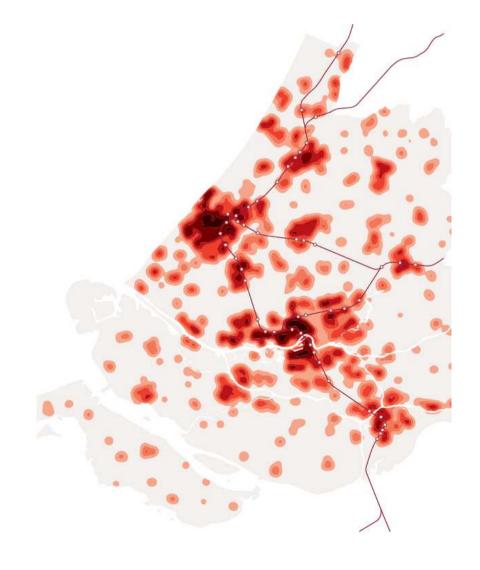
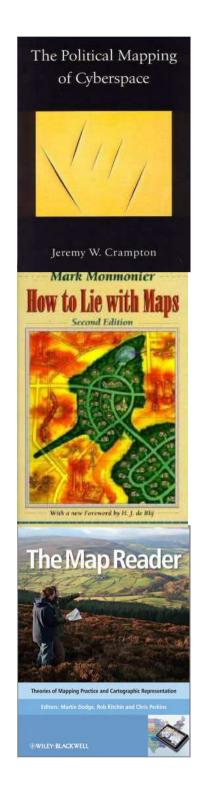


Image: Studio South-Wing/Atelier Zuidvleugel



Content of planning: perceptions of space, place & territory

Visualization $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ materiality

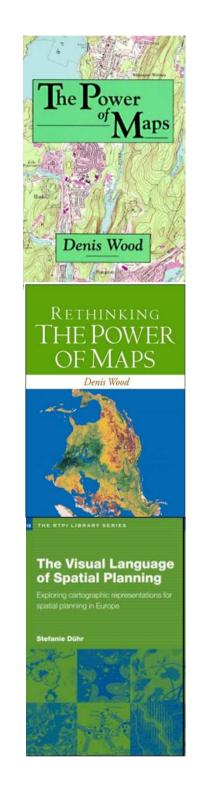
Regional level and higher: map dominant

Source of consensus and conflict

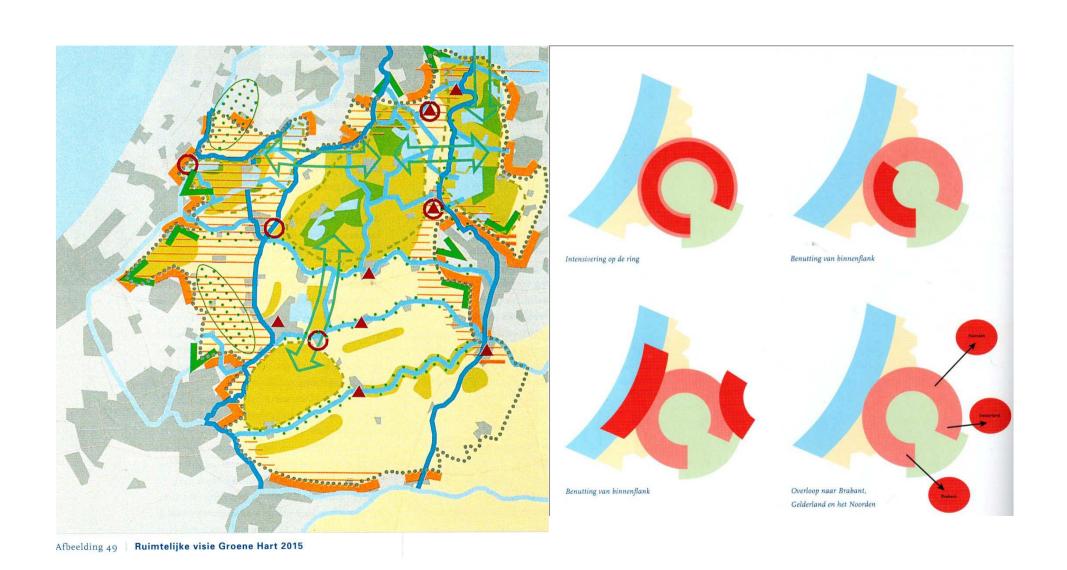
This presentation: what maps do, sometimes unintentionally

