



# **BETTER Life**

BETTER Life Summer School  
Ana Sopina, PhD, 10/09/2024

## **Visual Methodologies and Design Thinking for Socially Engaged Research**



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# BETTER Life

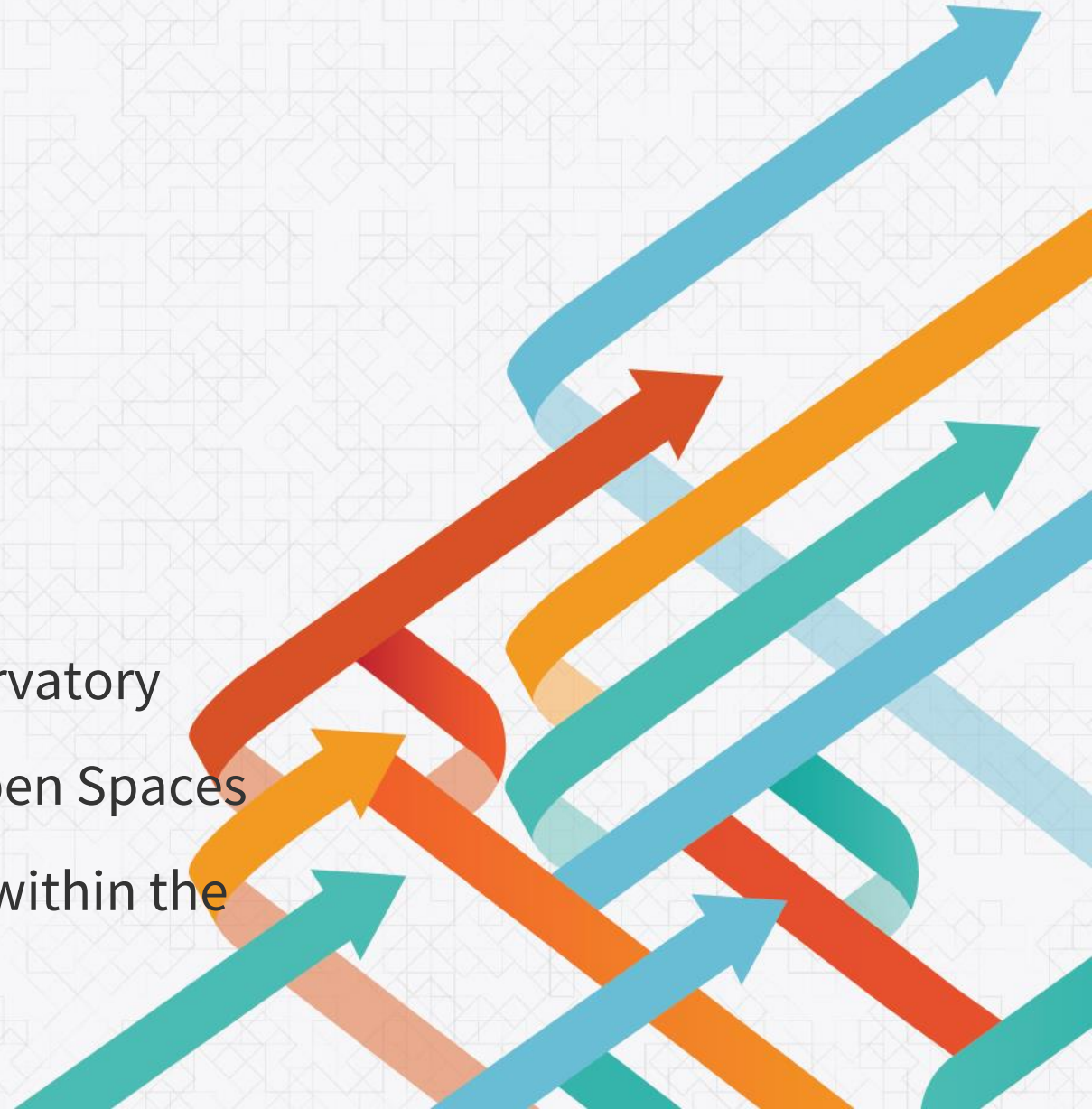
## CONTENT

**Introduction** to the UNICAM Tools for Empowering Socially Engaged Research

**Visual Methodologies** for Landscape Observatory

**Design Thinking** for Co-design of Public Open Spaces

**Possible application** of the UNICAM Tools within the BETTER Life Summer School







# INTRODUCTION TO THE UNICAM TOOLS FOR EMPOWERING SOCIALLY ENGAGED RESEARCH

True **interdisciplinarity research** evolves and draws knowledge from various disciplines - engaging **diverse sciences, knowledge from the community/non-specialists,** and various **art disciplines.**

## VISUAL METHODOLOGIES + DESIGN THINKING

UNICAM team in developing BETTER Life tools:  
Massimo Sargolini, Salvatore Santuccio, Samara Ferreira Crispim, Ana Sopina, Flavio Stimilli, Valentina Polci





# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

## Why visual methodologies?

Visual sensations are our **prime mean of perceiving**. Refers to the **conscious experience** of perceiving information through the sense of sight, involving the reception and processing of **visual stimuli**.

