DESIGN FOR our future

TU Delft

IDE Master Graduation

Project team, Procedural checks and personal Project brief

This document contains the agreements made between student and supervisory team about the student's IDE Master Graduation Project. This document can also include the involvement of an external organisation, however, it does not cover any legal employment relationship that the student and the client (might) agree upon. Next to that, this document facilitates the required procedural checks. In this document:

- The student defines the team, what he/she is going to do/deliver and how that will come about.
- SSC E&SA (Shared Service Center, Education & Student Affairs) reports on the student's registration and study progress.
- IDE's Board of Examiners confirms if the student is allowed to start the Graduation Project.

USE ADOBE ACROBAT READER TO OPEN, EDIT AND SAVE THIS DOCUMENT

Download again and reopen in case you tried other software, such as Preview (Mac) or a webbrowser.

STUDENT DATA & MASTER PROGRAMME

Save this form according the format "IDE Master Graduation Project Brief_familyname_firstname_studentnumber_dd-mm-yyyy". Complete all blue parts of the form and include the approved Project Brief in your Graduation Report as Appendix 1 !

family name	Schaap
initials	R
given name	Ruby
student number	4592859
street & no.	
zipcode & city	
country	
email	rubyschaap@live.nl

Your master programme (only select the options that apply to you):

IDE master(s): ( ) IPD (★) DfI ( ) SPD

2nd non-IDE master: _____

individual programme: _____ (give date of approval)

honours programme: ( ) Honours Programme Master

specialisation / annotation: ( ) Medisign ( ) Tech. in Sustainable Design ( ) Entrepeneurship

SUPERVISORY TEAM **

Fill in the required data for the supervisory team members. Please check the instructions on the right !

** chair	Matthijs van Dijk	dept. / section:	HCD, DA
** mentor	Nalzi Cila	dept. / section:	HCD, HICD
2nd mentor			
organisation			
city		country	

comments (optional)

Chair should request the IDE Board of Examiners for approval of a non-IDE mentor, including a motivation letter and c.v.

Second mentor only applies in case the assignment is hosted by an external organisation.

Ensure a heterogeneous team. In case you wish to include two team members from the same section, please explain why.

TU Delft

Procedural Checks - IDE Master Graduation

APPROVAL PROJECT BRIEF

To be filled in by the chair of the supervisory team.

chair Matthijs van Dijk date 19 - 10 - 2022 signature

CHECK STUDY PROGRESS

To be filled in by the SSC E&SA (Shared Service Center, Education & Student Affairs), after approval of the project brief by the Chair.
The study progress will be checked for a 2nd time just before the green light meeting.

Master electives no. of EC accumulated in total: 86 EC

Of which, taking the conditional requirements into account, can be part of the exam programme 86 EC

List of electives obtained before the third semester without approval of the BoE

deep dive, read a book, design and the city,
drawing human figure,
internship, initiate to graduate

○ YES all 1st year master courses passed

★ NO missing 1st year master courses are:

IDE academy, 4 workshops

name _____ date - - signature _____

FORMAL APPROVAL GRADUATION PROJECT

To be filled in by the Board of Examiners of IDE TU Delft. Please check the supervisory team and study the parts of the brief marked **.
Next, please assess, (dis)approve and sign this Project Brief, by using the criteria below.

- Does the project fit within the (MSc)-programme of the student (taking into account, if described, the activities done next to the obligatory MSc specific courses)?
- Is the level of the project challenging enough for a MSc IDE graduating student?
- Is the project expected to be doable within 100 working days/20 weeks ?
- Does the composition of the supervisory team comply with the regulations and fit the assignment ?

Content: ○ APPROVED ○ NOT APPROVED

Procedure: ○ APPROVED ○ NOT APPROVED

comments

name _____ date - - signature _____

Initials & Name R Schaap Student number 4592859

Title of Project re-searching for home

re-searching for home

project title

Please state the title of your graduation project (above) and the start date and end date (below). Keep the title compact and simple. Do not use abbreviations. The remainder of this document allows you to define and clarify your graduation project.

start date 11 - 10 - 2022

05 - 04 - 2023 end date

INTRODUCTION **

Please describe, the context of your project, and address the main stakeholders (interests) within this context in a concise yet complete manner. Who are involved, what do they value and how do they currently operate within the given context? What are the main opportunities and limitations you are currently aware of (cultural- and social norms, resources (time, money,...), technology, ...)

The context of my project is the future relation between home and society, which touches upon multiple issues. Such as housing, a literal meaning; the place where people live, they often call home, involving ownership as people who do not own a house deal with homelessness. But more universal; home could be the ties we have with places, other people, smell, taste and sound, construing familiarity. Tucker (1994) gives the definition, borrowed from Vaclav Havel: home is an existential experience that can be compared to a set of concentric circles on various levels, with independent dimensions and are inseparable elements of our human identity, such as a house, a family a village or town or a nation. The Korean artist Do Ho Suh adds to this; "I always considered architecture a kind of clothing, or the other way around, clothing is the smallest, most habitable, intimate space, which you can actually carry with you." The relation of home and society is (ever) changing heading to an impermaculture. As space10 puts it; young people are being robbed of the fundamental right to put down roots. And while 18 to 24-year-olds are the most connected generation, they are also the loneliest. They're nowhere in particular and everywhere all at once. Approaching home from a psychological perspective satisfaction, evaluation and identity play a role in developing bonds with places, but also objective factors, such as length of stay, involvement in the local area and social networks (Moore, 2000). These aspects are too subject to change. My project deals with the future relation to home in society.

A way to address and design with the future relation to home is through using the ViP method. Within the design process other people, such as experts, stakeholders and end users play an essential role. For a designer interacting with other people is a matter of responsibility, linking the designer's individual environment to the design process. The decisions within the process can through interaction be assessed. Experts address the designer's responsibility such as Papanek or Hekkert & van Dijk. Papanek (1972) gives the comparison of medical doctors choosing general practice and surgery above plastic surgery and cosmetics and designers choosing to take on societal and environmental challenges instead of commercialism. Hekkert & van Dijk (2011) draw on the designer's vision to direct the process and creation of concepts. Verganti (2008) calls them interpreters, actors in society which understand and create sociocultural meaning, and stresses the importance of managing the interaction with them to access share and internalize knowledge on product languages and to influence shifts in sociocultural models, showing the importance of communicating the design process. The ViP method mainly uses language to communicate, but there are other means of communication beyond language. Looking for example at other disciplines, such as dance, theatre, and visual arts.

space available for images / figures on next page

introduction (continued), space for images

1. Humans move from place to place. Homes are where they find shelter with their communities.
2. Rise of agriculture grounds societies in specific places and more permanent housing structures.
3. Capitalism and the rise of industry creates 'the nuclear family', resulting in the houses we know today.
4. The internet allows people to stay connected to home outside of physical space. Shared living rises with rent prices.
5. Community becomes more important to our definition of home again.

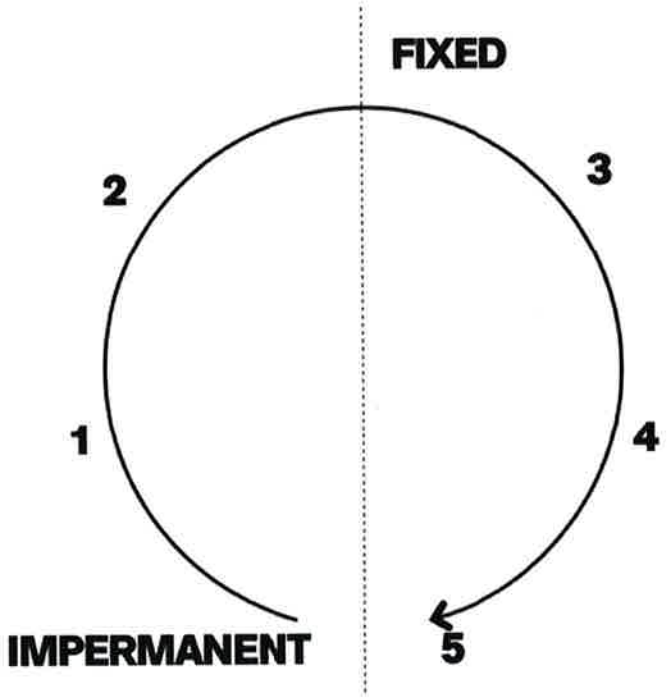
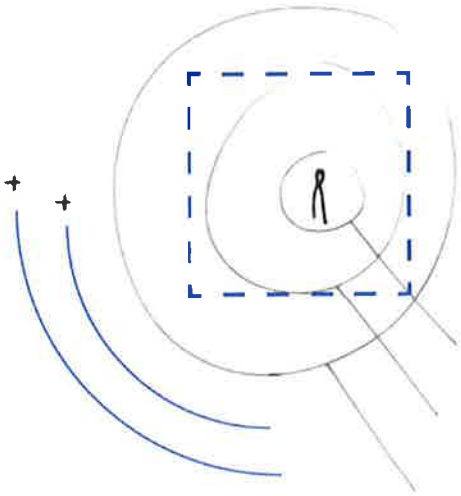


image / figure 1: Impermaculture



Home

Home is an existential experience that can be compared to a set of concentric circles on various levels, with independent dimensions and are inseparable elements of our human identity.

levels of home

- deny ideology/system could only fit a limited amount of levels of home
- value nationalism/cosmopolitan
- incapable of perceiving knowledge/access

house

village / town — multiple — having several homes on one level Amsterdam & Rotterdam

nation

+ religion + earth + family etc

image / figure 2: Circles of Home

Initials & Name R Schaap Student number 4592859

Title of Project re-searching for home

PROBLEM DEFINITION **

Limit and define the scope and solution space of your project to one that is manageable within one Master Graduation Project of 30 EC (= 20 full time weeks or 100 working days) and clearly indicate what issue(s) should be addressed in this project.

The scope of my project is the future relation to home. Exploring different possible future interpretations and perceptions of home and designing a desired direction. Topics I want to explore are for example the notion of homelessness, identity and migration, issues which have been addressed even some thousand years ago by Homer with his Odyssey and have been recurring themes in arts and literature. Home is something that can be politically denied to someone or that can maintain inequality, as "a women's place is in the home". But our relation of home has been developing resulting in an "impermaculture", defined by Space10, being "nowhere in particular and everywhere all at once" (2022)

By following the ViP methodology I want to create an understanding of societal relations to home in the future, working from context factors to a context structure, mission statement and a final concept. These steps all have an outcome, a factor for example is an explanation of a development, trend, principle or state. By exploring to go beyond language to communicate the outcome I try to find different ways of communication.

ASSIGNMENT **

State in 2 or 3 sentences what you are going to research, design, create and / or generate, that will solve (part of) the issue(s) pointed out in "problem definition". Then illustrate this assignment by indicating what kind of solution you expect and / or aim to deliver, for instance: a product, a product-service combination, a strategy illustrated through product or product-service combination ideas, ... In case of a Specialisation and/or Annotation, make sure the assignment reflects this/these.

The assignment contains researching the future relation between home and society, creating manifestations that contribute to communication of the design process and outcomes and a concept to illustrate a direction for the future relation between home and society.

I aim to construct a framework and a concept for a direction for a future relation of home and society using the ViP method. Through adressing the future relation to home I will create a collection of explorations communicating my findings and process, by experimenting with - and drawing ispiration from different disciplines.

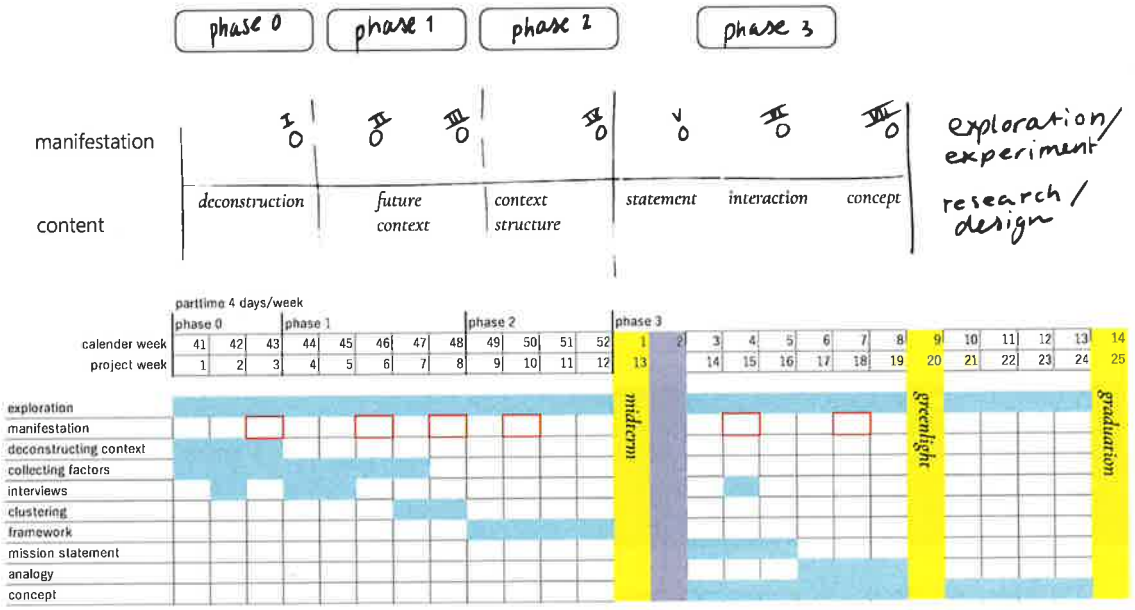
Initials & Name R Schaap Student number 4592859

Title of Project re-searching for home

PLANNING AND APPROACH **

Include a Gantt Chart (replace the example below - more examples can be found in Manual 2) that shows the different phases of your project, deliverables you have in mind, meetings, and how you plan to spend your time. Please note that all activities should fit within the given net time of 30 EC = 20 full time weeks or 100 working days, and your planning should include a kick-off meeting, mid-term meeting, green light meeting and graduation ceremony. Illustrate your Gantt Chart by, for instance, explaining your approach, and please indicate periods of part-time activities and/or periods of not spending time on your graduation project, if any, for instance because of holidays or parallel activities.

start date 11 - 10 - 2022 5 - 4 - 2023 end date



To manage the project, I divided it into phases. Phase 0 will be the deconstruction of the context and a test ride to the whole project. Phase 1 is the start of constructing the future framework for the relation of home and society. Phase 2 is making the framework and then the final phase is the conceptualisation of a direction for the future desired relation of home and society. During the phases I will continuously explore means of communication during the design process and create manifestations at the end of each phase.

Initials & Name R Schaap Student number 4592859

Title of Project re-searching for home

MOTIVATION AND PERSONAL AMBITIONS

Explain why you set up this project, what competences you want to prove and learn. For example: acquired competences from your MSc programme, the elective semester, extra-curricular activities (etc.) and point out the competences you have yet developed. Optionally, describe which personal learning ambitions you explicitly want to address in this project, on top of the learning objectives of the Graduation Project, such as: in depth knowledge a on specific subject, broadening your competences or experimenting with a specific tool and/or methodology, ... Stick to no more than five ambitions.

I set up this project to explore the intersections between design, art, and philosophy. I chose the vision in product method because ViP allows for a more philosophical approach to design, as context factors can be philosophical. And since I have experience with ViP projects, I am comfortable with this method and I will be able to explore these other disciplines. I want to integrate an interdisciplinary way of working during my process, because the collaborations I have experienced have been limited to designers or expert interviews. Now I organise my own project, I would like to integrate different perspectives and expertise within the way of working.

During my internship at Afdeling Buitengewone Zaken, I learned to go out on the streets and distil from these low-key interactions multiple perspectives. This is one of the aspects I want to explore further within my project.

The reason I chose the context of home is very personal, I feel attached to this topic. I grew up in Amsterdam and every time I go back there is this piece of art under a bridge next to the station saying: coming back is not the same as staying. This initiated the topic of home. I want to challenge myself to grasp and to work with such a complex and diffuse topic.

References

Krippendorff, K. (1989). On the essential contexts of artifacts or on the proposition that" design is making sense (of things)". Design issues, 5(2), 9-39.
Verganti, R. (2008). Design, meanings, and radical innovation: A metamodel and a research agenda. Journal of product innovation management, 25(5), 436-456.
Hekkert, P. P. M., & Van Dijk, M. B. (2011). Vision in design-A guidebook for innovators. BIS publishers.
Tucker, A. (1994). In search of home. Journal of applied philosophy, 11(2), 181-187.
Papanek, V., & Fuller, R. B. (1972). Design for the real world.
Do Ho Suh (2019) Museum Voorlinden
Space10 & DAZED (2022) Impermaculture https://space10.com/project/impermaculture/
Moore, J. (2000). Placing home in context. Journal of environmental psychology, 20(3), 207-217.
Markussen, T. (2013). The disruptive aesthetics of design activism: enacting design between art and politics. Design Issues, 29(1), 38-50.

https://www.google.com/search?q=terugkomen+is+niet+hetzelfde+als+blijven&client=firefox-b-d&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiljMD8i8T6AhUAxQIHHUJ1DVIQ_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=1408&bih=652&dpr=1.36#imgrc=kNBDko8m8SisTM

FINAL COMMENTS

In case your project brief needs final comments, please add any information you think is relevant.

Initials & Name R Schaap Student number 4592859

Title of Project re-searching for home

Appendix I - preconception statements and frames

22 students of the ViP elective stating their preconception statements

1. Student
   Frame:
   Domain: the integration of immigrants in an established society
   PS: All over the place
   Nobody chooses where they are born or their nationality
   Nobody should be judged by their nationality or kept out of borders
   The locals and the immigrants should come to their mindset
   Creating a bridge so that they better understand each other

2. Student
   Frame: same as student 1
   Domain: .. of expats
   PS: Contribute to create unified societies by solving local problems we can solve polarization and crime.

Shared: long term considerations, a healthy city life and questioning bigger systems

3. Student
   Frame: shared
   Domain: healthcare for women
   PS: women are currently not taken seriously and how could we change that
4. Student
   Frame: shared
   Domain: work-life balance in relationships
   PS: I was really struck by an artist who became a mother and she could perform her art anymore and one of my preconceptions is that you can derive joy from your work and passion, and this is very import to me. ANd this clash of autonomy that you have in a relationship and also the connectedness that you have with your partner that is something that you have to find a balance in. What I want to achieve is find guidance in continuously finding the balance. And this is quite personal.
5. Student
   Frame:
   domain: animal and plant preservation.
   PS: the current situation is one of organization and population growth. And people have to step into the wild and sometimes part of nature has been fragmented. So my preconception statement is there has to be a balance, although now already people have started working on it for example wildlife

preservations areas are method, I still believe there is space to go further. So a balance that a country can keep it growth and their economic pase and benefits and profits while having a kind of protection and care to those animals and plant.

6. Student

   Frame: shared

   domain : biodiversity in urban areas

   PS: inclusion of non humans in those systems. An increase of biodiversity is positive so that is why my goal is to aid this increase, I have a very systemic lens and I tend to ignore the negative implications of biodiversity. And i think of falling into the trap of falling for those very nice renders of green cities. So that is the starting point that I have.

7. Student

   Frame:

   domain : community building

   PS: what I would like to do is to help communities of the future. The reason why, I think that communities of the past lack a balance between self determination and belonging and that is why we have been going away from them, but I do think that they are great path into happiness and .. into society.

8. Student

   Frame:

   Domain : dietary restrictions

   PS: on the one hand we see that people have certain diets: culture, health issues, motivations, allergies, whatever. On the other hand we see that the world is moving into a healthy sustainable industry. I think we have to move to a future in which with every one, with their personal diet has the freedom to decide what to eat whitin that healthy and sustainable world.

9. Student

   Frame:

   domain : public education

   PS: I choose this because I think education should be open for everyone everywhere whenever. And the statement is everyone should be able to profit from public education I define public education as equal opportunities to get the guidance they news for the information they want and information is easily accessible and shared through open access.

10. Student

    Frame:

    Domain: gender fluidity

PS: It think the main thing about gender is confusion so people either feel confused about their own gender or get confused about other expressing their gender as part of their identity. And this can either lead to fear or hate. So I want to strive for equality through diversity.

11. Student

Frame: disabled frame

domain : disabled people

PS: I want to include disabled people so they get along and be less lonely and I want to do this because I believe that this can release some pressure from their family that takes care of the disabled people. And how I believe this can be done is to change the perception of disabled people so it looks more abled.

12. Student

Frame: aging women

domain : aging women

PS: for women beauty comes over brains often, is my perception. And society thinks that beauty decreases when getting older, so i dont want that anymore.

13. Student

Frame:

domain : awareness about MBO

PS: How I see it right now, the highest educational level is perceived as best, the second best is HBO and then MBO is perceived as low. But i want that to change, I want that to be all equal, because the MBO students study a more practical education , like plumbing, hairdressing, almost everything we really need, so my statement is I think people study for status but I want them to study for happiness.

14. Student

Frame:

domain: other species

PS: Humans always think that other species are there for us to use, and so in my opinion we have to pay the bee for the honey, instead of the imker, so compensate the lifeforms that you take from and not the people that do things with the lifeform.

15. Student

Frame:

Domain: sustainable living

PS: people have less money to spend, for them it is harder to make a sustainable choice in buying clothes or food, but at the same time people who have more money to spend tend to have a higher footprint so i am still kind of split where to go to.

16. Student

Frame:

Domain: repairing and repair movement

PS: convenience and accessibility are the biggest factors in why you don't get your stuff repaired or repair it yourself.

17. Student

Frame: rural immigration

domain : rural immigration

PS: I see people moving from rural areas to the large city and they are struggling to get used to their new environment and societies, so I want the locals and the migrants to have a common ground so that they understand each other and their various background.

18. Student

Frame:

domain : mobility transformation towards electrical vehicles

PS: I think the transformation and I want to make consumers happy for this transformation

19. Student

Frame:

domain : individual self determination

PS: there is a higher focus on outside determination rather than inside determination, the determination of your worldview. Self determination helps to reach happiness and wellbeing. There is also i think i want to make people feel more risky in self determination but at the same time i believe that over regulating it actually prevents the whole idea of self determination. So this in in a way a bit too complex domain. And self determination is the ability to believe to decide your own destiny, a bit abstract.

20. Student

Frame: cultural decolonisation

domain :

PS: there is a believe that western knowledge is better, but I think that western knowledge is not universally applicable to all societies and it causes the loss of original communities and their knowledge and it also prevents people from determining their evolutionary paths.

21. Student

Frame:

domain : neuro diversity

PS: thats why my frame has many different sizes and not well defined, because it is a spectrum and i believe that neuro divergent people are disadvantaged by our current society because they don't fit in the current structures and norms, and i also think that instead of trying to make them fit into current structures that define a more neurotypical behavior we should instead change the structures and I

recognize that this is not a disease but an alternative way of being and i also think that this could inspire neurotypical people to appreciate their individual differences more

22. Student

Frame: /

domain : outdoor experiences in the netherlands

PS: I have a small frame because we don't have a lot of nature in holland and that is also a problem because often what is good for people is not very good for nature and i think that people would be much happier and benefit a lot if people would have more freedom in their interactions with nature in the netherlands and i think natural interactions are more valuable when you are alone and free and not regulated and not when it is not busy. So I want to combine that in a way that it is not bad for nature but it is beneficial for people.

