/hello!

Kate McLean | @katemclean | #smellmap #smellwalk

“Un-freezing the map”
Stunning views of Edinburgh appear at unexpected moments between granite skyscrapers in this city of haar and horizons. The silhouettes of Edinburgh’s landmarks and buildings in themselves are not instantly recognisable. But the thin horizontal or vertical gaps that frame them make those views unique.
/existing & preferred states
We have at least five senses. By and large we use only one… missing out on 80% of the available information about the world… If we only perceive 20% of something, we’re unlikely to be able to relate appropriately to it.’

Foster, C (2016)
/potential future: 
humans foreground alternative ways of knowing
‘When an intimacy occurs between “subject” and “object”, it must surely be the world of smell and the places they reside.’

the framework
smellscape: as exterior to self & contextualised
the smellscape is the a term used to describe the odour landscape that surrounds us... “smells may be spatially ordered or place-related”* for a single person

“the smellscape is a spatial construct that exists for one person at a moment in time”** therefore it has a limited temporal dimension?

Smells are both airborne and embedded in surfaces, residing within the materiality of built structures and the natural world, as such the smellscape has both static & dynamic qualities.
“Smells are whimsical creatures. As errant hitchhikers of rides on air currents they appear to defy being tied to a location yet our nuanced perception of olfactory knowledge is often linked with place.” (McLean 2016 in LAF)
/smellscape: structure

Ephemeral & curious smells

Episodic smells

Background (Ambient) smells

Top Notes

Middle Notes

Base Notes

Henshaw, V “Urban Smellscapes” (2014)
Years required to detect every smell:

\[
\frac{1,000,000,000,000}{24,000} = 41,666,667 \text{ days}
\]

\[
\frac{41,666,667}{365} = 114,155 \text{ years}
\]

except...

Breaths per hour:

\[
\frac{24,000}{24} = 1000 \text{ bph}
\]

Seconds per breath:

\[
\frac{1000}{60} / 60 = 3.5 \text{ seconds}
\]

/CDG 2010
Paris


nuanced links to locations & emotions
Back of a bus in 70s/80s.

Location: EastEnd,
19th Hotel Bar,
Rolling round in the morning,
when it needed to be cleaned.

Ashtray
Grandparents' house

An aquarium
in my dad's
house. I was
6-9 years old.
I think of the aquarium
cleaning both me had

Soap bubbles, I
enjoy making
as best ones as
possible!

I don't know
how to say
in English but
it's like an old
apple:

messy - pool in
north-side Glasgow.

happy - matchbox.

pomme poivre

Pomme poivre

Old smoke
Less than any
bar

Stale smoke!
Smell on my
clothes after
a heat out
before the smoking
fan.

Something
From potted
ửa potted

in France.
Smells like the water.

Could be down
Near the
Canal

Canal boat ride
in France, smells
like the water.

algae

When I worked in a
restaurant before
the smoking ban.

When I worked in a
restaurant before
the smoking ban.

I hated cleaning
the ashtrays even
though I was a
smoker

ME IN THE
MORNING
WHEN I
SMOKED

Smell as
mum

after a gig
and too many
 cigarettes

Tomatoes

damp stone
Fenland

Dorset

Freshly washed
hospital, floors
Clit, Roman

Cigarettes

punching cement
pancakes in
scalp. One next to
you near sanctuary.

The polished
small wood mix w/ the
quality, feels

smells of the lot

Roll-up days
pubs, parties
Rhythm club, London

Amsterdam, I used
to live in, when
the electricity went
and everything
smelled like hay

LTA
‘You Are Here’ / Group exhibition by invitation / National Library of Scotland / July 2016 – March 2017


- Sea, sand, beach
- Brewery malt fumes
- Vaults & underground streets
- Boys toilets in primary schools
- Fish & chip shops
- Penguins at the zoo
- Cherry blossom
- Newly-cut grass
- Coffee
Smells of Auld Reekie on a very breezy day in 2011

Auld Reekie emits a plethora of scents and smells; some particular to Edinburgh, some ubiquitous city aromas. It is the smell combination, and how they are distributed by the prevailing south-westerly winds that make them city-specific. Coloured dots indicate the point of origin of the scents, the contour lines show where they blow to in the wind.
...into a pattern of scents and smells: some particular to Edinburgh, some ubiquitous...


