

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

*University of London*

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

*For The Following Qualification:-*

*M.Sc.*

**ESGA19: Principles of Spatial Morphology**

**COURSE CODE : ENVSGA19**

**DATE : 19-MAY-03**

**TIME : 10.00**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours**



## Principles of Spatial Morphology-Examination Questions

ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS: 3 hours

*Wherever possible you should illustrate your answer by reference to examples from your experience or from the literature.*

1. This year you participated in a research training exercise involving a study of the British Museum. In the light of your experience, if you were asked to design a project to introduce space syntax research methods to architecture students at Master's level what would you consider it important to include and what aspects of space syntax methodology would you leave out and why? Describe the structure of your proposed project.
2. Space syntax analysis is sometimes used to support decisions during the design process. Describe how this takes place. What are the strengths and limitations of this approach?
3. Space syntax methods represent the pattern of space through the use of various 'representation maps' – the fewest line axial map is one example. Name as many representation maps as you can and describe how each is constructed, and when you might use it.
4. Ian Hacking describes the 'creation of phenomena' as an important part of the scientific process. In what sense does space syntax make use of created phenomena? Give three different examples of phenomena creation in space syntax analysis and describe the insights they give in an analysis of architecture.
5. How can space syntax analysis address the relationship between spatial configuration and attractors or generators of movement? Illustrate your answer with reference to examples.
6. Anthropologists and ethnographers place great emphasis on the importance of the 'situation' or 'context' within which social actions and behaviours take place. Compare and contrast two ways in which situational or contextual information can be brought to bear in studies of human society. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of each approach.
7. Discuss the differences for the researcher between contemporary censuses and censuses which are over 100 years old. How would you overcome the limitations of contemporary censuses in investigating the relationship between social processes and the fine scale spatial configuration of the city?
8. In what ways can computer simulation contribute to our understanding of architecture, urbanism and social culture?

**END OF PAPER**