Appendix II - factors of home

Here you can find all the factors gathered, the source, the type and the field

Understanding of home is being constantly constrained by (mis)use and imaging of the concept	1. examples are the home button, send immigrants home, home is the place for women. The chauvinist 'A woman's place is in the home' utilises an ambiguity in the meaning of 'home' in the sentence. The place of men and women is at home, but their own home. What the chauvinist means is that the place of the woman is at the home of the man, not her own home. Correspondingly homemaker can mean a person, man or woman, who creates conditions of a common home for himself or herself together with his or her significant other. However, homemaker can also mean somebody who makes the conditions of home for somebody	Tucker, A. (1994). In search of home. Journal of applied philosophy, 11(2), 181-187.	state	cultural
Specialization within dwellings is maintaining intimacy, personal fulfillment, and privacy	2. Before the 17th century, domestic space had a public and multi-functional character, furniture was not specialized, and everything was open to the public gaze. "Home" was not identified with one's dwelling but with one's native village or birthplace or country. Since then, however, private specialized spaces have been created within dwellings and the home has become a place of intimacy and personal fulfillment for which	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	state	cultural
In the construct of home there is a certain unity determined by the relations at and among different levels or dimensions.	3. In the construct of home there is a certain unity determined by the relations at and among different levels or dimensions. Home is a complex, multileveled or multidimensional construct with a specific internal unity determined by relations at and among different levels or dimensions. Home is physically, psychologically, and socially constructed in both "real" and "ideal" forms, and the different types of construction always	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	principle	psychological
The meaning of home, however constituted, is never gender neutral	4. The 19th century "cult of domesticity" and ideology of separate spheres identifying women with "the home" (homeliness) and men with "the world" (worldliness) has contributed to gender differences in gender and the meaning of home. Nowadays we still live with a never gender neutral home,	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	state	cultural

Embodiment of past memories over time in a life	5. Attachment to one's home increases with length of residence this is mainly the result of the home being an "embodiment of past memories" as these memories accumulate, so the significance of the home for the individual increases. The reality however, is more complicated than this: it is not so much age which is the relevant factor as "stage in the life cycle" and it is	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	principle	psychological
sameness of production	6. In a world of mass production, strict requirements dictate the form of objects. Our domestic aesthetic environment is dominated by straight edges, standardization and efficiency.	Barry Llewellyn, 2022	development	technological
construction of privacy by controlling boundaries	7. Privacy is constructed in a dialectical interaction between the inside and outside of a boundary of a particular type: room/house house/street etc. the spatial representation of the boundary is clear but the control is subject to continual negotiation between insiders and outsiders.	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	principle	sociological
Cultural and natural forces are continuously changing landscapes	8. Landscapes change because they are the expression of the dynamic interaction between natural and cultural forces in the environment. Cultural landscapes are the result of consecutive reorganization of the land in order to adapt its use and spatial structure better to the changing societal demands. Changing the characteristics and coherence of a landscape leads to loss of	Antrop, M. (2005). Why landscapes of the past are important for the future. Landscape and urban planning, 70(1-2), 21-34.	development	ecological
Aversion to changes in the landscape as a way of conserving identity	9. Today, the changes in landscapes are seen as a menace, as a negative evolution because they cause losing the bridge between the past and future and a loss of diversity, coherence and identity, which were characteristic for the traditional cultural landscapes that are rapidly vanishing. Awareness about the threat of globalization forces on local identity and regional	Antrop, M. (2005). Why landscapes of the past are important for the future. Landscape and urban planning, 70(1-2), 21-34.	state	cultural

land polarization: concentration and disaffection	10.The main trend of actual landscape changes is the one of polarization between more intensive and more extensive use of land. There is a continuing concentration of people and activities in rather small, highly intensive and densely crowded areas, while vast areas of land become disaffected or even abandoned. The extensification of land use and land abandonment that is likely to continue to affect remote rural areas with less favorable and declining social and economical conditions and poor	Antrop, M. (2005). Why landscapes of the past are important for the future. Landscape and urban planning, 70(1-2), 21-34.	trend	geografic
Increased speed of changes in the environment	11. In the past, landscapes were experienced as rather stable and having a distinct character or identity. They formed a basis for the homeland of those who created it during centuries of work. Successive technological innovations and dramatic political and social changes abruptly changed the tools and will for profound, irreversible changes. Now the whole environment can change in one generation's life-time.	Antrop, M. (2005). Why landscapes of the past are important for the future. Landscape and urban planning, 70(1-2), 21-34.	development	ecological
Change in evaluation of rural and natural landscapes	12. New landscapes have been superimposed rather than being integrated. A visible break in the continuity with the past is created. However, all these changes are made with the same concern of improving the living environment to the new needs of a growing population, which is mainly urban. People become increasingly mobile and the ecological footprint of the urbanites now stretches far beyond their city. The direct result is a fundamental change in the evaluation of rural and natural landscapes. Rural areas are considered according their potential for satisfying urban needs. The countryside is becoming a place for living, not for making a living and landscape and rural life are becoming ominously disjoined. These reflect the fundamental	Antrop, M. (2005). Why landscapes of the past are important for the future. Landscape and urban planning, 70(1-2), 21-34.	development	ecological

The fundamental need for a sense of spatial identity	13. A sense of spatial identity is fundamental to human functioning. It represents a phenomenal or ideational integration of important experiences concerning environmental arrangements and contacts in relation to the individual's conception of his own body in space. It is based on spatial memories, spatial imagery, the spatial framework of current	Fried, M. (2018). Grieving for a lost home. In Social psychiatry (pp. 335-359). Routledge.	principle	psychological
Forced dislocation causing grief	14. Forced dislocation results in reactions and expressions of grief: feelings of painful loss, the continued longing, the general depressive tone, psychological and or social somatic distress active work required in adapting to the altered situation, helplessness, anger, idealize the lost place. Any severe loss may represent a disruption in one's relationship to the past, present and future. Losses bring about fragmentation of routines, relationships and expectations, an alteration in the world of	Fried, M. (2018). Grieving for a lost home. In Social psychiatry (pp. 335-359). Routledge.	principle	psychological
Political reduction of the construct of homelessness, which at the core cannot be determined outside of the processes of ideological construction	15. An issue of deep human misery is politically reduced to a problem which is merely technical (for example, housing supply shortages) and legal (for example, lack of citizenship rights). Neo-conservatives, for example, argue that rooflessness is due to the breakdown of family life or to the failures and inadequacies of individual heads of household. Neo-liberals contend that rooflessness is caused by distortions or imperfections in the housing market, especially the lack of a free market in rented housing. In contrast, social democrats hold that rooflessness is a consequence of failure by both the market and the state to meet the needs of disadvantaged households. However, the meaning of homelessness cannot be determined outside of the processes of ideological construction which give rise to such distinctions: there is no ‘reality’ of homelessness beyond the structures created by our intellects, experiences and imaginations.	Somerville, P. (1992). Homelessness and the meaning of home: Rooflessness or rootlessness?. International Journal of urban and regional Research, 16(4), 529-539.	state	political

The animal symbolicum, making sense through ordering space and time	16. The human being is an animal symbolicum. He makes sense of the world by creating spatial and temporal unities, and borders between them – borders that can include doors and gateways from one spatial unit to another, or walls never to be crossed.	Viik, T. (2011). Human spatiality: a cultural phenomenology of landscapes and places. Problemos, 79, 103-114.	principle	philosophical
Bordering spatial units to diversify meaning, norms and rights.	17. Humans border spatial units form the sites and places we live in: a home, for example, is a space surrounded by walls of the house which mark the border between what is mine and what belongs to others, what is ordered according to my will and what is not. Seperating differently structured meanings, horizons of possibilities, codes of behaviour, aesthetic norms, ownership	Viik, T. (2011). Human spatiality: a cultural phenomenology of landscapes and places. Problemos, 79, 103-114.	state	philosophical
Usually, we share a unity in the sense and ideas of place	18. We experience space, such as home or public space as relatively coherent unities, each with its own distinct sense. Within the limits of a single place several meaning-structures may conflict, as most obviously in the case when partners argue about the arrangement of their home, or when citizens argue about common public spaces, but even then all participants are probably in agreement about the spatial unity within which their ideas conflict. There is a sense of the place that they share and	Viik, T. (2011). Human spatiality: a cultural phenomenology of landscapes and places. Problemos, 79, 103-114.	principle	philosophical

Our idea of a landscape is constrained and linked with a way of seeing the world as a rationally ordered, designed and harmonious creation	19. There is a normative scope and range of objects, real or imaginary, needed for experiencing a landscape. The experiencing of a landscape must include the perception of such objects as its part-acts and a very specifically determined point of view towards them that enables us to create a perspective specific to landscape experience. Landscape is thus intimately linked with a way of seeing the world as a rationally ordered, designed and harmonious creation whose structure and mechanism are accessible to the human mind as well as to the eye. In order to see the objects as belonging to the whole of a landscape, one needs a specific “grasping sense” that defines the gaze toward natural objects that is peculiar to the landscape view. We are so accustomed to the landscape gaze that landscapes have become for us a part of the natural and commonsensical order of the world.	Viik, T. (2011). Human spatiality: a cultural phenomenology of landscapes and places. Problemos, 79, 103-114.	state	cultural
The big influence of land law on lifestyles of people	20. All of us – even the truly homeless – live somewhere, and each therefore stands in some relation to land as owner-occupier, tenant, licensee or squatter. In this way land law impinges upon a vast area of social orderings and expectations, and exerts a fundamental influence upon the lifestyles of ordinary people.	O'Mahony, L. F. (2013). The meaning of home: from theory to practice. International Journal of Law in the Built Environment.	state	legal
the changing role of housing wealth across and within generations	21. changing attitudes to mortgage equity withdrawal across the life-course may mean that, in future, owners will be less likely to enter old age holding accumulated stocks of housing wealth, and this raises another set of issues about the changing role of housing wealth across and within generations,	O'Mahony, L. F. (2013). The meaning of home: from theory to practice. International Journal of Law in the Built Environment.	trend	legal

The investment of time constructs a mergence of person and place; our memories are housed in the place where we live	22. The occupier or household invests time, energy, and self-identity though which the house becomes a home. This process can be described as a mergence of the person and the place; the home becomes a symbol of the self. Our memories, particularly memories with personal or biographical content, are “keyed in” to our homes; like us, our memories are “housed” in the places where we live.	O'Mahony, L. F. (2013). The meaning of home: from theory to practice. International Journal of Law in the Built Environment.	state	psychological
Home enables us to project ourselves into the future	23. Home enables us to project our self-identities into the future: it supports us in knowing where we are and where we will be, so enabling us to plan ahead. Of course, the flip-side of this is the negative effect of not having a home – or of losing our home – on our self- and social-identities.	O'Mahony, L. F. (2013). The meaning of home: from theory to practice. International Journal of Law in the Built Environment.	state	psychological
The idea of home can be viewed as a universal concept, the experience of home is socially and culturally determined.	24. Social and cultural influences are significant in housing design, with the form and organisation of houses in different cultures reflecting the various meanings associated with the social function and cultural significance of homes. While the idea of home can be viewed as a universal concept, the experience of home is socially and culturally determined.	O'Mahony, L. F. (2013). The meaning of home: from theory to practice. International Journal of Law in the Built Environment.	principle	cultural
From a stable identity to a flexible belonging	25. The concept of belonging has emerged alongside, and partly replaced or challenged, the concept of identity. Since belonging highlights identification as an ongoing process rather than identity as a stable result of finite processes. the concept of belonging avoids the ‘fixations’ that the concept of identity necessarily implies. Belonging implies the desire for some sort of attachment, be it to other people, places, or modes of being, and the ways in which individuals and groups are caught within wanting to belong, wanting to become, a process that is fuelled by yearning.	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of “belonging” Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	trend	cultural

Politics of belonging resisting inclusion and exlusion	26. Belonging as a personal, intimate feeling of being 'at home' in a place (place-belongingness) and belonging as a discursive resource which constructs, claims, justifies, or resists forms of socio-spatial inclusion/exclusion (politics of belonging).	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of "belonging" Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	principle	political
Belonging is a mix between individual experience and social and political dimensions	27. Belonging – however individual the experience of it may be – always comprises social and political dimensions. People simultaneously belong to various groups and places, belonging is never a coherent or autonomous experience, but a complex, multiple, and ''partial, fragmented, or segmented relationship	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of "belonging" Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	principle	psychological
Materiality is part of our embodied nature of being and our identity	28. Materiality of a place is a part of the embodied nature of being, and materiality can enable a caring contact with past experiences, places, and generations. It can produce an ethical way of being in the world. However, material practices can also be used to hinder belonging and assimilation. For example, an intimate relationship between soil and settlers who put down their roots as a part of their place attachments or the role of food, work, and clothing in the production of women's ethnic and religious identity.	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of "belonging" Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	principle	cultural

More and more we are struggling over in/exclusion, identification and identity	29. Belonging entails practical and political implications, and in the contemporary world acts of inclusion and exclusion, identification, and struggles over identity have become ever more topical. The concept itself has become politicized: it is used to tackle questions of exclusion, discrimination, and inequality.	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of "belonging" Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	trend	cultural
Identities are increasingly fostered rooted local ways	30. The emphasis of belonging, along with the interests in identity and indigenousness, is part of ''the return of the local,'' Although globalization is emphasized, people foster their identities increasingly in ways that are deeply rooted in the local. People's attempts to establish a primordial right to belong are, however, often politically employed in order to exclude others.	Lähdesmäki, T., Saresma, T., Hiltunen, K., Jäntti, S., Sääskilahti, N., Vallius, A., & Ahvenjärvi, K. (2016). Fluidity and flexibility of "belonging" Uses of the concept in contemporary research. Acta Sociologica, 59(3), 233-24	trend	cultural
Destabilizing ideas of home, homeland and nation	31. Traditional ideas of home, homeland, and nation have been destabilised, both by new patterns of physical mobility and migration and by new communication technologies, which routinely transgress the symbolic boundaries.	Marino, S. (2015). Making space, making place: Digital togetherness and the redefinition of migrant identities online. Social Media+ Society, 1(2), 2056305115622479.	trend	cultural

The emergence of new transnational spaces where exchanges and communications take place	32. In a digitally and physically formed landscape, cyber-space has been widely recognized as the new example of a space where groups and organizations live horizontally differentiated and polycentric lives and where old cohesive hierarchies are substituted by strategically significant “nodes” in the networks, thereby disrupting the conventional understandings of space, place, border, and territory. The Web is even more crucial as a medium that defies geography it provides new possibilities for communication, representation, and imagination, as migrants are often otherwise excluded from the public sphere or mainstream media.	Marino, S. (2015). Making space, making place: Digital togetherness and the redefinition of migrant identities online. Social Media+ Society, 1(2), 2056305115622479.	trend	technological
before during and after crossing any geographical border a migrant transnational experience involves going “through the screen”	33. All aspects of the migrant experience are now affected by the ubiquitous presence of digital technologies. Even before she or he has left, the would-be migrant now usually forms her or his project after a careful search on Google, rather than after hearing the stories told by those who have returned from emigration, as in the past. Before crossing any geographical borders, the transnational experience involves going “through the screen” in order to collect all the necessary information and possible support from those already settled in the destination of choice.	Marino, S. (2015). Making space, making place: Digital togetherness and the redefinition of migrant identities online. Social Media+ Society, 1(2), 2056305115622479.	trend	technological

Online spaces, by blurring traditional notions of public and private transform social spaces into transnational spaces	34. Online communities are at the forefront of the shift from traditional ideas of public and private as distinctive realms and toward new grammars of subjectivity and experience. They empower individuals as they interact with each other, increasing migrant perceptions of themselves as a group and making the whole process of integration in the local community easier and less traumatic. While online communities alone might not be responsible for making these individuals visible offline. Online spaces, by blurring traditional notions of public and private, provide cues for building, and making visible, shared social and cultural identities that live and consume the local space at large.	Marino, S. (2015). Making space, making place: Digital togetherness and the redefinition of migrant identities online. Social Media+ Society, 1(2), 2056305115622479.	trend	technological
Home is an evolving concept but very ubiquitous in ordinary human experience	35. The idea of “home” emerged in the nineteenth century as a bourgeois ideal of domesticity and privacy, closely associated with the affective private life of the family. This still-evolving concept deeply informs our sense of who we are, and our feelings of safety and belonging. Few concepts are as ubiquitous in ordinary human experience as the home. For most people, the home has formative cultural, emotional, and psychic significance.	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	principle	philosophical
Through lines people create ownership and belonging	36. The legal aesthetic of lines designating parking spaces on pavement symbolizes a legal landscape of cars and people. This performance of law that keeps us ‘in line’ is a really a construction of order designed according to the spatiality of belonging.	Marusek, S. (2020). Parking policy: The socio-legal architecture of parking bays in American cities. Land Use Policy, 91, 103931	state	cultural
The need to belong	37. The need to belong is a powerful, fundamental, and extremely pervasive motivation. The lack of attachment is linked to a variety of ill effects on health, adjustment and well-being.	Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. Psychological bulletin, 117(3), 497.	principle	psychological

Single person households	38. The household forecast anticipates more single-person households in particular, including a large share of elderly persons living alone. Between 2019 and 2030, the number of households is anticipated to rise by 550 thousand, mainly single-person households. In 2030, 3.5 million households will consist	CBS (2019)	trend	demographic
Paradox of choice: the more freedom of choice, the less satisfied people are.	39. Freedom is essential to self-respect, public participation, mobility, and nourishment, but not all choice enhances freedom. In particular, increased choice among goods and services may contribute little or nothing to the kind of freedom that counts. Indeed, it may impair freedom by taking time and energy we'd be better off devoting to other matters. I believe that many modern Americans are feeling less and less satisfied even as their freedom of choice expands.	Schwartz, B. (2004, January). The paradox of choice: Why more is less. New York: Ecco.	development	economic
Modern society shapes a more settled way of life	40. Present-day nomadic populations have been shaped by the agricultural and industrial societies and modernity directing populations to settle. But the possibility of repeatedly changing one's residence is remaining an integral part of human ways of living.	Levitan, D. (2019). The art of living in transitoriness: Strategies of families in repeated geographical mobility. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 53(2), 258-282.	development	geografic
increasing police presence in the home (mostly of poor minorities)	41. It becomes increasingly natural to expect police presence in the home--or at least the homes of poor minorities on whom police presence disproportionately fall. The image of the home as the exemplary place of coercion and abuse is gaining cultural ascendance. The notion that the home merely shields, subordination within its walls is becoming a kind of legal default	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	trend	political

Legally: home is where the crime is	42. home is where the crime is legally: The legal vision of the home in ascendance is that of actual or potential violence in domestic space. Home is where the crime is. Legal doctrine, practice, and discourse are coalescing around the notion of the home as a place of subordination that portends abuse. This developing legal common sense increasingly constructs the way the law conceives of intimacy as well as the relationship between the state and private space, in surprising ways. Legal reasoning increasingly reflects the hardening and generalizing of the home-as-violence idea, with some unexpected consequences. Legal practices make public and private more legally similar spaces than they have been in the past, even as the discourse of home abounds.	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	state	legal
Individual rights based on home metaphors have expanded, the legal boundary surrounding the home	43. While individual rights based on home metaphors have expanded, the legal boundary surrounding the home has eroded. Meaning that boundaries between the home and the public sphere are being eroded, and not only in the abstract.	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	trend	political
The heritage of women being enclosed in the home maintaining the association between women and home	44. The protection of women in private space, away from public life, was a technique of subjugation that drove women mad. Insofar as a man's home was his castle, it was also a woman's prison. The image of women thus enclosed in the home evoked a legal analogue: coverture, the common law of marital status wherein married women's legal identities were "covered" by their husbands.' Marital status law was gradually reformed in the nineteenth century, but its indelible traces associate the wife with the home.	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	state	sociological

The house's duality: The place of unique security and comfort, and the place of unique potential for terror and vulnerability	45. The house is simultaneously the place of unique security and comfort, and the place of unique potential for terror and vulnerability. Heimlich on the one hand means what is familiar and agreeable, and on the other, what is concealed and kept out of sight. The word's meaning - heimlich, intimate, friendly, comfortable- secure develops in the direction of ambivalence until it finally coincides with its opposite, unheimlich. The quietly horrifying anxiety, that class of the frightening which leads back to what is known of old and long familiar, was the creepy feeling of the homely becoming its opposite, the safe becoming scary, the familiar becoming strange.	SIGMUND FREUD, The Uncanny, in THE STANDARD EDITION OF THE COMPLETE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORKS OF SIGMUND FREUD 217, 224-25 (James Strachey et al. eds. & trans. 1955) (1919)	principle	psychological
The sensation of uncanniness emerges when the home is undergoing transformation.	46. Before our era, the most significant transformation in the notion of home in American life grew out of the feminist challenge to the received nineteenth-century bourgeois ideal of home -- the apotheosis of the association of domestic space with women. A later transformation, after 9/11 and through the Department of Homeland Security, the concept of home was being conscripted to help make legitimate the most public of imperatives. The special affective resonances of home were openly being appropriated in the service of coercive state power. The sensation of uncanniness most emerges when the home is undergoing such transformations.	Suk, J. (2009). At home in the law: How the domestic violence revolution is transforming privacy. Yale University Press.	principle	psychological

because of increasing mobility home is increasingly realized through practices	47. During exile, emigration, tourism and other forms of mobility, which constitute ‘the quintessential experience’ of our age, the concept of home can be realized in sets of practices, styles of dress and address, in memories and myths, in words and jokes home is a kind of place (where places are contexts for human experience, constructed in movement, memory, encounter and association) which acquires its meaning through practice; and as such, it forms part of the everyday process of the creation of the self.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	trend	cultural
Home is the right to return	48. home: the right to return. the notion of return implies permanence and continuity, a result of repeated practice. The journey, itself symbolic of the adventure that leads to the development of the self, is constitutive of the meaning of home. There cannot be a home without a journey as much as there cannot be a self without an ‘other’.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	state	cultural
Increasing importance of self-creation through interaction with objects through blurring of geographical boundaries in contemporary	49. The material culture of the home can be used to examine realizations of the self by focusing on the self-creation of the subject through interaction with the object: the process of objectification. The process of self-creation of the subject through interaction with objects associated with home does not need to be geographically bounded. This is particularly important in contemporary societies that are characterized by high levels of	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	trend	cultural
Food constitutes a symbolic process of restoring a fragmented world	50. For a displaced human, food sent from home constitutes a symbolic process of restoring the fragmented world of the displaced through reconstructing the sensory totality of the world of home.Food serves as a vehicle for the recreation of this world, which is constituted of meanings and definitions as much as it is of objects. Through its link to sensual totality, food can evoke in a unique way the sensory landscape of home and restore fragmentation through the ‘return to the whole’.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	principle	biological

Feeding involves relations of dependency and power, through food relationships between	51. Food is a domain where the relationship between parents (especially the mother) and children is negotiated. Feeding involves relations of dependency and power.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	principle	biological
Food: increased emphasis on convenience and visual appearance	52. increased emphasis on convenience and visual appearance at the expense of flavour long with preoccupation with appearance, the stress placed on convenience led to the proliferation of chilled products, cook-chill food, ready- prepared salads and dishes, and in general foods that require little or no preparation. All these have been retailer-led innovations.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	trend	technological
the agency of food in social difference	53. Food serves as a material form, which mediates, objectifies and shapes understandings of difference, and plays an active role in legitimizing action. The agency of food constructs understandings of social difference.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	state	cultural
Increasingly turning substances into solids and making it home.	54. Part of an understanding of a world where the geographies that matter are predominantly associated with these various forms of travel and mobility – of people, objects, ideas – rather than with static dwelling. People take a substance such as taste, which might be thought of as superficial, and make it more solid than the mere house in which they are expected for the duration to make their home.	Petridou, E. (2021). The taste of home. In Home possessions (pp. 87-104). Routledge.	trend	cultural
No natural way of live ranging from nomadic to settlement	55.There is no "natural way of life" in the world there are different norms ranging from “society of settlement” but also societies of roaming.	Levitan, D. (2019). The art of living in transitoriness: Strategies of families in repeated geographical mobility. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 53(2), 258-282.	principle	evolutionary

People are paying increasing attention to their relationship to their own home	56. People are paying increasing attention to their relationship to their own home, to its structure, its decoration, its furnishing and the arrays of objects that fill its spaces, and they reflect back on it, their agency and sometimes their impotence.	Miller, D. (Ed.). (2021). Home possessions: material culture behind closed doors. Routledge.	trend	economic
The material culture within our home is both our appropriation of the larger world and the representation of that world within our private domain.	57. It is the material culture within our home that appears as both our appropriation of the larger world and often as the representation of that world within our private domain. For some time the working class house has been rigorously privatized. This separation of the private is exacerbated when so much of the encounter with the larger world is through television and now the Internet: encounters that take place mainly within the home. It is a private sphere, an intimate relationship, where we are	Miller, D. (Ed.). (2021). Home possessions: material culture behind closed doors. Routledge.	development	cultural
home opposing other arenas (work)	58. The home has developed historically to become systematically opposed to other arenas such as work.	Nippert-Eng, C.E. (1996) Home and Work. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.	development	cultural
need for the home to represent both longer and short- term ideals	59. The way occupants themselves respond to their need for the home to represent both longer and short- term ideals by separating the home into two opposed units, for example the inalienable possession of the family lineage represented by the second, often rural, home in much of Europe as against the mere occupancy of the present family or the home reflecting the high speed of urban life as against the rural idyll. Where the state and commerce might favour a shift to the expression of modernism and change, this could be assimilated by populations who find ways of appropriating modernism within less disruptive and more	Miller, D. (Ed.). (2021). Home possessions: material culture behind closed doors. Routledge.	state	cultural
increasingly the house itself as agent	60. If the house is accepted as something that reflects a long term or set of historical processes, then any present occupant has to contend not only with the agency of the previous occupants but increasingly with the house itself as an agent. The degree to which the house becomes taken for granted	Miller, D. (Ed.). (2021). Home possessions: material culture behind closed doors. Routledge.	trend	geografic

rise in rituals or memories but less and less find in the place we are in.	61. Through mass migration people got to find ways to have and attain a sense of home (through objects), but materiality doesn't have to be the permanent structure, we see a rise in rituals or memories and we can less and less find in the place we are in.	Helen Job, 18 august 2022	trend	cultural
A generation that is hyper-connected but also most lonely is growing up.	62. Young people are being robbed of the fundamental right to put down roots. And while 18 to 24-year-olds are the most connected generation, they are also the loneliest. They're nowhere in particular and everywhere all at once.	DAZED, SPACE10 (2022) IMPERMACULTURE, youth and the future of living	development	demographic
Living with permanent inequal structures	63. Widespread displacement has separated young people from 'home' in a permanent sense. While attitudes today are more progressive, the spaces we inhabit are largely still built on the back of class, gender, and racial inequities. Home is now more closely tied to a sense of self, and objects take on new meanings in this context.	DAZED, SPACE10 (2022) IMPERMACULTURE, youth and the future of living	development	cultural
Digital relationships can't replace in-person connections, proximity	64. Local communities form homes away from home and step in where institutions fail to fulfill basic needs. 18 to 24-year-olds naturally find many of their communities online. Yet, we are witnessing a loneliness epidemic among the young, signaling that digital relationships can't replace in-person connections.	DAZED, SPACE10 (2022) IMPERMACULTURE, youth and the future of living	principle	sociological
The climate crisis fuels concern for the future and threatens the experience of safety.	65. Physical safety is of utmost importance to today's youth, but so is a broader sense of mental and emotional well-being. They don't just want to feel safe, but secure and calm at home — and the climate crisis fuels their concern for the future and threatens their experience of safety.	DAZED, SPACE10 (2022) IMPERMACULTURE, youth and the future of living	trend	psychological

