**School of Design Team Members:**
List team member names here

**Organizations Involved in the Project:** List the companies, organizations or individuals that could/should be involved in creating/sponsoring the project .

**Region of the World:** List the country/city/region where the project could/should be based.

# New Project Name

## Part 2: Transition Design Proposal

### Proposal Overview

In this section write a description of how the project you just critiqued could become part of a larger transition design solution. For example, you might have the idea to link the project to other similar projects in a household, neighborhood or city (remember the levels of spatial scale) and the new ecology might have new, more expanded possibilities and potential. Or, the project might be connected to others that are entirely different, but new possibilities emerge out of their integration. Describe the long-term, lifestyle-based vision that informs this solution and explain how it would inform this transition design solution in the present (backcasting). Lifestyles and everyday life should be central to your description of the solution. We suggest first working to design the entire idea for your solution, then list the main features (vision, spatiotemporal scale, lifestyle changes, needs, how it is local/global etc.) ***This case study should not be written up until you've designed and mapped the solution!*** The following sections will enable you to go into greater detail. Leave the headlines as they are and replace the text with your new content. Do not exceed 200 words.

### Vision & Lifestyle

Transition designers develop compelling future and lifestyle based narratives that inform the conception, design and implementation of projects in the present. In this section, describe the future vision that informs your proposed solution and describe how the project you critiqued in Part 1 is connected to it. Remember that transition design visions are based in compelling narratives about everyday life and sustainable lifestyles. Describe how the future vision that informs your project is connected to/will result in more sustainable lifestyles. Describe the 'backcasting' process you went through and how this future-oriented vision, informs the present proposed solution (backcasting from future visions can open up new possibilities that are not always evident from our position in the present). How far in the future is this vision? If it is only a few years out, then try to imagine evolving the vision over the next 10, 20, 50 years and describe how it might in turn change/evolve the solution. Remember that principles of 'connecting', scaling up/down/across and over time and place-based design combined with global awareness are central to transition design solutions and should inform your solution. It is important to acknowledge that your visions will be constantly evolving as the projects in the present open up new possibilities that will shift the landscape and inform new/revised visions. Do not exceed 200 words or go beyond the bottom of this page.

### Hypothetical Project Profile

Briefly state the problem this project attempted to solve (3-4 sentences)

#### Project Sector

List broad category(s): transport, food systems, policy/leadership, energy, manufacturing, shared amenities, economics/development, ecological restoration, housing (these may have changed or increased in number from part 1)

#### Areas of Design Focus

List the area of original design focus: Draw from the categories in part 1 but remember that TD solutions may combine many areas of design focus.

#### Level(s) of Spatial Scale

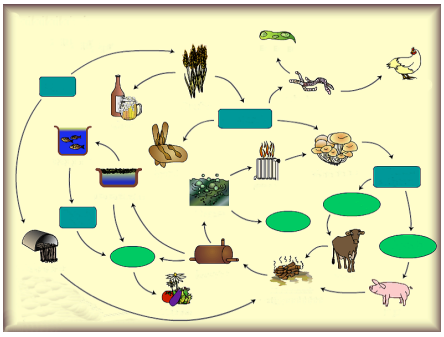
Identify the levels of scale at which the proposed project is situated (household, neighborhood, city, region, planet). TD solutions are scalable so this might be different from part 1.

#### Temporal Scale

Identify the temporal parameters of the project. How far into the future was it intended to exist? Is it within a fixed timeline? You might have a timeline with phases on it for example.

## Theories of Change

Describe the theories of change you might employ to seed, catalyze and implement your transition design solution. See Eguren's paper "Theory of Change" to review what a Theory of Change is and how it is used (various examples of theories of change are given in the article). You solution might reference one of these, but your group might develop another theory of change unique to your vision and concept for the solution. This section should outline your proposed process for implementing a transition design solution or even a process timeline. A good example of a theory of change is the concept of leverage points. Your solution's theory of change might be to identify the most powerful leverage points for change within the context/system within which the solution is based. See Meadows paper "Places to Intervene in a System". Because transition design solutions are conceived within long horizons of time, several theories of change might be used over the course of the proposed solution timeline. Do not exceed 250 words.



Find photographs to explain your concepts. You may also use photos of group drawings or diagrams to help describe your hypothetical transition design project.

## Place-based, Integrated Satisfiers

Transition design solutions are likely to be place-based but global in their awareness, connectivity and reach. (See Sach's 'Cosmopolitan Localism') They are also likely to be conceived to meet genuine human needs with what Manfred Max-Neef calls 'integrated satisfiers'. (See Postulate 2 in Max-Neef's 'Human Economics for the 21st Century'). Describe ways in which your proposed solution meets needs (as opposed to fueling wants and desires) through integrated satisfiers. In what ways is your solution place-based/local but global in its awareness (such as through scaling/networking, exchange of information etc). Can it be scaled and/or replicated for other places? If so, how? An important aspect of transition design is to conceive ways in which place-based solutions can be customized for other locations through knowledge-sharing etc. Do not exceed 200 words.

