Making a context sensitive proposal for design related study

Object and Impact

Fill in the scale (frame and grain) of the object of your study and the supposed impacts on its administrative, cultural, economic, technical, ecological and spatial context at different levels of scale.

Legend:

I = Impact
P = Desirable impact or origin of programme

O = Frame
o = Grain

Fill in which probable future context you expect for these impacts.

Legend:

! active or
? passive

> innovative or
< traditional

+ growing or
- declining

/ separating or
x connecting

| differentiating or
= equalizing

C accumulating or
D dispersing

Pressing the button below in the computer program[a] produces a preliminary study proposal with these

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[a] Downloadable from http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/ > Publications 2009 > FutureImpact .exe or .rar.
See also http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/ > Publications 2007 > *Context analysis* (Rotterdam) 010

contents to be elaborated:

1 Object of my study and its context

1.1. Object of my study (its scale: frame and grain, limiting your study)
1.2. Probable but not desirable future context (determining a field of problems, extending your study)
1.3. Desired but not probable impacts of my study (determining a field of aims, extending your study)
1.4. My designerly references (field of design means limiting your study)
1.5. My portfolio and perspective (field of abilities to be developed or limiting your study)

2 My study proposal

2.1. Location and|or other future context factors to take into account referring to 1.1
2.2. Motivation and|or programme of requirements, referring to 1.2 and 1.3
2.3. Intended results, contributions to science
2.4. Planning

3 Accounts

3.1. Meeting criteria for a study proposal
3.2. References
3.3. Key words

Starting by key words
You can also start writing some key words connected in a 'full sentence function' like $y(x)$[a] with
- object y as a working (function, action, output, result, property) of
- subject x (independent variabele actor, input, condition, cause)

The 'working' to be studied (the verb) is replaced by brackets ( ).
So, form(function) could mean 'Form follows function'. But, the verb still could get different meanings:
- intuitive: $f(x) := y$ associated with x
- conditional: $f(x) := y$ possible by x
- set-theoretical: $f(x) := y$ part of x, encloses x, without x ...
- logical: $f(x) := y$ if x, not x ...
- mathematical: $f(x) := x+x$, x^2...
- causal $f(x) := y$ caused by x
- temporal: $f(x) := y$ preceded, followed by x
- spatial(formal): $f(x) := y$ near to, contiguous to, surrounded by x
- structural: $f(x) := y$ connected with x, separated from x
- combinatorial: f(boards, nails) := a box as a combintion of boards and nails

For example:
- landscape(villa) is a study proposal different from
- villa(landscape)

elaborated in 'nested' form:
- villa(landscape(water system))
- villa(landscape(water-system, history))
- villa(landscape(water-system(history)))
- villa(landscape((water-system, occupation)(history, spatial dispersion)))
-)(*means a matrix, useful as a list of contents of your report:*
  1 water-system(history)
  2 water-system(spatial dispersion)
  3 occupation(history)
  4 occupation(spatial dispersion)

or more abstract:
- urbanity(liveliness, choice)
- urbanity(liveliness, choice)(density, variety)

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[a] http://team.bk.tudelft.nl/ > Publications 2002 > *Syntactic key words* (Delft) TUD Faculty of Architecture