Technological development allowing a more nomadic way of living	66. The fast-paced technological changes have a tremendous impact on how people relate to places, others, objects, time, and more fundamentally, themselves. New technologies well allowed the reinvention of nomadic lives, showing, to a certain degree, how we can be freed to roam again: wireless communication, for example, has granted us the possibility of working from diverse places, and the daily increasing flows of information conveyed by social media are changing human imagination.	Levitan, D. (2019). The art of living in transitoriness: Strategies of families in repeated geographical mobility. Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, 53(2), 258-282.	trend	technological
The TV absorbs and extends social capital	67. Widespread growth of TV has been, together with generational change, the main cause of declining social capital. TV privatizes leisure time. TV watching comes at the expense of nearly every social activity outside the home, especially social gatherings and informal conversations ànd provides a new window on the world through 'imaginative travel' across the globe that can extend social capital.	Urry, J. (2002). Mobility and proximity. Sociology, 36(2), 255-274.	development	technological
Interactions moving away from public spaces to households to individuals	68. Declining social capital within the USA is already reflected in far less frequent face-to-face conversations. Community interactions have moved inside the private home and away from chatting with patrons in public spaces. It became the household and later the individual that got visited, telephoned, emailed.	Urry, J. (2002). Mobility and proximity. Sociology, 36(2), 255-274.	development	technological
Dwelling within mobility	69. home is no longer one place it is locations, people can dwell whitin mobility.	Urry, J. (2002). Mobility and proximity. Sociology, 36(2), 255-274.	trend	psychological

Humans are unable to reproduce and survive to reproductive age without a group	70. Humans are an obligately interdependent species. Humans are a fundamentally social species. They are unable to reproduce and survive to reproductive age without a group. They lack natural defenses such as slashing canines, bodily armor, or fleetness of foot; they have an extended infancy followed by years of further development before they reach reproductive maturity. Many of the evolved characteristics that have permitted humans to adapt to a wide range of physical environments, such as omnivory and tool making, create dependence on collective knowledge and cooperative information sharing among	Higgins, E. T., & Kruglanski, A. W. (Eds.). (1996). Social psychology: Handbook of basic principles. The Guilford Press.	principle	sociological
In humans functional relations can be achieved artificially	71. In humans (and some other animals) functional relations can be achieved artificially. Humans can have disabilities that in other species would be terminal, but they can also use “artificial traits” (e.g. wheelchairs, canes, and eyeglasses) to achieve basic functional relationships such as locomotion or vision. The functional relations of an organism and environment are also embodied, that is, available to empirical investigation.	Higgins, E. T., & Kruglanski, A. W. (Eds.). (1996). Social psychology: Handbook of basic principles. The Guilford Press.	principle	biological
Human capacity to create detailed imaginings of future possibilities	72. Expectancy is a core construct of psychology, a signature building block of cognition that is at once common among animals yet also uniquely human. It is common in the sense that the brains of all ambulatory organisms have evolved to abstract and record survival oriented patterns of information (food here, predators there) that may then guide subsequent behavior. Yet expectancy is also uniquely human in the sense that we alone seem to have the capacity to create detailed imaginings of future possibilities, to erect vivid simulations of environments and situations that have never before existed, and to coordinate ongoing behavior, often involving many people, to actualize those possibilities through effort and invention. Expectancy is	Higgins, E. T., & Kruglanski, A. W. (Eds.). (1996). Social psychology: Handbook of basic principles. The Guilford Press.	principle	psychological

aggression relates to territories	73. aggression relates to territories	Higgins, E. T., & Kruglanski, A. W. (Eds.). (1996). Social psychology: Handbook of basic principles. The Guilford Press.	principle	psychological
The individualistic worldview is the norm in Western societies	74. Searching for the roots of individualism in the Western world, one is struck by the multitude of historical influences. Thus, individualism has been traced in the history of ideas, in political and economic history, in religious history, and in psychosocial history. Though the majority of the world's population shares at least some aspects of collectivism, and in Western societies ethnic minorities and lower-income groups appear to be more collectivistic the individualistic worldview tends to be seen as the norm and is exported to the rest of the world as the human model to emulate.	Kagitcibasi, C. (2005). Autonomy and relatedness in cultural context: Implications for self and family. Journal of cross-cultural psychology, 36(4), 403-422.	state	sociological
Shifting towards independence and individualism	75. A global shift towards independence and individualism with socioeconomic development may be happening. But this would be due to cultural diffusion rather than the inherent greater adaptability of independence. Globalization: the influence of Western, especially American, individualistic culture in the mass media, movies, and so forth promotes the Western model as the most "advanced," to be emulated even while it is criticized in the West. With urban lifestyles and increasing affluence, material interdependence between generations decreases, because elderly parents do not need any longer to depend on the economic support of their adult offspring. Nevertheless, psychological interdependence, as closely-knit selves, continues, because it is ingrained in the culture of relatedness (collectivism) and is not incompatible with changing lifestyles.	Kagitcibasi, C. (2005). Autonomy and relatedness in cultural context: Implications for self and family. Journal of cross-cultural psychology, 36(4), 403-422.	trend	sociological

Interdependence prevalent in rural agrarian societies	76. Total interdependence is prevalent in rural agrarian societies with low levels of affluence but is also seen in urban low-socioeconomic status contexts, where intergenerational interdependence is necessary for family livelihood. It is found in large areas of the majority world, for example, in Asia. Children contribute to the family economy while young, and they have “old-age security value” for their parents when they grow up. The child’s economic and utilitarian value has salience for parents, and high fertility is implicated, because more children provide more economic and utilitarian support. The independence of the child is not functional (thus not valued), because an independent child may leave the family and look after his or her own self-interest when he or she grows up. Independence and autonomy of the growing child can be a threat to family livelihood through the family life cycle obedience orientation is therefore dominant in parenting.	Kagitcibasi, C. (2005). Autonomy and relatedness in cultural context: Implications for self and family. Journal of cross-cultural psychology, 36(4), 403-422.	state	cultural

Illusion and reinforcement of independent individualistic culture	77. The characteristic of the Western industrial society, particularly the American middle-class nuclear family, reflects the individualistic worldview. (There appears to be more intergenerational interdependence in the United States than is recognized, particularly in less affluent groups, such as lower-income African Americans.) Given the cultural ideal of independence and self-sufficiency, interdependence is at times found to be problematic, involving ambivalence and feelings of inadequacy. Particularly with greater affluence, higher levels of education, and alternative sources of old-age support among European Americans, dependence on adult offspring turns out to be unnecessary and even unacceptable; thus, children are brought up to be independent and self-sufficient. Autonomy of the growing child is not seen as a threat to family livelihood over the family life cycle but is highly valued and is often construed as separateness. Children are economic costs rather than assets, therefore, there is low fertility. Both the culture of separateness	Kagitcibasi, C. (2005). Autonomy and relatedness in cultural context: Implications for self and family. Journal of cross-cultural psychology, 36(4), 403-422.	state	cultural

economic polarisation through gentrification and abandonment	78. Abandonment drives some higher-income households out of the city, while it drives others to gentrifying areas close to downtown. Abandonment drives some lower-income households to adjacent areas, where pressures on housing and rents are increased. Gentrification attracts higher-income households from other areas in the city, reducing demand elsewhere, and increasing tendencies to abandonment. In addition, gentrification displaces lower-income people - increasing pressures on housing and rents. Both abandonment and gentrification are linked directly to changes in the economic polarization of the population. A vicious circle is created in which the poor are continuously under pressure of displacement and the wealthy continuously seek to wall themselves within gentrified neighborhoods. Far from a cure for abandonment, gentrification worsens the process.	Slater, T. (2009). Missing Marcuse: On gentrification and displacement. City, 13(2-3), 292-311.	development	economic
Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25	79. Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of his own and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	principle	legal
Gentrification causing displacement	80. In the last decade, we have witnessed a dramatic expansion of the process of gentrification all over the world, to the extent that many people have been displaced from the central city. Eviction from the neighborhood in which one was at home can be almost as disruptive of the meaning of life as the loss of a crucial relationship. Dispossession threatens the whole structure of attachments through which purposes are embodied, because these attachments cannot readily be re-established in an alien setting.	Slater, T. (2009). Missing Marcuse: On gentrification and displacement. City, 13(2-3), 292-311.	development	economic

The collective housing crisis has consequences for society as a whole.	81. The collective housing crisis has consequences for society as a whole. Society can only function properly if people can live affordably and comfortably. - this is good for the economy, because when people have money left to spend in addition to their rent, they'll invest it into the economy. The housing crisis also causes shortages in sectors: teachers, garbage collectors,	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	development	economic
Scarcer places to stay without spending money	82. Places where you can stay without spending money are becoming increasingly scarce.	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	trend	economic
Obsession with home	83. We are obsessed with home, we try to feel at home on all kinds of scales: in our country, city, neighborhood and house. We must be at home and are therefore inclined to paint too rosy a picture of our home situation. Home should be a reliable, predictable and safe place, a place where you can be yourself.	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	state	cultural
Maintaining the appearance of a pleasant home ending in muteness	84. To maintain the appearance of a pleasant home, the victims of domestic violence often leave their unsafe home situation unnamed. Negative associations with home are taboo, just like not having a house, or homelessness.	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	state	cultural
Western society individualizes success and failure	85. Western society individualizes success and failure.	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	state	cultural
criminalizing homelessness	86. Criminalizing homelessness	Hochstenbach, C. (2022). Uitgewoond. Waarom het hoog tijd is voor een nieuwe woonpolitiek. Das Mag Uitgeverij.	state	political

Environmental gentrification	87. Greening of neighborhoods can increase desirability and thus spur gentrification. Increasing urban green space drives up real estate values and draw in those with greater means. Potentially displacing and/or exclude lower-income families from the surrounding neighborhoods over time.	Immergluck, D., & Balan, T. (2018). Sustainable for whom? Green urban development, environmental gentrification, and the Atlanta Beltline. Urban geography, 39(4), 546-562.	trend	political
Spatial privilege	88. Spatial privilege: the claim on public space by intersecting hierarchies of gender, race, class, sexuality, and national origin that reproduces social advantages … that open up multiple arenas for the expansion of other forms of capital. The spatial spillover impact.	Immergluck, D., & Balan, T. (2018). Sustainable for whom? Green urban development, environmental gentrification, and the Atlanta Beltline. Urban geography, 39(4), 546-562.	state	sociological
Emotional relations tend to be regarded as something apart from the economic and/or as something that is essentially private	89. Emotional relations tend to be regarded as something apart from the economic and/or as something that is essentially private, and does not substantially infuse the public/policy sphere. In some senses, moreover, this is reinforced by the most obvious route into emotional geographies, which is gained through settings where the emotional is routinely heightened, for example in musical performance, film and theatre, spaces of	Anderson, K., & Smith, S. J. (2001). Emotional geographies. Transactions of the Institute of British geographers, 26(1), 7-10.	state	cultural
Western lives are constructed by lines	90. In Western vehicularized society, we are constructed by lines. We wait in queues while stuck in traffic, waiting for a morning coffee, even to receive basic governmental entitlements. Lines perpetuate order in an otherwise world of chaos.	Marusek, S. (2020). Parking policy: The socio-legal architecture of parking bays in American cities. Land Use Policy, 91, 103931	development	cultural

Through lines people create ownership and belonging	91. The legal aesthetic of lines designating parking spaces on pavement symbolizes a legal landscape of cars and people. This performance of law that keeps us 'in line' is a really a construction of order designed according to the spatiality of belonging.	Marusek, S. (2020). Parking policy: The socio-legal architecture of parking bays in American cities. Land Use Policy, 91, 103931	state	cultural
Contrast between particulair time and place for emotion and areas of public life	92. At particular times and in particular places, there are moments where lives are so explicitly lived through pain, bereavement, elation, anger, love and so on that the power of emotional relations cannot be ignored (and can readily be appreciated) constrasting settings for political behaviour, economic rationality, class relations , areas of public life whose	Anderson, K., & Smith, S. J. (2001). Emotional geographies. Transactions of the Institute of British geographers, 26(1), 7-10.	state	cultural
Technology is increasingly threatening our informational	93. Innovations in technology is increasingly threatening our informational privacy.	Cohen, J. L. (2001). The necessity of privacy. Social research, 318-327.	trend	technological
Culture wars on the understanding of sex, gender and sexuality	94. Changes in the understanding of sex, gender and sexuality are culturally reflecting in how intimate relationships at home and at work are to regulated by law. this has become a key stake in the culture wars of the late twentieth century.	Cohen, J. L. (2001). The Necessity of Privacy. Social Research, 68(1), 318–327. http://www.jstor.org/stable/40971455	trend	cultural
Homesickness: leaving house and home causing negative emotions, ruminative cognitions about home, and somatic symptoms	95. Homesickness is a common experience. Everybody has an intuitive idea about homesickness is and how it is experienced. It is an emotion which is felt after leaving house and home and is characterized by negative emotions, ruminative cognitions about home, and somatic symptoms. The separation from the old environment elicits homesickness. On the cognitive level we experience missing home, obsessional thoughts about home,	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological

Topophilia: affective ties of human beings with their material environment	96. Topophilia refers to affective ties of human beings with their material environment. The environment can become a carrier of emotionally charged events or the environment can be perceived of as a symbol. In these cases the topophilic sentiment will be very strong and we are attached to a place. Attachments to surroundings develop naturally. Beyond clothing, a person invests bits of his emotional life in his home, and beyond the home in his neighborhood. To be forcibly evicted from one's home and neighborhood is to be stripped of a sheathing, which in its familiarity protects the human being from the bewilderments of the outside world.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
Culture Shock: the stressful experience of exposure to new culture	97. Exposure to new culture is usually stressful: Culture shock nowadays is seen as a temporary stress reaction where salient psychological and physical rewards are generally uncertain, and hence, difficult to control or predict. Thus a person is anxious, confused and apparently apathetic until he or she has had time to develop a new set of cognitive constructs to understand and enact the appropriate behavior. lacking points of reference, social norms and rules to guide their actions and understand others' behavior.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	cultural
Features of homesickness: obsession with home	98. The key psychological features of homesickness appear to be a strong preoccupation with thoughts of home, a perceived need to go home, a sense of grief for the home (people, place and things) and a concurrent feeling of unhappiness, disease and disorientation in the new place which is conspicuously, not home. Home represents both people and places, and is specifically about the familiar, safe and predictable environment. It	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological

Geographic movement involves being deprived of relationships, objects and milieu patterns	99. Migration, but to some extent all forms of geographic movement involves being deprived of specific relationships or significant objects. These include family, friends and occupational status as well as a host of important physical variables ranging from food to weather patterns.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
Homesickness is something childish, so feelings of homesickness are denied or suppressed	100. As homesickness is seen as something childish, it is socially sanctionized even among children. Therefore, the feelings of homesickness may be suppressed and denied.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	state	cultural
A peopled mind	101. The mind is 'peopled.' Figures of the past are more than abstract remnants of another time; they become also part of current realities. When memory summons them to life, they become three-dimensional with all the concomitant emotional intensity	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
Changes of place: biological necessity and ideology	102. Human migration is often motivated by biological necessity, physical deprivation or suffering, but also by realistic and symbolic needs in man. Persecution, ideological disputes and substandard living conditions have contributed separately and together, to bring about human changes of place.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	sociological

Human migration influencing DNA & diversifies environments	103. Human migration as the mechanism that injects DNA from one gene pool to another, and also as the mechanism that inserts similar kind of individuals into diverse environments.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	evolutionary
The need for control	104. The need for control	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
The need for continuity	105. The need for continuity; people need a certain degree of continuity. When we are interrupted or experience discontinuity it affects us psychologically and we will look for the familiar.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
The need for security	106. The need for security – in the heart of the territory.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological

The need for stimulation	107. the need for stimulation – at the periphery of the territory	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
The need for identity	108. the need for identity, i.e., identification with something larger and more permanent than the organism itself	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	principle	psychological
Migrants show higher medical consumption levels	109. migrants often show higher medical consumption levels than comparable non-migrant populations.	Van Tilburg, M. A. (2005). The psychological context of homesickness. Psychological aspects of geographical moves: Homesickness and acculturation stress, 35-48.	state	biological
Homeless are forced into constant motion	110. The homeless are forced in to constant motion not because they are going somewhere, but because they have nowhere to go. Going nowhere is simultaneously being nowhere: homelessness is not only being without home, but more generally without place. Unlike movement from place to place of travel or migration, the itinerant movement of the homeless is a mode of movement peculiar to the condition of placelessness.	May, J. (2000). Of nomads and vagrants: Single homelessness and narratives of home as place. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 18(6), 737-759.	state	political

displacement or moving to make sense	111. A sense of (dis)placement and 'spectral geographies' presuppose a preexisting sense of home, now lost for some homeless people, for others a sense of homelessness is more deep-rooted. For a smaller group of (mainly younger) homeless people, no such sense of home (whether lost or otherwise) has ever been enjoyed. In trying to make sense of the experiences of those whose early years may have been spent moving through the interlocking spaces of the welfare system and juvenile courts and whose time since leaving `home' has been spent either looking for work or chasing the kind of low-paid, temporary employment offered by euphemistically named `youth training	May, J. (2000). Of nomads and vagrants: Single homelessness and narratives of home as place. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 18(6), 737-759.	state	political
Exposing a migrant's private life to gain access	112. Exposing one’s own private biography in front of different state institutions seems to be the only way for asylum seekers to negotiate a potential access to the “right to stay". A growing role is played by private life details and appropriate “images of victimhood".	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
Attitudes of suspicion and rejection towards asylum	113. Suspicion and rejection have become the predominant attitudes on asylum in wealthy countries, adjudication processes rely extensively on a close scrutiny of asylum seekers’ intimate lives and personal narratives.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	cultural

Participation becomes a duty	114. Taking part in sociable and participatory initiatives, as well as being involved in “the public” in ways deemed as legitimate by integration programmes is increasingly seen as an implicit duty and requirement.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
Domestication of public space as remedy to unease concerning migration.	115. European governance strategies aimed at generating “community cohesion” and “meaningful interactions” as a remedy against a growing unease concerning migration. Evoking a top-down domestication of the public space as they often involve domestic activities, intimate relations and emotions to be cultivated in public or semi-public settings. The moralizing and emotionalized subtext informing these governance strategies and the strategic orientation, across local integration schemes in Europe, to target and affect “feelings of home”, thereby encouraging migrants – especially women – to take part in public activities usually associated with the domestic domain	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
Creating a voice through the story of personal lives	116. A growing number of institutional and grassroots initiatives are focused on giving refugees a “voice” in the public arena, by exposing their personal lives, as exemplary “witnesses”, in order to engender reactions of understanding and empathy.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political

redefinition of the public sphere	117. Redefinition of the public sphere, oriented towards a rising importance of the intimate as a proper terrain of potential inclusion and recognition.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
The intimate as terrain of microphysics of power	118. The intimate – understood as a heterogeneous domain that comprises elements such as the body, the self and “the home” – serves as a primary terrain of “the microphysics of power in modern societies precisely because it is a bridge to so-called larger relations of power.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	sociological
Rich political life	119. Everyday political life is much richer, varied and affective than usually assumed	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	political

Access organized via laws and atmospheric walls	120. Access to the public sphere and space is organized not only via institutional arrangements and laws, but also through "atmospheric walls" that, although difficult to grasp, are techniques for making spaces available to some more than to others. Whiteness, masculinity and class privilege are good examples of immaterial walls with tangible effects.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	political
Flexible boundaries between public and private	121. The boundaries between “public” and “private”, are ambivalent and ever (re)-shaping, a swinging relation defined by the interplay between legal norms, collective feelings and normative understandings of desirable presence in the public space.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	political
a politics of exposure	122. Processes of refugee legitimation are intensely anchored to a politics of exposure, not only of the body, but also of the intimate self. However, these strategies of governance do not necessarily succeed in their efforts of mobilising an increasingly diverse “new public” in acts of relational proximity and social cohesion. In fact, exposure in the public does not guarantee recognition; rather the normative incorporation of refugees in the public sphere naturalizes their conditional belonging in the national space.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	development	political

public and private are increasingly intertwined and blurred	123. Since the emergence of the doctrine of “separate spheres” in the nineteenth century, public and private domains have often been assumed to be both mutually exclusive and exhaustive. Over the last few decades, however, feminist scholarship has made these dichotomies the centre of its critique, thereby showing that, “far from being incompatible, the principles associated with public and private coexist in complex combinations in the ordinary routines of everyday life” In this perspective, the public/private distinction implies a modulation along a continuum, in which public and private are often intertwined and blurred.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	sociological
The public sphere is both a normative ideal of political action and a historical phenomenon	124. The public – as well as the private – is something imagined and discursively formed, rather than being a fixed entity into which an “entry” can be unambiguously traced. Furthermore, there is not a singular public to which access is desired. The very entrance into the public sphere is entangled with power relations and normative understandings and negotiations of the correct forms of public participation. The public sphere is both a normative ideal of political action and a historical phenomenon.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	political
policies targeting the intimate and gendered domain of care and relationality	125. Over the past two decades, European policies have been increasingly targeting the intimate and gendered domain of care and relationality in order to foster social cohesion and engage citizens in an ever-changing public domain.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political

erase negative feelings from the public domain	126. policies aimed at managing diversity in marginal neighbourhoods are precisely organised around an “economy of feelings” in which certain public feelings are appreciated more than others and some forms of interaction are given more value than others. By encouraging “easy and cool” interactions centred around “good neighbourliness”, such strategies of governance are expected to erase from the public domain “negative feelings” (such as anger, boredom or mistrust), which might be at the heart of political contestation, conflict and debate. Overall, new welfare logics seem to have recast the private as a visible and meaningful source of relationality and solidarity in the public sphere.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
from a rational and self-managed individual to an ideally relational citizen	127. Shift in the public representation of the ideal citizen – from a rational and self-managed individual to an ideally relational one, who can be generative of solidarity and social cohesion. By doing so, they hint at broader reconfigurations of both public and private spheres, marked by the “flooding of the public with a proliferation of private emotion”	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political

participation paradox	128. “participation paradox”, as immigrant public participation is both demanded and feared. In fact, whereas performances of active citizenship are encouraged, immigrant public participation also exposes a generalized fear of “cultural incompatibility”, which would put at risk the supposedly liberal values of Western societies.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
Anxieties linked to diversity and social change connected to limited resources dominate the public realm.	129. In the midst of economic crisis and austerity policies, multiple anxieties linked to diversity and social change within a paradigm of limited resources dominate the public realm.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	political
Reconfigure the perimeter of persecution to include the intimate	130. The recent inclusion of gender and sexual-orientation-based persecution within the framework of international protection, therefore, is embedded in broader shifts in the politics of asylum, which seem to reconfigure the perimeter of persecution to include the intimate.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political

De-politicization of asylum or a reconfiguration of what is considered to be political	131. De-politicization of asylum or a reconfiguration of what is considered to be political. The growing significance of intimacy in asylum hearings – as testified by questions such as “were you two in love at the beginning?” – exceeds the field of asylum and evokes broader redefinitions of the public sphere, oriented at addressing gender inequalities, while leaving aside, for instance, issues of economic or political instability.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
experiencing the dangers of social isolation	132. The COVID-19 pandemic has given a new and particularly meaningful relevance. While “home” suddenly became one of the most frequently used words worldwide, the dangers of social isolation became exponentially tangible for migrants and non-migrants alike.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	sociological
controlling feeling at home in temporary accomodations	133. In temporary accommodations such as homeless shelters or asylum centres, restrictions over the autonomy of residents may engender processes of infantilization. These, in turn, hinder the development of important aspects of personal life. If hangings and fixings are commonly understood as central to the production of “home”, in some settings such as a refugee centre it may well be that residents simply do not want to feel at home, as they know their presence in that place is just transitory. As Bridget’s comments suggest, the feelings of coziness and belonging engendered within similar spaces – if any – end up being temporary, contradictory and fragile.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	state	psychological