Focus: use of maps in debate and how choices influence debate

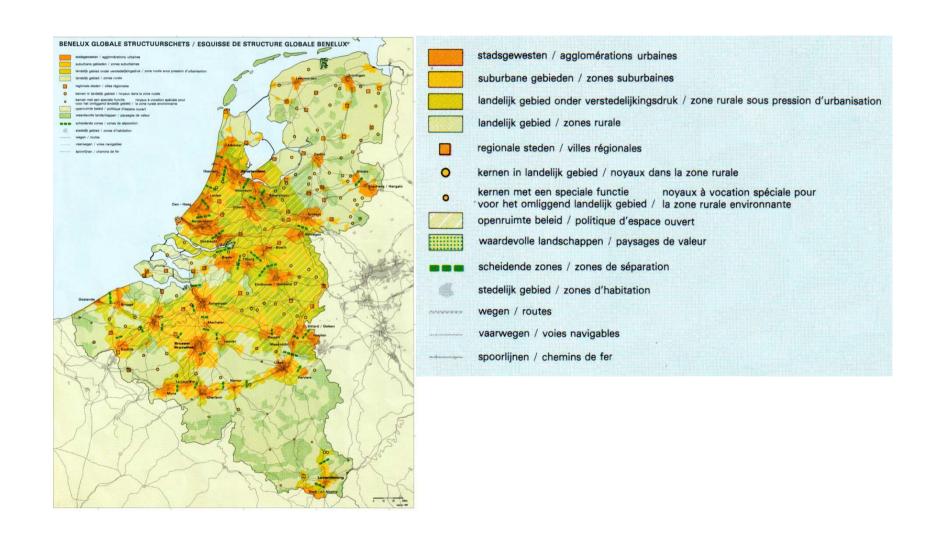
Conclusion: brief outline on 'visioning'



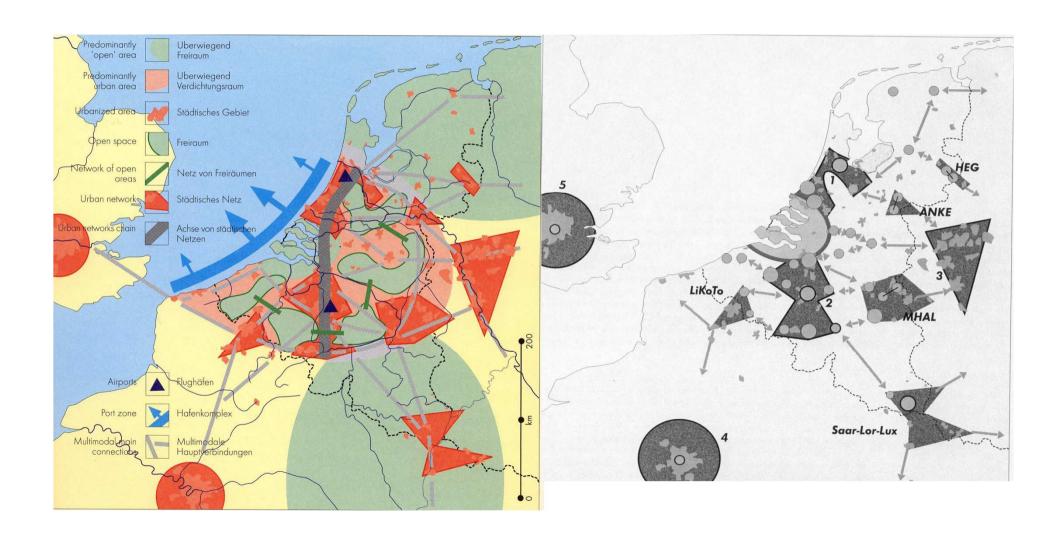
Do we need maps in planning?(Van Eeten & Roe, 2000, JAPA)



