



# PURPLSOC

Dear colleagues, old and new friends,

it is a great pleasure to welcome you at the conference PURPLSOC - Pursuit of Pattern Languages for Societal Change - in Krems. PURPLSOC ist planned to take place every two years on an alternating basis with the International PUARL Symposium in Portland.

In the last two decades, the pattern approach of Christopher Alexander has gone beyond architecture and is now also being successfully implemented in many other fields, such as design, media, arts, IT, management, pedagogy, social activism, social innovation and grassroots movements. It has become an effectual interdisciplinary tool for collecting and conveying informal knowledge. Lastly, as Alexander states, with the objective to build a society which is alive and whole.

PURPLSOC aims to show the broad applicability and richness of pattern related work, and by sharing best practice examples from outside the scientific community to further raise awareness of this approach to encompass the wider public. We hope you will enjoy the variety of paper presentations, key note lectures, workshops and game sessions during the next three days.

There are many people who have helped organize this conference: chairs and members of the programme committee, keynote speakers, presenters of lectures and workshops, game masters and members of the local organizing committee at Danube University. Many thanks to all of them.

We wish you an eventful, informative and inspiring conference in Krems.

**Peter Baumgartner and Richard Sickinger**  
for the Programme Committee



# Information

## Lunch

You may have lunch in the university's cafeteria next to the Audimax. Please have your voucher ready.

## Dinner

We will have dinner on Saturday at the restaurant „Wellenspiel“, which is just a five minutes walk away from the Danube University (its location is also marked in the map in this book). Please don't forget your dinner voucher.

## Contact

The PURPLSOC Conference Office is available in the Audimax foyer. The staff in purple t-shirts will be happy to help you.

Phone: +43 650 51 70 159

## WiFi

During the conference, we offer you free WiFi access across the area of the Danube University.

Here's a small introduction:



1. connect with "DUK Airtel"
2. open your browser -> you'll be redirected to the authentication page
3. enter the following account details:

Username: wlan-PURPLSOC

Password: PURPLSOC15

In rare cases, it could be necessary to adjust additional settings to get to the authentication page.

## MOZILLA FIREFOX

Options -> Advanced -> Certificates -> Validation -> disable „Use the Online Certification Status Protocol(OSCP).“ and restart Firefox

## SAFARI

Launch Key Chain Access -> Keychain Access menu -> Preferences -> Certificates -> OCSP drop down -> choose OFF -> close window and quit from Keychain Access menu

# Scope and Committee

# Scope

PURPLSOC - In Pursuit of Pattern Languages for Societal Change - at Danube University Krems will discuss and reflect on this recent development in the application of the pattern approach of Christopher Alexander. The conference wishes to stimulate the attention for pattern related work, both in the scientific community and the wider public, by showing its broad applicability and richness and bringing application/best practice examples from outside the scientific community into research.

PURPLSOC provides a forum for researchers from a variety of fields as well as the broader audience to come together and discuss topics such as:

- » Architecture, Urbanism and Regional Development
- » Design, Media, Arts & IT
- » Pedagogy, Education and Learning
- » Social Activism, Social Innovation and Grassroots Movement
- » Everyday Applications and Additional Disciplines

# Conference Co-Chairs

Peter Baumgartner and Richard Sickinger

# Committee

Hajo Neis, USA

Helmut Leitner, Austria

Reinhard Bauer, Austria

Christian Kohls, Germany

Christian Koeppel, The Netherlands

Franz Nahrada, Austria

Tim Wellhausen, Germany

# Keynote Speakers

Hermann Czech, Austria

Wolfgang Stark, Germany

Takashi Iba, Japan

Howard Davis, USA



# Programme

## FRIDAY, JULY 3

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| 13:00 | <p><b>AUDIMAX FOYER</b><br/>Ongoing Registration for Conference Participants (until 17:00)</p>  |
| 14:30 | <p><b>AUDIMAX FOYER</b><br/><b>NEWCOMERS' FAIR</b><br/>Fair stands and exhibitions for newcomers, practitioners and researchers (open for free to a broader audience) demonstrating wide-ranging applications of the Pattern Language approach<br/><i>Topics include: Participation, Gardening, Social Innovation, Architecture, IT, Urban Development, Patterns Basics, Regional Development</i></p> |
| 15:30 | <p><b>AUDIMAX</b><br/><b>KEYNOTE</b><br/>Hermann CZECH<br/><i>„Remarks About the Truth and the Whole“</i></p>   |
| 17:00 | <p><b>AUDIMAX</b><br/><b>OPENING</b><br/>Peter BAUMGARTNER, Monika KIL, Reinhard RESCH, Christian HANUS, Hajo NEIS</p>  |
| 17:30 | <p><b>AUDIMAX</b><br/><b>KEYNOTE</b><br/>Wolfgang STARK<br/><i>„Performative Patterns for Innovation: The Power of Tacit Knowledge in Social Systems“</i></p>   |
| 18:30 | <p><b>AUDIMAX</b><br/><b>GAME SESSION</b><br/>George PLATTS</p>   |
| 19:00 | <p><b>AUDIMAX FOYER</b><br/><b>WELCOME RECEPTION</b></p>  |
| 21:30 |   |



Abstracts of all presented contributions will soon be available online at: [www.purpilsoc.org/conference](http://www.purpilsoc.org/conference)

- Topics:**
- A** Pattern approaches and design
  - B** Towards a theory of pattern languages
  - C** Pattern applications and practices
  - D** Patterns for societal change
  - WS** Workshops

**Time slot** for each presentation session will be **30 minutes** (15 min presentation, 10 min discussions, 5 min time for transfer)

