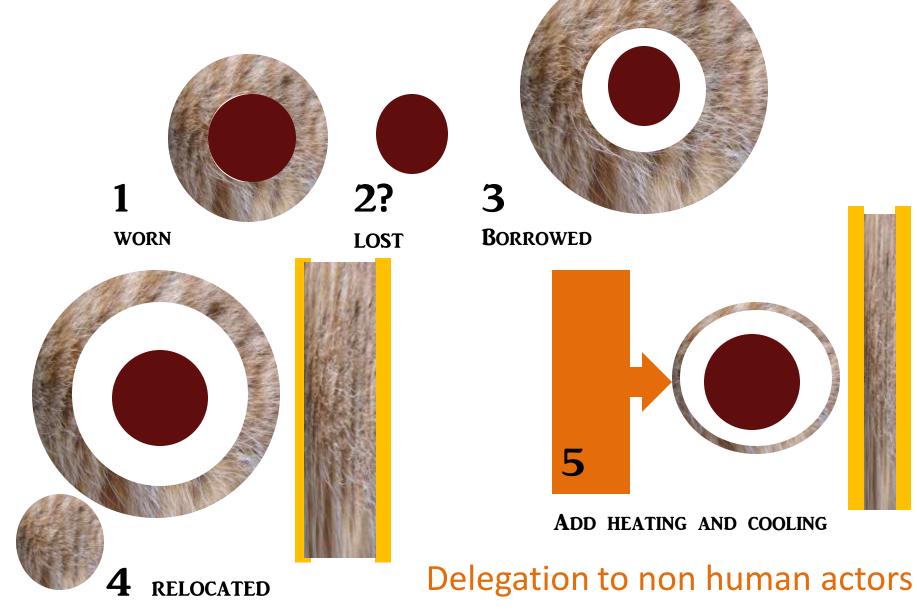


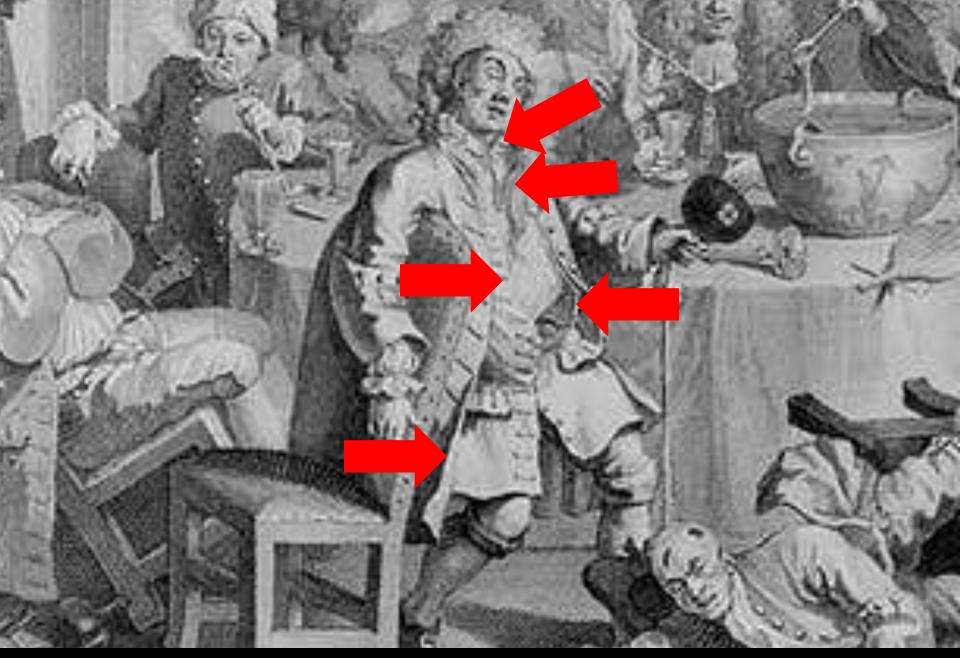
Humans and their fur parted ways 33,000 years ago