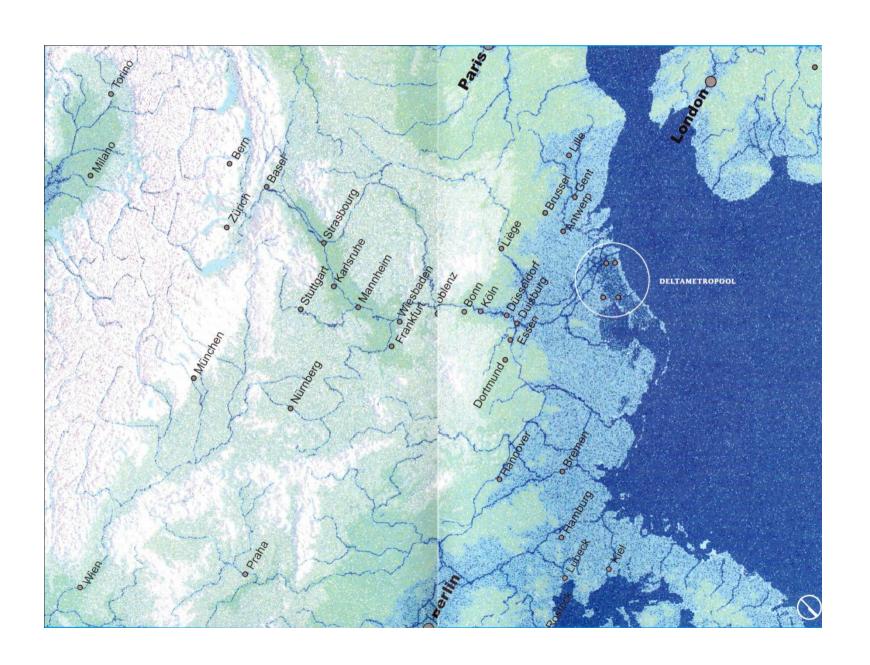
Maps creating and seeking consensus in conflict



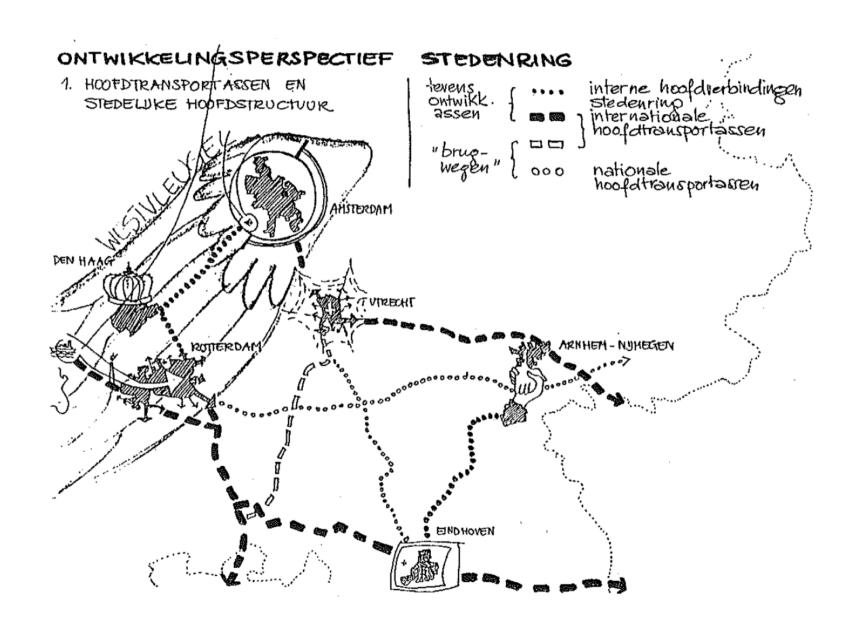
Maps to stimulate thinking out of the box (but sometimes fail to do so)



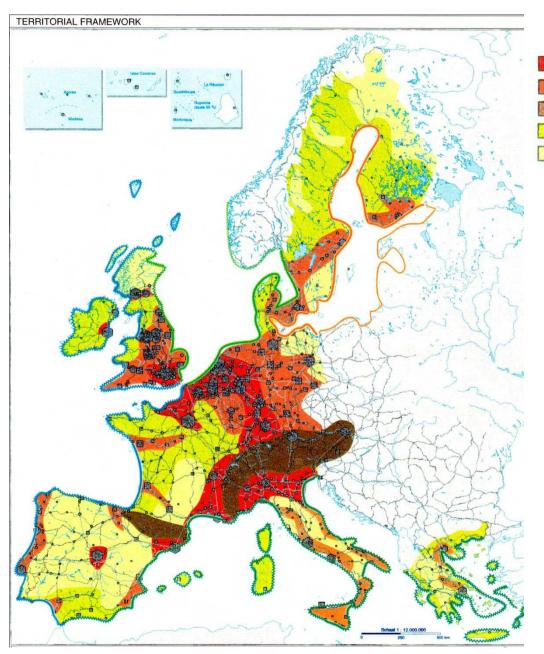
Maps to stimulate thinking out of the box (but sometimes fail to do so)