## SATURDAY, JULY 4

|       |   |  |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|--|
| 08:30 | AUDIMAX<br><b>KEYNOTE</b><br>Takashi IBA<br><i>„Pattern Language 3.0 and Fundamental Behavioral Properties“</i> |  |  |  |
| 09:30 | AUDIMAX<br><b>GAME SESSION</b><br>George PLATTS   |  |  |  |
| 10:00 | AUDIMAX FOYER<br><b>COFFEE BREAK</b>  |  |  |  |
| 10:30 | <b>ROOM SE1.5</b><br>C26  | <b>ROOM SE2.2</b><br>D45   | <b>ROOM SE2.3</b><br>WS01  | <b>ROOM SE1.7</b><br>WS02  |
|       | Perrin WRIGHT   Hajo NEIS<br><i>UP and OUT - Oregon Tsunami Wayfinding Survival Language</i>                    | Hélène FINIDORI<br><i>PLAST: A fourth generation pattern language</i>  | Till SCHÜMMER<br>Wolfgang STARK<br><i>A Performative Pattern Language: Expanding the Concept of Patterns towards Creativity and Innovation</i> | Betsy MORRIS<br>Takashi IBA<br>Helmut LEITNER<br><i>Pattern Cards Workshop</i> |
| 11:00 | C20   | D36  |  |  |
|       | Taichi ISAKU<br><i>The Cooking Language: Applying the Theory of Properties and Patterns into Cooking</i>        | Magda CARULLA   Josep Muntañola THORNBERG<br>Sergi MÉNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ   Júlia BELTRAN BORRÀS<br><i>Living inside the Language: Architecture, Education and Society</i> |  |  |
| 11:30 | C39   | D18  |  |  |
|       | Hiroshi NAKANO<br><i>Japanese Spirituality and Pattern Language</i>   | Sumire NAKAMURA<br><i>Fostering Changemakers with Change Making Patterns</i>   |  |  |
| 12:00 |   | D38  |  |  |
|       |   | David WEST<br><i>Missing pattern Languages?</i>  |  |  |
| 12:30 | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>  |  |  |  |
|       |   |  |  | <b>ROOM GR1.1   George PLATTS   Music and Patterns</b>                         |
|       |   |  |  | <b>AUDIMAX FOYER   Knitting Workshop</b>                                       |

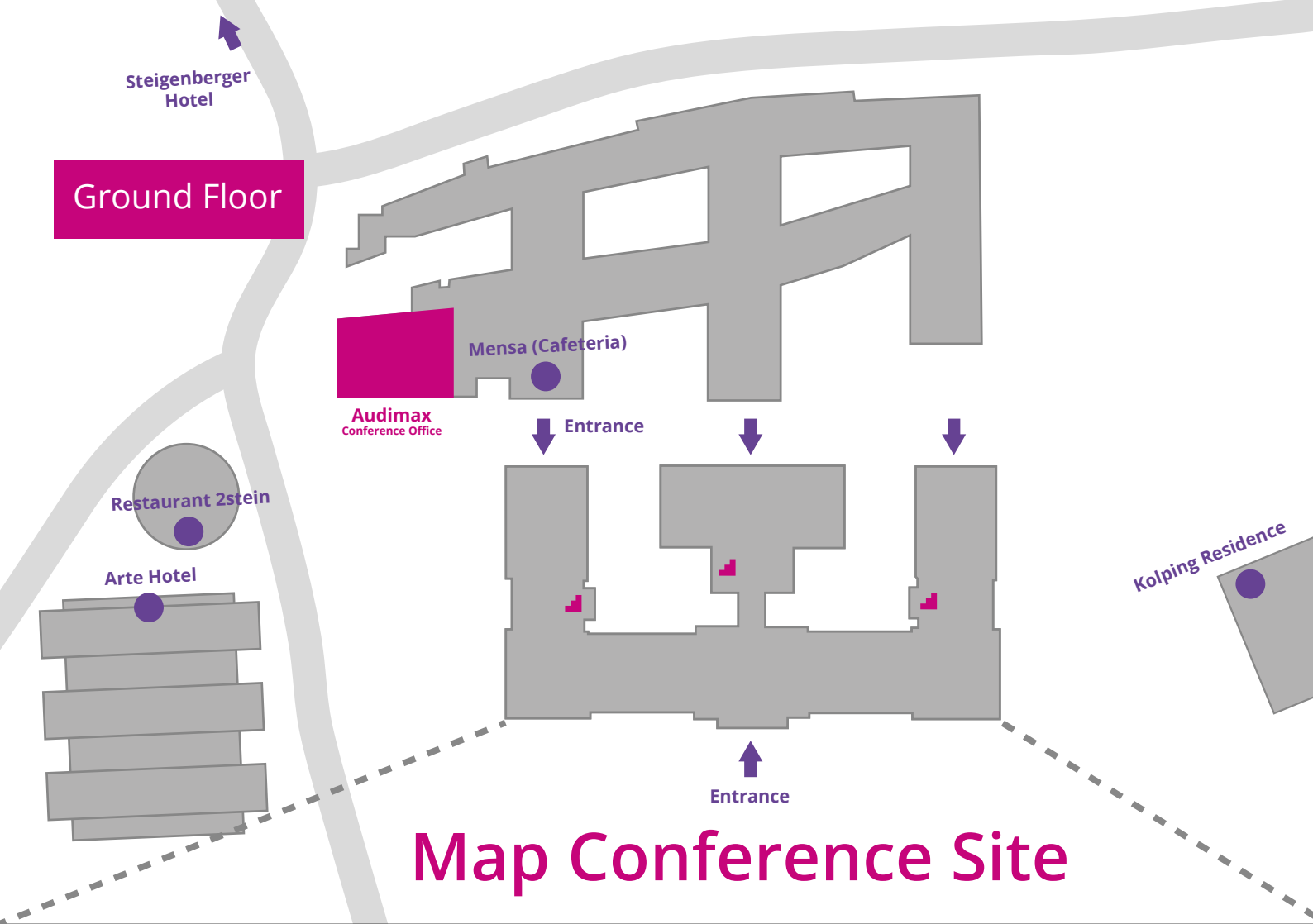
## SATURDAY, JULY 4

|       |  |   |  |
|-------|--|---|--|
| 14:00 | <p>AUDIMAX<br/><b>GAME SESSION</b><br/>George PLATTS</p>   |   |  |
|       | ROOM SE1.5   | ROOM SE2.2  | ROOM SE2.3   |
| 14:30 | <p>A40<br/><b>Wolfgang RANG</b><br/><i>BORDERS -- PLACES -- LIGHT patterns of borders, places and light</i></p>  | <p>C04<br/><b>Takashi IBA</b><br/><i>Pattern Languages as Pragmatic Media for Thinking, Communication, and Creation</i></p>                   | <p>WS05<br/><b>Helene FINIDORI</b><br/><b>Sayfan BORGHINI</b><br/><b>Takashi IBA</b><br/><b>Michael FALKENTHAL</b><br/><i>Bridging pattern languages for social innovation via systemic patterns</i></p>   |
| 15:00 | <p>A5<br/><b>Peter BOSSELMANN   Dorit FROMM</b><br/><i>A Pattern Language — Early Models</i></p>   | <p>C24<br/><b>Thomas MORITZ</b><br/><i>Strawtown – unfolding a temporary settlement through living process</i></p>                            | <p>This workshop opens the initial research stages of PLAST, Pattern Languages for Systemic Transformation, a project that connects different domains of social change through common patterns of systemic behaviour. An opportunity to discuss the project and start experimenting with some systemic patterns, exploring how they can be mined and applied to social innovation.</p> |
| 15:30 | <p>A37<br/><b>Sergio PORTA   Mariapia VIDOLI   Yodan ROFE</b><br/><i>The Production of Cities: Christopher Alexander, urban evolution and the problem of the Grid</i></p>                              | <p>C14<br/><b>Aurelio DAVID</b><br/><i>Pattern Language and public participation: new perspectives for mutual support and development</i></p> |  |
| 16:00 | <p>A32<br/><b>Bertram HÄUPLER   Thomas HRUSCHKA   Wolfgang STARK</b><br/><i>EcoBusinessPlan Vienna - An Organizational Pattern Language for Networking Sustainability in and between Companies</i></p> |   |  |
| 16:30 | <p>AUDIMAX FOYER<br/><b>COFFEE BREAK</b></p>   |   |  |
| 17:00 | <p>AUDIMAX<br/><b>PANEL DISCUSSION</b><br/><i>„Christopher Alexanders Ethic - An Ethic of Design“</i></p>  |   |  |
| 18:30 |  |   |  |
| 19:30 | <p><b>DINNER AT RESTAURANT „WELLENSPIEL“</b></p>   |   |  |
|       | <p>ROOM GR1.1   George PLATTS   <i>Music and Patterns</i></p>  |   |  |
|       | <p>AUDIMAX FOYER   Knitting Workshop</p>   |   |  |