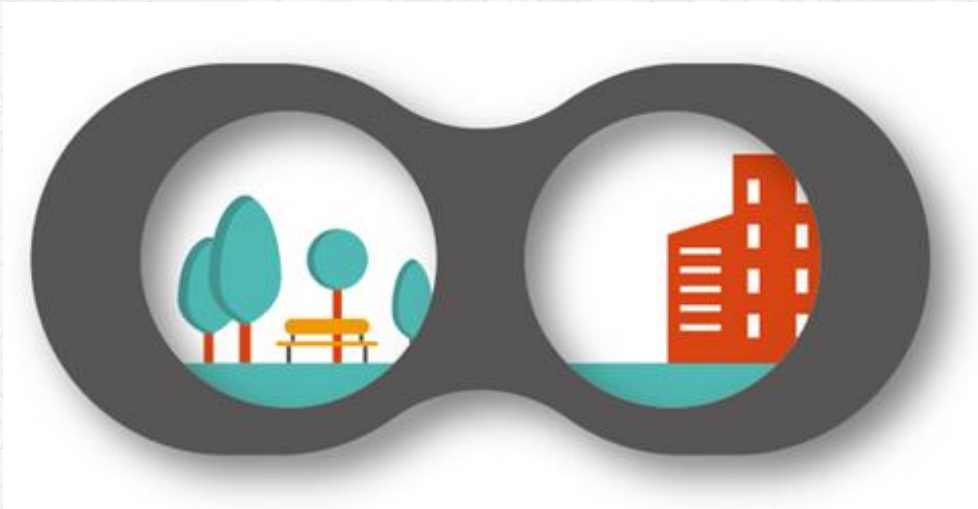
**Visual information (intuitive and perceptive)** are often our **first step in life sciences research** - and can also be built upon and applied as a methodological approach.





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# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES FOR LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORY



<https://www.better-life-digital.eu/visualmethodologies/>

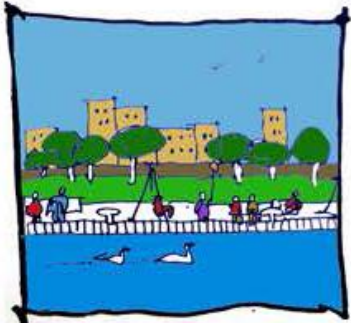
Use of visual arts in observing landscape, metaphoric presentation of research, developing narratives of scientific results, and collaboration with community

The Visual Methodologies for Landscape Observatory guideline **converge art and science** in working and communicating on (primarily) **spatial and landscape planning**.

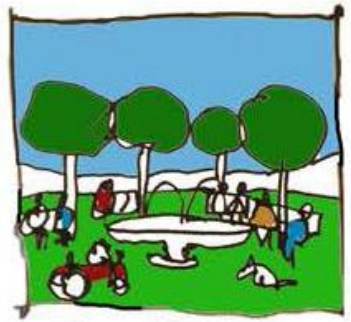


# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

**LANDSCAPE  
OBSERVATIONS**



**RESEARCH  
STORYTELLING**



**COLLABORATION  
WITH COMMUNITY**



**DYNAMIC  
NARRATIVES**

Merging the **production of art** with **scientific and landscape research** is given through four complementing (4) steps to:

- **empower stakeholders to share knowledge**, ideas, and needs on landscape enhancement,
- create a **collaborative framework for contextual research and planning**,
- engage in **dynamic narratives that bridge the gap between science and society**.



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# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

## LESSON 0 LANDSCAPE PERCEPTION, READING, AND OBSERVING

Foster a **deeper understanding and appreciation of inherited landscape values** that give **context** to any life sciences research:

- two (2) landscape natures  
**landscape reality and representation**
- three (3) landscape dimensions  
**spatial, societal, and symbolic landscape**
- five (5) landscape characters  
**physical, functional, perceptive, temporal, and holistic character of landscape**







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# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

**LESSON 1** What are the **elements of representation and drawing** that  
**PROJECT STORYTELLING** can favour the ability to **transform reality by prefiguring it.**

