



Tuesday 28th March 2018: Space4, 149 Fonthill Rd, Finsbury Park, N4 3HF <http://space4.tech>

The workshop introduction said: *“We’ll discuss why data is useful and educational for campaigns. We’ll examine how these maps are having an effect on people and projects. We’ll also be showcasing different types of maps - some geographical and others conceptual. Short talks will be followed by an opportunity to debate the issues and network.”*

Joaquim D’Souza, Senior Developer at Outlandish (a co-operative digital agency), gave an overview of some of the mapping projects that they have made including www.schoolcuts.org.uk • www.washdata.org and www.pngicentral.org . He showed us a map about school cuts which was used for campaigning. They have also mapped Repair shops for the Restart Project.

Simon Counsell, Executive Director of Rainforests UK discussed the work that The Rainforest Foundation is doing to map forest communities’ land tenure and governance systems in order to promote forest communities’ rights to land and forest resources: in Brazil, all land is owned by the government, so natives are essentially squatters, facing multiple threats from allocation of their land for other purposes: <http://www.rainforestfoundationuk.org> - they have never been recorded as occupants of the land, and the purpose of the project is to counter that. They are training communities to use apps, walking tens of thousands of miles through the forests with the communities, leaving behind high quality maps, with laminated covers, that the local people can retain to show their existence and to secure their land insofar as they are allowed to. So far, 1000 communities and 5m hectares of communities have been mapped at minimal cost: <http://www.mappingforrights.org>. Allocating these areas to commercial companies means they are trying to get these people out – so mapping them demonstrates that people are occupying these spaces is hugely empowering: they are using them as bases to develop their own community forests and keep the logging companies (and the American Conservation companies) out: this has been legally possible since the beginning of 2017. See Forestlink: <http://www.rainforestfoundationuk.org/news/june-2015/forestlink-putting-the-power-to-save-forests-in-local-peoples-hands>

Drew Mackie is a specialist in developing social network maps. He is working with David Wilcox, Matt Scott and other civic activists in developing Network City London, which aims to use civic mapping and network building to create a fairer and more inclusive Smart City, using Kumu and SumApp. There are currently three projects: 1. mapping of the RSA Fellows Forum, mapping online interactions between Fellows; 2. Kingston Voluntary Action & Superhighways, are mapping the community and voluntary sectors in Kingston – how they collaborate, use it to reinforce existing or build new collaborations; 3. the London Mappers project. Pete Burden – is the central point. Front end feeds into Kumu map and feeds it back to the people on the map. The key keeping it up to date is that people can update their own profiles, so the system is kept permanently open. The aim is to map civic tech people, different tribes interested in the future of London civic society – and use it as a tool to identify projects and key networkers, using the mythical London Borough of Slipham. Planning a hack day in June to bring people together.

Alberto Calzada is a Data Scientist and **Ben Warren** is an Air Quality Consultant. They work for Tranquil City, a project which maps data about noise and pollution against user-generated images of tranquil spaces in London, to give people an opportunity to experience pleasant parts of the city. Started in 2016 using instagram, finding tranquil spaces, now up to 600 spaces in London, encourage anyone who uses instagram and tag spaces in <https://tranquilcity.co.uk>.

Aims (slide). Five-Member Team – tranquil spaces have lower noise and air pollution, using available information. Data sources re Road, Rail, Air, Industrial: www.tranquillpavement.com. Also wanted to highlight threatened spaces. Trying to map out greener routes for commuting.

Maria Alonso and **Louise Francis** from Mapping for Change discussed Community Maps, a highly flexible platform enabling users to decide and define the type of information they want to collect, share and disseminate through the creation of bespoke maps, which is used as a tool in engagement processes. Community Maps has been built from research and experience working in and with communities across the public and voluntary sectors in various countries and contexts. The technology has facilitated engagement projects ranging from sustainability (Air Quality Monitoring map), social justice (Mapping the Pathway to Equality), community development (Road to Wellbeing) or citizen science. Work centres on helping communities to use maps as a tool for change, developing geospatial technologies and engaging communities. Applications fit within a particular purpose, and key to what they are building, according to literacy levels, designing technology and processes that are relevant for that context. The back end engine is Geoke. Creates participatory maps, stores data, plugs into a range of different interfaces. Eg Sapelli, Community Maps, designing and building tools which are scalable and extendible. Look at what data already exists. Start a discussion on what exists in the public realm. Leads on to having a discussion, about what your understanding is about moving in this space. Either do qualitative general perception mapping, or in some cases there is a specific issue, like noise, or air quality, so they design tools to collect data to drive a specific channel of change. Eg currently working with London Gypsies and Travellers Community. It's hidden, so services and understanding what their needs are is under-represented. Pooling in other information and looking at provision, housing and pitches. Looking at what is there are how you can combine it with other information. Some of the apps have been pooled into the London Plan. Eg noise mapping and Pepys Estate, visualising on a map meant that it couldn't be dismissed: www.mappingforchange.org.uk – range of different maps for different purposes. Q. on the tension between preserving intellectual property and harnessing them for campaigning - how to address consent issues. In terms of citizen-science, professionals ask if the data is valid. Another Q about Deptford, what can happen to this information, showing spaces are being used, but noise pollution problematic, need to be skeptical about where it can go wrong, ie appropriating the information for completely different agendas... for what, for whom, and why. Eg another 5,000 people were going to live in the area.

Andrew from British Red Cross - Putting the World's Vulnerable People on the Map. Can't do work – so they need to have have “mapaigns,” missing maps. A big part of evolution is how to get better at mapping so they have lots of partner organisations. Mapswap = Tinder for maps “with every swipe and tap, you help put families on the map” Place in DRC - Democratic Republic of the Congo. Map Compare. MSF - <https://www.msf.org.uk> . Maps change rapidly – need to keep updating. <http://www.maps.me> features. Humanitarian Open Street Map Team. Every country has a Red Cross, so mapping and installing apps is built into the work flow.

Barbara Brayshay and **Nicolas Fonty** talked about their project **JustMap**, an ongoing collaborative map of London community resources, campaigns and projects, whose goal is to highlight communities, to connect actors campaigning for a fairer London and to identify strategic cooperations. They work at festivals, mapping knowledge of community resources, groups which are active in the area, problems, what needs to be changed, etc. They collect data on paper through animated workshops, using Maps, Pins, Conversation, and upload the data online, classifying it, according to concept or geographical criteria, eg places under threat. They began two years ago, connecting with community groups. Questions are how to transfer it to sustainable opensource, how to update and maintain the map, and how to collaborate – as long as there is a community so the map can be updated. There are many civic approaches to mapping in London, will add other organisations, eg see <https://justspace.org.uk> . Yesterday they started a community of practice of London mappers – working on how to bind the mappers. Towards a London Citizen Atlas. How to motivate people to work together: Reclaim Our Spaces – large network of organisations: <http://justplace-london.blogspot.co.uk> . - MF/mf/180330