Smellmap: Glasgow / Sidney Cooper Gallery, Canterbury, UK / The Collected Group Show / April 2013

Smellmap: Glasgow /Glasgow Science Centre, UK / Sept 2012 (250 – 750 vpd)
/colour & smell
Glasgow’s scents reflect the pride of its citizens, their ability to renew, regenerate and reinvent themselves and their buildings. Some scents illustrate the culture and geography of the city. The large dots represent the source of the smell and the smaller dots show their range and intensity. Glasgow’s prevailing south-westerly wind causes the smells to mingle and drift across the city.
SCENTS OF GLASGOW 2012

Glasgow’s scents reflect the pride of the people of the city and their ability to renew, regenerate and reinvent themselves and their buildings. The large dots represent the source of the smell as the smaller dots show its range and intensity. Glasgow’s prevailing south-westerly wind causes the scents to drift away to the north-east.
/NPT 2012
Newport, RI, USA

Smellmap: Newport / Nostalgias: Visualising Longing Conference, Pie Factory, Margate / Nov 2013

Smellmap Newport Installation with Scents / Newport Visitor Centre / August 2012

Smellmaps: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newport / Illinois State University, Normal, IL, USA / Group Show / Sept 2013
Catching the Whiff

A SMELL CYCLE RIDE WITH BRITISH SMELL MAPPER, KATE McLEAN & NEWPORT CARTOGRAPHER MARY HUTCHINSON

Tuesday July 17, 2012 @ 10:30am

Duration 1.5 hours  |  Distance 10 miles  |  BYOBicycle  |  Meet at 10:30am at the Rogers High School parking lot on Wickham Road, Newport  |  FREE  |  email any queries to mcleankate@mac.com  |  Helmets mandatory!
Rose - Batch #2
KEY TO SMELL AREAS

Limits and designations of smell origins are shown as colored dots. The range of the smell is shown with the circular isobar graphic, the smell movement on the prevailing 10 – 20 knot summer “smoky sou’wester” wind is shown with the displaced isobars.

4 THE OCEAN
2 BEACH ROSES
3 SUNTAN OIL
3 BEER BARS
2 JUNIPER BUSHES
3 FUDGE/COOKIES/ICE CREAM
2 BIRD’S NESTS/HAY
6 LOBSTER BAIT
3 FRESHLY CUT TIMBER
/MXP 2013
Milan
/BOS 2013
Boston


McLean, K. (2014) 'Moving C’Art: mediating the quixotic volatility of Amsterdam’s spring smellscape', Time Travellers – ESRC Charting the Digital, Jesus College, University of Oxford, UK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smell # (locate on map)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Odour Intensity (0 - 6)</th>
<th>Expected smell? Y/N</th>
<th>How does it make you feel? Please describe any immediate memories or associations you have with this smell.</th>
<th>Smell rating (1 - 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fresh paint, solvent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Home improvement</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Entrance of Tesla shop, leather</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Soft leather, new shoes, first day of school</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>&quot;Fierce&quot; (Arancini &amp; Fitch)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>New York, 5th Ave, Entrance of the A&amp;F flagship</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bakery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Comforting, homey smells</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Red tulips</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Sweet rose, honey, like: cosmetic cream</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Dry grass, hay-like</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Countryside, holidays, sun</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fried/rotten onions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Garbage, waste disposal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“I could almost smell the sun.”

(McLean, 2013)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Smell Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waffles</td>
<td>Waffles in the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral</td>
<td>Flower explosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood/Construction</td>
<td>Woody/sweet/dry/paint/resinous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenery</td>
<td>Leafy fresh rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Herring carts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Coffee with friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spice combination</td>
<td>Warm spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>Laundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookshops</td>
<td>Old book/attic/smokey/damp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Wooden pews &amp; musty hassocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate factory</td>
<td>Chocolate powder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FLOWER EXPLOSION

SMELL INTENSITY

SMELL LEGEND

SPRING SCENTS & SMELLS OF THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM

Spring in Amsterdam – an explosion of floral scents and notes, making pedestrians aware of the city's unique atmosphere. The city generates a rich tapestry of aromatic scents against an ambient background of the sounds and light of everyday life. Take part in the evolution of the scents as you drift through the city's unique sensory experience.