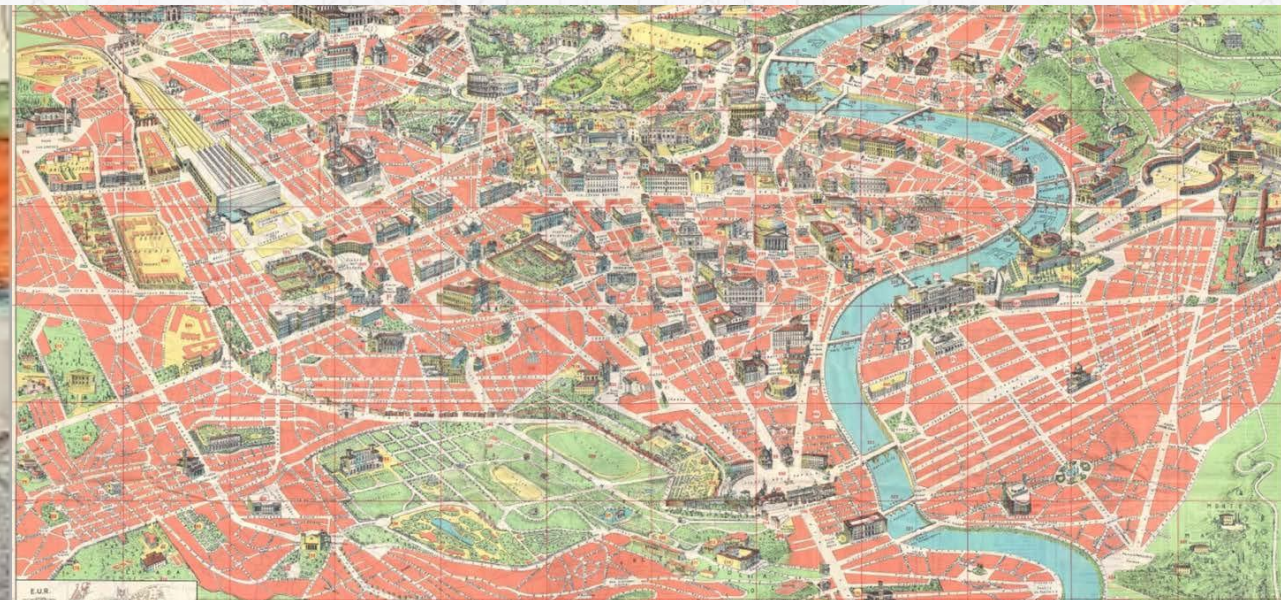
## **THE DREAM (impression vs vision)**

Filling the challenge of **outlining a complex project/context to non-expert users**



## **THE MULTITASKING VIEW**

Cartographies that contain **numerous information** in a clear and interesting manner







# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

## LESSON 1 PROJECT STORYTELLING

### CLARITY AND SYNTHESIS

Synthetic representation that is **in-depth and focused**, making the **main theme iconic**

### THE PHOTOMONTAGE

Compilation of design elements to **trigger and provoke the desired impact** on viewers



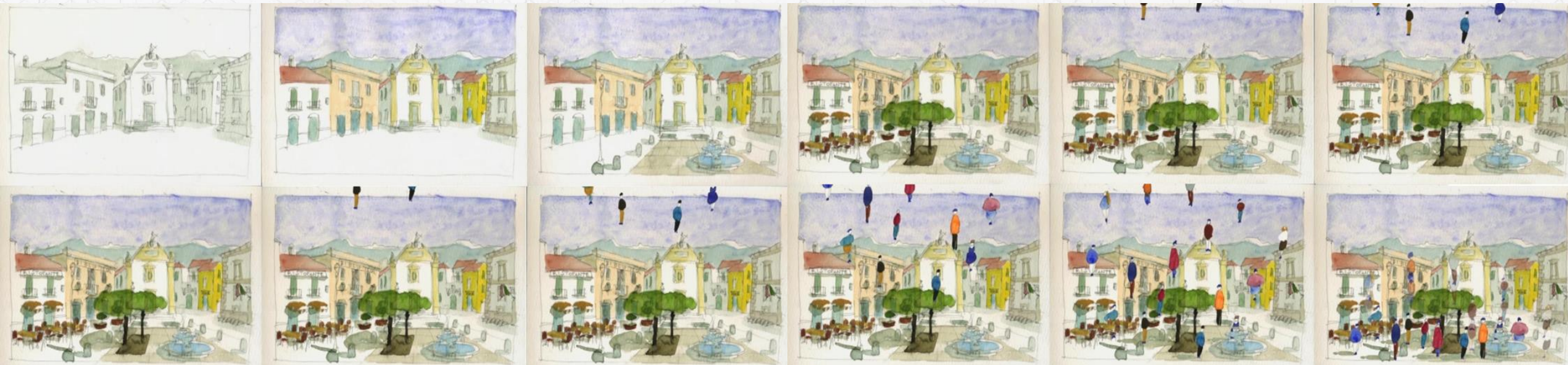


# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

**LESSON 2** Landscape is a **dynamic and multifaced entity** that is  
**THE DYNAMIC TELL** impossible to grasp into a single image but in **image sequence**.