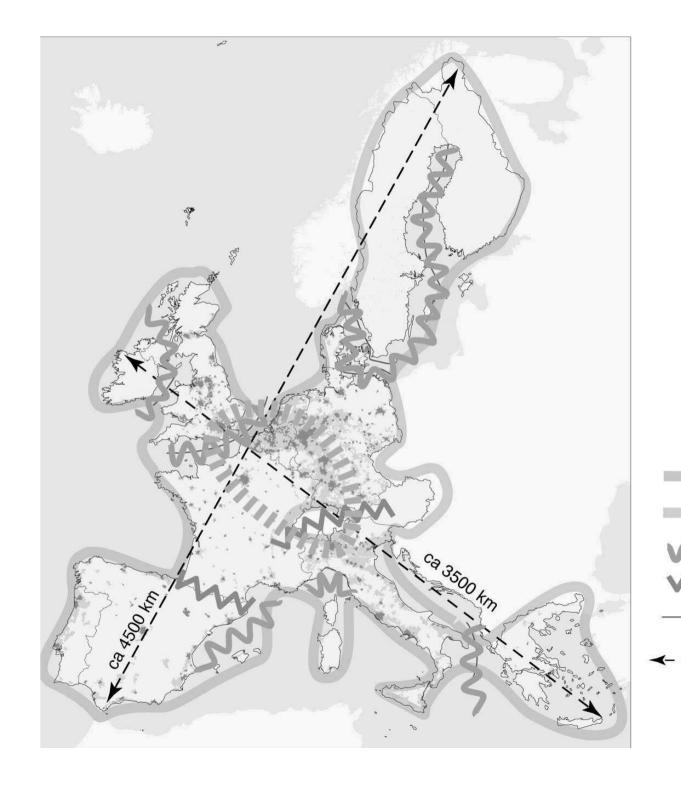
Maps to stimulate thinking out of the box (but sometimes fail to do so)



From maps to diagrams (because genuine maps are too controversial)



- predominantly urban areas with a healthy economic structure predominantly urban areas with a weaker economic structure major mountain areas
- predominantly rural areas with a healthy economic structure predominantly rural areas with a weaker economic structure