Over 2000 people undertook different methodologies over several weeks in April 2019. The scent patterns show a variety of different scents. People reported awareness of smell intensity at various locations, creating a strong smell. Sharp lines separate different scents, while thick lines connect similar scents. The most common scents that came through were of rose, gardenia, jasmine, and lilac. The smell intensity was recorded by participants as they inhaled the scents.
SPRING SCENTS & SMELLS OF THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM
MAPAMUNDISTAS
las consecuencias del mapa
2014

Las consecuencias del mapa

Benoît Broisat
Amaia Gracia Azqueta
Mateo Mate
Kate McLean
Eriz Moreno Aranguren

Y, un ciclo de videoarte, encuentros con artistas y talleres.

www.mapmundistas.com

10 oct. - 9 nov. 2014
/LPL 2014
Ellesmere Port

“follow your nose” / Cheshire West & Chester, Arts Council, Lottery Funded / Scent walking & Mapping / Ellesmere Port / July 25 & 26 2014
TWO CANTERBURY SMELLS
: SUMMER 2014

LITERAL

&

LYRICAL
RQ#1: How can urban smells be collected?

RQ#2: How can perfume methods be used to extract urban smells?

RQ#3: What methods can be used to preserve urban smells?

RQ#4: How might extracted urban smells be dispersed?

The urban smells that were created have been collected entirely from their authentic sources. The constituent parts to the overall aroma of the greengrocers were all collected in situ and brought to the lab on the same day, retaining the freshness and clarity of odour. Similarly, when creating the smell of 'history', the items to be distilled were taken from locations almost entirely from within Canterbury city walls. These objects included prayer cushions, wood, incense and old books. The legitimacy of the source was paramount to this project.

Some in-depth research into techniques used within the perfume industry led to the successful use of two different methods: distillation and extraction. It was soon found that what may work very well as a method for one material was futile when applied to another. Ultimately, soft fruits and other botanicals with aromatic high notes were distilled using steam distillation, whereas old wood or musty fabric benefit from the steeping and reflux action within a Soxhlet extractor, retaining deep base notes and caramel-like tones that cannot be recovered via steam distillation.

It was found that within a few days of extraction or distillation, the distillates or 'hydrosols' soon grew mould. In order to prevent this and ensure a longer shelf life, steps were taken such as storing the scent bottles at a low temperature and adding a small amount of sodium benzoate [3], a safe preservative typically used in food which does not affect the smell or appearance of the distillate. This has prevented any mould growth and the aromas have remained fresh and accurate.

When the aromas of 'strawberries' and of 'history' were presented to the public in the form of an installation at the Beaney House of Art & Knowledge, we used two different methods of dispersal. The first used cold air diffusers which utilises ultrasonic waves to disperse vapour, and the second consisted of more traditional scent bottles. The cold air diffusers proved to be a more popular system of olfactory delivery.

Steam distillation
Steam distillation [1] is a method of separating aromatic compounds from their source without being destroyed by heat. By adding steam, the pressure within the system is increased and the material boils at a lower temperature. This causes the volatile aromatic molecules to evaporate from the botanical material and condense, which is then collected and forms the scented distillate which is then bottled and preserved.

Soxhlet extraction
The Soxhlet extractor [2] was originally designed to extract fat from a solid material. The system works by heating a solvent in a round bottomed flask, which then condenses and drips down into the Soxhlet, which houses a paper thimble containing the matter to be extracted. When this is full, the liquid then refluxes back down into the flask and the process is repeated.

References
Date Accessed: 23.07.14
TWO CANTERBURY SMELLS
: SUMMER 2014

LITERAL
: summer fruit

THE SCENT FROM CANTERBURY’S GREENGROCERS EXTENDS INTO THE STREET AS WARM SUMMER TEMPERATURES HELP VOLATILISE THE AROMAS OF LOCALLY GROWN RED FRUITS. LOCAL FARMS PRODUCE JUICY RED STRAWBERRIES WHOSE SMELL COMBINES WITH OTHER SEASONAL CROPS. INDIVIDUAL SCENTS PERCEIVED OUTDOORS COMBINE INSIDE TO FORM A UNIQUE “INTERIOR GREENGROCERS’ SHOP” FRAGRANCE.

SPECIFICALLY STRAWBERRY
THE CHARACTERISTIC AROMA OF A STRAWBERRY IS THE RESULT OF ABOUT 12 DIFFERENT AROMA COMPOUNDS. A RIPENED STRAWBERRY’S SMELL, AT 50 MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM, FAR ABOVE THE PERCEPTIBLE ODOR THRESHOLD VALUE IN AIR.