## SUNDAY, JULY 5

|       |   |  |   |
|-------|---|--|---|
| 08:30 | <p style="text-align: center;">AUDIMAX<br/> <b>KEYNOTE</b><br/>         Howard DAVIS<br/> <i>„Pattern Languages and the New Productive City“</i></p>                                    |  |   |
| 09:30 | <p style="text-align: center;">AUDIMAX FOYER<br/> <b>COFFEE BREAK</b></p>   |  |   |
| 10:00 | <p><b>ROOM SE1.1</b></p> <p><b>B07</b><br/> <b>Helmut LEITNER</b><br/> <i>A Bird's-Eye View on Pattern Research</i></p>   | <p><b>ROOM SE2.2</b></p> <p><b>C44</b><br/> <b>Richard SICKINGER</b><br/> <i>What can be done to make the pattern content more accessible? - Patterns that emotionally engage</i></p>                      | <p><b>ROOM SE2.3</b></p> <p><b>WS04</b><br/> <b>Sabine PFISTER</b><br/> <i>The Schwabencenter- sharing the experience of sustainability and diversity in an urban community</i></p> |
| 10:30 | <p><b>B03</b><br/> <b>Takashi IBA   Yuma AKADO   Norihiko KIMURA   Takuya HONDA   Arisa KAMADA</b><br/> <i>Twenty-Four Fundamental Behavioral Properties</i></p>                        | <p><b>C15</b><br/> <b>Tomoki FURUKAWAZONO</b><br/> <i>Designing Survival Behavior for Earthquakes with Survival Language</i></p>   | <p><b>ROOM SE3.3</b></p> <p><b>WS06</b><br/> <b>Anne STIEGER</b><br/> <i>Sharing Experience, Ideas &amp; Best Practices of Pattern Mining with Groups and Individuals</i></p>       |
| 11:00 | <p><b>B1</b><br/> <b>Jessie L. HENSHAW</b><br/> <i>Guiding Patterns of Naturally Occurring Design: A Pattern Language Approach</i></p>  | <p><b>C19</b><br/> <b>Michael FALKENTHAL   Johanna BARZEN   Uwe BREITENBÜCHER   Christoph FEHLING   Frank LEYMANN</b><br/> <i>Leveraging Pattern Applications via Pattern Refinement</i></p>               |   |
| 11:30 | <p style="text-align: center;">AUDIMAX FOYER<br/> <b>COFFEE BREAK</b></p>   |  |   |
| 12:00 | <p><b>B02</b><br/> <b>Christian ASPALTER   Reinhard BAUER</b><br/> <i>From Noam Chomsky and Christopher Alexander to Heinrich Lausberg: Rhetorical Framing for Pattern Analysis</i></p> | <p><b>C21</b><br/> <b>Yaara ROSNER-MANOR   Yodan ROFE</b><br/> <i>Combining systems A and B: Creating a pattern language for the unrecognized Bedouin villages in the Negev, Israel</i></p>                |   |
| 12:30 |   | <p><b>C33</b><br/> <b>Takashi IBA   Tomoki KANEKO   Arisa KAMADA   Nao TAMAKI   Tasuku MATSUMURA   Makoto OKADA</b><br/> <i>Words for a Journey - A Pattern Language for Living well with Dementia</i></p> |   |
| 13:00 | <p style="text-align: center;">AUDIMAX<br/> <b>CLOSING CEREMONY</b></p>   |  |   |
| 14:00 |   |  |   |