## CARTOONS

Illustrations that are very effective in **narration**,  
**presenting transformations**, and **project evolution**.







# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

## LESSON 2 THE DYNAMIC TELL

### THE DOCUMENTARY

Filming the territory by knowing which impressions and emotions want to be given

### THE MOVIE STORY

Cinema contains a **reservoir of landscape memory** and testimony to its transformations







# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

**LESSON 3** **Learning from the community** by asking direct questions, hypothesizing contrasting scenarios, and **asking preferences**.  
**COLLABORATING WITH THE COMMUNITY**

**LEARNING FROM CHILDREN**  
**Encouraging non-experts and children to express themselves through drawings**





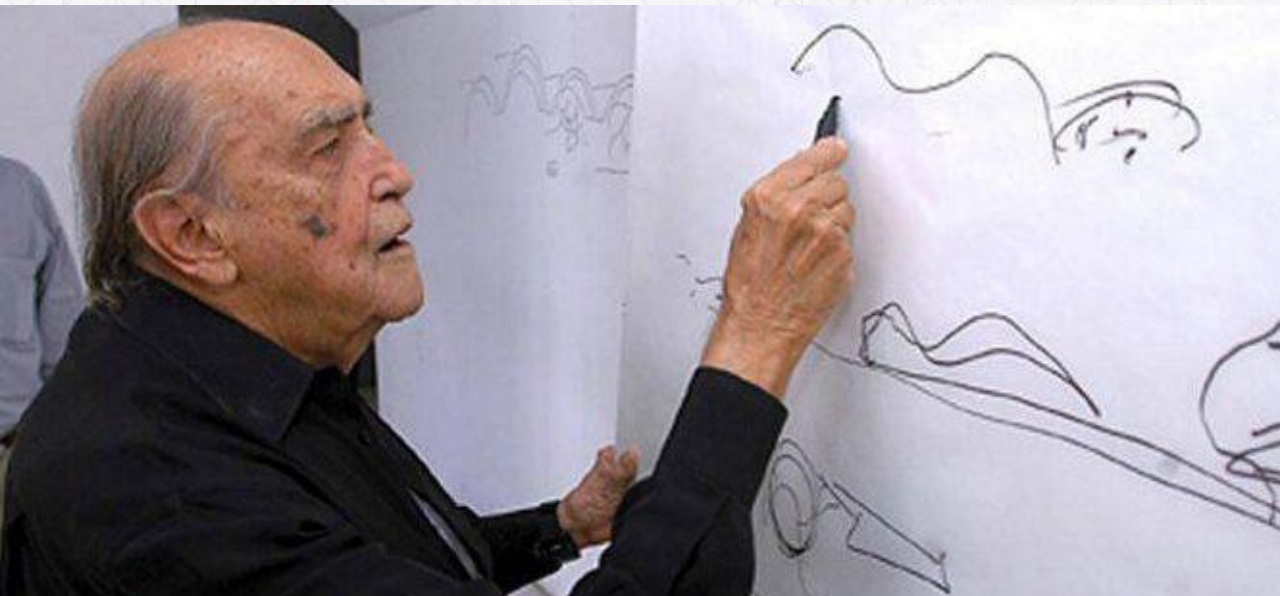


# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

## COLLABORATING WITH THE COMMUNITY

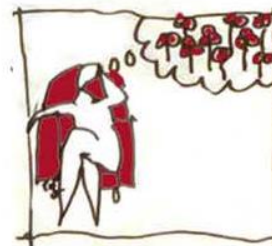
### COLOURS AND SYMBOLS

Use of colours and symbols to **indicate contrasting arguments** and hypothesis

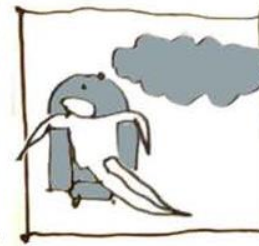


### PICTOGRAMS

**System of representations and symbols** that is **understandable** beyond the language



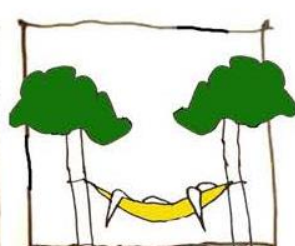
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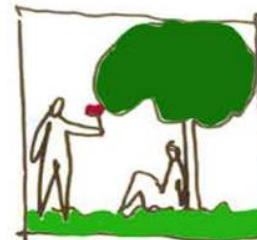
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LIVELINES