LYRICAL
: history

A CITY RESIDENT EXCLAIMED “CANTERBURY SmELLS OF HISTORY!” GLOBALLY, PLACE-SPECIFIC CULTURAL HISTORIES HAVE VERY DIFFERENT AROMA ASSOCIATIONS DEPENDING ON LOCAL FOODS, CUSTOMS AND RITUALS. HERE, WITH MATERIALS COLLECTED IN LOCAL CHURCHES AND SITES OF PILGRIM RESTING PLACES WE EXTRACTED AND CREATED AN ABSTRACT SCENT OF THE CITY.

CAPTURING HISTORY
TAR-COATED WOOD, AN OLD PRINTED TEXT INCENSE, CANDLES AND PRAYER CUSHIONS TOGETHER FORM OUR INTERPRETATION OF THE HISTORY OF CANTERBURY.

PRODUCING NATURAL LOCAL SMELLS

ALL SCENTS PRESENTED HERE WERE MADE FROM LOCAL PRODUCE. SMELLMAP ARTIST KATE MCLEAN, AND SCENT DEVELOPMENT TECHNICIAN LINNEIT RAINBOW USED FAMILIAR PERFUMERY TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ENFLUEURAGE, SOXHLET EXTRACTION AND STEAM DISTILLATION TO CAPTURE THE SMELL MOLECULES TO PRESERVE AND RECORD A MICROCOSM OF CANTERBURY’S SMELL LEGACY OF THE SUMMER OF 2014.

YOUR THOUGHTS
WHAT DO THESE SMELLS BRING TO YOUR MIND? THERE ARE OTHER SMELLS ASSOCIATED WITH CANTERBURY – ADD TO THE COLLECTION USING THE NOTEBOOK IN THE DRAWER - WRITE OR DRAW ABOUT THE SMELLS YOU HAVE NOTICED AND HOW THEY MAKE YOU THINK OF THE CITY. A SMELLEWALKER RECENTLY SAID “IT IS GREAT TO USE A DIFFERENT SENSE TO EXPERIENCE LIFE.”

SMELLMAPS
KATE MCLEAN'S RESEARCH AND ART/DESIGN PRACTICE SEeks TO EXPLORE AND SHARE HUMAN UNDERSTANDING OF PLACES THROUGH THE UNIQUE SMELLSCAPES OF INTERNATIONAL CITIES.

SENSORYMAPS.COM | MCLEAN@KATE@MAC.COM
TWO CANTERBURY SMELLS

LITERAL

A city resident exclaimed, “Canterbury smells of history.” Globally, place-specific cultural histories have very different aroma associations depending on local foods, customs and rituals, here, with materials and scents collected in local churches and sites of Polish resting places we extracted and created an abstract scent of the city.

YOUR THOUGHTS

LEAVE YOUR SMELL STORIES HERE. IF YOU CAN’T SMELL THE SHAPES, THINK ABOUT WHAT THEY MEAN TO THE CITY. AS WE WALK AROUND THE CITY, WE DISCOVER THE SMELLS EXIST.”

LYRICAL HISTORY

A CITY RESIDENT EXCLAIMED, “CANTERBURY SMELLS OF HISTORY.”

GLOBALLY, PLACE-SPECIFIC CULTURAL

HISTORIES HAVE VERY DIFFERENT

AROMA ASSOCIATIONS DEPENDING ON LOCAL FOODS, CUSTOMS AND

RITUALS. HERE, WITH MATERIALS AND

SCENTS COLLECTED IN LOCAL CHURCHES

AND SITES OF POLISH RESTING

PLACES, WE EXTRACTED AND CREATED

AN ABSTRACT SCENT OF THE CITY.

CAPTURING HISTORY

SMELL MAPS

KATS KALEKS SCENTS AND SCULPTURE

PRACTICE SEeks TO EXPLORE AND SHARE HUMAN UNDERSTANDINGS OF PLACES THROUGH THE UNIQUE SMELLS AND SCENTS OF INTERNATIONAL CITIES.

www.becounch.com / jkalesk@mac.com

THE BOWERS

83C 2076

07:20 PM

NEW YORK'S THRESHOLDS OF SMELL

THE "STORE / STREET" SMELLS OF A GREENWICH VILLAGE BLOCK

SUMMER 2013

STORE SMELLS
- Clean cotton spray
- Green tea
- Leather & rubber
- Watermelon / strawberry
- Bergamot / citrus / ylang-ylang blend
- Popcorn