The impossibility to control everyday time and future projects profoundly hinders the opportunities of developing a sense of security	134. The impossibility to control everyday time and future projects profoundly hinders the opportunities of developing a sense of security, as well as some feelings of attachment to a dwelling space, or a neighbourhood.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	principle	psychological
Individuality of “a voice” detaches those narratives from the global struggles	135. Emphasis on the individuality of “a voice” detaches those narratives from the global struggles and everyday structural inequalities in which they are immersed. Thus, the normative incorporation of refugees in “the public” – by materialising a tension between “intimacy” and “alienation” – runs the risk of feeding further hierarchies of inclusion and exclusion.	Giudici, D., & Boccagni, P. (2022). Exposing the private, engaging in the public. Asylum seekers, intimate publics and normative performances of public participation. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 02637758221136561.	trend	political
Greater home-centredness and self-identification	136. The shift away from a broadly based identification with work, and the issues and activities which stem from the workplace, towards greater home-centredness and self-identification with a domain of control which lies in the home and consumption is accelerated through the pandemic.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	trend	cultural

The transformation of the home as a site of aspiration	137. The proliferation, from the mid-1990s onwards, of a range of home-improvement media suggests a continued shift towards privatized leisure and consumption in both western Europe and the US. From the mysticism of monthly feng shui advice journals (offering wealth and happiness through the rearrangement and decoration of household interiors) to the stencilling techniques of US home-making guru Martha Stewart, the transformation of the home as a site of aspiration abounds. The market for home-oriented lifestyle media has expanded several-fold over the last	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	development	cultural
Creating impressive landscapes and special atmospheres at home	138. As never before, families invested time, money and a burning interest in designing their domestic tableau, creating impressive landscapes and special atmospheres in room after room. The friction between investing in the house as inalienable environment and realizable commodity value is an increasingly prominent feature of home ownership mediated largely through the mass consumption of visual and material culture: ‘newspapers, magazines, catalogues, television and even the internet are part of the global marketplace where people now shop for the latest houses, furnishings, and ideas and values regarding home and family life.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural
The domestic sphere became increasingly understood as a moral endeavour	139. Masculine pursuits of collecting and the feminine activities of home-crafts, indicative of bourgeois leisure, were displayed within a carefully articulated schema promoting the home as both ‘showcase and shelter’ and ‘civilizing’ space. The domestic sphere became increasingly understood as a moral endeavour.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural
external abstract forces countered through appropriation of domestic environments	140. The external abstract forces such as ‘class’ and ‘the State’ are countered through the appropriation of domestic environments.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural

Home as a process, as opposed to an act of individual expressivity, in which past and future trajectories (inseparable from external abstractions such as ‘class’) are negotiated through fantasy and action, projection and interiorization.	141. Home as a process, as opposed to an act of individual expressivity, in which past and future trajectories (inseparable from external abstractions such as ‘class’) are negotiated through fantasy and action, projection and interiorization.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural
home decoration	142. Home decoration, though tied to key life cycles and events, is the principal means by which members of households attempt to invert, reinvent or perpetuate their material worlds. The physical act of ‘decorating’ requires the household to draw on (or negate) both traditional and contemporary cultural, social, aesthetic and technical knowledge to varying degrees. But crucially, it also requires a process of envisaging or imagining even at its most basic level.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural
schemes of redecoration	143. The birth or death of a family member instigates many redecorating schemes. Similarly, ‘moving in’ to a home frequently warrants decorating as part of the process of cleansing the property of its previous owners’ presence. Occupants also embark on home decorating in preparation for passing on their home to anew owner or marking particular seasonal events, such as Christmas and spring.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	cultural

Ideal homes	144. ‘Ideal homes’ are not just escapist fantasy spaces conjured up to deal with the limitations of the materiality of ‘real’ homes, but rather are used as measures or as proactive forces that intermittently meld with or mock the reality of lived experience. Material culture simultaneously embodies the ideal and the actual. ‘Ideal homes’ conjured up by middle-class home owners offer an idealized notion of ‘quality of life’ and an idealized form of sociality. Furthermore, these daydreams directly inform the construction, provisioning and aspirations of the lived home, allowing the occupants to begin to actualize beyond the limitations of their particular domesticity.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	principle	cultural
paradox of aspired sociality	145. There is a clear paradox in terms of the sociality aspired to by most of the residents and the actual sociality of their private domains.	Clarke, A. J. (2021). The aesthetics of social aspiration. In Home possessions (pp. 23-45). Routledge.	state	sociological
ideologies bound to space	146. In the case of ideologies of what is good and right it may be space rather than time that is crucial. something may be good and just everywhere, somewhere, here or elsewhere.	Therborn, G. (1999). The ideology of power and the power of ideology (Vol. 24). Verso.	principle	philosophical
Privatization of urban form	147. Privatization of urban form - (Urban form is understood here as the “spatial arrangement of persons doing things, the resulting spatial flows of persons, goods and information, and the physical features which modify space in some way significant to those actions” (Lynch, 1984)(page 84)) has involved an accelerated transition from non-motorized to motorized modes of transport. As cities commodify, daily mobility becomes increasingly dependent on one's ability to pay for either faster modes or well located housing.	de Sá, T. H., Edwards, P., Pereira, R. H. M., & Monteiro, C. A. (2019). Right to the city and human mobility transition: The case of São Paulo. Cities, 87, 60-67.	state	economic

capital construction	148. Capital construction: issues of architectural and historical representation and preservation are of heated political controversy, often also of no less heated aesthetic polemics	Therborn, G. (2002). Monumental Europe: The national years. On the iconography of European capital cities. Housing, Theory and Society, 19(1), 26-47.	state	cultural
emptying of urban space	149. Currently we are, above all in Western Europe, experiencing a secularization of nationalist beliefs and commitments with a concomitant emptying of (historical and national) meaning of urban space.	Therborn, G. (2002). Monumental Europe: The national years. On the iconography of European capital cities. Housing, Theory and Society, 19(1), 26-47.	development	cultural
popular and global urban iconography	150. Urban iconography did not stop with the national and with its uneven emptying. In the 20th century, there has also been a popular moment, and there is a global one. The popular was the iconography in homage to the (ordinary) people, most often the working-class and the labour movement, and the spatiality of new popular housing and leisure. A global(istic) iconography and monumentality are oriented towards impressiveness and attractiveness in areas of international competition and to international visitors, rather than to expressions of national or popular identity. Such globality characterizes not only the cityscape of multinational corporations, but also new public	Therborn, G. (2002). Monumental Europe: The national years. On the iconography of European capital cities. Housing, Theory and Society, 19(1), 26-47.	development	geografic
collective identity	151. At the intersection of art and power, of ritual and urban design, of architecture and imagery, there is something. Something that tries to create, express or maintain, not so much beauty nor just power but, collective identity. A particularly ordered identity, that is, an identification with something and/or someone as a lodestar, an example or a pride of the collective.	Therborn, G. (2002). Monumental Europe: The national years. On the iconography of European capital cities. Housing, Theory and Society, 19(1), 26-47.	principle	sociological

Family is a product of sexuality	152. A family is a product of sexuality, and one of its modes of functioning is regulating who may or may not have sex with whom.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	principle	cultural
family: male–female social gendering	153. Historically, if not by necessity or future, the family is at the very center of male–female social gendering, of husband and wife, mother and father, daughter and son, and sister and brother.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	state	cultural
mothers are the first home experience of all human beings	154. The most intimate of relationships, that between a mother and a child: explicate how women are architectural units—at least if seen from the perspective of the nascent life. Women's bodies are apartments! The body of the female members of the species is defined as an ecological niche for her progeny.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	principle	biological
culture of impatience	155. With more people living in cities, a growing proportion of European populations have been seized by a culture of impatience or not-being-able-to-wait. the worlds of the cities can no longer assume the form of tilled fields. In the city, things do not mature, they are produced.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	trend	cultural
Houses to kill time	156. Houses are initially machines to kill time. People initially only live in a house because they confess to the conviction that it is rewarding to await an event outside the house. In the agrarian world, the temporal structure of residing in houses must be understood in terms of the compulsion to wait. To wait for something in the outside to mature.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	principle	psychological

Decrease patriarchy and masculinism	157. Patriarchy and masculinism were major losers of the twentieth century, in particular of its second half.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	development	cultural
The apartment is the primary architectural icon.	158. The apartment is the primary architectural icon of the 20th century. World and household blend. If a one-person existence can succeed at all, it is only because there is architectural support that turns the apartment itself into an entire world prosthetic.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	state	cultural
Skewed sex ratios of births boys over girls	159. Low fertility, an enforced public policy in China and a chosen option in other parts of the world, patriarchal/masculinist son preference, and prenatal scanning technology have recently skewed sex ratios of births in a distinctive set of countries. This phenomenon is not just post-Communism, but it provides some	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	trend	demographic
The soft dimension of power and patriarchy	160. Like political power, patriarchy has also a soft dimension, not only commanding obedience but also enlisting respect, veneration, love, sacrifice, and support.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	state	cultural
Reproducing and shrinking populations	161. The world is likely to divide between reproducing and shrinking populations. Generally women are now expected to bear 2.5 children in their lifetime (this number is both growing in developing countries and dropping in western countries).	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	development	demographic
Global care chains	162. Largely new are the global care chains – of mothers from poorer countries migrating for caring work in richer ones while somebody else is caring for her children at home.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	trend	economic

extended reproduction of existing family patterns by spatial displacement	163 reproduction of existing family patterns	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	development	demographic
tele-socialism	164. The multiple personality is nothing other than the individual's answer to the disappearance of his real social surroundings, and is thus a plausible response to the chronic lack of social stimulation. The second possibility relates to the modern practice of networking. The horde returns in the guise of an iPhone address book. Close physical togetherness is no longer a necessary condition of sociality. The future belongs to tele-socialism. The past returns as tele-horde life.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	development	technological
	165. humans are themselves an effect of the space they create.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	principle	philosophical
Driving family patterns apart	166. Currently, a new postindustrial sociocultural dynamic is driving family patterns apart between classes, through mounting educational and income homogamy and bifurcated paths of prosperity and insecurity.	Therborn, G. (2014). Family systems of the world: Are they converging?. The Wiley Blackwell companion to the sociology of families, 1-19.	trend	sociological
The need for shelter	167. The camps of man's ancestors, dating back over a million years, already indicated that they were distancing themselves from their surroundings. Human beings cannot live without shelter, without a boundary from nature.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	principle	evolutionary

Digital communication: constant connectivity and decreasing differences in familiy types	168. With growing numbers of media and communication technologies available, many traditional family practices have been transferred to the digital sphere. Messaging applications are popular for family communication as they provide a constant connectivity, with an assumed liberating potential. Change in communication patterns that may even level out differences between family types.	Räisä, T. (2022). Family relations. Mediatisation of Emotional Life.	trend	technological
Platformisation of communication and society	169. Developments in the platformisation of communication and society suggest that the media is now taking a stronger hold on the formation of both individuals and groups.	Räisä, T. (2022). Family relations. Mediatisation of Emotional Life.	trend	technological
Contrast in media portraying and reality of family	170. In mainstream media, the family is repeatedly presented as a well-behaved construct, free from flaws and disagreements. This idealisation is one feature of ritualisation, that is, strategic communicative actions that differentiate and transform the disparate into something uniform.	Räisä, T. (2022). Family relations. Mediatisation of Emotional Life.	trend	sociological
humans always take with them into each new space the memory of a different space they previously were in.	171. Humans are animals who like to move, who change rooms, space, indeed even the element in which they live. They always live while on the “move from A to B and back again,” and they are the way they are because they always take with them into each new space the memory of a different space they previously were in. In other words, you cannot create an absolutely neutral space, and you cannot invent a completely new space; you always generate differential spaces that are out-fitted in distinction from a different, former space. Homo sapiens possess a projective dynamism that stems from the fact that our species is equipped with memories of prenatal situations.	Sloterdijk, P (2009) Talking to Myself about the Poetics of Space. No. 30 / (Sustainability) + Pleasure, Vol. I: Culture and Architecture.	principle	psychological

increasing human impact on the planet	172. As human impacts on the planet increase, in addition to bio-physiological pathology induced by environmental pollution, there is psychological illness linked to a negative relationship between humans and their support environment.	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	development	geografic
people's mental wellbeing is threatened by the severing of 'healthy' links between themselves and their home/territory	173. Somaterraticillnesses (soma: body, terratic: earth-related) threaten physical wellbeing and are caused mainly by living in ecosystems that have been contaminated by pollutants and toxins. Psychoterratic illness is defined as an earth-related mental illness where people's mental wellbeing(psyche) is threatened by the severing of 'healthy' links between themselves and their home/territory	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	development	psychological
chronic stressors (changing the living environment) are overlooked in considering mental health	174. As humans have become an increasingly urbanized species, threats to mental health and wellbeing come from both negatively perceived changes to urban settings and from changes to the non-urban environment. As opposed to acute stressors such as war, terrorism, and natural disasters where post-traumatic stress disorder is a well-documented response and is treated by mental health professionals, many chronic stressors such as drought and changes caused by mining are generally not seen by mental health professionals and social impact assessment models as	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	state	psychological

War, overpopulation and climate change are likely to be drivers of psycho-terratic illness	175. War, overpopulation and climate change are likely to be drivers of nostalgia as a serious form of psycho-terratic illness in the twenty-first century	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	trend	psychological
place-based distress at home	176. People who are still in their home environs can also experience place-based distress in the face of the lived experience of profound environmental change. The people of concern are still 'at home', but experience a 'homesickness' similar to that caused by nostalgia. What these people lack is solace or comfort derived from their present relationship to 'home'.	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	state	geografic
Solastalgia	177. solastalgia refers to the pain or distress caused by the loss of, or inability to derive, solace connected to the negatively perceived state of one's home environment. Solastalgia exists when there is the lived experience of the physical desolation of home. Their sense of place, their identity, physical and mentalhealth and general wellbeing were all challenged by unwelcome change. Moreover, they felt powerless to influence the outcome of the change process.	Albrecht, G., Sartore, G. M., Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., Kelly, B., ... & Pollard, G. (2007). Solastalgia: the distress caused by environmental change. Australasian psychiatry, 15(sup1), S95-S98.	development	psychological

An increasingly unsettled ralationship with home	178. The West is not immune from the twenty-first century's increasingly unsettled relationship with home. The 2008 subprime mortgage crisis and ensuing global economic meltdown, coupled with already increasing levels of poverty and destitution, saw millions of American individuals and families lose their homes in subsequent years. At a collective level with global consequences, the attacks of 9/11 represented a shattering of the North American illusion of safety and security of the homeland.	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	trend	political
The promise of the home or homeland as a safe haven is no longer sustainable	179. If the promise of home or homeland as a safe haven from the troubles of the world has always been a myth screening out more brutal realities both within the home and just beyond its borders, then that myth is simply no longer sustainable.	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	trend	cultural
Where should we go? is the modern question par excellence	180. Radicant aesthetics: replacing the question of origin with that of destination. 'Where should we go?' That is the modern question par excellence.	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	trend	cultural
differentiated mobility	181. Mobility is allotted and en-forced according to complex vectors of power relations – not all of which originate with capital: Different social groups have distinct relationships to this anyway differentiated mobility: some people are more in charge of it than others; some initiate flows and movement, others don't; some are more on the receiving end of it than others; some are effectively imprisoned by it.	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	state	sociological
The unhomely is a sociopolitical condition	182. The stranger, the foreigner, the exile, the refugee and asylum seeker, the urban home-less. The unhomely in this way is less a psychological condition than a socio-political one (or, to be more precise, a psychological condi-tion wrapped inside a socio-political one), in which the strange(r) is brought into proximity	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	state	political

the unhomely: a site of hybridity or inbetweenness	183. The unhomely represents that interstitial space in which intimate recesses of the domestic space become sites for history's most intricate invasions. A site of hybridity or in-betweenness that marks, especially for the diasporic subject, the displacement of the border between "home" and "world," the unhomely signals the moment at which "the private and the public become part of each other, forcing upon us a vision that is as divided as it is disorienting.	Lauzon, C. (2017). The unmaking of home in contemporary art. University of Toronto Press.	principle	psychological
home: the world from which we experience	184. the homeworld is not just any world, but selectively appropriated with the density of a tradition. It is not the world we experience, but the world from which we experience	Kirova, A. (2016). Phenomenology of inclusion, belonging, and language. Encyclopedia of educational philosophy and theory, 1-5.	state	psychological
The objects create a feeling of at-homeness	185. The objects inside the house create a feeling of at-homeness because the use of the everyday objects in the home is habitual.	Kirova, A. (2016). Phenomenology of inclusion, belonging, and language. Encyclopedia of educational philosophy and theory, 1-5.	state	cultural
children take objects placed in their home, creating at-homeness for granted	186. Children do not question the presence of objects, which create their feeling of at-homeness, they are taken for granted	Kirova, A. (2016). Phenomenology of inclusion, belonging, and language. Encyclopedia of educational philosophy and theory, 1-5.	state	cultural

knowing objects	187. In order for an object to become part of our home, our bodies need to “know” it in relation to other objects as we inhabit the space at home. Only then does home become a place where our own being finds its genesis and belonging.	Kirova, A. (2016). Phenomenology of inclusion, belonging, and language. Encyclopedia of educational philosophy and theory, 1-5.	principle	physical
Increasing mobility saturating contemporary life	188. The increasing speed, intensity, frequency and volume of human mobility and migration around the globe is (among other things) saturating all facets of contemporary life.	Ralph, D., & Staeheli, L. A. (2011). Home and migration: Mobilities, belongings and identities. Geography compass, 5(7), 517-530.	trend	sociological
a dual migrant frame	189. bifocality, the dual frame of reference or binationality that migrants create and maintain. Both place of origin and destination influence migrants’ routine practices and everyday lives, leading to their effective refusal to simply be located in just one place.	Ralph, D., & Staeheli, L. A. (2011). Home and migration: Mobilities, belongings and identities. Geography compass, 5(7), 517-530.	state	cultural
The empirical reality of contemporary meanings of home and home-making practices for migrants moves beyond the conventional	190. Mobility and stasis, displacement and placement, as well as roots and routes go into the making of home. The empirical reality of contemporary meanings of home and home-making practices for migrants moves beyond the conventional contrast between traditional, place-based notions of home and the contemporary experience of globalisation in such a way that it is not a contrast between presence and absence of an experience	Ralph, D., & Staeheli, L. A. (2011). Home and migration: Mobilities, belongings and identities. Geography compass, 5(7), 517-530.	trend	cultural
possesions as markers to geographical nodes of identification	191. Possessions are connective markers to geographical nodes of identification. Through their prismatic nature, ‘‘other’’ lives, lands, and homes are made part of this one.	Ralph, D., & Staeheli, L. A. (2011). Home and migration: Mobilities, belongings and identities. Geography compass, 5(7), 517-530.	principle	psychological

Investing in home to develop a sense of self	192. Home is ‘made’, or turned into a home, through homemaking practices. Home is a process as much as a physical place: People develop their sense of self and identity through their investments in their home.	Lordoğlu, C. (2022). Multiple homes, emotions, selves: home narratives of women who abandoned unhappy homes in Istanbul. Gender, Place & Culture, 1-20.	state	cultural
Most time spend at home	193. People spend more time in their homes than in any other space.	Lordoğlu, C. (2022). Multiple homes, emotions, selves: home narratives of women who abandoned unhappy homes in Istanbul. Gender, Place & Culture, 1-20.	state	geografic
Increasing functions of home	194. Increasingly, home is where people connect with friends and family, conduct business, manage resources, learn about the world, and maintain health and autonomy as they age. The space serves more and more functions.	Lordoğlu, C. (2022). Multiple homes, emotions, selves: home narratives of women who abandoned unhappy homes in Istanbul. Gender, Place & Culture, 1-20.	trend	cultural
Molding home with extraordinary resources	195. People invest extraordinary amounts of time, money, and emotional energy to mold their homes into living spaces that meet their needs.	Lordoğlu, C. (2022). Multiple homes, emotions, selves: home narratives of women who abandoned unhappy homes in Istanbul. Gender, Place & Culture, 1-20.	trend	economic
fuzzy technology border	196. When it comes to technology the border of inside and outside the home is increasingly more fuzzy.	Intille, S. S. (2002). Designing a home of the future. IEEE pervasive computing, 1(2), 76-82.	trend	technological

focus on not leaving persons behind	197. A common goal of the information society we live in, is not to leave persons in need behind.	Doukas, C., Metsis, V., Becker, E., Le, Z., Makedon, F., & Maglogiannis, I. (2011). Digital cities of the future: Extending@ home assistive technologies for the elderly and the disabled. Telematics and Informatics, 28(3), 176-190.	state	cultural
young people as figures of struggle	198. young people as figures of struggle, reflexively positioned between the doxic governmental promises—study hard, work hard, the meritocracy will see you prevail—and the everyday reality of precarious labour markets, political upheaval lead by conservative and reactionary forces, and global risks such as climate change.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	state	cultural
Symbolic boundaries	199. Symbolic boundaries are conceptual distinctions made by social actors to categorize objects, people, practices, and even time and space. They are tools by which individuals and groups struggle over and come to agree upon definitions of reality.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	principle	sociological
social boundaries	200. social boundaries are objectified forms of social differences manifested in unequal access to and unequal distribution of resources (material and nonmaterial) and social opportunities.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	state	sociological

The meaning of home is strongly interlinked with the idea of family	201. The meaning of home is strongly interlinked with the idea of family, as home becomes the centre of family life from one's past or for one's future. The interconnection between family and home also conjures up feelings and experiences related to comfort, safety and security, as home is experienced as a private space, a retreat, a haven, a safe place where one can escape the gaze of the others, relax and be free.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	state	cultural
Ethnicity or nationality can become important in the processes of identification	202. Ethnicity or nationality can become important in the processes of identification and creating a sense of belonging as a way of drawing boundaries between self and others, between home and non-home.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	principle	psychological
moving away makes the meaning of home	203. the complex assemblage of meanings related to home may become accessible only when home is not available anymore, when we have voluntarily or unwillingly moved away from it. The meaning and value of home is awakened in its absence, where the ordinarily taken-for-granted meaning field of 'home' emerges in relation to a meaning field of 'non-home'. It is thus activated by the tension between home and journeying, security in an insecure world, inside in relation to outside, the feeling of being at home as opposed to yearning-for-home, self in relation to the other, and private in relation to the public.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	state	cultural
self-continuity and distancing from newness	204. Home helps us to build self-continuity within and beyond novelty, but it also holds us back and distances us from newness.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	principle	psychological

journeying links to independence	205. The ideas of staying and leaving home, journeying and returning in relation to home are also linked to notions of dependency, interdependence, autonomy and independence.	Märtsin, M. (2019). Home, Adventure and Belonging. In Identity Development in the Lifecourse (pp. 83-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	state	psychological
advancing years and increasing length of residence in a single setting	206. With advancing years and increasing length of residence in a single setting, many elders spend a greater proportion of their time at home amidst a lifetime of accumulated possessions. They inhabit a dwelling that becomes both a locus of control and self preservation and a source of identity and meaning.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	state	demographic
elders tend to spend more time at home than younger people	207. Considering the dynamics of elders' everyday life, there is a progressive reduction of the spatial range of activities, especially in very old age. As a result, elders tend to spend more time at home in interior environments than do younger people.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	trend	demographic
growing emphasis on aging-in-place as a policy priority	208. The majority of elders wish to live independently for as long as possible. This preference has resulted in growing emphasis on aging-in-place as a policy priority in Western societies.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	trend	political
The rise of "normal" privacy	209. The causes of what could be called the rise of privacy lie with the changes in state-family relations in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Nuclear family household became increasingly predominant in sixteenth century Europe due to its support from the state, and it is the separation of this type of household from the rest of society which has been associated with the demand for privacy. Since those days, the state has never ceased to regulate domestic and family life,	Somerville, P. (1997). The social construction of home. Journal of architectural and planning research, 226-245.	development	political

Being at home as an expression of maintaining independence and autonomy consistent with a lifestyle	210. Being at home could be seen as an expression of maintaining independence and autonomy consistent with a lifestyle developed over the years to facilitate successful coping with environment-relevant impairments such as mobility limitation or vision loss	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	state	cultural
body of awareness	211. Frequently occupied interior spaces become physiologically familiar as repeated daily routines of use generate a 'body awareness' of the setting through a process of habituation.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	physical
Routines and habits order our days	212. Routines and habits are embedded in all aspects of life. They order our days around personal and social expectations and provide a stability and predictability within the personal narrative of daily life.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	psychological
routines allow to live life without having to constantly reinvent yourself	213. Generally operating below the level of consciousness, habitual routines allow the individual to live life without having to constantly reinvent themselves with every physical action they undertake. Routines allow for increased efficiency, decreased decision making, and the conservation of energy	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	psychological
differentation to territory	214. The differentiation of interior residential spaces from spaces beyond the threshold means that interior spaces tend to become the fulcrum around which we organize our lives. Such spaces become our territory.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	evolutionary

need for territory and possesion	215. Humans have an inherent need for territory and possession and ownership of interior spaces satisfies a primal need we share with most mammals.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	evolutionary
emotional aura of interior spaces	216. Interior spaces evoke emotions as a result of events that transpired within them, these become part of the emotional aura of familiar interior space.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	state	cultural
identity is established, modified, and maintained through the possessions	217. Our sense of identity is established, modified, and maintained through the possessions with which we fill interior spaces and the manner in which we display these possessions to project our persona.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	principle	psychological
The second shift	218. Historically women's work took place in the home, whether paid or unpaid. In more recent times home for many women has become the locus of a "second shift" after an eight-hour day at the office or factory. Women's attachment to home reflects socially constructed beliefs, options, roles, value and cultural expectations associated with being female.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	state	cultural
technology leading to transformation of home spaces	219. The meaning of an elder's interior environment may be transformed in the coming decades as advances in technology ranging from benign surveillance, through robot maids, smart houses and more sophisticated communications technologies, lead to the transformation of home spaces.	Rowles, G. D., Oswald, F., & Hunter, E. G. (2003). Interior living environments in old age. Annual review of gerontology and geriatrics, 23(1), 167-194.	development	technological