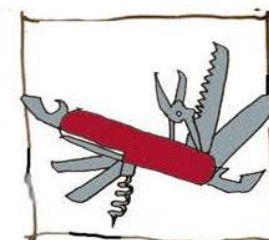
LETHARGIC



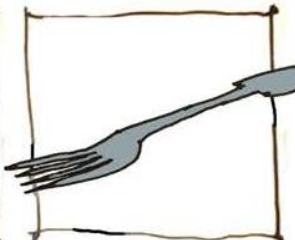
PLACE TO MEET



PLACE TO TRAFFIC



MULTIFUNCTIONAL



MONOFUNCTIONAL





# VISUAL METHODOLOGIES

Benefits of using the Tool:

**EMPOWERING  
ALL STAKEHOLDERS**

**GATHERING NEW  
KNOWLEDGE**

**IMPROVING  
PRESENTATION SKILLS**

**AWARENESS OF RESEARCH  
AS A COLLECTIVE PROCESS**

- **Empowering** all stakeholders **to communicate their knowledge**, ideas, views, and needs,
- **Gathering new knowledge** as well as **gaining feedback** about research / landscape reality and representation through personal research and from all groups involved,
- **Improving presentation skills** to offer to the public a clearer idea about research topic or design choices during research implementation and project development,
- **Integrated awareness** that scientific research and/or (spatial planning) projects are **collective processes**.





# DESIGN THINKING FOR CO-DESIGN OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

A practical guide  
for the use of the Design Thinking methods for emphasizing  
human-centred design principles



Design Thinking toolkit is an ultimate **guide to co-designing vibrant public open spaces**. Rooted in human-centered principles, this practical toolkit **empowers users to harness the power of Design Thinking and deliver integrated solutions** that truly **reflect the needs and aspirations of local communities**.

<https://www.better-life-digital.eu/designthinking/>





# DESIGN THINKING

Holistic approach and comprehensive methodology that **emphasises 3 core values:**

- **empathy, ideation, and iteration**

guided through **five dynamic phases** of co-design:

- understanding the community challenges (**empathy**),
- identifying design challenges (**identification & definition**),
- evidence-based planning (**research & planning**),
- turning ideas into tangible changes (**implementation**),
- involves the community in iterative refinements (**testing**), and concludes with a holistic review of the co-design's efficacy (**evaluation**)





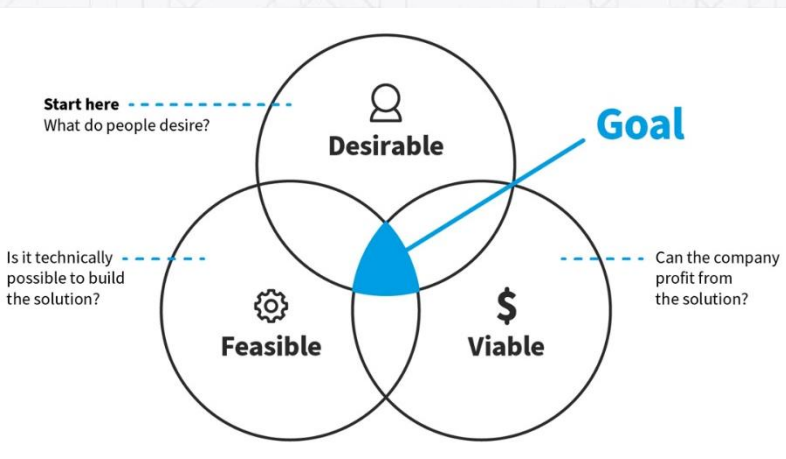
# DESIGN THINKING

## 1. EMPATHY PHASE: UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY INSIGHTS

The cornerstone of co-designing public open spaces lies in **empathetic understanding**, ensuring the **crafted spaces genuinely address community aspirations**. Within this phase, the task is to become deeply **attuned to the perspectives and experiences of the community**.

### TOOLS

- in-depth **interviews** to gain insights into individual experiences and viewpoints
- **surveys** from a larger segment of the community to gather data on a broader scale
- interactive **participatory workshops** promote community collaboration







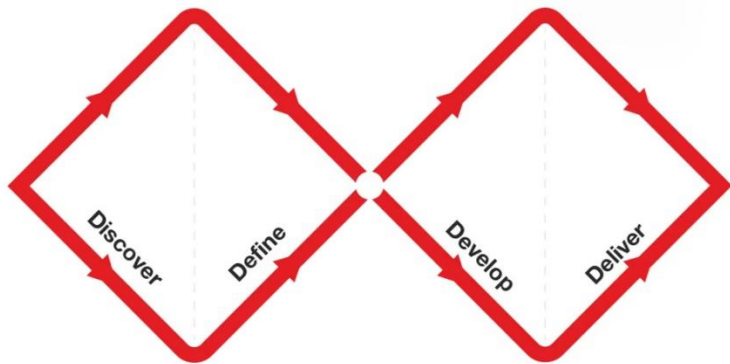
# DESIGN THINKING

## 2. IDENTIFICATION & DEFINITION PHASE: CLARIFYING THE DESIGN CHALLENGES

Collaborating closely with the community to **identify and accurately define the specific challenges and opportunities** that the public open spaces present, keeping in mind the **unique urban landscape** you operate within.