SHARED SMELLS
- Wood
- Floristry / green / damp
- Fresh baked cantucci
- Milky coffee

STREET SMELLS
- Urine
- Coconut
- Sewers / drains
- Aftershave
- Spearmint
- Horse poop
- Bitumen / tar
- Fabric softener
- Cigar Smoke
- Floral / rose
- Empty pizza box
- Musty cellar
- Old fish (strong)
- White pepper
- Subway

©Kate McLean 2014


Smellmap: Pamplona / Mapamundistas / smellwalks and live design creation, group show curated by Alexandra Baurès / Conde de Rodezno / October – November 2014
Olfactory Classifications
An Incomplete Portolan of Combined Smelly Knowledge
### Weather archive in Pamplona (airport), METAR

**View weather archive**  **Download weather archive**  **Weather statistics**


2. Select within the date range: all days, only month, only date: October 20 October

3. Selection parameters: T P0 P U DD FF FF10 VV

DD, mean wind direction (compass points) at a height of 10-12 metres above the earth’s surface over the 10-minute period immediately preceding the observation

<table>
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<th>Period</th>
<th>N</th>
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<th>NE</th>
<th>ENE</th>
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<th>ESE</th>
<th>SE</th>
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<th>S</th>
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<th>NW</th>
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<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>13.2 %</td>
<td>5.3 %</td>
<td>15.8 %</td>
<td>10.5 %</td>
<td>23.7 %</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.09.2014, all days</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>2.6 %</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>7.9 %</td>
<td>13.2 %</td>
<td>5.3 %</td>
<td>15.8 %</td>
<td>10.5 %</td>
<td>23.7 %</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/SGA 2015

Singapore

Scentscape mapping in 3D: Singapore / WiP at Royal College of Art / January 14 – 20, 2016

‘… smells are a part of rhythms, reveal them: odours of the morning and evening, of hours of sunlight or darkness, of rain or fine weather. The rhythm analyst observes and retains smells as traces that mark out rhythms.’

Lefebvre p. 31
Kampong Glam AM
The soft forms suggest ephemeral, light and subtle smells drifting across the route. The possibility of missed sniff opportunity, should you not be in place at a particular moment time, is palpable. Traffic exhaust odours are a common perception at the smellwalk meeting point.

FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS.
As the eyes lose their supremacy the nose makes gains in our sensory perception of the world. Smellscape perceptions are highly nuanced, however city patterns may be revealed through data aggregation. From individual interpretations I moved on to interrogate the smell database and determined the most frequently-mentioned smell in each of the neighbourhoods and itemised which other city neighbourhoods each of these episodic smells also appeared. Background and curiosity smells were also identified to generate a humanistic smellscape.

My choice of watercolour as a medium for transcribing individually-perceived smelldata into visual records is based on its spontaneity, immediacy and facility to emulate some of the properties of embodied smell. Wet-on-wet techniques enable fluid intermingling of colours and diffusion similar to how odours swirl and disappear in the air. Dry-brush visualises an on-off intensity as smells disappear only to reappear. Urban smells frequently layer, forming complex combinations as do colour pigments in a multi-layered glaze. The subjectivity of the original perception is retained through a method that is tolerant of imprecision. My GUIDELINES morph dependent on artistic response to each hand-written smellnote, reinforcing the qualitative element of smell perception.

GUIDELINES.
Hue is dependent on smell descriptors (fast food = buttery yellow, perfume = pink, cut grass = vibrant yellow-green, exhaust = grey/black. Saturation reflects the perceived intensity of the odours. Size of the mark indicates smell duration (the shape itself is arbitrary, inspired by the description and association). Position on the walk route is sequential, only itemised in a particular place if indicated by the original smellwalker.

/AM + PM smell intensity & duration – (2015)

McLean, K (2016)
Scentscape “static movement” – (2015)

CITY OF SINGAPORE

Scentscape 06. 2015

To commemorate Singapore’s 50th anniversary in 2015, this work explores the city’s unique scentcape as identified by local inhabitants following a series of 18 scent walks over 5 days in June 2015. Winds were light and varied between east-south-east and south-south-west, influencing movement of the odor molecules. This initial analysis indicates some of the more creative figures and their descriptors (curious scents), the mix of unique odors that contribute to specific locations (episodic scents), and some of the omnipresent urban odors (background scents). To discover these aroma combinations for yourself, visit the neighbourhoods and walk "nose-first" for a unique experience of the city.