Blurring boundaries between work and home	220. The increased participation of women, dual-earner partners, and single parents in the workforce juggling their work commitments with caregiving responsibilities in conjunction with increasingly demanding jobs that are flexible in time and location of work has blurred the boundaries between work and home. Furthermore, these changes have evolved in the midst of an uncertain economic environment that has produced job insecurity and has necessitated more frequent career decision making over the life course, which provides more opportunities to make career decisions that might affect family life.	Greenhaus, J. H., & Kossek, E. E. (2014). The contemporary career: A work–home perspective. Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior, 1(1), 361-388.	trend	cultural
boredom	221. Boredom is an example of a malady based on the elongation of the now-time of the present that “makes everything more hidden, makes days not only grey but uniform” Boredom emerging with the lack of habit has an immediate bodily effect, in which time-space does not move, it fails to pass. time-space creates and is created through mechanisms of stilling and slowing (acceleration). Which occur primarily through proprioception: hearing music that bores is felt, before it is named, in a change in the sense of movement.	Anderson, B. (2004). Time-stilled space-slowed: how boredom matters. Geoforum, 35(6), 739-754.	principle	physical
increasingly competitive and turbulent careers	222. Contemporary careers are pursued in a global business environment that is increasingly competitive and turbulent.	Greenhaus, J. H., & Kossek, E. E. (2014). The contemporary career: A work–home perspective. Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior, 1(1), 361-388.	trend	economic

Aging workforce	223. Because many baby boomers remain in the workforce beyond traditional retirement age, the careers of many employees extend over a longer portion of their lives.	Greenhaus, J. H., & Kossek, E. E. (2014). The contemporary career: A work–home perspective. Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior, 1(1), 361-388.	development	demographic
need for control	224. Humans have a basic motivation to achieve some level of control in their life. To gain access to essential resources (e.g., food) and attempt to influence social relationships in ways that enhance the well being of the individual and his or her kin.	Heckhausen, J., & Schulz, R. (1995). A life-span theory of control. Psychological review, 102(2), 284.	principle	sociological
Woven communication technology work and home	225. Advances in information technology require increased electronic communication across national borders, increase the portability of work, and result in an increasing number of employees electronically tethered to their organizations. information technology have also made work more portable, enabling employees to work at home or other remote locations. At the same time, portable work has rendered an increasing number of employees electronically tethered 24/7 to their organizations through email and cell phones	Greenhaus, J. H., & Kossek, E. E. (2014). The contemporary career: A work–home perspective. Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior, 1(1), 361-388.	trend	technological
Home body position	226. Body behavior in interaction also seems to be, in many respects, sequentially organized. Part of its apparent sequential organization is related to its being partially ordered vis-a-vis the talk. Body behavior is sequentially organized. very large number of moves and sequences of moves in interaction end where they begin. That is, they end in the same place and regularly in the same position, which we are calling “home position.” The moves depart from home and return to home.	Sacks, H., & Schegloff, E. A. (2002). Home position. Gesture, 2(2), 133-146.	principle	physical

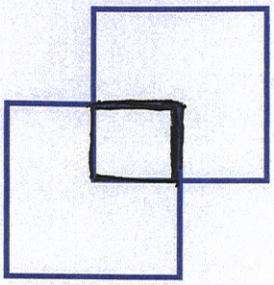
Proprioception: the sensation of body position and movement, is fundamentally personal and typically absent from conscious perception	227. Although familiar to all humans, the sensation of inhabiting a body is ineffable. Traditional senses like vision and hearing monitor the external environment, allowing humans to have shared sensory experiences. But proprioception, the sensation of body position and movement (a kind of sixth sense), is fundamentally personal and typically absent from conscious perception. proprioception is critical to human experience enables humans to orchestrate body movement into purposeful	Tuthill, J. C., & Azim, E. (2018). Proprioception. Current Biology, 28(5), R194-R203.	principle	physical
complex societal adjustment to climate change creating uncertainty and local variability.	228. Societies have always had to adapt to changing environmental contexts – a multifaceted process of technological, organizational, institutional, socio-economic, and cultural nature that is likely to be just as complex as climate change itself. The number of variables is therefore important, leading to high uncertainty and local variability, also as a consequence of the spread of resources and social variables. worldwide. Migrating is one of the coping strategies for climate change.	Piguet, E., Pécoud, A., & De Guchteneire, P. (2011). Migration and climate change: An overview. Refugee Survey Quarterly, 30(3), 1-23.	development	ecological
Globalisation through exchange of information: The death of knowledge is to	229. Mobility of ideas exploded with the printing press in 1440 and 400 years later through public libraries, telephone lines & internet. In the near future, tailored, timed information through AI is expected to make its entrance, raising questions regarding	Rachel Alexander	trend	technological
interactions moving away from public spaces to housholds to	230. Community interactions have moved inside the private home and away from chatting with patrons in public spaces. It became the household and later the individual that got visited,	Urry, J. (2002). Mobility and proximity. Sociology, 36(2), 255-274.	development	technological
Resonance and empathy	231. Empathy is the ability to sense and appropriately respond to the internal driving states of other entities, including feelings, emotions, intentions, plans and perspectives. Empathy triggers automatic resonance mechanisms that allow the interindividual sharing of sensory and affective states.	Lomas,D (2022)	principle	psychological

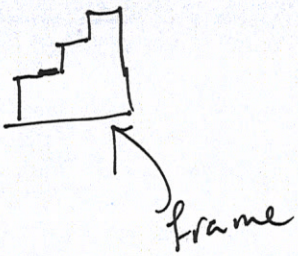
Technology exposes individual movement undermining peoples' privacy	232. tracking individuals' movements has been historically difficult, making them de-facto private. the development of modern information technologies such as the Internet and mobile phones, however, magnify the uniqueness of individuals, further enhancing the traditional challenges to privacy, Individual movements not anonymous anymore. Technology enables the preservation of the minutia of our everyday comings and goings, of our likes and dislikes, of who we are and what we own.	De Montjoye, Y. A., Hidalgo, C. A., Verleysen, M., & Blondel, V. D. (2013). Unique in the crowd: The privacy bounds of human mobility. Scientific reports, 3(1), 1-5.	development	technological
bureaucratization of safety and the negative effects	233. The bureaucratization of safety is growing, including more regulations, more service industries for safety: auditing, researching, pre-qualification, enforcement, publishing, recruitment, training, accreditation and consultancy, and standardization. However today the negative effects of bureaucratization are becoming apparent, such as reduced marginal yield of safety initiatives, bureaucratic entrepreneurism and pettiness, an inability to predict unexpected events, structural secrecy, "numbers games," the creation of new safety problems, and constraints on organization members' personal freedom, diversity and creativity, as well as a hampering of innovation.	Dekker, S. W. (2014). The bureaucratization of safety. Safety science, 70, 348-357	development	political
What matters happens behind closed doors	234. In industrialized societies, most of what matters to people is happening behind the closed doors of the private sphere. The home itself has become the site of their relationships and their loneliness: the site of their broadest encounters with the world through television and the Internet, but also the place where they reflect upon and face up to themselves away from others.	Miller, D. (Ed.). (2021). Home possessions: material culture behind closed doors. Routledge.	state	cultural

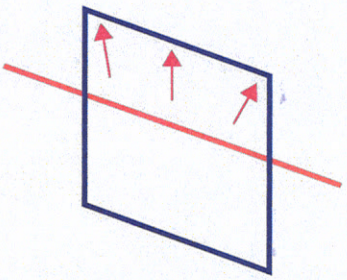
Imagination (a human capability)	235. Imagination (a human capability) is an ongoing process, a ‘zone of proximal development’ and ‘expansion of human experience through which people can move from the immediate environs and present, distort what is the case and reconfigure the world into what is not the case.	Cangià, F., & Zittoun, T. (2020). Exploring the interplay between (im) mobility and imagination.	principle	psychological
The increasing digitization of the home prompts anxieties about privacy and surveillance	236. The increasing digitisation of the home prompts anxieties about privacy and surveillance. Emerging tentatively into a post-pandemic world, young people are fatigued by constant video connections and are rejecting pressure to share all aspects of their life online in favour of more meaningful connections.	DAZED, SPACE10 (2022) IMPERMACULTURE, youth and the future of living	development	sociological
	It is even possible that, if we want to be equal to the absolutely new tasks ahead, we will have to abandon decidedly, without reservation, the fundamental concepts through which we have so far represented the subjects of the political (Man, the Citizen and its rights, but also the sovereign people, the worker, and so forth) and build our political philosophy anew starting from the one and only	Agamben, G. (2000). Means without end: Notes on politics (Vol. 20). U of Minnesota Press.		

Appendix III - Scans of workshop forms

filled in forms of 22 students following the ViP elective





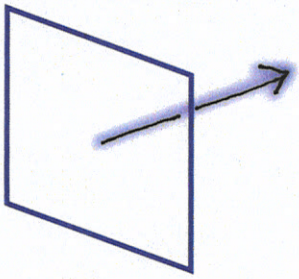


Reflection

preconception People study for Status instead of happiness

mission I want to make people happier & more proud by letting people understand the value of all types of work

reflection I looked beyond the school system itself because I saw that the problem is bigger in the society than school alone



Future Reality Check

values that nobody feels dum, that experiance it is valued not paper

what not more segregation, that it flips I want respect not tolorance

~~Mechanisme psychologic principle?~~ by letting people understand the value of all types of work

Statement Defense

Gaia If people are happie the majority of the day maybe they will be sustainaller?

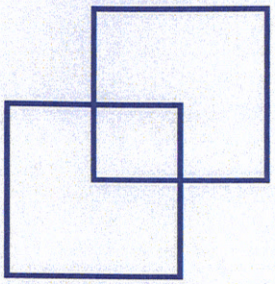
The Things [Education system) all levels should be on the same de level of detail

The Other If it can work for all jobs it can work, yet if you some are excluded then

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life? I Think a long time talk to People alot and then feel ~~like~~ what feels good. If than i can't choose I flip a coin.

Anything else you want to tell me?

Personal balance or guidance for relationship & how it can evolve.



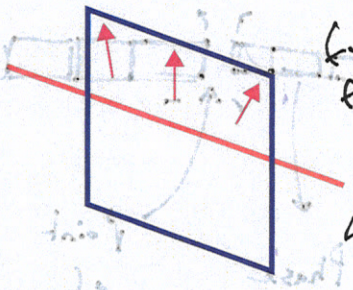
Joy of work for me & my partner.

Reflection

preconception I want personal set of guiding principles of how to be a good partner & keeping room for my own Ambitions.

mission
I want couples to smooth their transition into a new Relationship (with or without each other). by creating shared Rituals to sense their status/ & Reflect on. now their doing together.

reflection
People need to make time for this Ritual, & Do not feel pressure on it.



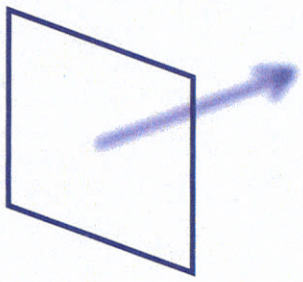
future fosile's

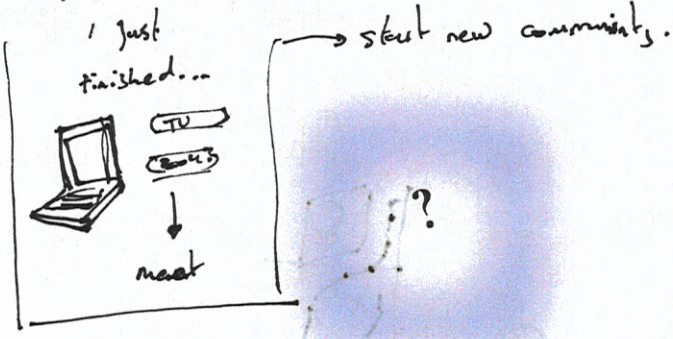
Future Reality Check

values Equality & Mutial Respect
co create ambitions.

what not
→ Bystander: kids, community ? single. ↳ part of the ritual ?
couple Tribes. all ages.

psychologic principle?
Shared time & space. Now sympotems & Than preform a ritual.





Statement Defense

Gaia how materiliazed ritual effect Gaia.?

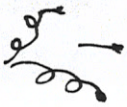
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

The Things
wine bottle, Divorce → what happens.

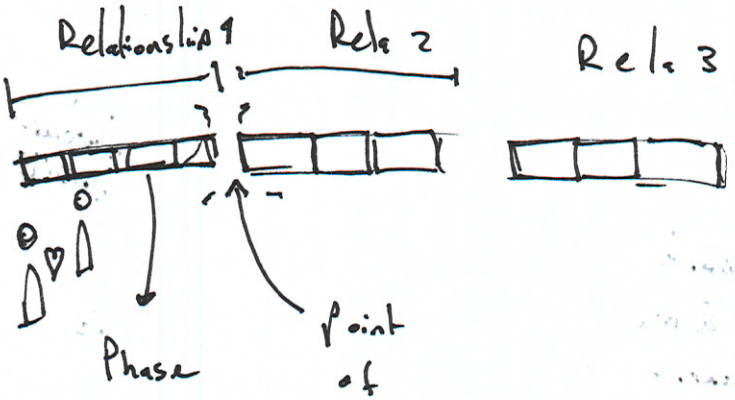
- free of any Judgment or does it push?
- increase the opportunity For relationship. or try to decrease it?

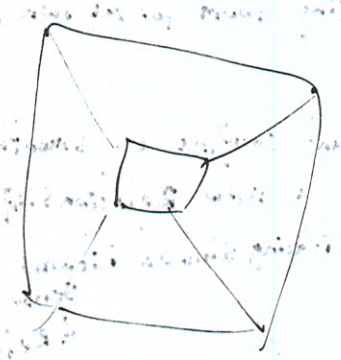
Anything else you want to tell me?

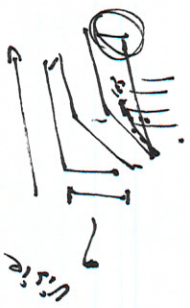
The Other

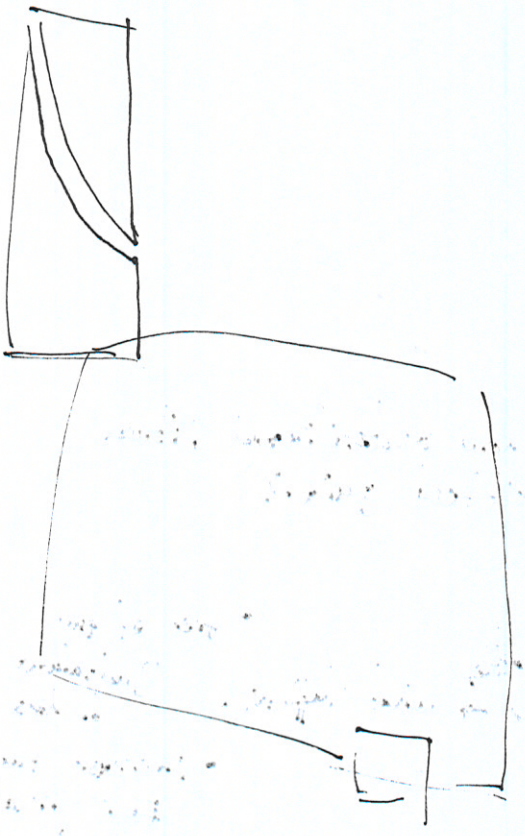
evolving > sustainable relation.
↳  → co-evolve.

3

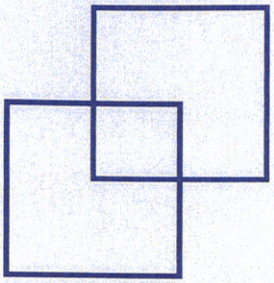

Relationship 1
Rela 2
Rela 3
Phase
Point of intens stressor.
Despair & hopelessness.
Meaningless-ness.







Aging women

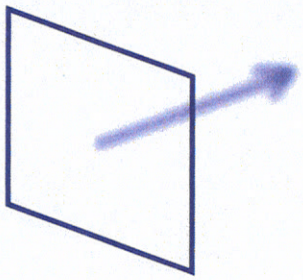


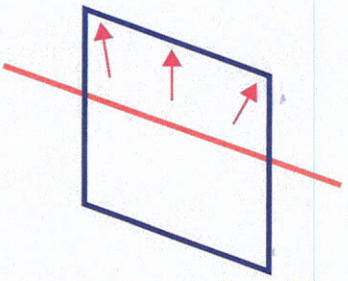
Reflection

preconception "Society thinks beauty decreases when getting older" "For women beauty comes over brains"

mission "I want to enable women to feel free and wise when aging, by leaning into the stereotypes (but turning it into something positive)

reflection See illustration on the back I zoomed out and understood that my preconception is part of something bigger. Which feels weird because normally in designing I feel like you zoom in more over time. But it's nice :)





Future Reality Check

values → Why did you want this specifically ~~Trend following~~ Future oriented frame inspelen op trends. Other frames were too timeless, so unoriginal

what not → Negative effects/fear in worldview Enlarging stereotypes ~~and enabling~~ All families falling apart because mothers are becoming witches

psychologic principle? mechanism

by ~~learning~~ leaning into stereotypes but turning it into something positive (e.g. using witchcraft)

Statement Defense

Gaia
What if Aount Barbara is misusing my movement?

The Things
Would things be used. Is there a signiture thing. Will they still be free? Because they are hooked

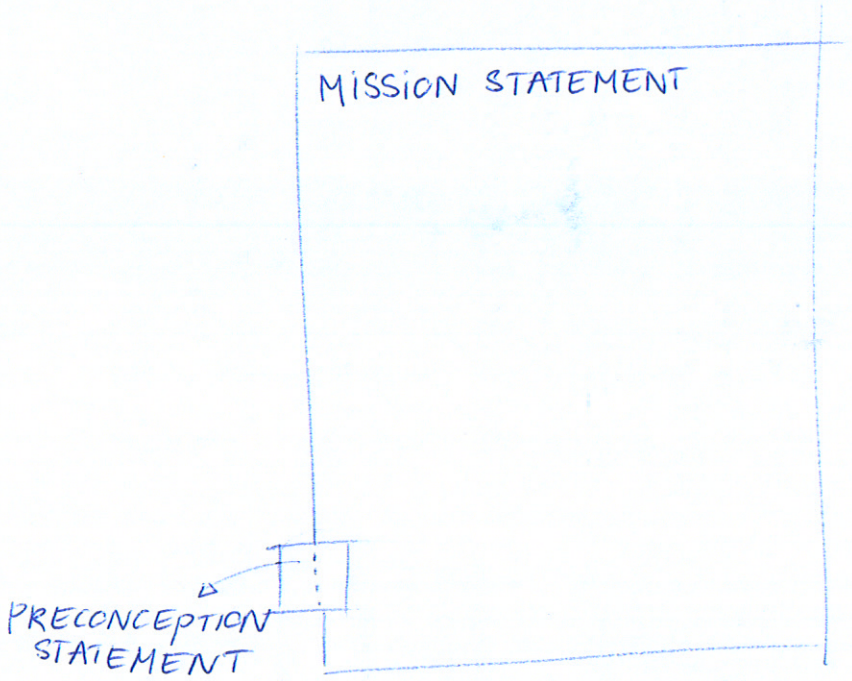
The Other → other socio economic back-grounds
What if I'm non binary?
What if I'm a young girl and mom becomes a crazy witch? Our falling apart
Elderly men? Will get happier wives :)

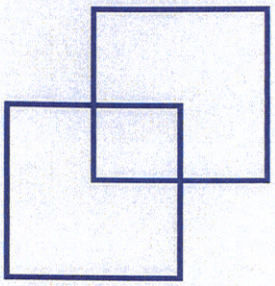
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

- Intuition
- Thinking about consequences (to some extend)

Anything else you want to tell me?
Maybe this is also a nice assignment for finding factors? Or is this excersice only doable because we already have these factors.

THE WORLD





Reflection

preconception

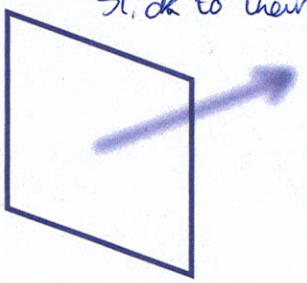
I want people to have the freedom To make their own food related decisions in a world where the food system is moving in a specific direction

mission

I want to empower people to contribute to a sustainable world without losing their own food identity

reflection

I switched my domain abit, with a focus on sustainability (otherwise it became messy), and in my mission I do want people to change their food habits, not stick to their own habits



Statement Defense

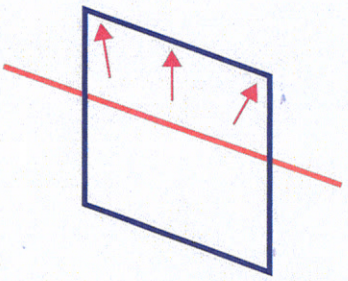
Gaia

The Things

food

The Other

people who are not willing or able



Future Reality Check

values

keeping your own food/cutural identity, while moving to a sustainable world

what not

making people feel like their own contribution will not make a difference

psychologic principle?

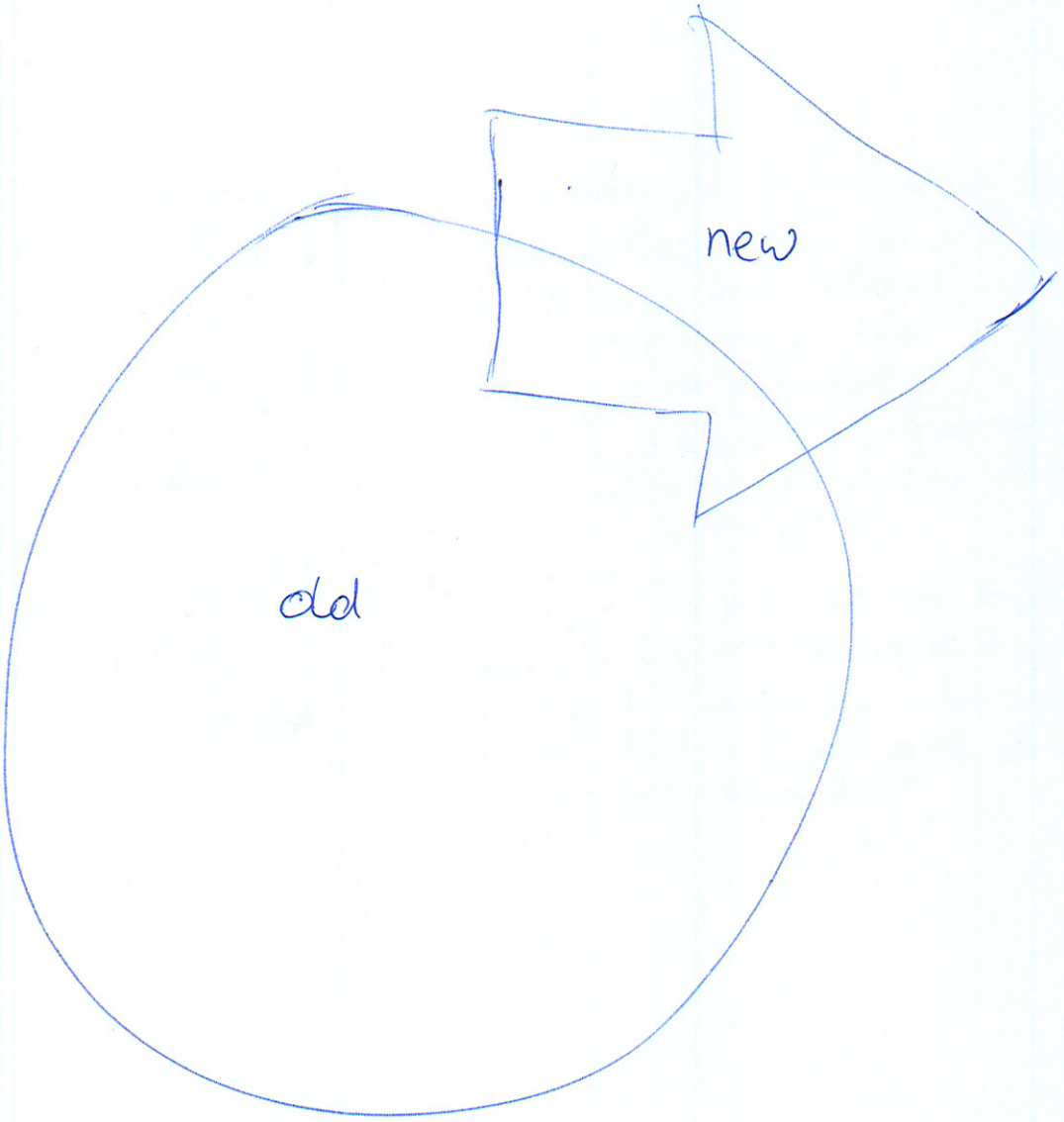
by focussing on the ~~limitations~~ opportunities their diet bring instead of the limitations

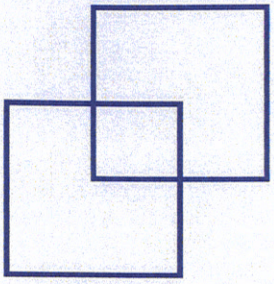
- more aware of options → not necessary more options
- Suprised/inspired

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

In daily life often based on intuition, for bigger decisions I try to think about the consequences. In design their is more research & testing involved

Anything else you want to tell me?


new
old



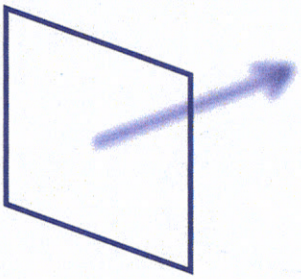
Reflection

preconception Nature and people are in conflict in NL, it should be balanced

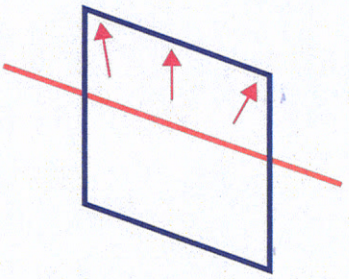
mission I want people in NL to experience discovery in Nature by giving them more responsibility

reflection

The mission is a solution to my preconceptions. Hasn't shifted much



Future Reality Check



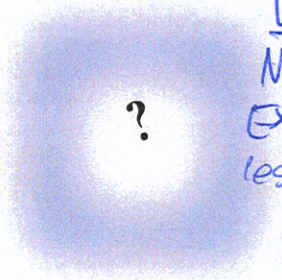
values curiosity, wonder, (Responsibility, care)

what not

control, efficiency, logic, objectivity, rigidity, familiarity, conformity

psychologic principle?