### TOOLS

- **stakeholder mapping** to gain a comprehensive view of the varied entities that have an interest in the project place
- **problem tree analysis** aids to uncover the root causes of challenges and core problems that need to be addressed
- creating a **user persona**, a fictional character that represents different segments of the community to understand different needs, preferences, and behaviours







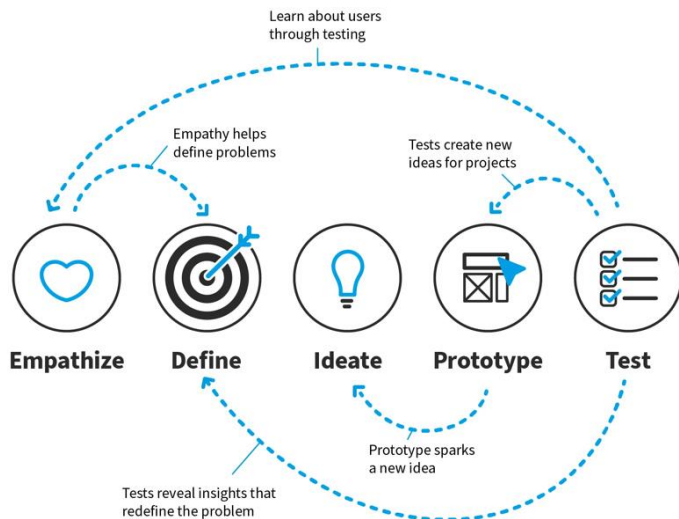
# DESIGN THINKING

## 3. RESEARCH & PLANNING PHASE: SHAPING THE VISION

Connecting the **community and designers/planners in co-design** to deepen the understanding of the **context, cultural dynamics, and environmental factors**. This phase also entails a comprehensive plan for redesign.

### TOOLS

- **context analysis** to gain insights into the broader context - history, demographics, and key characteristics
- **review of best practices** that enriches the co-design process by providing a solid knowledge base, offering proven strategies, and inspiring innovative solutions
- **collaborative planning workshops** to intergrade a common, grand vision







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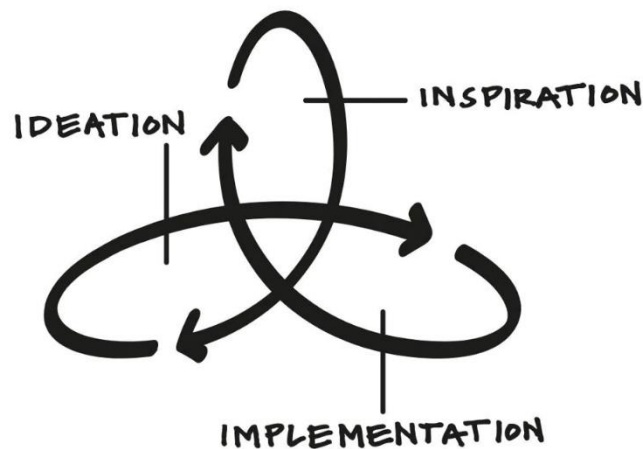
# DESIGN THINKING

## 4. IMPLEMENTING PHASE: BRINGING THE VISION TO LIFE

Evolving community collective vision **from ideation into actuality**. This stage integrates ideas, strategies, and plans into **tangible designs and actions**.

### TOOLS

- **prototyping** to materialize project scenarios in an adaptable manner as the base for implementation
- **community co-design workshops** where the community is a central figure in the design decision-making process
- **pilot projects** involve implementing small-scale, time-limited interventions in public spaces to test design concepts and derive real-time feedback







# DESIGN THINKING

## 5. TEST PHASE: EVALUATING REAL- WORLD IMPACT

Shows **how the implemented changes perform in reality**. Enables the community to **use and interact with the new designs** to provide feedback. The solutions are tested through a **repeated cycle of testing and refining**.

### TOOLS

- **user experience surveys** collect feedback and offer data on satisfaction, ease of use, and overall impressions
- **community feedback workshops** host in-depth discussions with the community about their experiences
- **observational studies** systematically monitor the use of pilot projects and provide insights into user behaviour and patterns



Iterative



User-Centered



Collaboration  
and Teamwork



Flexibility and  
Adaptability





# DESIGN THINKING

## BEST PRACTICES SHOWCASE

Exploring three **outstanding public space projects** that embody the essence of Design Thinking.