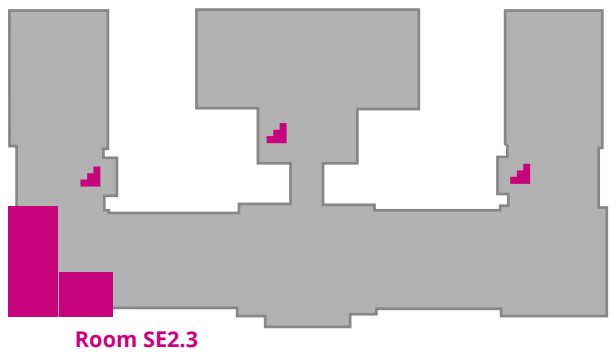
# Maps



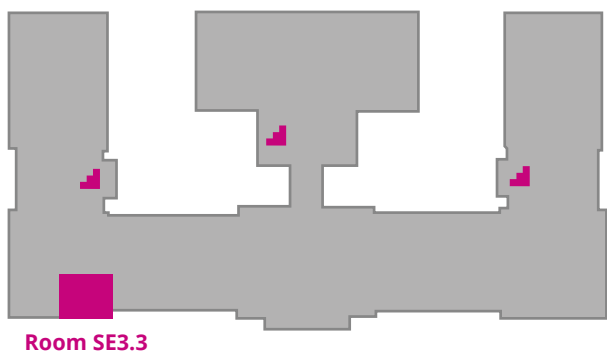
**First Floor**



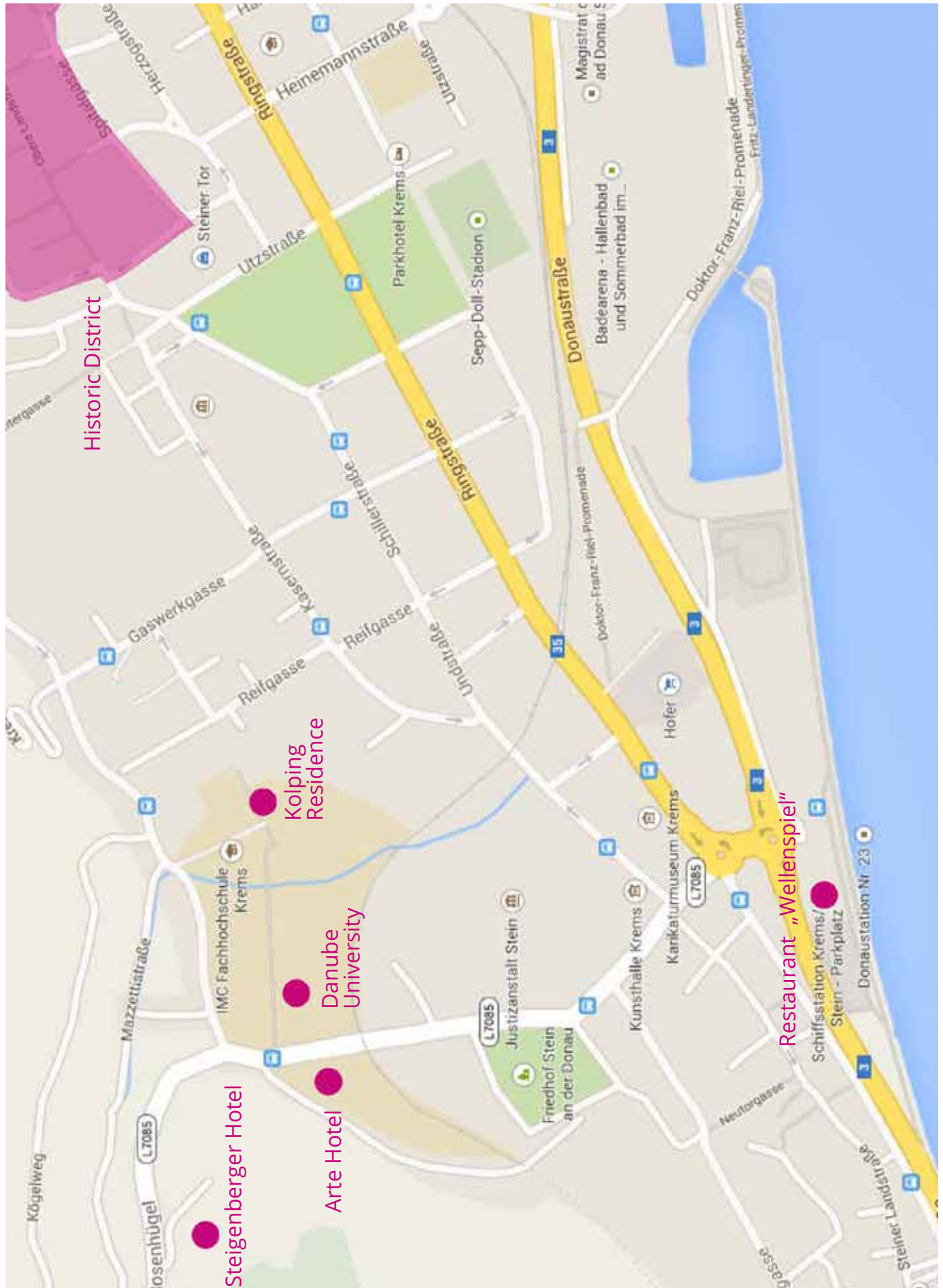
**Second Floor**



**Third Floor**



# Map City of Krems



# Abstracts

## Guiding Patterns of Naturally Occurring Design: A Pattern Language Approach

Jessie Lydia P. Henshaw,  
USA

Working with “patterns of natural design” is an inverse of working with patterns of “problem” or “solution” design. Common patterns of relationships and forces are found in the context to guide solutions needing to fit. They’re patterns that designers, scientists, or others would look for and use to guide their explorations, innovations, healing or repairs. The general teachable patterns guide the discovery of more local and particular patterns and their living qualities in the context being worked with, and in ways to respond to them for fitting design patterns to the natural ones for success. As interventions they prompt a reshaping of the living environment, as others have always done before, producing new living things playing out emerging roles. What Alexander’s pattern language model offers is a way to build a general syntax for discussing and using natural patterns of designs. Without that one might refer to the “circles of life” and be understood as making some loose poetic illusion, overlooking their quite material roles clearly seen in how every sort of living organism and culture makes its own home, so as to have a secure domain and retreat, with ready access to the world around it, as a principle pattern of natural design. Practical methods and examples of interest are presented, along with Robert Rosen’s modeling of scientific learning as going back and forth between subject and theory, as a pattern for linking other languages with differing perspectives on the same natural things.

## From Noam Chomsky and Christopher Alexander to Heinrich Lausberg: Rhetorical Framing for Pattern Analysis

Reinhard Bauer,  
Austria

Christian Aspalter,  
Austria

Within the educational context, pattern analysis is searching for universal patterns that provide solutions for educational problems as well as for universal assistance with learning and teaching in general. Insofar this approach can well be compared with the efforts in linguistics that, according to Chomsky, aim at making language accessible by linguistic universals (Bauer, 2013). This universalistic focus of pattern analysis also forms the basis of Christopher Alexander’s approach that attempts to derive linguistic universals in architecture from a highly stable basis (one may even be tempted to think of a pattern ontology) of natural phenomena (cf. Alexander, 1984, particularly pp. 14-16).

This universalistic approach tends to lead to an excessive demand of didactic analysis because a stable universal grammar of an educational language is confronted with the variability of its application (pragmatics). In contrast to that, a linguistic analysis that is primarily oriented to the effect of its application can be found more likely in rhetoric (cf. Aristoteles, 1995). A first step in this direction is the rhetorical pattern analysis of film (cf. Joost, 2007). Here, the starting point of a formative language development and language application is always the concrete objective of a linguistic action. Here again we can search for a systematization, here again it is possible to make generalizations, and here again we focus on a system of linguistic effectiveness. And this systematization also claims to be a concept of complete order (Lausberg, 1990). However, rhetorical analysis always remains within the frame of a specific (spatial and temporal) relativity. However, the rhetorical system has the advantage that it starts from modifiable practice rather than from the hypothetical construct of stable preconditions.