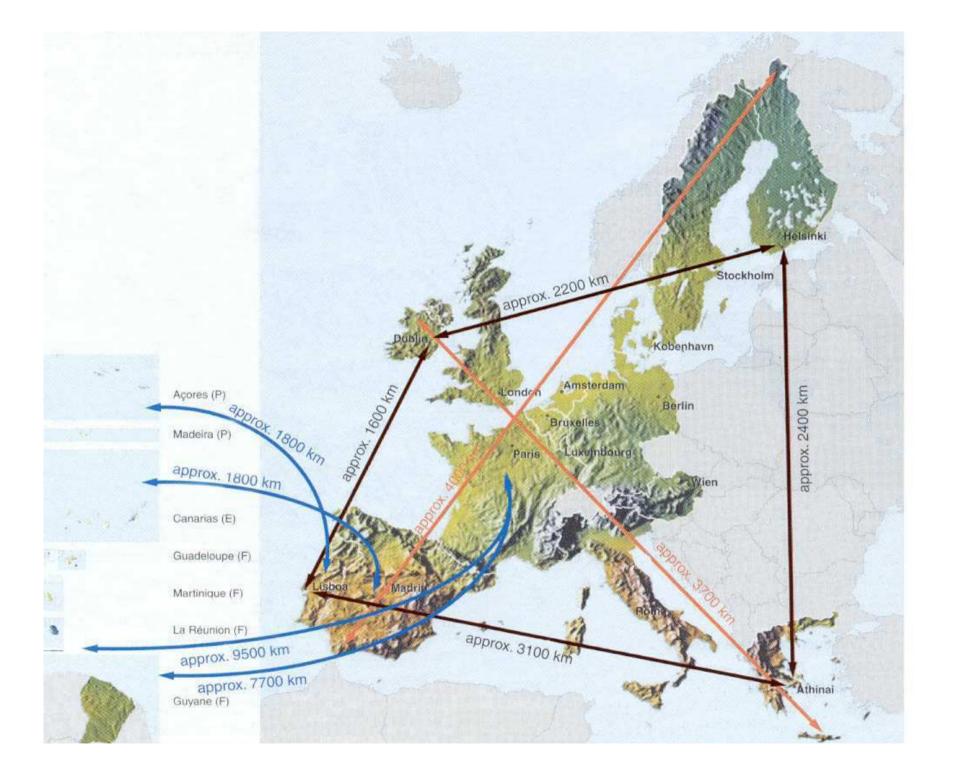


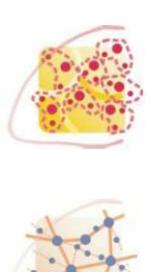
contour of EU-territory, bordering sea contour of EU-territory, bordering land physical barrier: sea physical barrier: mountain