Acknowledgments: Senses Alliance (Singapore), VIT (Singapore) & Teresa San (UK)

Curious scents:
- Dinosaur
- A hard life
- Broccoli / dark secrets

Episodic scents:
- Roti prata & curry
- Shanghai (an evening scent)
- Herby, minty, bitter, dried
- Salt, seawater & salty air
- Manila rope
- Unpolished wood
- Jasmine
- Perfume, floral
- Durian

Background scents:
- Spicy, smoky, hot
- Humid
/exhibit: Scentscape Singapore
/rhythms: cyclical, linear, multi-scalar

Cyclical: “undulations, vibrations, returns and rotations” p. 84
- Annual
- Seasonal
- Plant cycles
- Months
- Tidal ebb / flow
- Diurnal / lunar alternation
- Walking
- Digestion
- Breathing
- Blinking

Linear: “identical facts separated by periods of time” p. 84
- Working day
- Tick tock of a clock
- Metronome
- Engine noise
- Dripping water
- Hammer blows
- Mechanical monotony
Live smellmapping

Live Smellmapping 2016
Venice

Scentscape mapping in 3D: Singapore / WiP at Royal College of Art / January 14 – 20, 2016

/Smellscaper: App in Beta development

Welcome to SMELLSCAPER! Please LOGIN.

LOGIN WITH FACEBOOK

SMELL NAME
Baking bread

SMELL EXPECTATION
- Expected - Unexpected

SMELL INTENSITY
- Strong

SMELL DURATION
- Long

SMELL PREFERENCE
- Like

SMELL ASSOCIATION

Sitting in the back of the car with my brother on holiday in France, picking at the crust of a newly baked loaf before stopping for lunch.
testing: Venice smellwalk

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Baking and fruit</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5100</td>
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/iterative loop: mapping to make the map designed to...
/futuricity: route modification as smell dependent?
un-freezing the map
/IEV 2016 Kyiv
“Arrhythmic walking is also produced by the distractions and diversions offered by heterogenous activities and sights…” (Edensor, 2010)
It's a smell of greenery during winter like old dry wild grape, Christmas tree's decorations, campus on the street... I would call that a smell of islands of summer in winter.
A Winter Smellwalk in Kyiv / Київ

Explanation of the mapping: (Speculating that future generations will engage in alternative sensory exploration as ways of knowing, this work frontal maps an affordance of visual perception, equating fear of the environmental and its access. Behavioral. This work is a mapping of experience information along a route of sensory, olfactory results.)

Above left: Digital representation, which started in Mandelbrot and includes an expanded view of the individual node showing local sources and projected area shapes. The right, positively oriented map. Each of the Mandelbrot's is represented by a similar indication to time of the Kyiv smellwalk. Every event that appears is colored in the outer ring of the map.

In order the statistics pulse points of smell detection along the route are in order in space, time, and scale of smelling. Concentrations occur in colored zones and at stopping points.
Smellwalking as (performative) mapping
Smellwalking is mapping (for each person involved)
Smellwalking creates possibility for mapping (through notes)

Mapping the smellwalk in motion reveals how smells have their own subtle and mesmerising beats, pulses and fades… these rhythms interact intimately with each other, over a landscape, through the dimensionally of constantly changing atmospheres
/the smellwalk
designing encounters
Reflection-in-Practice

DEVELOPMENT OF THE

SMELLWALK
(METHODOLOGIES & TOOLS)

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/smell catching (10 mins)

Photo: Harkin, B of Smellwalk NYC @ Kate McLean (2014)
/smell hunting (10 mins)

Photo: Harkin, B of Smellwalk NYC @ Kate McLean (2014)
free smelling (10 mins)

Photo: Lydford, V of Smellwalk Pamplona @ Kate McLean (2014)
Smell Map

Smellnote design iterations Kate McLean (2014, 2015, 2016)
/thank you

for listening to “Un-freezing the map”
There is just one smell recall from Pi Patel during his 227 days in a life boat with a 450-pound 3-year old Royal Bengal tiger:

"I remember the smell of the spent hand-flare shells. By some freak of chemistry they smelled exactly like cumin. It was intoxicating. I sniffed the plastic shells and immediately Pondicherry came to life in my mind, a marvellous relief from the disappointment of calling for relief and not being heard. The experience was very strong, nearly a hallucination. From a single smell a whole town arose. (Now, when I smell cumin, I see the Pacific Ocean.)"