## B03

Christopher Alexander explored the hidden quality in a town or a building and defined the concepts of wholeness and centers in his book, *The Nature of Order*. He defines the concepts of wholeness and centers. He says that there are some or many centers within a whole, and they intensify each other. As a result of this coherence, the whole becomes profound and lively. He proposes fifteen fundamental properties to show how centers intensify each other. The Alexander's fifteen properties are geometrical, so there is no guarantee that they can be applied to other feature of living systems. These properties are geometrical so it is still unknown whether it will work for things that are hard to perceive only by shapes or spatial characteristics, such as human actions or society. Based on the backdrop, we started to identify the fundamental behavioral properties of living systems. In this paper, we present fundamental behavioral properties, which we found through investigation with pattern languages for human actions. The 24 properties we found are: 1. BOOTSTRAP, 2. SOURCE, 3. SPREADING, 4. ATTRACTION, 5. INVOLVONG, 6. TOGETHERNESS, 7. ACCOMPANY, 8. EMPATHY, 9. ENHANCING, 10. BUILDING UP, 11. REFLECTING, 12. GROWTH, 13. AIMING, 14. CONTRAST, 15. CONTINUATION, 16. SELECTION, 17. SIMPLIFICATION, 18. CONSISTENCY, 19. FLEXIBILITY, 20. ROUGHNESS, 21. POSITIONING, 22. OVERLAP, 23. CONNECTING, and 24. ABUNDANCE. 2 We anticipate that our results will open the door to a new adventure of the search for and discussion about the behavioral properties of living systems.

## C04

In this paper, the function of pattern languages is considered as pragmatic media for thinking, communication, and creation. This consideration is made with combination of several academic literatures, including the philosophy of Pragmatism, the Social Systems Theory, and the Creative Systems Theory. Pragmatists including Charles S. Peirce, who was the founder of Pragmatism (Peirce, 1992; Peirce 1998), emphasize the relation between thinking and actions under the concept of inquiry. In the pragmatism, the thinking is considered as the process of inquiry for achieving a belief, started from a doubt after taking some actions. Since belief is a rule for action, some actions will happen after achieving the belief. Thus, inquiry process never ends. During the process, three types of reasoning are taken: induction, deduction, and abduction. In this paper, pattern languages are considered as media for inquiry, especially abductive reasoning. Pattern languages also function as communication media. Niklas Luhmann proposed a sociological theory (Luhmann, 1984), incorporating the latest systems theory called autopoietic systems. He insists that the element of society is communication, and the social process is re-production of communications in the manner of autopoiesis. In the theory, one of the communication media is defined as language, which connects between thinking and communication. In this paper, pattern languages are considered as languages in this sense. Furthermore, pattern language function as discovery media in creation. I proposed an autopoietic systems theory for understanding creativity, which is called Creative Systems Theory (Iba, 2010). In the theory, creative process is re-production of discoveries, and one of the discovery media is pattern, which can support creation. In this paper, pattern languages are considered as media for utilizing patterns in creative acts.

## Twenty-Four Fundamental Behavioral Properties

Norihiko Kinmura,  
Japan

## Pattern Languages as Pragmatic Media or Thinking, Communication, and Creation

Takashi Iba,  
Japan

## A Pattern Language - Early Models

Peter Bosselmann,  
USA

During the 1960s and 70s, the Pattern Language was undergoing development and implementation. In Lima, Peru, and in Mexicali, a Mexican border town next to California, Christopher Alexander, colleagues, and students experimented with creating and using patterns in the development of low-income housing.

In 1969 Christopher Alexander was asked to submit designs for a competition for a neighborhood of dense low-income housing, the PREVI project (Proyecto Experimental de Vivienda). Other invited designers including Aldo Van Eyck, James Stirling, Fumihiko Maki, and Charles Correa. This ambitious project was to include 1500 new homes, of which 450 were built.

In 1975, Christopher Alexander was asked by the government of Baja California in Mexico to conduct a self-help housing project near the border town of Mexicali. We were two of the thirteen students and architects who joined the project to build 5 houses and a builder's yard.

In each city, a rising tide of migrants from the countryside were moving into urban areas and the housing could not keep pace with their needs. A method of design and construction appropriate to the context and culture was introduced through the use of a pattern language. Our presentation would explain each of these projects, and the limitations and successes of applying the pattern language.

## A Bird's-Eye View on Pattern Research

Helmut Leitner,  
Austria

This paper draws an overall picture of the new scientific field that can be defined as having its roots in the lifework of Christopher Alexander. It is a large field, spanning many disciplines and containing many profound concepts. A map might be useful but we currently have none. An intermediate step towards a map is to increase our distance from the field by stepping back and describing its overall structures. Such a bird's eye view should be seen as a simplified construction. Therefore, one can expect controversial discussions about what it has to say, especially at the upcoming PURPLSOC workshop and conference. My hope is that these discussions will contribute to the development of the scientific field, even if there should be no general agreement on some of the issues at the end of the conference.

## C14

The Pattern Language theory advocates the restoration of a shared set of rules and specifications upon which communities can base the process of organization of a living built environment at all scales, like pre-industrial communities did in virtue of a shared culture and implicit understanding of how to design it. Today's communities are highly diverse and heterogeneous, and establishing a common Language is a challenge that must occur hand in hand with a cultural process of socialization. In such a process, the development of patterns is carried out through an appropriate synthesis of bottom-up and top-down forces and should reflect a collective act. By drawing on pieces of scholarship in both the field of public participation, especially from the researchers Pretty, Chambers, Bobbio and Callon, as well as the original pattern language theory of Alexander, and by analysing a case study involving the design of the Park of the Peace of Vicenza, this paper explores the mutual relationship between the pattern language and the field of public participation, drawing insights in support of the following two theses: First, we demonstrate how deliberative arenas are the only decisional contexts in which the original intents behind the Pattern Language can find a substrate, emerge, diffuse and mature. Second, we argue that deliberative practices could enormously benefit from the adoption of a Pattern-Language-based methodology as a framework to bridge the various actors of decisional processes and the different way their expertise and knowledge is normally expressed, towards the definition and achievement of shared goals.

## Pattern Language and public participation: new perspectives for mutual support and development

Aurelio David,  
Germany

## C14

Survival Language is a pattern language to support survival when a catastrophic earthquake occurs. Knowledge about disaster risk reduction has not been transferred effectively although countries like Japan have experience numerous catastrophic earthquakes. In order to overcome the shortage of communication on disaster risk reduction, a pattern language for earthquakes is needed. Survival Language intends to design one's immediate actions when an earthquake occurs, because it is critical to accumulate one's knowledge and combine them in such circumstances. Another intention is to constantly remind one about the significance of earthquake preparation, because one's awareness of catastrophic earthquakes that seldom occur tends to gradually fade. Survival Language is organized into one whole structure in order to achieve each individual's survival when an earthquake occurs. This structure is formed by three categories: „Designing Preparation“, Designing Emergency Action“, and „Designing Life after Quake“. „Designing Preparation“ consists of patterns to use during one's daily life before an earthquake occurs. „Designing Emergency Action“ consists of patterns to use immediately when an earthquake actually happens. „Designing Life after the Quake“ consists of patterns to use within 72 hours after the earthquake (the mortality rate significantly rises after this time period). In addition, Patterns of Survival Language are available to describe a network as a whole.