**The High Line**, New York  
The ideal of democratic public space

**Superkilen**, Copenhagen  
A place to feel at home

**Tempelhofer Feld**, Berlin  
Preserving one of Berlin's most beloved open spaces







# DESIGN THINKING

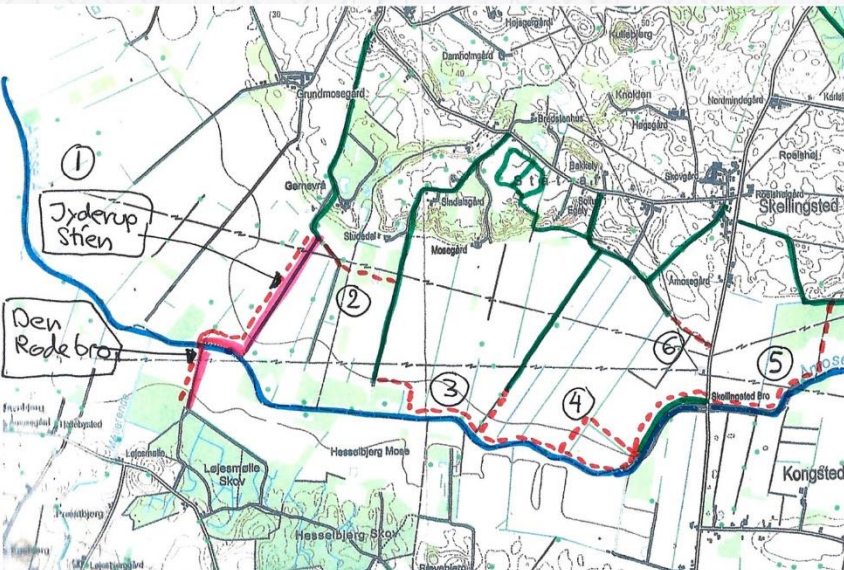
## PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC OF INTEREST

Existing scientific **knowledge from various scientific fields** that include scientific papers, special issues of journals, research projects, documents, politics...

Conflicting landscapes – integrating sustainable tourism in nature park developments

Impact of tourism development upon environmental sustainability: sustainable ecotourism

Tourism for SDGs – Integrating tourism, conservation, and community development







# DESIGN THINKING

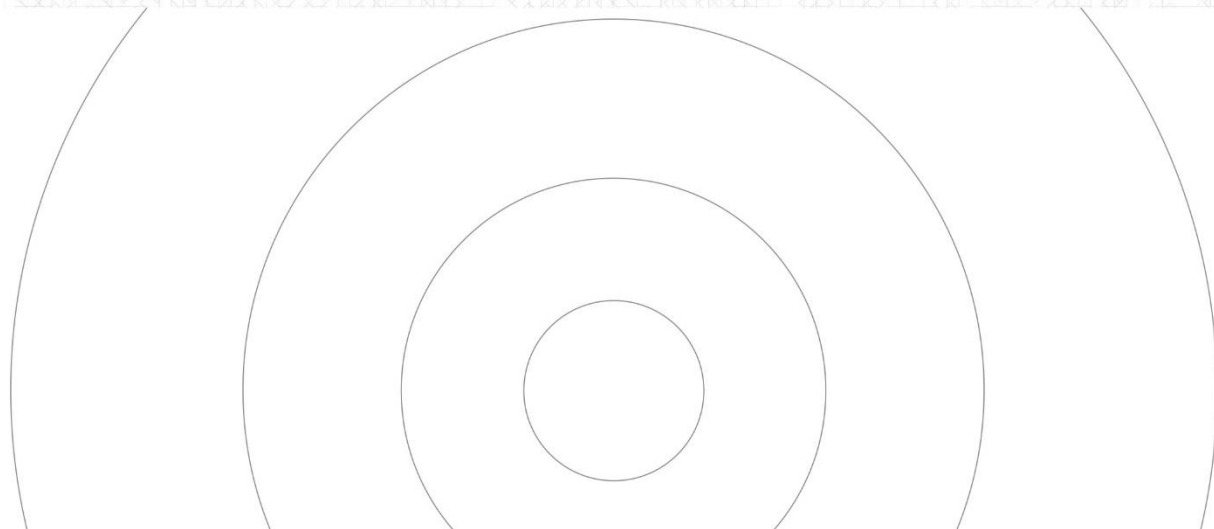
## ACTIONABLE TOOLS TEMPLATES vs. DIGITAL TOOLS

Supporting materials and templates to facilitate and optimise co-design processes. Inspiration for own approach and/or application to digital online tools.