Wade 2003

Flickr creative commons

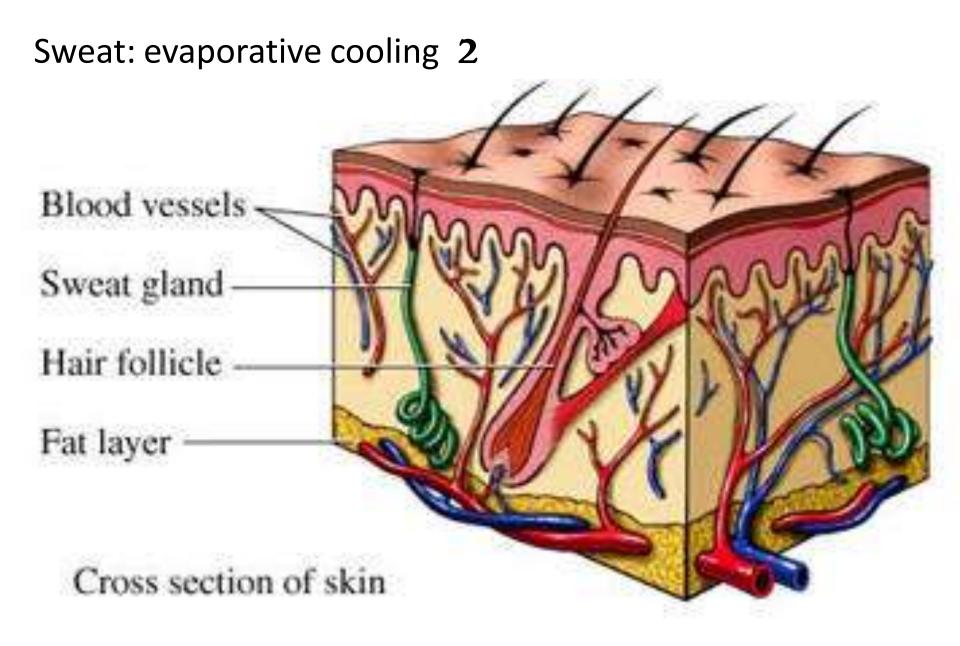
What happened to the fur?