## Designing Survival Behavior for Earthquakes with Survival Language

Tomoki Furukawazono,  
Japan

## Fostering Changemakers with Change Making Patterns

Sumire Nakamura,  
Japan

As existing structures and organizations are faced with modern society's challenges, individuals who have recognized the values of making a difference with their own hands through business emerge as social entrepreneurs and take responsibility on the reinforcement of societal issues. As such changemakers score high on the quality "inner locus of control," they locate power within, rather than outside, themselves. This implies that social entrepreneurs entail high degrees of self-awareness and are capable of translating their motivation for fulfilling the needs of self and others. Christopher Alexander states that, "as a maker of buildings, I simply have the task of making something which creates this happiness in all of us. The nature of the wholeness is such that, when it makes this happiness in me, it also makes it in anyone else who comes in touch with it." This can also be employed for changemakers whose happiness is to make a difference in society, ultimately becomes the happiness of the people involved in their project. In other words, changemakers should be able to identify the relationship between their own fulfillment and their target's fulfillment to achieve authentic change. The purpose of this paper is to show the initiative to foster changemakers who see the alignment between themselves and society with Change Making Patterns and its pedagogical applications in workshops. We believe that this effort will equip learners with the mindset to take action in their own scope while attaining their purpose and fulfilling the society's needs.

## C19

## Leveraging Pattern Applications via Pattern Refinement

Michael Falkenthal,  
Germany

In many domains, patterns are a well-established concept to capture proven solutions for reoccurring problems. Patterns aim at capturing knowledge gathered from experience at an abstract level so that proven concepts can be applied to a variety of concrete occurrences of the general problem. While this principle makes a pattern very reusable, it opens up a gap between the (i) captured abstract knowledge and the (ii) concrete actions required to solve a problem at hand. This often results in huge efforts that have to be spent when applying a pattern since its abstract solution has to be refined for the actual, concrete use cases each time it is applied. In this work, we present an approach to bridge this gap in order to support, guide, and ease the application of patterns. We introduce a domain-independent methodology that supports capturing and organization of patterns at different levels of abstraction in order to guide their refinement towards concrete solutions. Thus, the methodology eases the labour-intensive application of abstract patterns to a concrete use case by enabling their iterative refinement through interrelations with patterns on more concrete levels of abstraction. The methodology further enables to connect patterns from different existing pattern languages, each detailing knowledge on different levels of abstraction. In order to guide a user to find a solution path spanning all levels of abstraction, the methodology enables to enrich relations between patterns by specific refinement semantics and selection criteria.

## C20

When we cook, in many cases we start with a recipe. However, many of us can open the refrigerator to see what's inside, and start to imagine what can be cooked from it. Though recipes will continue to be a great source for ideas on what and how to cook, we need a more flexible method for a creative and dynamic cooking process is needed. The Cooking Language is a method similar to patterns and properties in the sense that it captures relationships that the ingredients inside a dish make with unique names. The Cooking Language is composed by a subset of languages that each focus on a certain ingredient e.g. Egg Language, Onion Language, etc. Inside each subset of language, there is a collection of cooking words that each capture an aspect of how the ingredient can be used in a dish, and how it interacts with other ingredients. A sample cooking word from the Egg Language can be seen in Figure 1 below. As our first attempt at creating a Cooking Language, we have made the Egg Language.

By having the Cooking Language in mind, a person can:

- » Combine cooking words to imagine what can be cooked from the available ingredients.
- » Use the words as a source for inspiration while cooking.
- » Use the words as a reminder to solve and prevent problems while cooking.
- » Understand steps when reading a recipe using the words.
- » Use the words as a tool to analyze dishes made by other people.

## C21

In his last book (Alexander 2012) Alexander refers to two different systems of thinking: System A – associated more with traditional culture, that is concerned with wholeness and the well-being of people and the land, and System B – which is concerned with rationality, efficiency and profit, but also with individualism and universality. Alexander refers to the clash between those two systems, the dominance of system B in our world, and the urgent need to balance between them before it will be too late. In this paper we would like to contend that the relationship between these two systems can be understood as complementary, and not necessarily as a contradiction. We contend that both systems exist in traditional as well as modern cultures and that they could and should be balanced – to ease the process of cultural change. We demonstrate this through the case of The unrecognized Bedouin villages that are located in the Negev drylands of Israel. The villages demonstrate a delicate way of combining system A + B, by adapting traditional cultural values to changed political, social and economic circumstances. We are experimenting with a process that attempts to combine elements of System B (formal recognition, regularization of property and planning, infrastructure building and set asides for public uses) into the existing system A of the village, using the local pattern language to make it explicit, and working with the local community to create new patterns – modern ones, that may include elements of system B but still preserve the sense of life, and flexibility of space and community that the village has today.

## THE COOKING LANGUAGE:

### Applying the Theory of Properties and Patterns into Cooking

Takashi Iba,  
Japan

### Combining systems A and B: Creating a pattern language for the unrecognized Bedouin villages in the Negev, Israel

Yaara Rosner-Manor,  
Israel

## Strawtown – unfolding a temporary settle- ment through living process

Thomas Moritz,  
Austria

This August a very special event is planned to take place at the site of an organic farm in Carinthia/Austria. For two weeks, 36 people from Slovenia, Croatia and Austria are to gather there, live together, do self-organised workshops, enjoy live and learn a lot about the Overall Pattern Language Approach. KINEME has applied at Erasmus+ for funding the project, decision pending (17.4.2015) As part of the preparation, the core team will do interviews with the participants about the feelings they associate with „Strawtown“, about their needs and functions derived from those. The interviews will then be condensed into a „Project Language“ as a hand out for the participants (together with selected patterns from „APL“ and other information out of Alexander’s work). The project is based on the experience collected from its predecessor projects 2013 and 2014. For 2015 an essential aspect emerged out of last years „iteration“ with the focus on a higher purpose that is expressed in its subtitle „facing the climate crisis“. One can easily feel overwhelmed by the size, momentum and entanglement of the crisis phenomena of our „System B“ civilisation, and end up paralysed and resigned. We, the core team, hope, that living and working together - even if only for two weeks - in a self-organised space that unfolds according to the spirit of „System A“ - as best as we can open ourselves to it - can give people inspiration and help them with their selfempowerment. Especially together with the skills to be acquired and the teambuilding processes intended.