Responsibility, care



What not:
Nature being exploited. Carelessness

Statement Defense

Gaia people are part of Nature and should play their natural role?

The Things Animals and plants will have to adapt. Cohabitation is a consequence

The Other

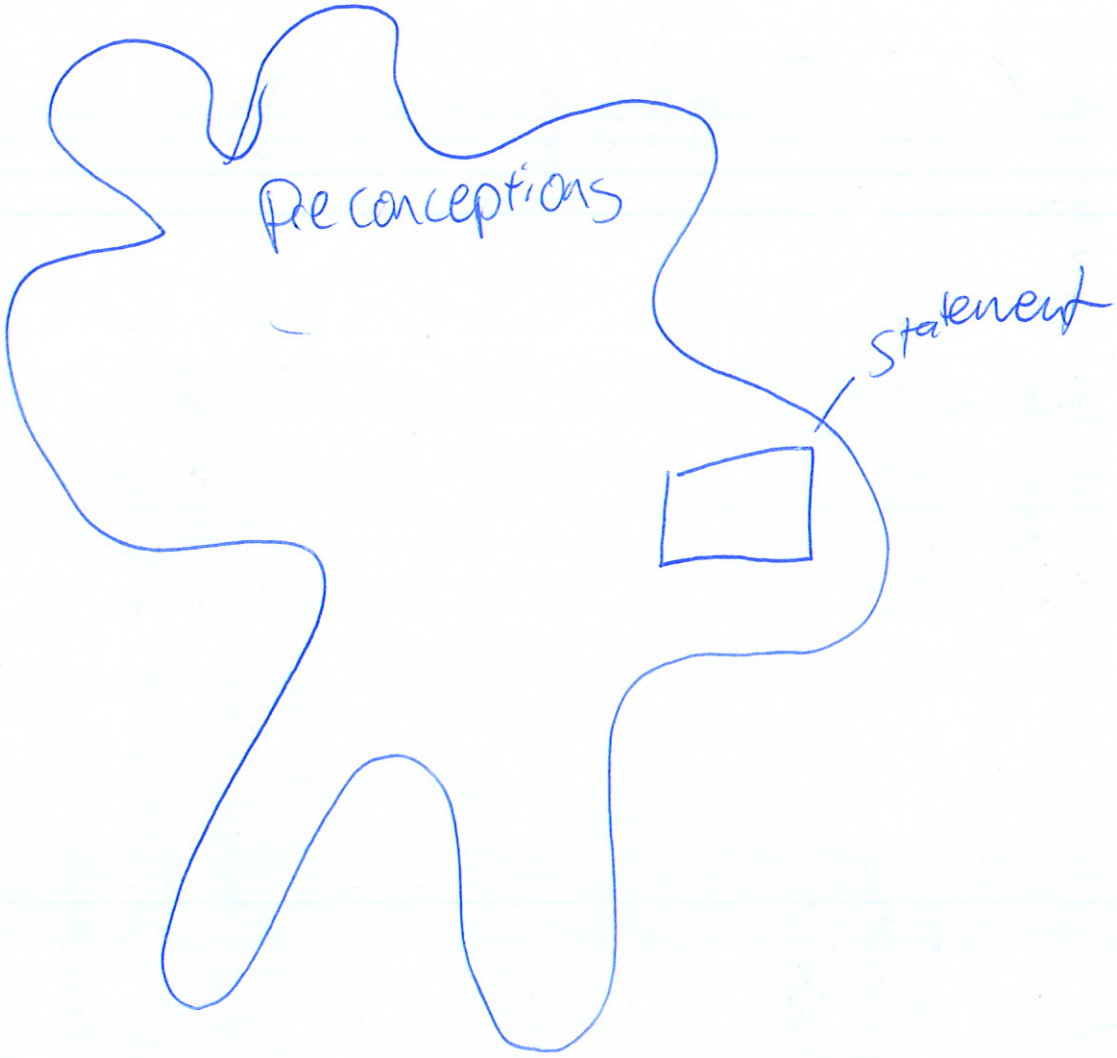
Not everyone has the knowledge or experience to do the right thing

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

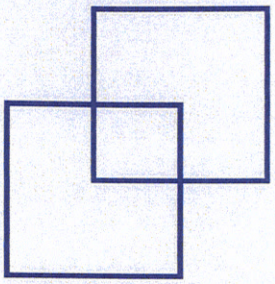
- Make an overview with options
- Rationalise
- Follow intuition

Anything else you want to tell me?

Good practice to shift perspectives


Preconceptions
statement

Gender Fluidity

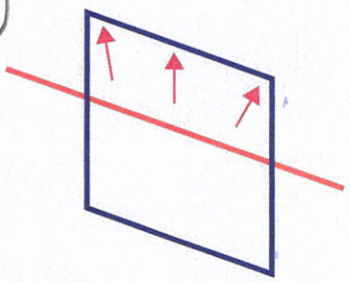


Reflection

preconception Equality through Diversity

mission make cishet's accept Queers by starting conversations

reflection Cishet's have to be helped to Develop grounded opinions

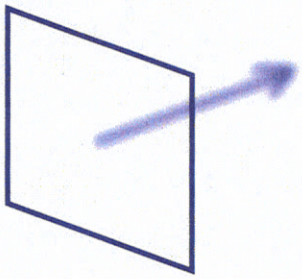


Future Reality Check

values Respect, Freedom,

what not Stubornnes, nonsense, Discrimination, insults, Fights,

psychologic principle?
Breaking down prejudices



Statement Defense

Gaia More loving interaction between every one.

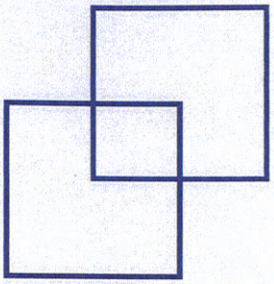
The Things gentle transition gives Time to change gendered products.

The Other

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?
Analitics
Arguments

Anything else you want to tell me?
Don't like Gaia, thing, other.
Rather advocate for the new.

7

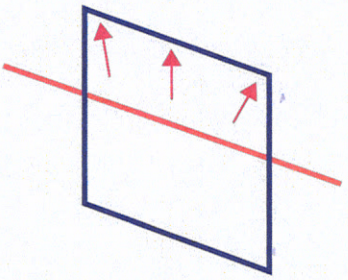


Reflection

preconception

mission Animal/Plant Perservation

reflection "wildlife protectionism" ✗
* it's not about 'protecting' itself; but the way people perceive 'protecting'



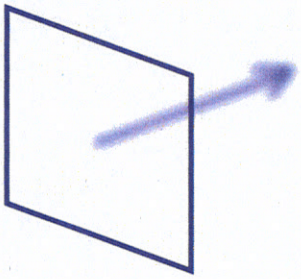
Future Reality Check

why you want the shift?

values [make people feel fearless and respectful to play with nature]
* people should not only 'taking less', but also 'participate more'

what not (things you don't really want to have)
* abusing the nature

psychologic principle? by making the conservative efforts delightful



Statement Defense

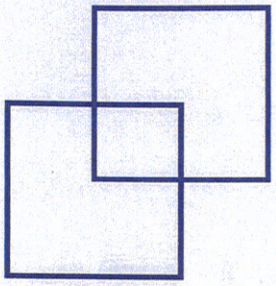
Gaia balance between delightful & seriousness

The Things people don't use things anymore?

The Other Business man?

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?
The decision that makes me happy :)

Anything else you want to tell me?



Reflection

preconception

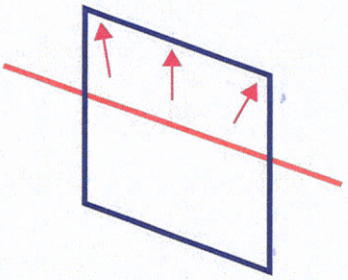
THE CONVENIENCE OF A REPAIR IS A BIG FACTOR IF SOMETHING GETS REPAIRED

mission

I WANT PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND THE POSSIBLE FUTURES OF THEIR BROKEN BELONGINGS BY HELPING THEM EVALUATE THEIR OWN SITUATION

reflection

ALTHOUGH I TRIED TO PUT THE PRECONCEPTIONS ASIDE IT CONSTANTLY CAME UP AGAIN. BUT MAYBE MY PRECONCEPTION WAS TO ~~WIDE~~ BROADLY STATED.



Future Reality Check

values

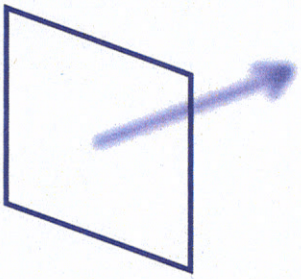
sustainability, lower consumption, adaptability

what not

- PEOPLE BEING SCARED OFF FROM REPAIRING THEIR ~~PRODUCTS~~ BELONGINGS
- TAKING AWAY CHOICE

psychologic principle?

evaluating



Statement Defense

Gaia

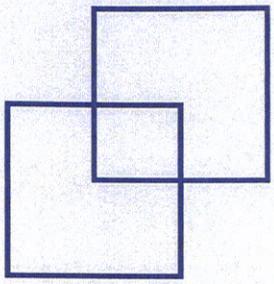
The Things

The Other

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

Anything else you want to tell me?

Domain: Integration of Expats



Reflection

preconception

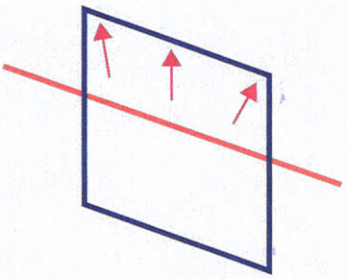
I want to contribute to create unified societies

missi

I want locals to feel empathy towards their international neighbors by promoting (daily?) interactions that get them interested in each other

reflec

Unity in societies is still something I am trying to achieve but I am focusing on daily small interactions to promote this change.



Future Reality Check

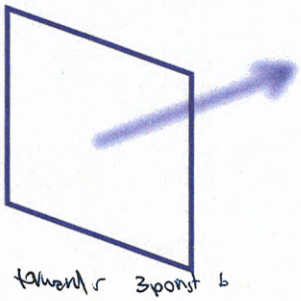
values why you want what you want

→ Belonging
→ Acceptance

what not

→ Forced interactions (unnatural, orchestrated)
→ interactions that are so akward that end in isolation
→ Rejection both → expats
↳ locals

psychologic principle?



Looking towards 3point 6

Statement Defense

Gaia promoting mobility to specific counties

The Things we are both harmonizers - harmonizing unity through common ground

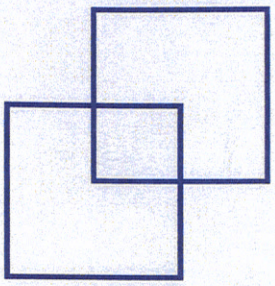
The Other - ≠ languages
prejudices
globalization → what can they offer to add value?

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

↳ trying to visualize, diagrams

Asking others opinions, questions that help me clear my mind

Anything else you want to tell me?



Reflection

preconception

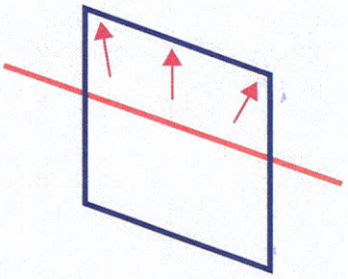
& Local dwellers and rural immigrants can reach to a common ground and people can understand respect various backgrounds & living behaviours.

mission

empower digital nomads to co-live with solitude-generated emotions by creating long & stable relationship of others.

reflection

abstract → specific area of group.



Future Reality Check

values

people accept the new way of ~~life~~ "lifestyle"

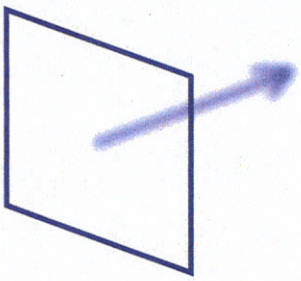
what not

people are over-segarated or too gathered. Can not find the balance.

psychologic principle?

Creating long & stable relationship

or:= creating your own troop " with non-human.



Statement Defense

Gaia

The Things

The Other

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

impact.

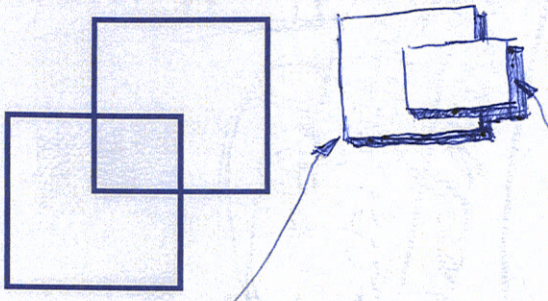
Considering the possible ~~consequence~~

using AHP table/ calculation.

listen to my mind (if I chose this one am I happy with that ?)

Anything else you want to tell me?

=

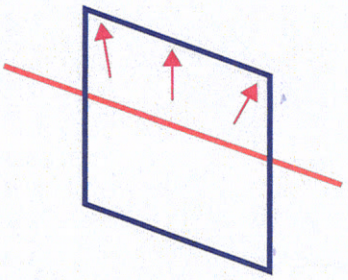


Reflection

preconception ~~mobility~~
Electric transformation should make everyone happy.

mission
Making people comfortable to ~~with~~ staying with each other by setting some generally awared rules to eliminate embarrassment.

reflection
changed a lot, not only about Electric mobility transformation.

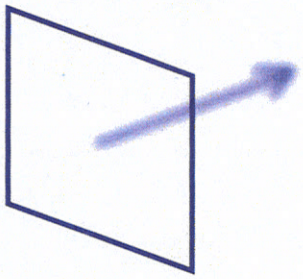


Future Reality Check

values
comfort, flexible.

what not
unwillingness
isolation of individals

psychologic principle?



Statement Defense

Gaia

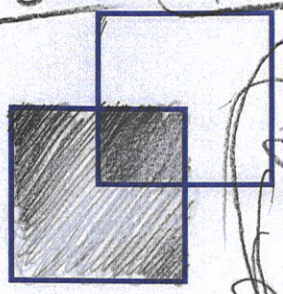
The Things

The Other

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?
Disguss with others.
Sugestions from others.
personal preferance.

Anything else you want to tell me?

Yuliya Pylypka



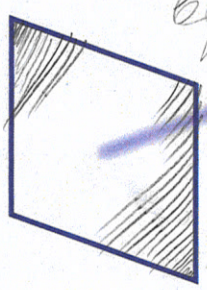
by relying on community → mechanism

Reflection

preconception
~~Efficiency and~~ People ~~are~~ are spend more time in determining their digital identity

mission
I want people to retain the feeling of self-continuity via generating their own values in community

reflection
I realised it is easier for people to reflect on the development of their identity online, rather than offline.



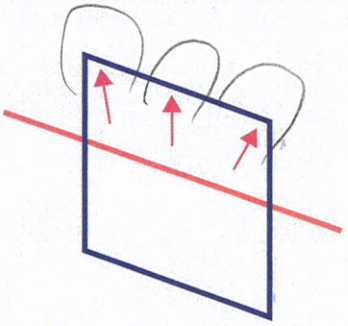
being yourself via different [illegible]

Statement Defense

Gaia feeling of authenticity versus ~~community~~ relying on community.

The Things can lead to piling up of objects / afraid of loosing photos

The Other over bliance on self rather than community (can become overly protective of self)

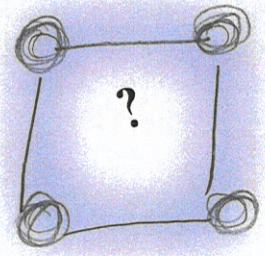


Future Reality Check

values Authenticity, Resilience, Autonomy

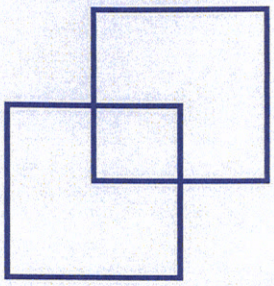
what not People to overly rely on digital resources

psychologic principle? I am proud of my creation



How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?
Intuitively, ~~sleep~~ over.

Anything else you want to tell me?
You are amazing



Reflection

preconception

I want to include disabled people more so they will be less lonely and release some pressure from their family ~~that~~ takes care of him/her by changing the perception of "disabled"

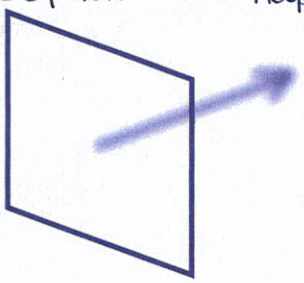
mission

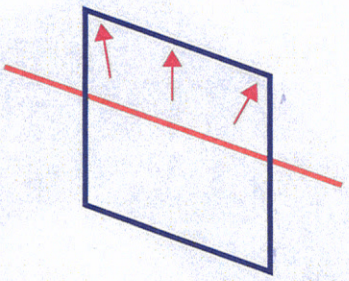
I want to help people to behave more inclusive by encouriging them to face their biases.

reflection

I found out people would like to behave more inclusie but they don't know most of the time ~~treat~~ how and that they behave biased. So in this case it is changed more positievely:

from they should ~~change~~ perception → they should be helped to change their behavior.





Future Reality Check

- reflection
- embracement
- encouragement
- awareness

values

context is created by the biases of people which causes exclusion of people, I want to avoid this. make people embrace and accept they have biases.

what not

give them a negative or defensive feeling towards their biases

mechanism

~~*psychologic principle*~~?

encouriging them to face their biases

Statement Defense

~~Gaia~~

how do disabled feel when others judge their biases?

~~The Things~~

The Other Everyone ~~should~~ be aware of biases to create an inclusive context.

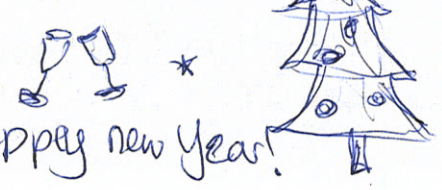
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

diverging → converging

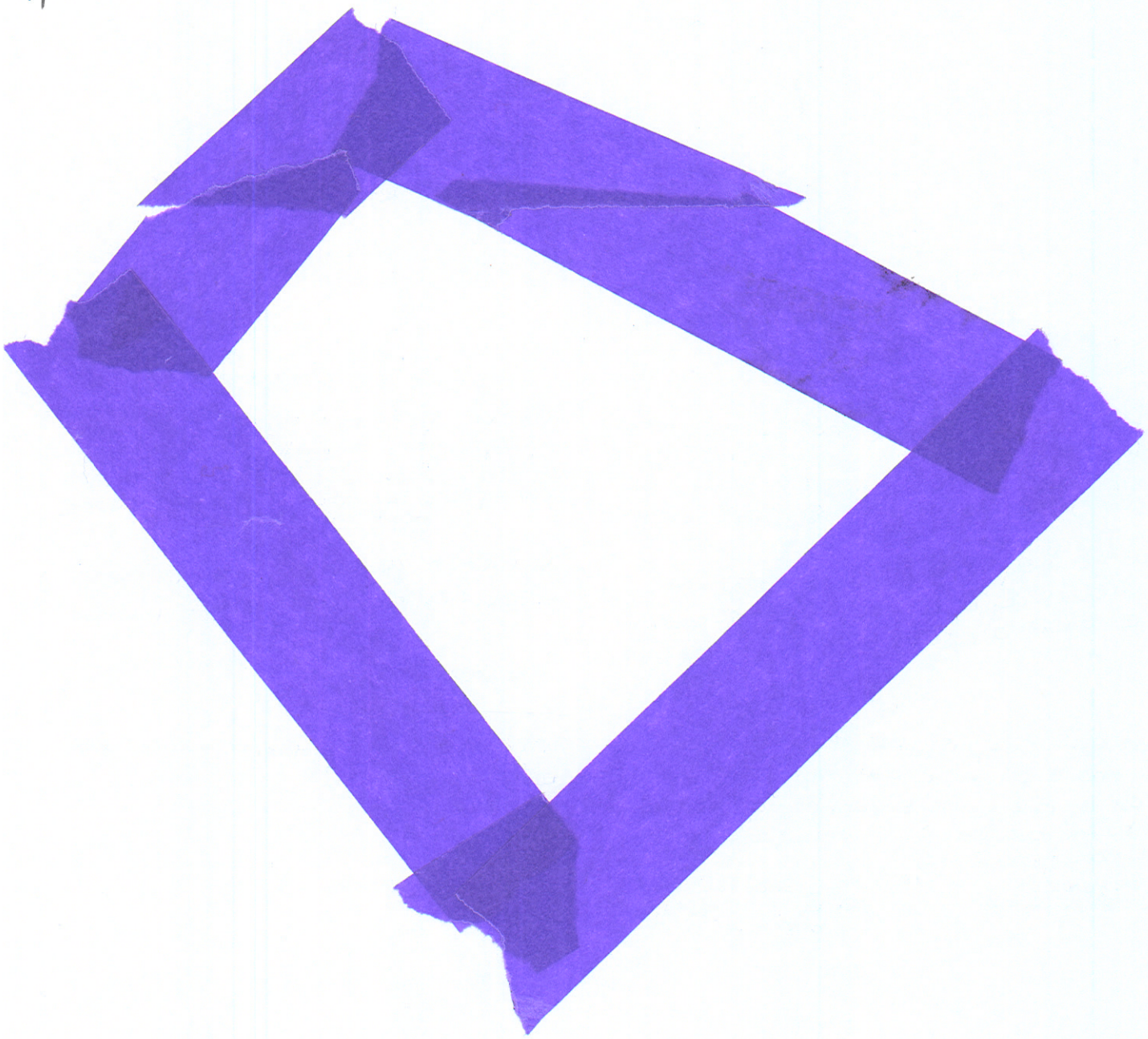
converging → converging by methods that help you select parts

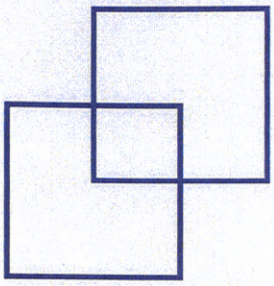
Anything else you want to tell me?

Merry Christmass



Happy new Year!