Hogarth, A midnight modern conversation 1732: example of 3





Other kinds of cooling

5





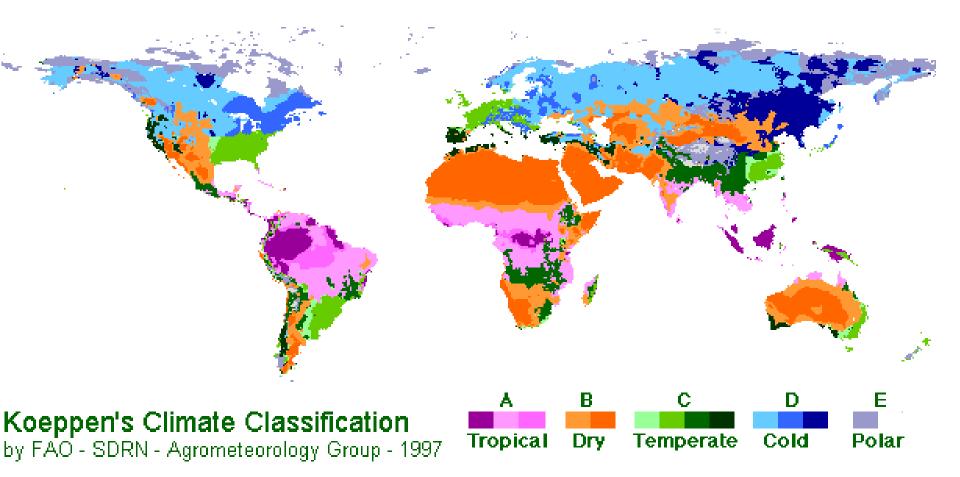


Delegation

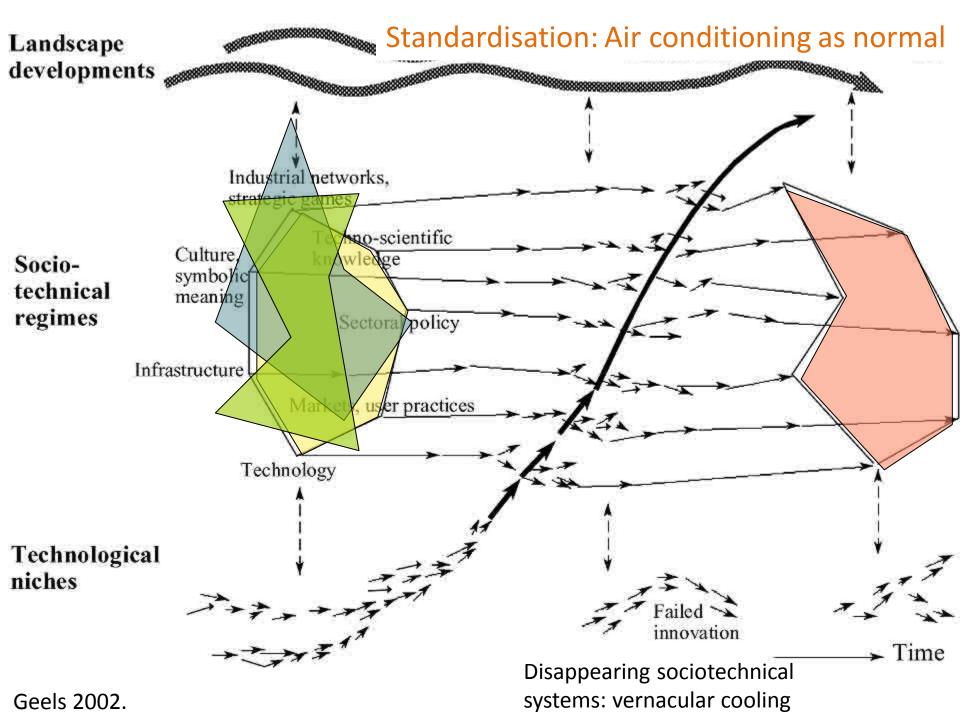
Different forms – from body to clothing/building Generate different conventions Tend to be increasingly resource intensive

Details vary around the world

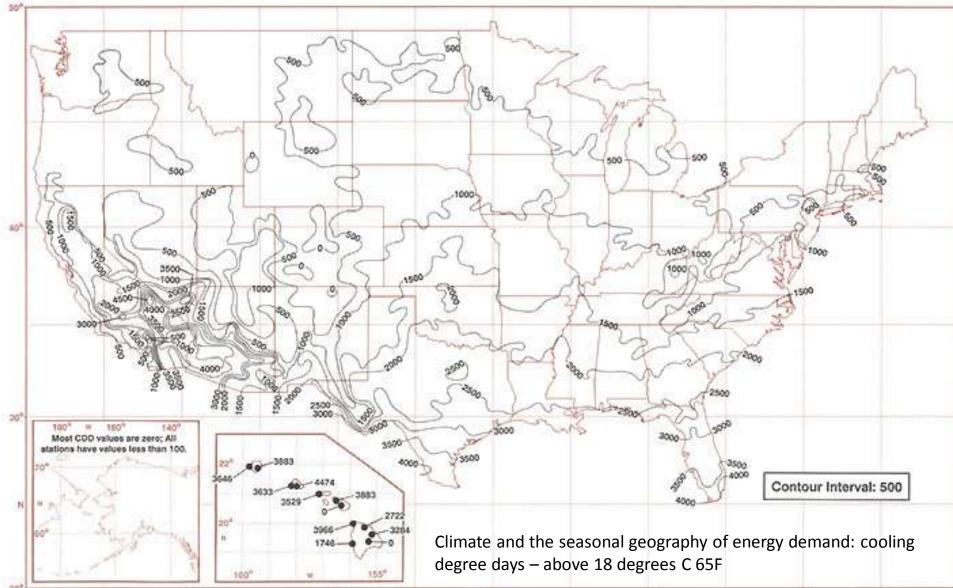
Different forms of delegation and standardisation – climates and seasons



Characterising variation: 1900 by the Russian-German climatologist Wladimir Köppen