## UP and OUT Oregon Tsunami Wayfinding Survival Language

Hajo Neis,  
USA

This Portland Urban Architecture Research Laboratory (PUARL) paper presents a new ‘Survival Pattern Language: A Wayfinding Escape Pattern Language for Surviving an Earthquake with an Accompanying Tsunami.’ Unlike most architecture and urban pattern languages, which are intended for improving a contextual built environment, the survival pattern language is focused on how to reduce the loss of life in the event of natural disaster. This particular language was created in order to provide Oregon coastal communities with a new tool for assessing their current tsunami readiness, and proposing changes to improve their wayfinding chain out of the inundation zone, Up and Out to high ground. According to recent Tsunami events in Japan and the Indian Ocean, government and city officials recognized the need for a more robust tsunami evacuation wayfinding system. City officials, first responders, disaster preparedness volunteers, residents, visitors, and business owners were interviewed to gain a better understanding of their city’s relationship with the wayfinding system. A design charrette was held to incorporate the views and ideas of key stakeholders from several coastal communities and backgrounds. The final survival language incorporates three pattern chapters dedicated to the before, during, and after stages of a disastrous event. Preparedness patterns work to improve infrastructure that raise awareness. Evacuation patterns focus on developing the clarity of evacuation routes. Response patterns aim to guide assembly, organization, and utilization of campsites. The language is written in 24 sequential patterns that establish the tsunami evacuation wayfinding chain. As a next main step, the archetypal general survival pattern language is now applied to a number of towns in practical and specific projects and project languages.

## A32

The EcoBusinessPlan Vienna is a long-standing success story for over 15 years in consulting and networking more than 1000 Vienna-based business companies towards sustainable strategies and sustainable action. Small and large companies have been inspired to change their procedures in order to save energy, waste or resources and to show responsibility for environment and the social issues. As a result, companies are not only saving money, but also will grow their awareness and responsibility for society and the planet. In order to identify the implicit knowledge and hidden success factors of EcoBusinessPlan Vienna the Steinbeis Center for Innovation and Sustainable Leadership conducted a series of workshops with leaders, consultants and customers of EcoBusinessPlan. The workshops aimed at developing a pattern language for EcoBusinessPlan Vienna based on an analysis of implicit patterns which have been successful in the past. The patterns emerging from the analysis proved to be powerful when used as tools for innovation processes in order to develop new products and services. Based on this, in a second step, a systematic approach to apply the pattern language to innovation and strategic planning will be developed. Prospective consequences for disseminating pattern languages for a more general application in sustainability will be discussed.

## EcoBusinessPlan Vienna

### An Organizational Pattern Language for Networking Sustainability in and between Companies

Bertram Häupler,  
Austria

## C33

In this paper, we presents a pattern language for living well with dementia, which consists of 40 patterns that will come in handy for living well with dementia, and application of these patterns into practice for societal change to Dementia-friendly society. These patterns have been constructed as the result of interviews with dementia patients, their families, and people who support the cause. The 40 patterns are called "Words for a Journey," because our hope is that dementia patients and the people around them will use the words as guides to the adventure of living well with dementia. This pattern language is first case in the world for applying the method of pattern language to medical and welfare area. This area might look quite strange as application of pattern language, but it shares same aim to Alexander's architectural pattern language: to achieve good quality, namely good Quality of Life (QoL). This pattern language has been already welcomed by many families and people with Dementia, and we got lots of feedbacks from them. Also, many doctors, nurse, and caregivers are interested in this pattern language, and we will hold dialogue workshops this year. Furthermore, this pattern language will publish as a book (by publisher, not self-publishing) in May in Japan. So we can present some outcomes of societal change with this pattern language in the conference.

## Words for a Journey

### A Pattern Language for Living well with Dementia

Tomoki Kaneko,  
Japan

## Living inside the Language: Architecture, Education and Society

Josep Muntanola Thornberg,  
Spain

Our research group GIRAS-TEC has been working during the last forty years on the relationships between architecture, education and society ([www.arquitectonics.com](http://www.arquitectonics.com)) that implies in a way or other the possibility of a „linguistic“ dimension of architectural and urban design as a life-span place-making activity (Muntanola, Towards and Epistemological Analysis of Architectural Design as a Place-Making Activity, 1980; Holquist, 2015; Seamon, 2008). In spite of the work done by Ch. Alexander (1977), B. Hillier (1996), E. Hutchins (1995), P. Gärdenfors (2004), etc. looking for some kind of geometric inter-subjective spatial and social order in architectural and urban design. These orders have had little impact on practice, in spite of their scientific and important theoretical findings. We will explain the possibility that a developmental study of the children's conceptions of cities to live in, with space syntax descriptions and the use of other digital cognitive tools (Saura, Muntanola, & Méndez, 2014) can demonstrate that the fundamental hypothesis by E. Husserl about the origin of geometry at the intersection of the ontogenetic lifespan development (education from childhood to adult stage) and the phylogenetic social development (history and culture) was a useful insight (Husserl, 1962; Langer, Rivera, Schlesinger, & Wakeley, 2003). Finally, in this way, the last studies by Jean Piaget and followers recently translated into English (Piaget, Henriques, & Ascher, 2013) will open the door to new „linguistic“ cognitive spatial and social interdisciplinary design methodologies, recently uncovered and far to be explicitly known neither by designers nor by other disciplines (Zimmermann & Hofkirchner, 2009).

## The Production of Cities: Christopher Alexander, urban evolution and the problem of the Grid

Yodan Rofè,  
Israel

Alexander's last book "Battle" (Alexander et al., 2012) describes how vital establishing a human system of construction (System A) is, as opposed to the current system dominated by image, power and money (System B). In the last chapter of the book, the authors leap from the description of one complex project, to a vision of rebuilding a civilization. There is a gap, however, between the singular project, serving one client, for a single purpose, and the coordination and accommodation of multiple agents striving for different, often conflicting, purposes, typical of urban design. This gap is confirmed by H. Neis, one of "Battle" authors, describing how Chapter 24, "Large scale building production: Unification of the Human System and the Physical System" was ultimately cancelled before publication (Neis, 2014). Indeed, throughout his career, Alexander struggled to define how fully self-organized beauty could emerge out of large scale plans, distinguishing between "generated" as opposed to "fabricated" structure (Alexander, 2002, pp. 182-185). In this paper, we: 1) reframe this gap within a theory of urban form evolution; 2) observe the way life occurs in small vs. large-scale, homogeneous vs. heterogeneous, and short vs. long-time building processes; 3) look back to Alexander's production and show that we must seek the gap's resolution by integrating urban morphology into System A's conceptualization; 4) discuss our findings as applicable to the oldest of urban design models, "the grid": can wholeness emerge from a masterplan, and under what conditions?