internal EU-borders

max. distance within contour

> population density high population density medium

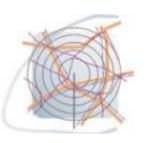








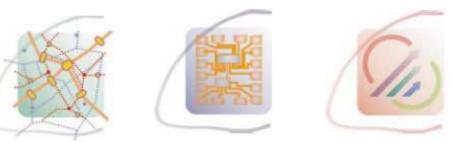












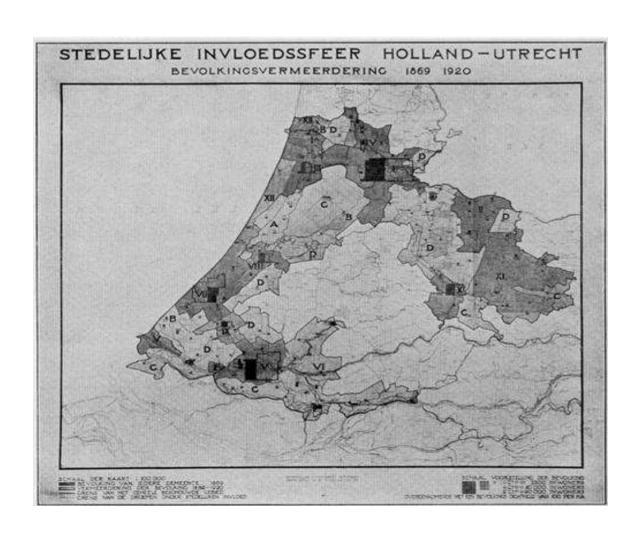




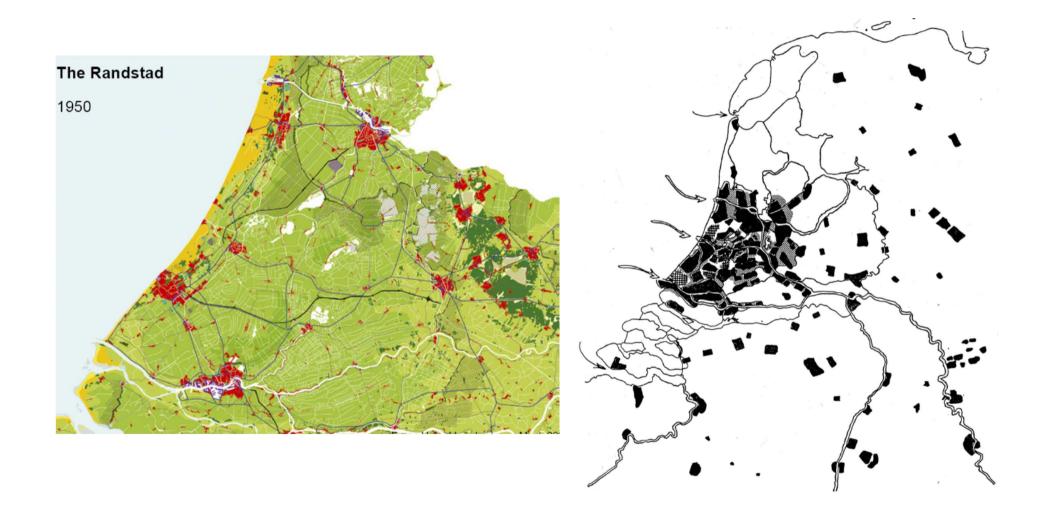




Maps to provide evidence in discourse

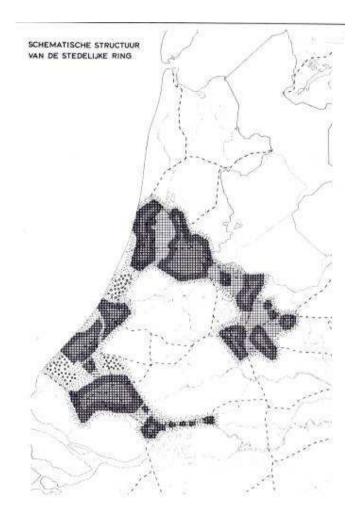


Maps to show an unwanted future: the discursive map

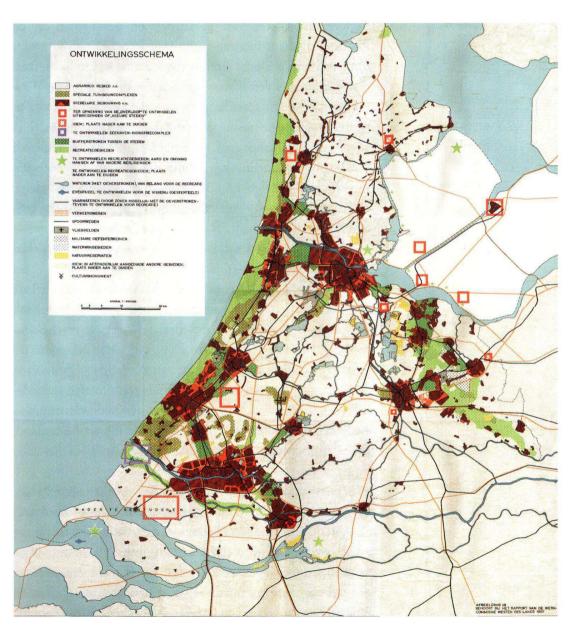


Maps to present a complex strategy in condensed form: the conceptual map

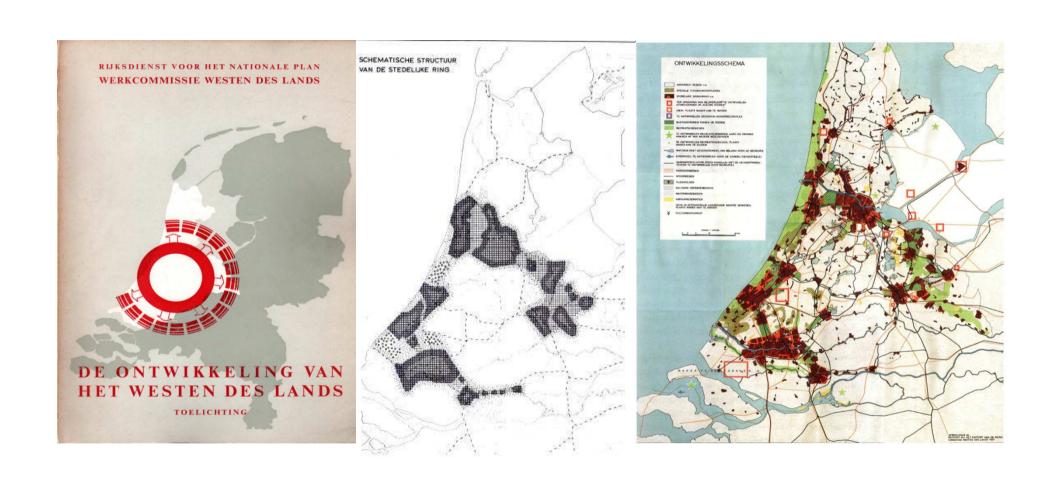




Maps to present a complex strategy: follow up decision-making



Same plan but three entirely different maps



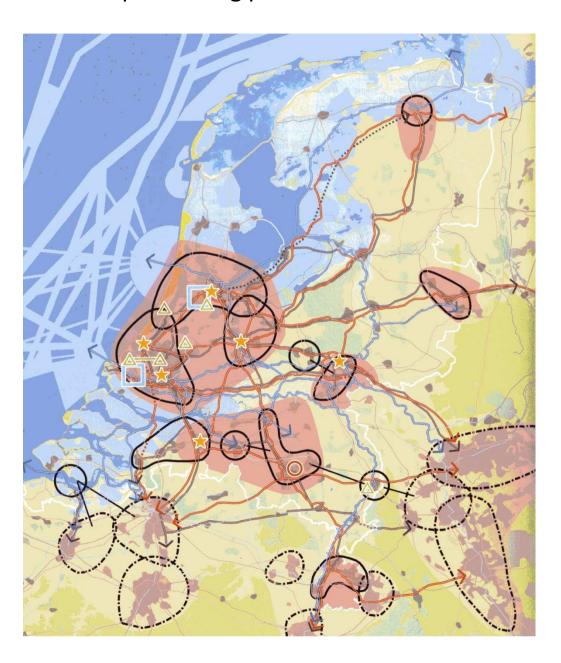
Maps which indicate a planning principle: The master plan



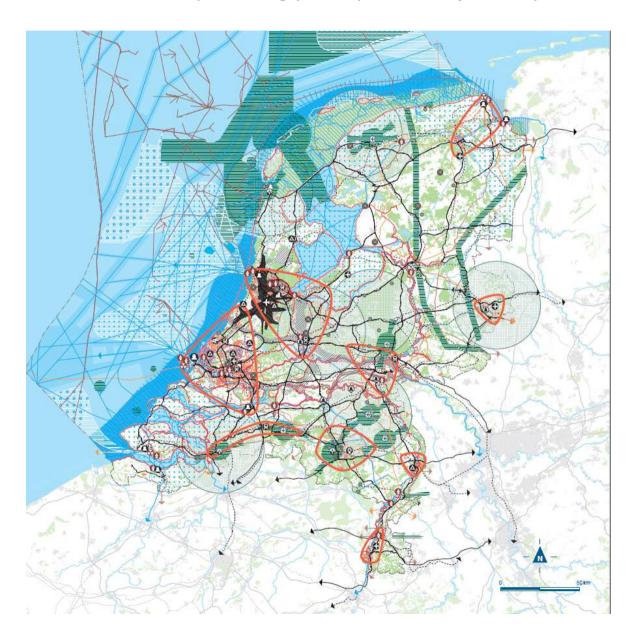
Maps which indicate a planning principle: Metagovernance (visioning)



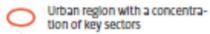
Maps showing power balance shifts



Maps which indicate a planning principle II: Project implementation



Competitive





20 Ke noise contour

Rotterdam Mainport

Prainport Southeast

Brainport Southeast Netherlands

Greenport

Zuldas development

International city of peace and justice

(Potential) site for power plant, from 500MW

(Potential) site for nuclear power plant

 High-voltage power line, from 220 kV

♦ New high-voltage power line (approximate route)

Pipeline zone

— Pipeline

Existing offshore wind farm

Designated area for offshore
 wind farm

Potential area for offshoreonshore grid link

Area with high potential for wind power

Accessible