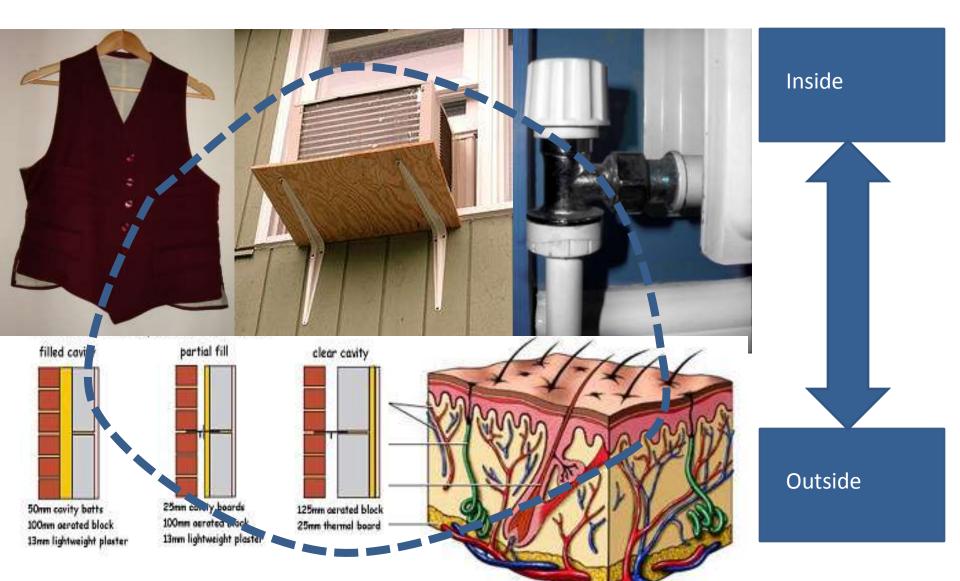


BASED ON NORMAL PERIOD 1961-1990

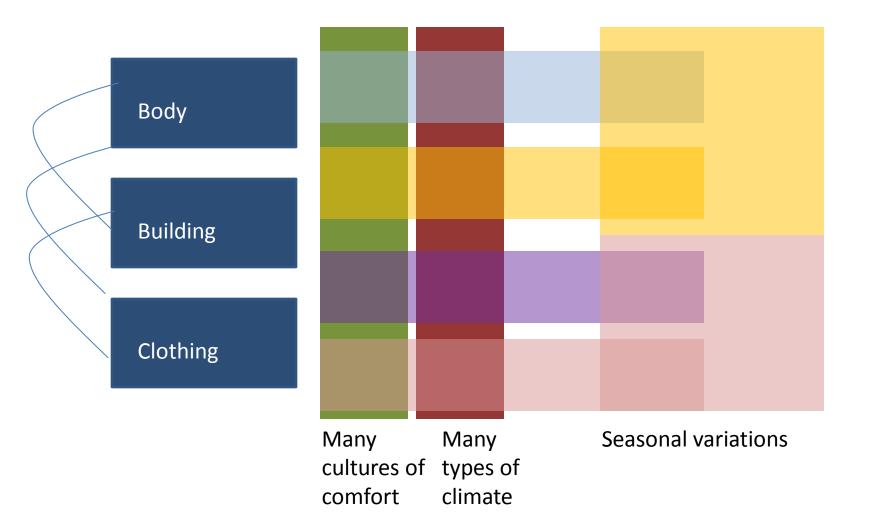


One HDD means that the temperature conditions outside the building were equivalent to being below the temperature required for thermal comfort inside the building by one degree for one day.

A focus on generic trends over time is all very well but it tends to overlook continuous interaction between co-existing elements of indoor-outdoor climate management



New configurations – extending the season



Energy demand relates to the way these elements fit together at different times of year ..but current pattern is resource intensive, adding to global (outdoor) climate change

Fixity and flexibility

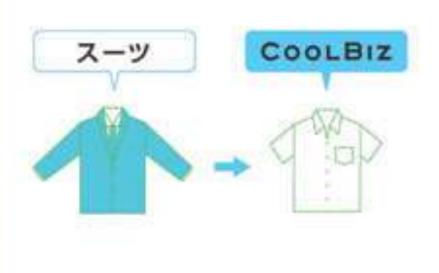


Current configurations:

Systemic vulnerability to outdoor extremes – very hot or very cold 'hard' and 'soft' wiring? Where is the flexibility?



Reconfiguring the clo?





▲SII company poster



	Dynamic relations between things and people – during the year	Fixity and flexibility of configurations – during the year and over the years	
Delegation from one technology to the next – over long periods of time			
Standardisation from many starting points			

How to conceptualise indooroutdoor relations across different time scales and cycles

The dynamics of dynamic configurations

Natural and 'social' rhythms

Systems, units and boundaries

Diversity and trends