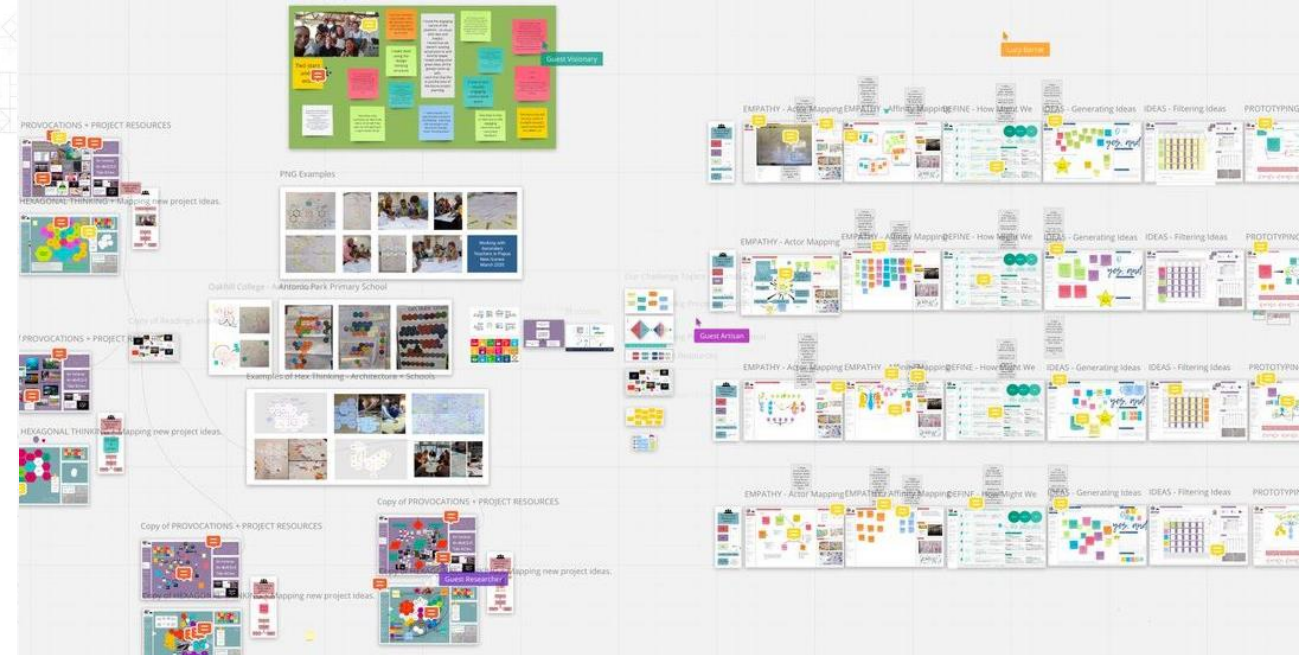
### Paper templates

#### Stakeholder Map

**Purpose:** To identify and understand the key stakeholders involved in the project.  
**Instructions:** Position stakeholders in appropriate circles based on their influence and involvement.



### MIRO board – the virtual whiteboard tool





# DESIGN THINKING

Benefits of using the Tool:

**NON-TRADITIONAL  
PROBLEM-SOLVING**

**HOLISTIC APPROACH**

**COLLABORATION WITH  
COMMUNITY**

**COLLECTIVE PROCESS**

- **Versatile problem-solving method** to be applied in wide range of disciplines and challenges.
- Acquisition of **holistic skills to identify and solve human-centered challenges**, drive innovation, and adapt to different problem-solving scenarios.
- Enable users to **facilitate and optimize co-design processes in close collaboration with local communities and stakeholders**: aim to positively transform the urban environment and improve the quality of urban life.
- Integrated awareness that **research and/or** (territory planning) **projects are collective processes**.





# POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF THE UNICAM TOOLS WITHIN THE BETTER Life SUMMER SCHOOL

The tools for socially engaged research are designed and developed:

- **to raise awareness of individual research preferences,**
- **to inspire the research creativity,**
- **to enrich and enhance the diversity of research approaches**

in the ongoing and/or planned research in life sciences as well as within the BETTER Life Summer School.

<https://www.better-life-digital.eu/toolkit/>



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# STARTING FROM THE END IS THE NEW BEGINNING!

**WHAT IS DESIRED IMPACT?**  
**EVOKE INTEREST**

Initial (and most important) question can be:

**WHAT IMPACT (ON SOCIETY) ARE WE AIMING FOR?**

**WHAT TO FOCUS ON?**  
**INHERENT KNOWLEDGE**

Approach by **starting from the end impact of the research** or/and **desired or expected contributions to the society** rather than from the scientific theory or model which is (usually) at the beginning of any research project or activity.

**HOW TO ACHIEVE IT?**  
**SURPRISE BY THE**  
**APPROACH**

**Which new awareness can be promoted by the research?**

Ana Sopina, PhD  
[asopina@arhitekt.hr](mailto:asopina@arhitekt.hr)