Railway station for high-speed/international trains

Civilian airport of national importance

Seaport of national importance

Inland port of national importance

Potential route for new road on main road network (not yet established)

National or international main road network

National or international main railway network

National or International main waterway network

Liveable and safe

Main water system

Management of coastal foundation

— Primary flood defence

Maintain unrestricted view to horizon

Cultural heritage site on (tentative) World Heritage list

Natural heritage site on World Heritage list

Other property or site on (tentative) World Heritage list

Revised national ecological network on land

Military restricted zone

Radar activity

Military air base

Military air base with civilian use

Naval base

 Major military training area and/or artillery range

Conclusion

Maps in bewildering variety of forms:

Evidence based, showing key assumptions

Diagrams

Conceptual

Detailed: masterplan & projectmap

Maps express planning principles:

Analyse the visual language (colours, symbols, preciseness)

Analyse the key

Check the frame and the white areas

Context:

Contentious?

Entrenched spatial visions?

Innovative?

Conclusion: mapping decisions

Audience:

- Professionals
- Politicians/administrators
- Lay people

What is prime content:

- Morphology
- Spatial position
- Spatial structure

Decisions:

- Frame
- North Direction
- Scale
- Key:
 - Logic structure
 - Number of elements
 - Symbols: dots, lines, planes etc
 - Thickness
 - Colors
 - Zonal maps: fading colours (fuzzy boundaries)
 - Flows: meaning of arrows and lines