## Leveraging Under-Utilized Resources

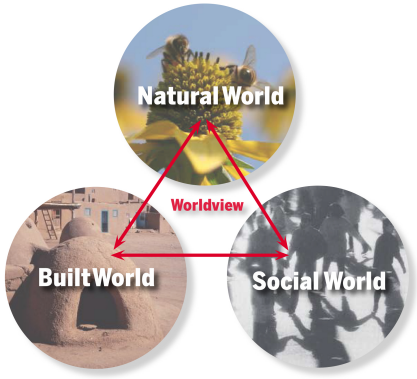
Transition design solutions (like many social innovation solutions) look to amplify efforts alrady underway and leverage under-utilized existing resources. Examples might be **1)** Solutions that integrate cars, appliances, tools and other artifacts that are only used a fraction of the time and whose capacity can be expanded through sharing; **2)** Solutions that integrate people who have time on their hands such as adolescents, retired people etc; **3)** Solutions that pool resources for greater impact such as neighborhood groups who share responsibilities for child care, maintaining community gardens etc; **4)** Solutions that utilize buildings and facilities that are not in use for significant periods of time and that can house certain types of 'off hours' activities; **5)** Solutions that revitalize abandoned resources such as vacant lots, urban wild spaces that could be foraged etc. Look for ways in which different types of under utilized resources can be paired in complementary ways. Describe (or map with a diagram) the ways in which your solution incorporates some of these ideas. Review Ezio Manzini, "Sustainable Everyday". Do not exceed 250 words.

## Emergent Products, Services and Outcomes

Transition designers design for 'initial conditions' and explore the intersection of different types of products, services and practices were new things 'emerge' in spontaneous and unplanned ways (transition designers know that they cannot design all aspects of a system and part of the design process is observation and creating space for new things to arise; a posture of patience). For example the intersection of community gardens on vacant lots combined with a group of retired women who know how to 'can' fruits and vegetables may give rise to a new, small-scale local business. Describe how your proposed solution might give rise to new, unexpected products and services which can be viewed as 'integrated satisfiers'. Do not exceed 250 words.

## Restoring & Strengthening Relationships

Transition designers create solutions that connect and restore the relationships between people, the environment and the 'designed' world. If a transition design solution restores and nurtures these relationships it is seen as successful, if it undermines the relationship in any area of this triad it is seen as a place in which more work and restoration is needed. Relevant questions are: Does the solution harmonize with the local ecosystem? Does it strengthen or harmonize the social system within which it is embedded…if so, how? Does it restore natural systems and conserve resources? Describe the ways in which your proposed transition design solution would be able to restore relationships within this triad. Do not exceed 200 words.




## Barriers and Challenges

Describe some of the most significant challenges or barriers to realizing your proposed solution. Analyze these in relation to the transition design framework as well as other factors (evaluate whether barriers arise out of a lack of or misguided vision, weak or absent theory of change, old/mechanistic mindset and non-collaborative postures or unsustainable/limited ways of designing). For instance existing socio-technical paradigms and their attendant mindsets might create a more significant challenge than more obvious factors such as lack of alternative energy sources, needed policy changes, etc. It is important to anticipate the barriers in order to treat them as problems in their own right that need to be addressed in a similar process. Remember that complex/wicked problems are scalar (fractal) and solutions must be conceived in the same way. You may use diagrams to supplement your explanation. Do not exceed 250 worlds.

## Scaling Your Solution Spatiotemporally

Transition design solutions exist at multiple levels of scale over short, mid and long horizons of time. Transition designers think early on about how to scale solutions up and down systems levels. And they are conscious of how long solutions *should* last. For instance, a solution may intentionally be designed as a short-lived 'step' in a longer transition, designed to introduce a new concept or behavior that, once accepted, will trigger the need for a different solution.

In this section of the case study, you will develop two diagrams: A project/process timeline (from you future vision to the present) and a matrix that maps the scope of your proposed solution. You may attach the two diagrams as separate sheets if you like. In this space, write a description of each diagram. Use this text block to describe each diagram. Text for each not to exceed 250 words. You can use an entire page for each diagram if necessary.

**1. Temporal Scope:** think about what type of transition you are designing and try to visually represent the different milestones in the transition on a timeline. (For instance, if your fully realized solution will take 30 years to come to fruition, what are the interventions, or smaller visions and solutions that must precede it?) This is an exercise in getting designers to think in long horizons of time and rigorously imagine a desired transition over time. It is important to realize that a timeline like this would be constantly iterated; as projects are realized, the vision evolves. And, an evolved vision informs new thinking about projects in the present.

**2. Spatial Scope:** Next, map your solution in terms of spatial scale in the matrix below. Fill in all of the boxes that apply with a brief description of how the solution relates at each of these levels of scale.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Planet | | | | |
| Region | | | | |
| City | | | | |
| Neighborhood | | | | |
| Household | | | | |
| | Present | Short-term | Medium-term | Long-term |

## Visualizing a Transition Design Solution

On this page include a visual map or diagram of your transition design solution. The map should include the future-based vision that 'pulls' the solution in the present toward the desired future. Your diagram should clearly show the original project you critiqued in part 1 as the seed point or genesis of the proposed solution and show connections, new and emergent products/services/policies etc. that might arise out of these. Being able to map (visualize) both wicked problems AND transition design solutions (which often resemble complex ecologies) is an extremely important skill. Try to find a clear and simple way to represent both relationships and outcomes in your diagram or map. You can use this space for a caption or, let your diagram stand on a page of its own. Note: try to find a visual language that is engaging and easy to read. Diagrams that resemble engineering circuit boards with little or no visual/typographic hierarchy are not good communication tools. Often a large, hand drawn sketch is much more engaging. Your team might choose to draw your solution on a large sheet of white butcher paper or the white board, then photography it. If you do this, make sure it is in focus and of high resolution. Include a PDF so that the instructors can enlarge it in order to evaluate it. Use this text block for a description that should not exceed 350 words.