Reflection

preconception

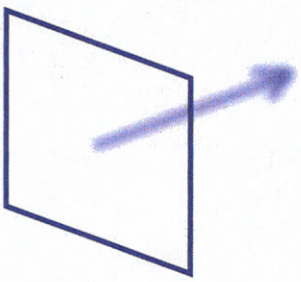
* A bridge should be formed between immigrants & locals so that they better understand each other.

mission

* I want a group of people coming from different backgrounds (immigrants & locals) to appreciate their individual differences by letting them know and be proud of their own qualities and explore how they can balance each other out towards a collective achievement.

reflection

* Preconception was really vague, general and dull (something that everyone could think of). Through the process, I ended up with a mission which is way more concreate, directive and inspiring, focused.



Statement Defense

Gaia

So much human focus, no focus on the ecosystem.

The Things

cultural

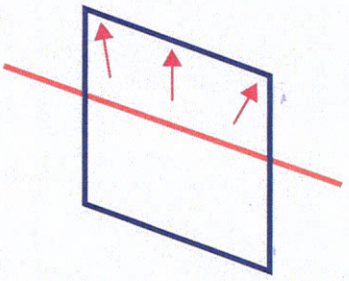
↳ Clothes, foods...

Not many non-human things are involved.

The Other

What about the people who doesn't want to be a part of group?

If I am very different, then I might feel guilty of my identity & qualities



Future Reality Check

values

- identity
- collectiveness
- diversity
- proudness
- self-love
- creating a balance with differences

what not

- Discrimination
- Biases.
- Focusing on themselves than others

psychologic principle?

Knowing your own personal traits
Being proud of your —— " ——
Explore how they can balance each other out towards a collective achievement

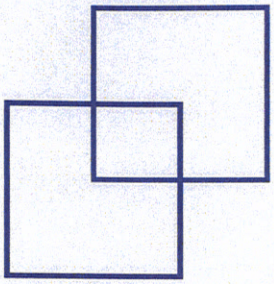
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

↳
- User test → asking my parents & friends
- Prototyping
- Asking others

Anything else you want to tell me?

Happy Holidays :)

Preconception
mission



Reflection

preconception

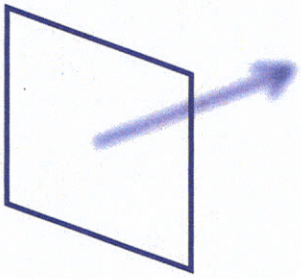
my preconception is very similar to my statement

mission

I want to enable individuals to 'harmonexist' by 'fairly compensating other species'

reflection

however I now have a way richer understanding of the problem.

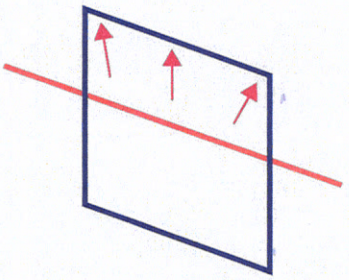


Statement Defense

Gaia By fairly compensating other species we can reach a balance in nature

The Things

The Other



Future Reality Check

values

- equality
- compensation

what not

- laziness
- judgement
- narrowness

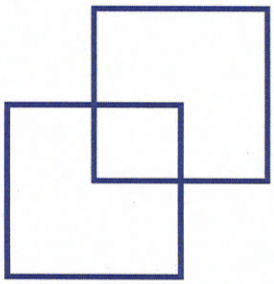
psychologic principle?

I want to enable individuals to harmonexist by fairly compensating other species

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

Anything else you want to tell me?

de tekstjes op dit document waren een beetje voorgekauwd, niet super duidelijk hoe ik het moet aanpakken



Reflection

preconception (early statement)

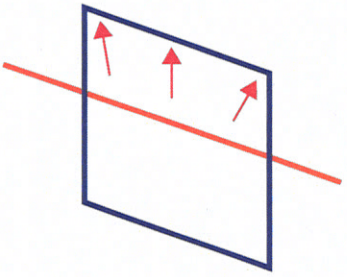
The less money to spend, the ~~ord~~ harder it is to make a sustainable choice

(statement) *mission*

↳ I want to demotivate people to by ~~th~~ things they don't really need by making them appreciate the things they already have.

reflection

The preconception is not necessarily true. to not to buy something is also a sustainable choice.



Future Reality Check

values

Fast fashion or cheap one-time use products have an impact and are thrown away quickly

I want less consumerism of low quality, not necessary products

what not

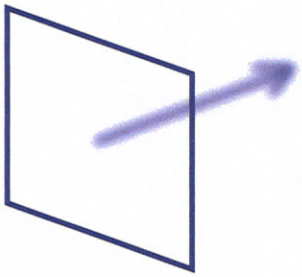
People feeling uncomfortable in their current clothes but are too demotivated ~~the~~ to buy new things

the ~~world~~ world to become very dull.

Products becoming too expensive to buy

psychologic principle? (mechanism)

making people appreciate their existing products / clothes.



Statement Defense

Gaia less items produced

The Things

more robust qualitative products

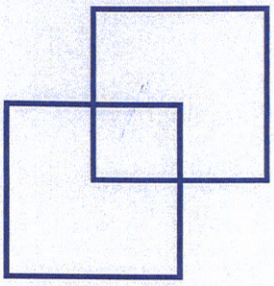
The Other

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

Rational / if it feels right

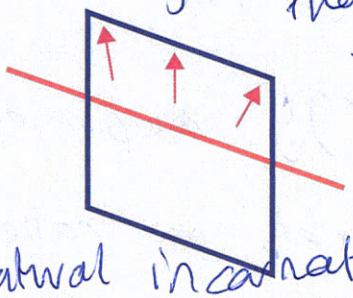
Anything else you want to tell me?

Biomatter(s)



~~toxic~~ relation
plastic
+ orange

enlarging picture
together when
they die



natural incarnation

Reflection

very similair

preconception 23-11-'22

Motivate people to seperate biowaste in a proper~~ly~~ way

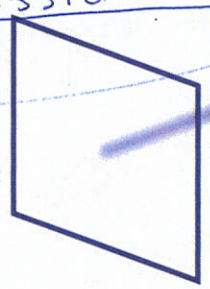
~~mission~~/Goal for the current system

Integrate an system for the whole NL that motivates people to seperate biowaste.

reflection

Very similair but more elaborate.

new mission statement



I want citizens of the NL start to seperate biowaste more by understanding the role of biowaste in the whole waste stream

Future Reality Check

values

- strengthen interaction with nature
- actueel, regulations are comming
- create circular economy without down cycling

what not

other sacrifices on nature / living beings other than humans. Sustain current and growing population

psychologic principle? mechanism)

Statement Defense

Gaia

- 100% biowaste → biomatters
- Footprint (CO_2) bio waste facility
- no methane from biowaste

The Things

- natural incarnation

The Other

- saves on taxes (waste collection)
- more independent from other countries

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

Ask bf. Call Dad.

Anything else you want to tell me?

18

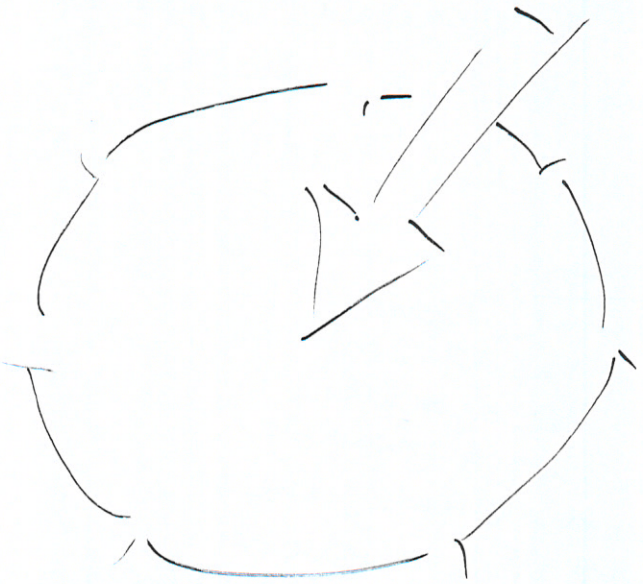
motivation

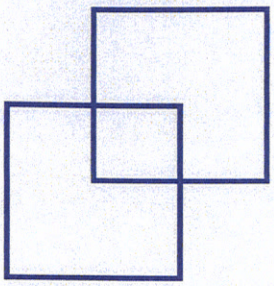
energy dependent countries

taxes on collecting to waste

1. CO_2 footprint biofacility

2.





Reflection

preconception

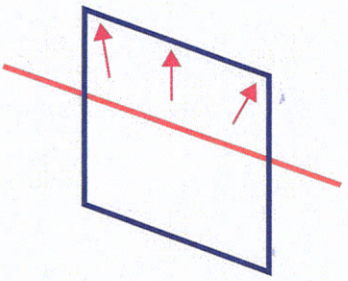
" I believe that the increase of biodiversity is positive, happily believing in the glossy renders of green future city utopias."

mission

" I want to enable people to feel part of nature by making them realise the interconnectedness of people and nature. "

reflection

I still have the systemic lens, especially a focus on interconnectedness. However, I am not as 'goal oriented" anymore, choosing a different path than I thought in the beginning my project would take.



Future Reality Check

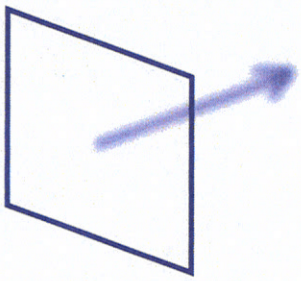
values better understanding of part in a system

what not

that it doesn't have any impact.

psychologic principle?

increasing awareness



Statement Defense

Gaia The goal is to have positive impacts on Gaia.

The Things

Things are mostly excluded. However, non-human actors take on a more prominently.

The Other

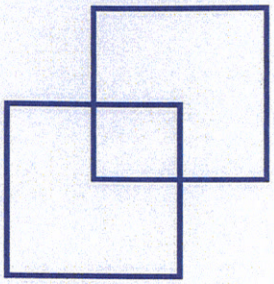
People who feel strongly about being not a part of nature. By trying to target how they feel about it, rather than think I hope to include them.

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

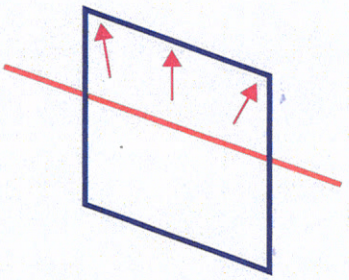
Weighting the choices, pro and contra lists, intuitive choices

Anything else you want to tell me?

19



Domain:
Cultural decolonization



Reflection

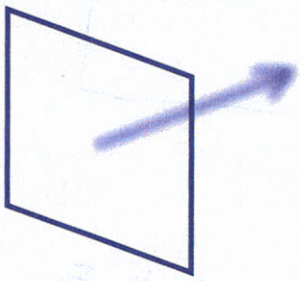
preconception Western knowledge is perceived as more valuable; but it is often not applicable to all societies. Still, this perception causes loss of originary knowledge and prevents societies to find their own evolution path.

mission

I want storytellers to feel responsible for the stories they communicate by enabling multi-perspective narratives.

reflection

Although both might seem closely related, I feel that through exploring my factors and building the worldview I found all perspectives can be valuable for a person to form their own. So communicating originary-only or western-only was replaced to a more open point of view.



Future Reality Check

values I want plurality and diversity of perspectives or experiences to have equal representation in the knowledge people have available, mainly in history.

what not

I don't want people to take sides or dictate their own truth, but be open to accept or acknowledge different perspectives.

psychologic principle?

to enable multi-perspective narratives or ways to communicate history.

Statement Defense

Gaia

The Things

Books - story A, story B, story C....

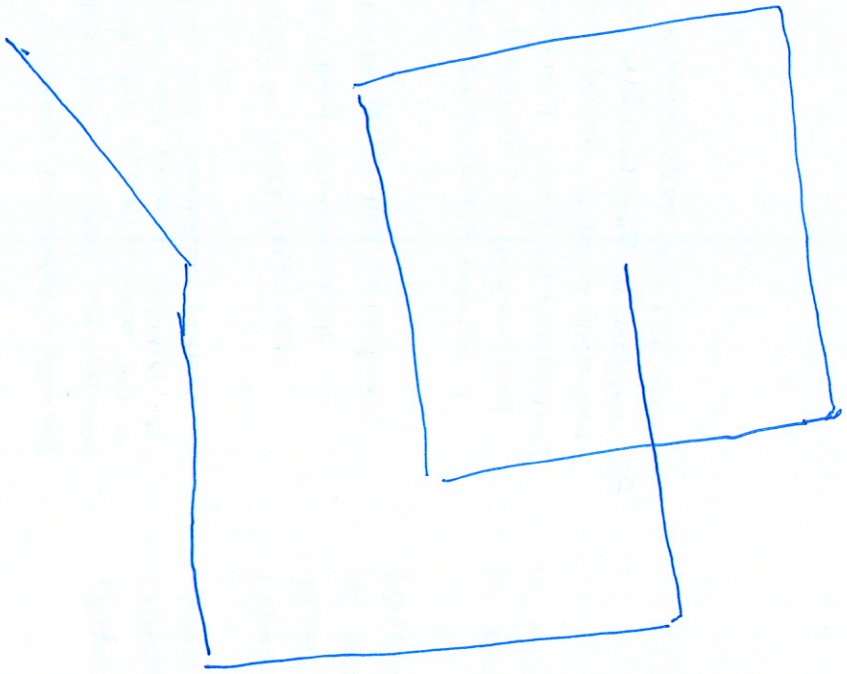
The Other

- ~~mistrust~~ in the institutions.
- people gets overwhelmed with all the information, but also enables personal criteria.

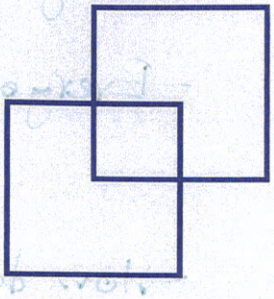
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

I make sure I know all my options and I validate them through asking people, others experiences and opinions, and having a clear understanding of what I want/need.

Anything else you want to tell me?



My frame of preconceptions opened a bit, but my position with my mission statement still lies close to my initial idea of the domain.

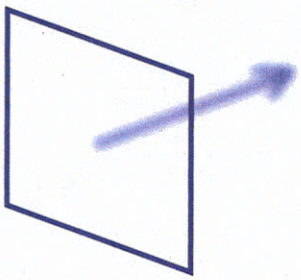


Reflection

preconception :
All cities should benefit from urban data

mission
I want to help cities around the world to become more livable by enabling citizens to use urban data

reflection
I have been able to identify a certain aspect of the problem/solution space to focus on

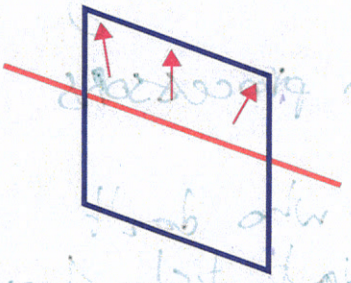


Statement Defense

Gaia

The Things

The Other



Future Reality Check

values
- Equal opportunity - Leveraging technology
- Empowering people

what not
- The technology being misused
- "Smartphone privilidge"

~~*psychologic principle?*~~ mechanism

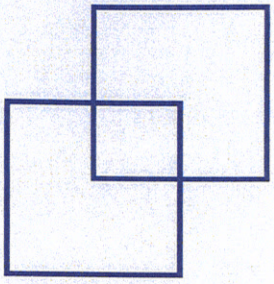
How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?
Long-term greater good.

Anything else you want to tell me?
Does seem to help with the core V:P process

- Tech literacy
- Data processors
- People who don't want technology
- Bad intentions
- Data can be misused
  ↳ cannot be foreseen
- Wikipedia
  "Mother's Mafia"
- What if people get annoyed from the technology?
-

- Consent
- Cyborgism
- How is data not misleading

- Everyone benefits
- Everyone has access
- How do people know what is true?



Reflection

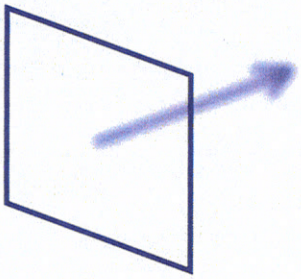
preconception

" To make people consume information conveniently enough without needing to browse massive visual information

mission by building up information filters and barriers. "

reflection

In the worldview, I can see clear conflicts between visual information is fast and effortless and it causes several unpleasant consequences.



Statement Defense

Gaia

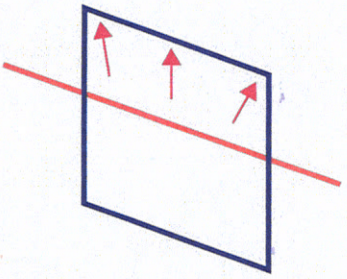
- covert.
- bracelet, public transport.
- prevention / protection

The Things

- audio → visual → tactile.
- Information speed.

The Other

- Fastest way of communication.
- Translating things / messages.



Future Reality Check

values

- To bring more options of consuming information for people who are aging or disabled, or just reduce fatigue in visual information.

what not

- Not to cause a new burden on people for hearing / touching, otherwise it would become the same as visual / sight.

psychologic principle?

- Building up a filter or barrier for visual information, to convert it into other types of information consumption, to categorize and also to make perception easier for people.

?

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

By Intuition always.

In life, throw dices :>. Sometimes in life I would ask for advice.

Anything else you want to tell me?

emotions (specific).

Forces.

encouraged ⇒ positive environment.

ability / motivation.

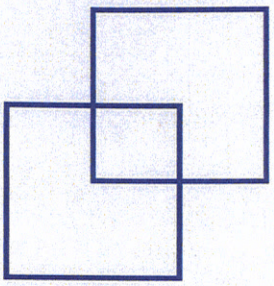
Inform / remind.

Capability.

explicit.

worldview ⇒ lacking.

↳ bridge the gap.



Reflection

preconception

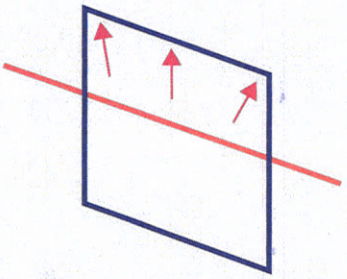
Community living is the way to a healthier, more sustainable & more meaningful world.

mission statement

I want to open a space for community and plurality, by offering people a tool ~~for~~ to manage collective ownership & decision-making.

reflection

From my general preconception statement, I have moved to a more actionable perspective.



Future Reality Check

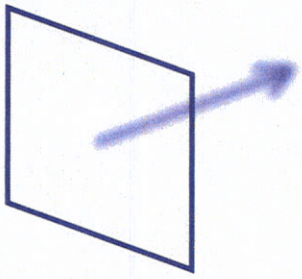
values Plurality in ways of being and living.
Self determination
~~The~~ other as a source of meaning.

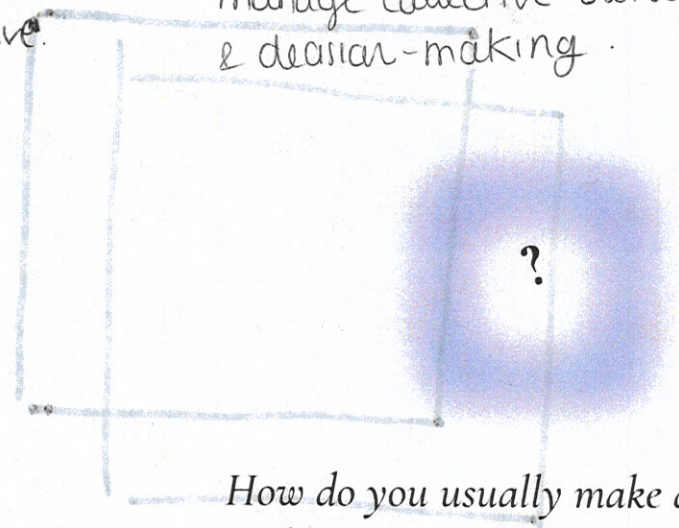
what not

Not designing communities, those need to emerge.

psychologic ~~*principle?*~~ → *mechanism*

offering people a tool to manage collective ownership & decision-making.





Statement Defense

Gaia

Communities can spawn local solutions that take into account the natural environment.

The Things

Communities share & provide many of the needs we now solve w/ things.

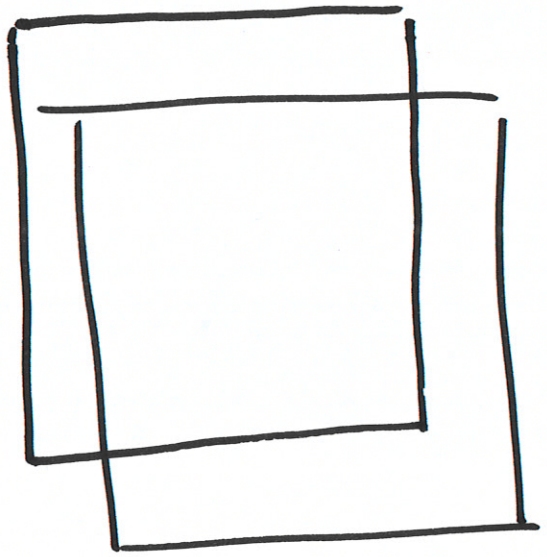
The Other

Communities bring meaning & decision making.

How do you usually make decisions? in design? or in life?

I imagine the future with that decision.

Anything else you want to tell me?



Appendix IV - Analysis statement defence workshop

analysis of type of reflections and values behind mission statement of 22 students following the ViP elective

reflection	type	values	type
I looked beyond the school system itself because I saw that the problem is bigger in the society than school alone	beyond preconception		reason
	/ ideation	equality, respect, cocreation mutual ambitions	values
I zoomed out and understood that my preconception is past of something bigger. which feels weird because normally in designing I feel like you zoom in more over time. but it is nice.	beyond preconception	future oriented, react to trends, other were timeless, unorigional	how
I switched my domain a bit, focus on sustainability (otherwise it became messy) and in my mission I want people to change their food habits, not to stick to their own habits	part of preconception	keeping own identity, while moving to a sustainable world	reason
the mission is a solution to my preconceptions, hasn't shifted much	within preconception	curiosity, wonder, responsibility, care	values
	/ insight	respect, freedom	values
	/ insight		reason
although I tried to put the preconceptions aside it constantly came up again. maybe my preconception was too broadly stated	within preconception	sustainability, lower consumption, adaptability	values
focus	within preconception	belonging acceptance	values
from abstract to specific area of group	part of preconception + focus	people accept the new way of lifestyle	what
changed a lot	part of preconception	comfort, flexible	values
i realised it is easier for people to reflect on their development of their identity online rather than offline	/ insight	authenticity, resilience, autonomy	values

changes more positively	part of preconception	reflection, embracement, encouragement, awareness	values
preconception was really vague, general and dull (something that anyone could think of) through the process I ended up with a mission more concrete, directive and inspiring, focused.	part of preconception + focus	identity, collectiveness, pride, diversity, self-love	values
similair but richer understanding of the problem	?	equality	values
the preconception is not necessarily true	beyond preconception		reason
very similair, but more elaborate	focus		why
still systemic lens, not as goal oriented, a different path than I thought of in the beginning	part of preconception	better understanding, part of the system	how
seem closely related, through exploring factors and building worldview, found all perspectives. valuable to form their own perspective. more open point of view.	part of preconception	i want	reason
identify a certain aspect of the problem/solution, space to focus on	focus	equal opportunity, empowering, leveraging	values
from general preconception moved to a more actionable perspective	part of preconception	plurality in ways of living, self determination	reason values

Appendix V the prototypes

what do we create still?

- food — breathing CO_2 / warmth
- words
- sound
- waste

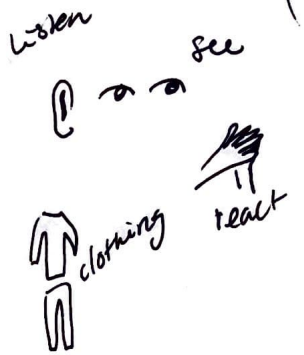
where does the atmosphere of your home end?

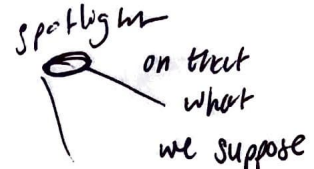
- where your clothes end
- where the other starts
-

what is property of the state/community?

- ID CARDS

how do we become public?



