

La participación ciudadana en la realización de cartografías de la Cultura del Trabajo

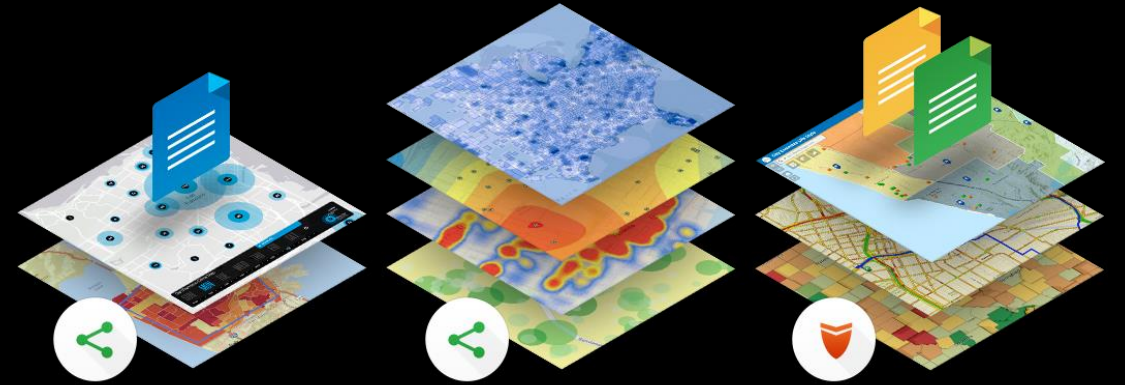
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Digital maps

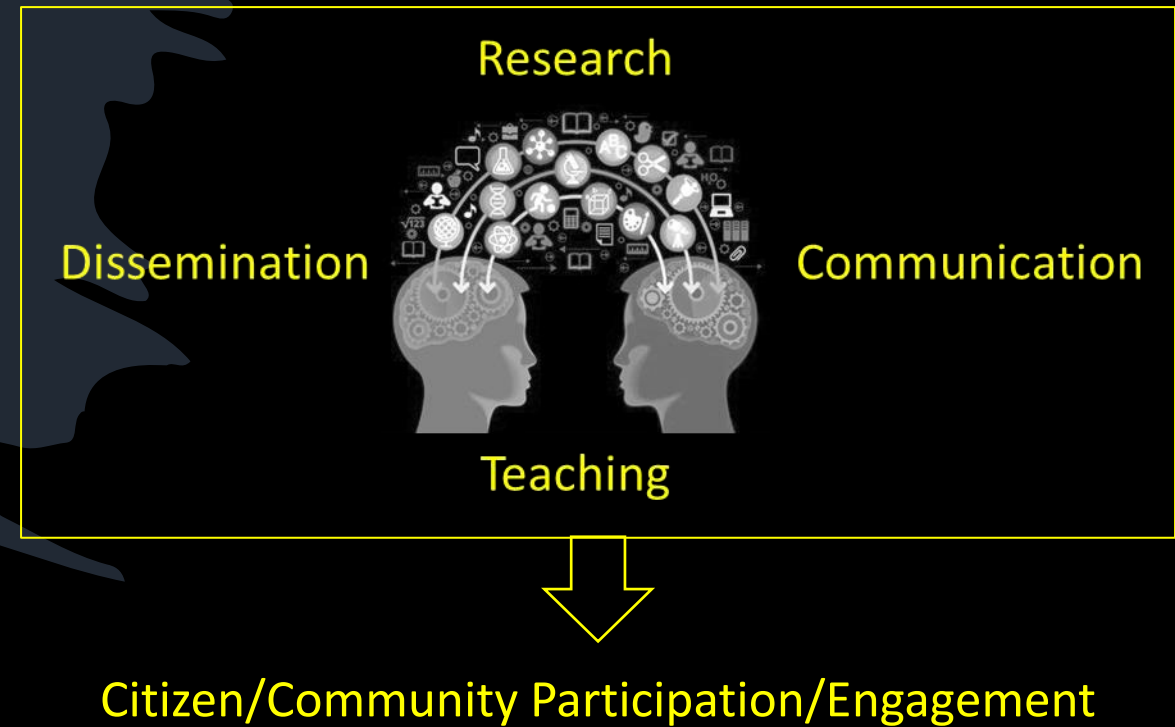
- Compile and format data into a virtual image.
- Representations of spatial and temporal information
- To overcome paper limitations
 - Changes in real time
 - Dynamic scales
 - Different classifications and symbols
 - Wider area to be covered
 - Diverse sourcing
 - Adaptation to users' needs
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- ArcGIS
 - ArcGIS StoryMaps
 - ArcGIS Online
- QGIS
- Mapbox
- Carto
- Leaflet
- Nodegoat
- ◇ MapInfo Professional
- ◇ OpenStreetMap
- ◇ GeoServer
- ◇ GRASS GIS
- ◇ MapTiler
- ◇ CARTO Builder
- ◇ PostGIS
- ◇ MapInfo Discover
- ◇ Global Mapper
- ◇ uMap
- ◇ Google Earth Pro
- ◇ Google Maps Platform
- ◇ HERE XYZ
- ◇ Mapillary