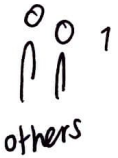


being public is the destination

+the sand | the material

AIR

shadow



space 2
↳ movement
freedom of

When...

commuting / freetime / getting food / cleaning your house

visual

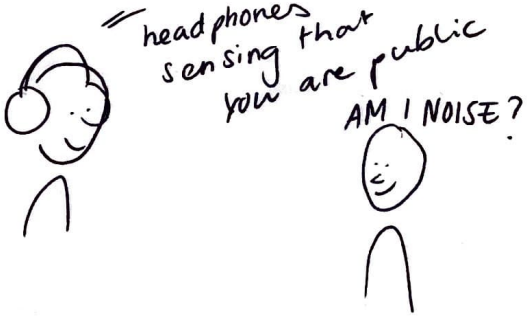
1
2

← light / shadow

"interactive environment" + mirrors / looking glass

sound

1
2



heat map
city bodys

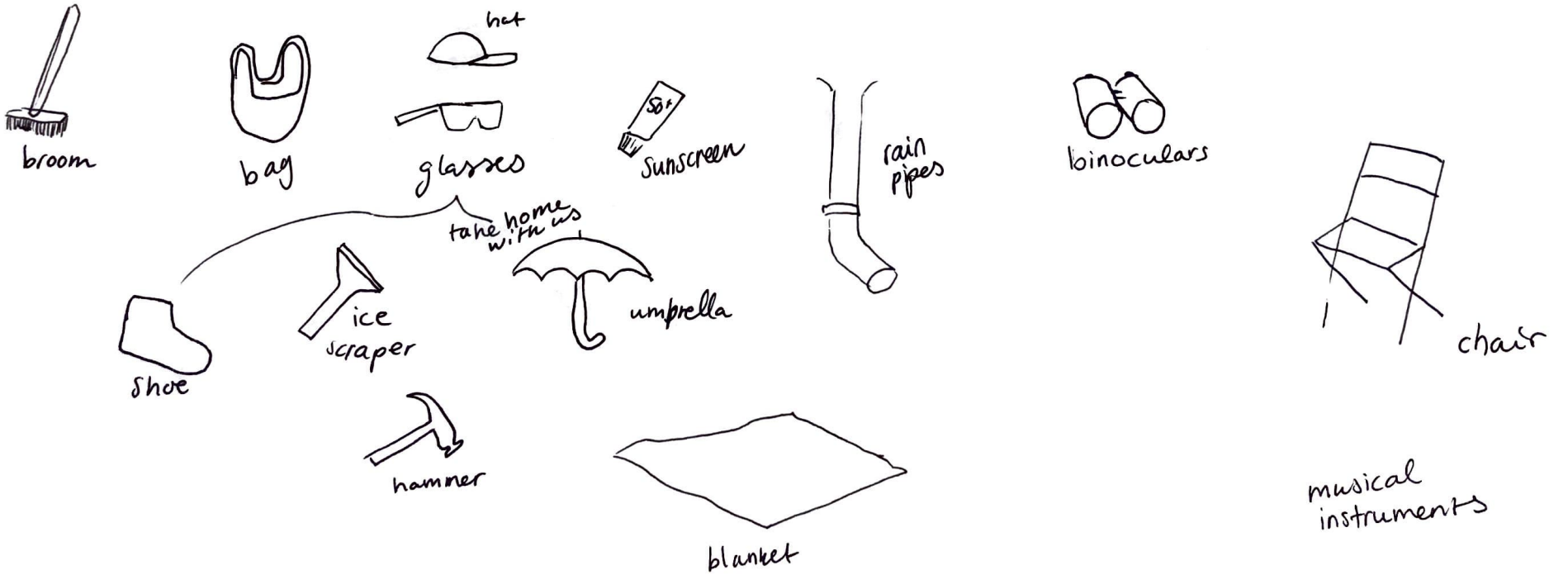
public bodies

tools / devices

to de - destruct

little value → share

to create / to experience



Ho Huis ... / dunamiteit

1

2

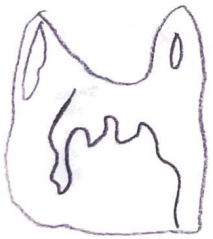
3

BURN / STAMP / PRINT

BURN = transform material

STAMP = ADD ON

PRINT = PUT ON



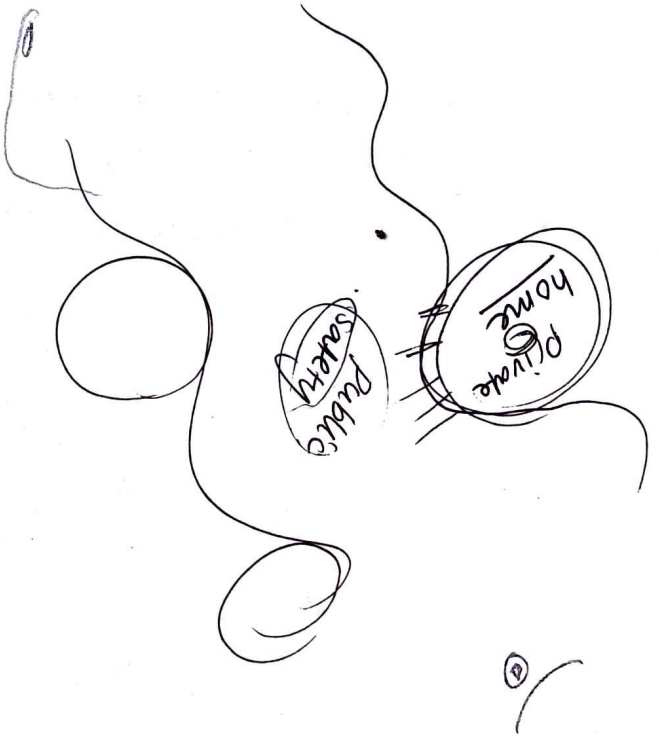
NAMEBAG

Line into the bag

+ I AM PUBLIC

→ ADDING VALUE?

→ sustainability



train analogy

1.

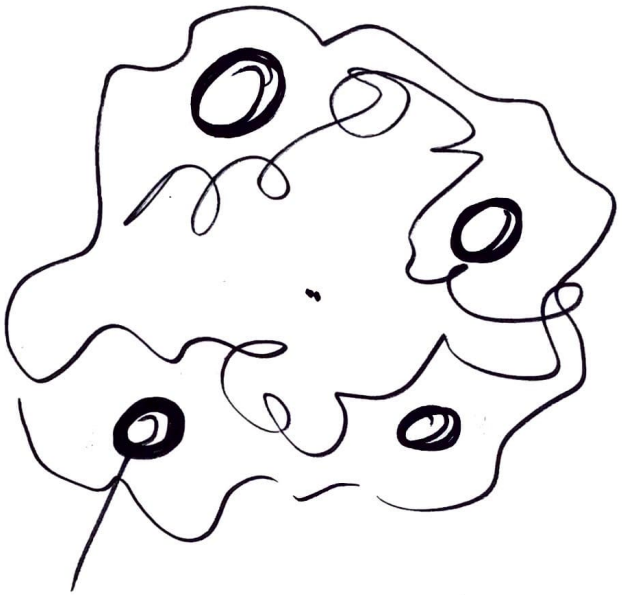
2. space

3. proximity

intention

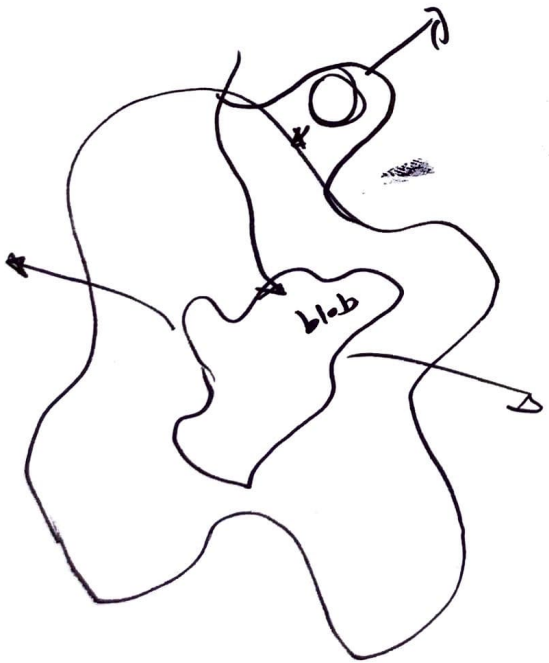
movement / stasis

neutral ground



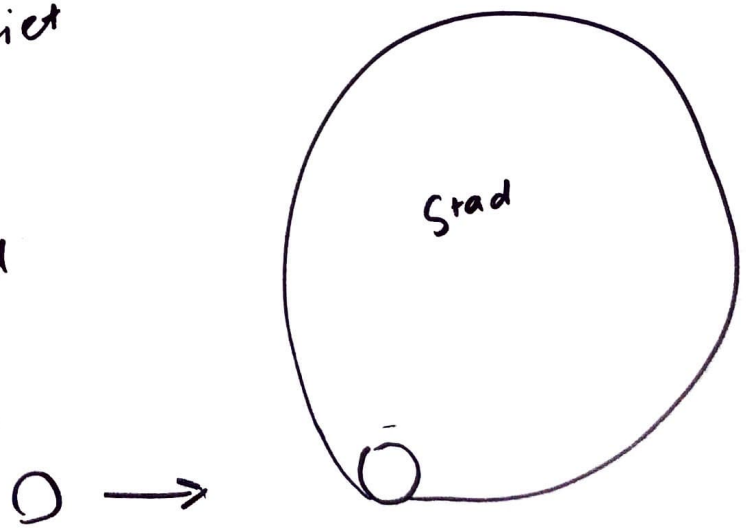
house
home

- name
- anonymity
- confirmation - pass
  public/private
- continuity
  public is bigger
  than me - beach
  ↳ controll
- neutralness instead
  of emptyness - train?



fiet

stad



private to be deprived of our humanity
- reality of appearance
- objectivity of common world
- permanence transcends individual life

as if we not exist

property

necessity of providing for ourself

key

phone

clothing

accessories

perspective

labour & the social → loneliness

nature

teacher

education

public

- appearance to appear before our community

water

afval stream

sunlight

creation

art?

use

mobility

strangers

the social
↓
cyber space?
//
body

material streams

food

thuisbezorgd

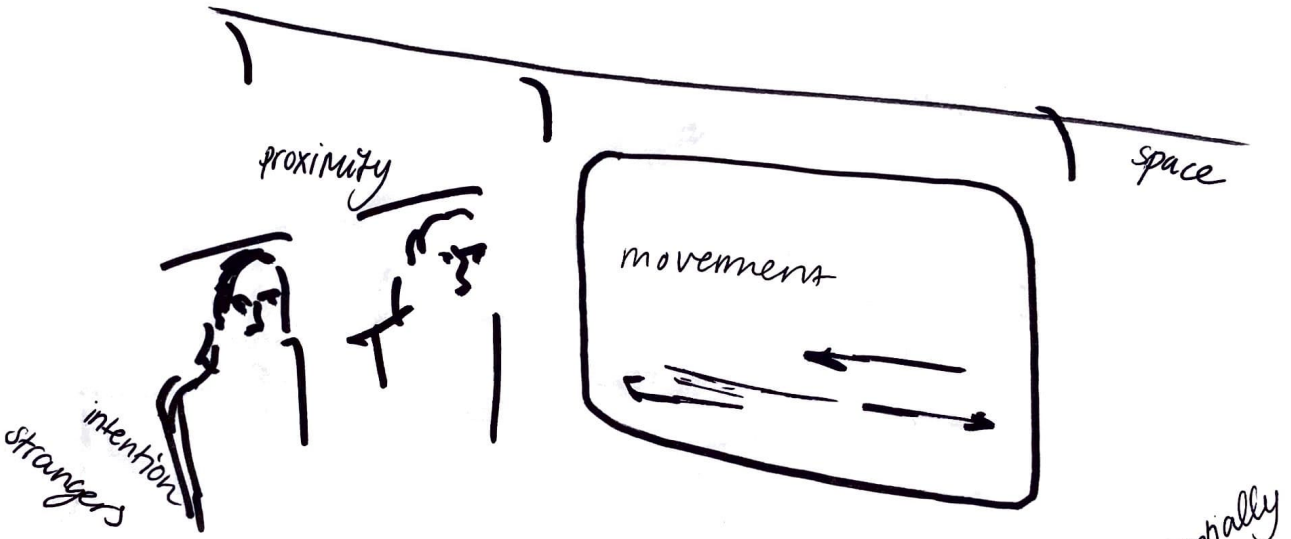
safety focussed on privacy

de winkel/
dlet restaurant

safety focussed on hurt?

TRAIN

access



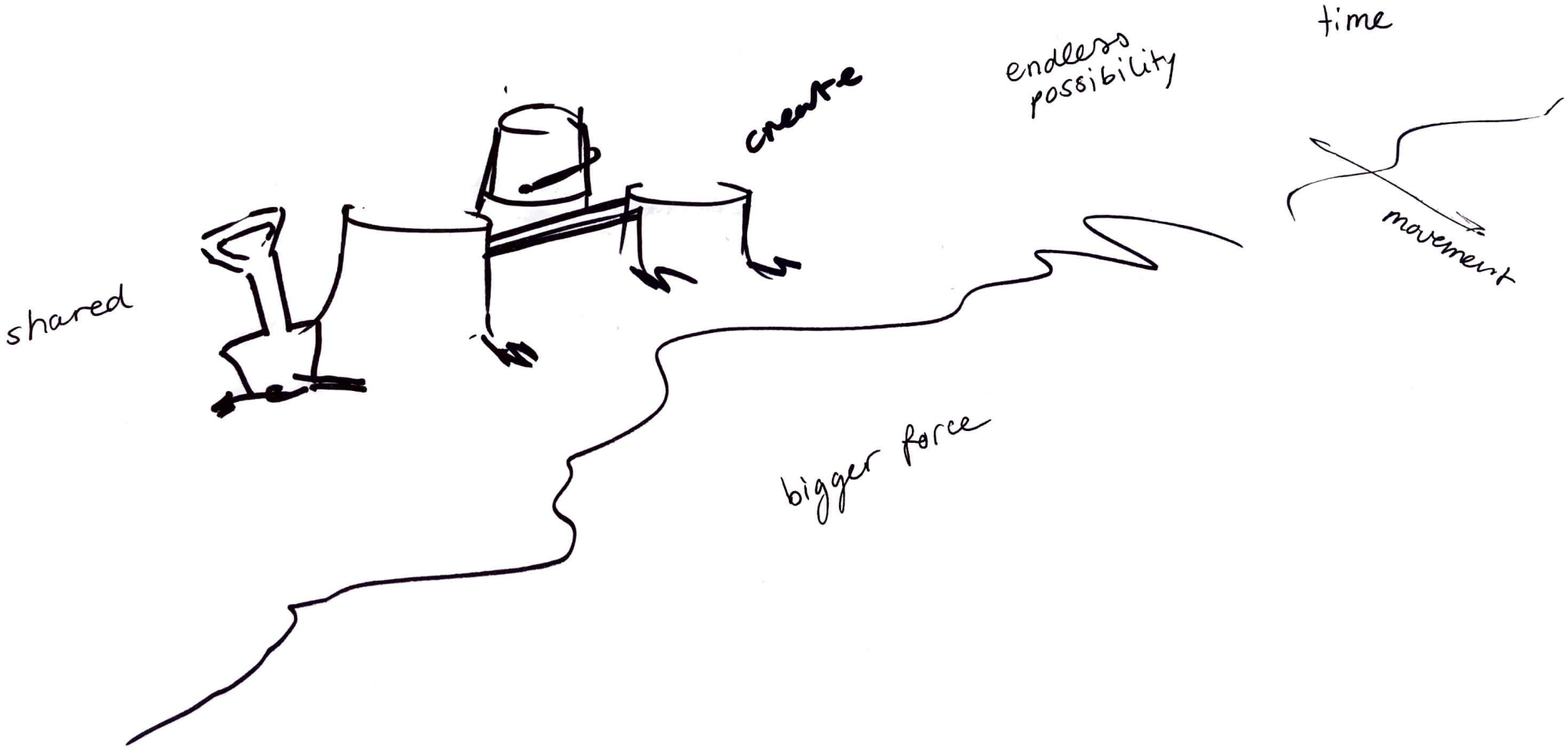
static/
in rest

safe / potentially
unsafe

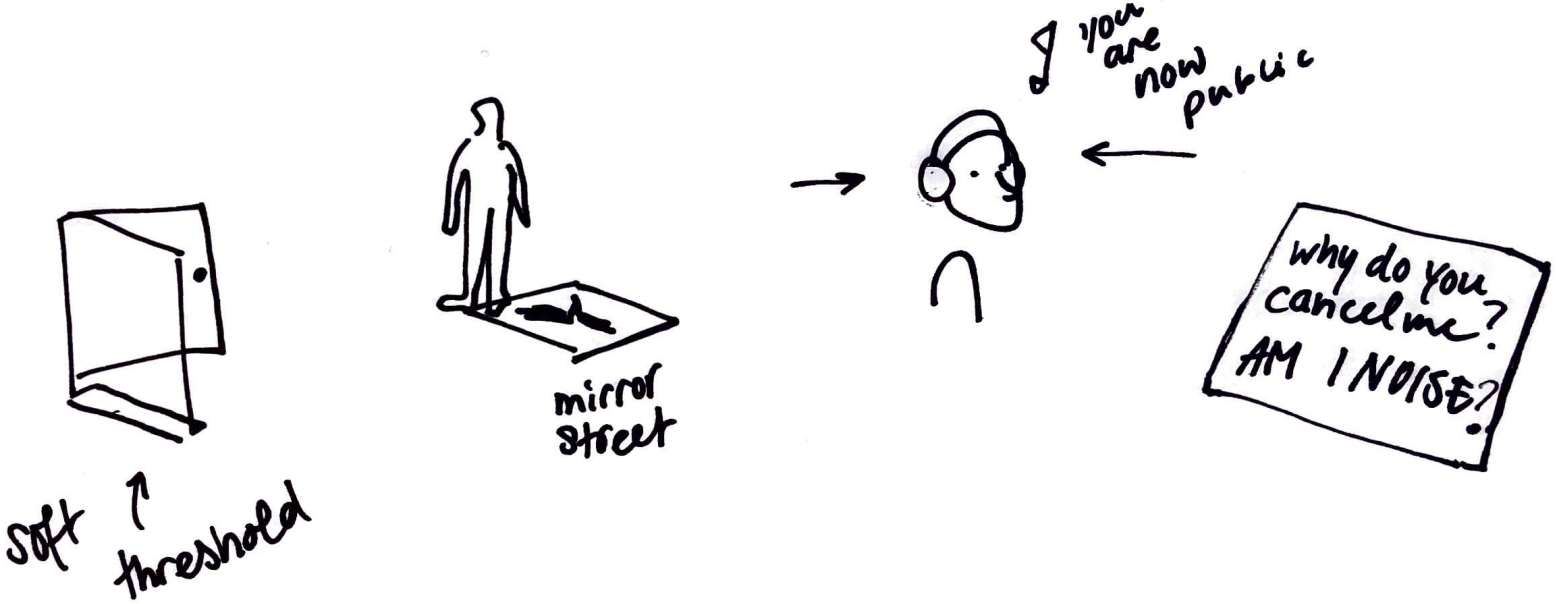
neutral
ground

but not empty/
valueless

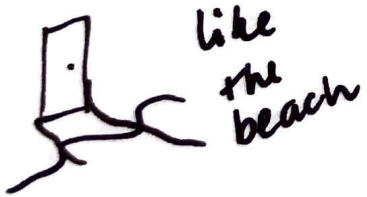
beach


time
endless possibility
creative
shared
movement
bigger force

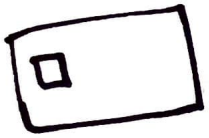
becoming public



IAM PUBLIC
sticker

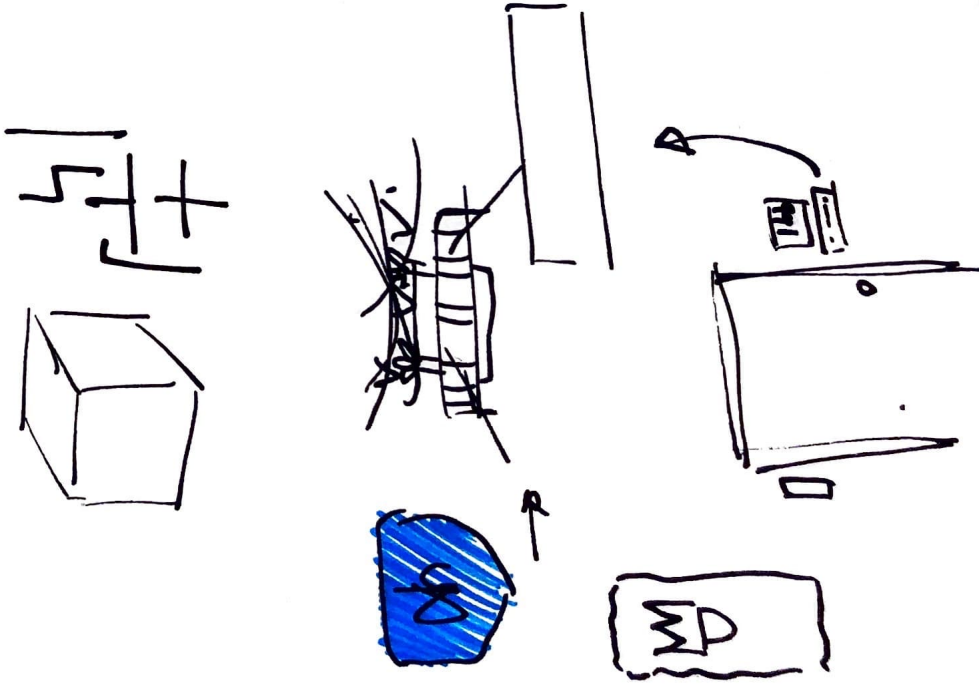


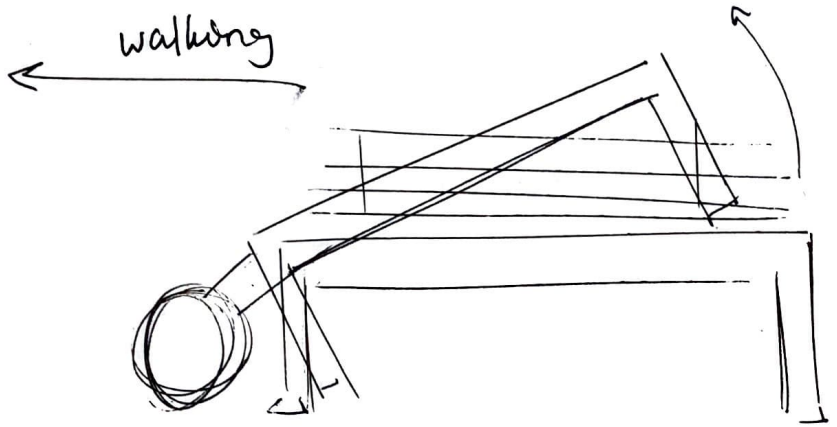
Identification through the public

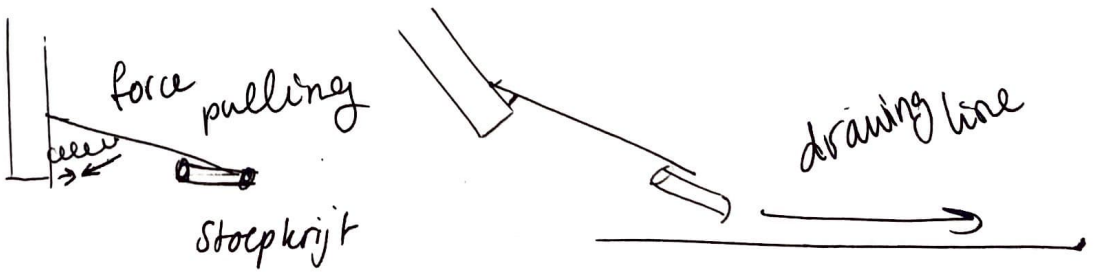


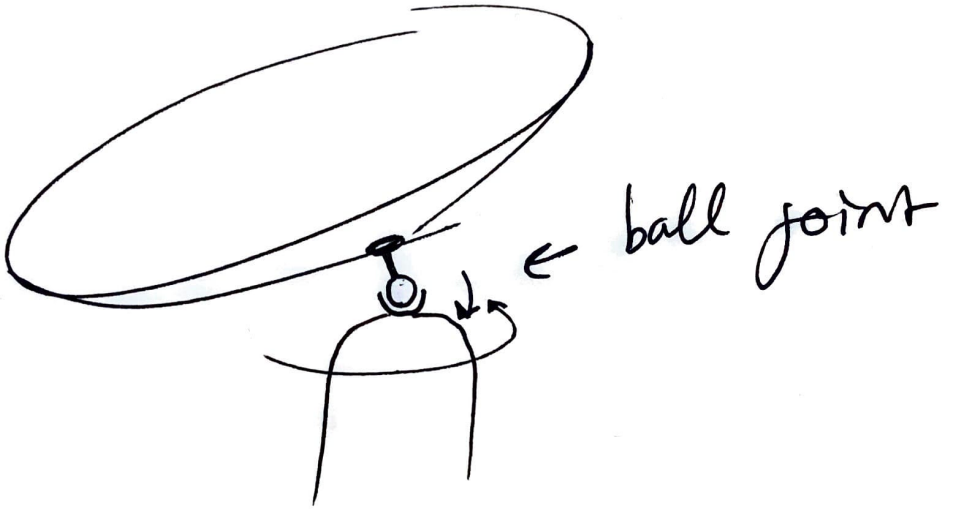
Local ID card

NAME bag




walking


force pulling
Steepkrijt
drawing line


ball joint