Digital Mapping as a tool to connect people

- Digital Mapping
 - *UoS: Digital Mapping for the Humanities*
- Digital Heritage
 - *UoS: Digital Cultural Heritage: Theory & Practice*



A step back...

Digital Cultural Heritage: “Three Pillars” (Sotirova et al 2012)

- **Digitization**

- Analogue to digital (Different ‘objects’ = different techniques)
- Technological advances
- National & sector protocols & standards

- **Access**

- Tools for resource and information discovery
 - High-quality metadata
 - Content-based information retrieval
- Search queries

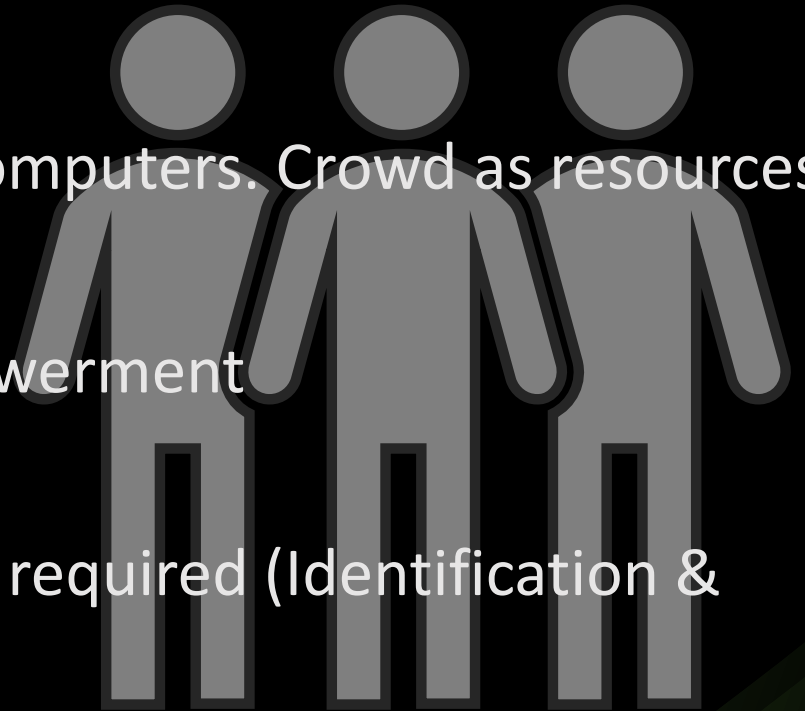
- **Preservation**

- To ensure location, access, use & understanding in future
- Equipment & software upgrades
 - How to insure against physical deterioration & digital obsolescence in future?



Digital Cultural Heritage and the Crowd (Owens, 2013)

- **“Human computation”**
 - Tasks that can humans complete better than computers. Crowd as resources.
- **The wisdom of crowds**
 - Engagement, feedback, coproduction → empowerment
- **Participant motivation**
 - Connecting participants to project & processes required (Identification & Rewarding)
- **Tools (software) are “scaffolding”**
 - Should facilitate user engagement without distraction/ disruption due to technology



Research Strategies for Mapping Labour Culture

1. Community-Based Action Research

- Relationality and democratic involvement of multiple stakeholders
- Knowledge is not be generated from top down, but from and to the citizens
- Synergy between stakeholders to promote positive social impacts



Research Strategies for Mapping Labour Culture



2. Emotion Networking

- Creation of safe spaces to share stories, perspectives, past and present experiences, and visions for the future.
- Listening, positioning and critical engagement
- Promote awareness of heritage's political nature and of the production of the past in the present.

Research Strategies for Mapping Labour Culture



3. Arts-Based Approach

- To empower participants to share memories through creative means.
- Build bridges of collaboration between stakeholders
- Promote more inclusive heritage-making practices

These strategies can help to overcome and/or avoid...

- “Active forgetting” (Ricoeur, 2007 [2004])
- “Authorised heritage discourses” (Smith, 2006)
- “Hegemonic memory narratives” (Pozzer, 2022)

...and make digital maps a result of an effective collaborative effort.