## D38

Before *A Pattern Language*, Alexander wrote *Notes on the Synthesis of Form*. The most important idea in that book was: "The idea of the diagrams. These diagrams, which in my more recent work, I have been calling patterns, are key to the process of creating form." The diagrams in question occurred in a worked example, an appendix to the book, on the design of a village in India. The motivation for this example was an actual project, a social change project, in which Alexander was engaged. In the same book, Alexander talked of "the unself-conscious process" in which the form producing systems relied on "patterns of myth, tradition, and taboo." Although Alexander was primarily concerned with buildings, his insights apply to every other "form" in that complex system we call culture. This presentation/paper will advance two arguments: First, that there are "missing pattern languages" — ones derived from patterns of myth, tradition, and taboo (with examples of what they might be) and these languages are critical to understanding a culture and what makes it stable and persistent. Second, a claim that any effort to effect social change necessarily entails cultural change and is therefore dependent on the availability and understanding of the 'missing' languages. Social change is culture change, and will be resisted, destructive, or effective in direct proportion to its consistency with existing, but missing in the sense of not yet articulated, cultural form making patterns.

## Missing Pattern Languages?

David West,  
USA

## C39

1. „Japanese Spirituality“ is the words of Daisetsu Suzuki (1870-1966), Japanese Buddhist philosopher, he expresses it as an unconscious Japanese religious thinking base deeply buried at the bottom of the heart. Now at the time of facing such a new era as need of quick recovery from the disaster and new ethic leadership desperately wanted everywhere at newly organized companies in Japan, we would try to revitalize this deep spirituality and make it this idea modern possible use. 2 The idea of „Pattern Language „ is also facing a new stage. Enhanced by the new concept of „center“ set forwarded in „Nature of Order“, we shall be able to generate more quality Pattern Languages easier by the aid of „Centering process“. 3. Indeed, this quality pattern language can provide us with much speedy consensus, much less cost, and more involvement of self-help users. 4. On the other hand, Japanese Spirituality is deeply connected to the essence of the „Nature of Order“ in terms of the concept of „Life „and „center“, so that for us Japanese, which is more naturally acceptable if we coordinate a new way of giving people proper motives to utilize this quality pattern language for their problems.

## Japanese Spirituality and Pattern Language

Hiroshi Nakano,  
Japan

# BORDERS -- PLACES -- LIGHT patterns of borders, places and light

Wolfgang Rang,  
Germany

The non-violent reunification of the two Germanys in 1990 after 40 years of separation was to a large extent influenced by the peaceful Monday demonstrations in Berlin and Leipzig. The participants expressed their peacefulness out due to lighting effects. With hundreds of candles, an atmospheric space protected against violence. The success of this non-violent revolution in Germany is considered as a collective experience of global importance. Worldwide, there are currently many places where borders and subdivisions exist and causing pain and rebellion among those affected. These borders are sometimes in the middle of a place divided into „enemy“ areas, or landscapes belonging together: Borders of fear and violence, an attempt to consolidate privileges of wealth, religions and ideologies. A torn, divided world that is increasingly characterized by violence, but in the long run not solvable by violence. In various ways the potential of light spaces and light rituals of injured and vulnerable places in our world are taken as a sign of hope or even desire for unification of separate matters healing injuries and alonging for historical change. We understand light in his emotional dimensions as something incomprehensible and intangible. Light can cause a sense of transcendence like in Benares, and may have in perception a transcendent quality, because it is volatile. The light installations for 6 borders and 6 places want to capture this special quality of light. The installations although they are draft vision are realizable on site. The total of 12 light places could „light up“ at a symbolically charged time and give over their existing location and its history beyond hopes and aspirations expressing and overcoming violence and turn in the truest sense of the word, the hopelessness of the situation, connecting unbridgeable seemingly opposites.

## 6 borders

Light spaces transcend territorial boundaries by immaterial light. Beams, sent from both sides, become light bridges, circular or rectangular light fields form roofs of light. The earth is reflecting all the light shadows merging as light carpet with its topographies.

## 6 sacred spaces

We call sacred spaces places where people gathered at a certain time in order to stand up to a political or an economic violence saying no. By their physical presence they expressed more than words. Rarely, this battle is a real victory for truth or justice. And yet these moments are deeply meaningful, since they show a courage to follow a longing instead of fear., Sacred places are manifesting human solidarity and dignity. The proposed light rooms combine two elements: light arches span spaces where individual lighting gifts unit all the participants. A power will come up acknowledging courage, longing and hope, rebellion and reconciliation, counteracting oblivion.

## inspiration Kashi - light

Benares or Kashi better (light), the sacred area on the Ganges, effusing spiritual light that is not there and yet everyone is aware. This light comes from an imagined cylinder of light, the Jyotirlinga, - with a diameter of 30 kilometers, which extends infinitely in the zenith and the nadir. Living and dying in this imagined space promises salvation. In our imagination all the sacred places could connect to one light, a ring of light melting all the lights of all the places..

## C44

*Background:* For Christopher Alexander the key to social change in general and to a community that is alive and whole in particular, is a culture that is „made by all people in society“ - specialists and laymen - and that „these people share a common pattern language“. The more each pattern of the pattern language is implemented and the people in the community participate and contribute to the building of a society which is alive and whole, the more they share a common language, identify and feel part of this community and experience it as theirs. The foundation for a coherent, holistic society is laid.

*Problem:* A pattern language defines the key problems in a field and offers the one best solution for each of these problems. Many pattern languages are not being put into practice though. They have not become established in daily life. In „Liberating Voices: A Pattern Language for Communication Revolution“ p 542-543, Douglas Schuler raises the important question: „What can be done to make the pattern content more accessible? What kind of outreach would be useful in getting the word out with the patterns? What kind of training would help people use the patterns?“

*Hypothesis:* To assure that patterns are put into practice, it is necessary that they can be easily accessed, easily understood and willingly used by both specialists as laymen. The given structure of a pattern offers important elements for reaching this goal: A meaningful and highly descriptive name of the solution and an illustrative and emblematic picture are important elements for gaining access to a pattern. But this is not enough. Patterns and whole pattern languages must be designed so that people are emotionally engaged and implement them due to intrinsic motivation.

*Proof:* Deriving from the methodology of a self-help magazine for societal change, I will demonstrate how the utilization of an attribute of all patterns „a pattern describes a problem which occurs over and over again in our environment, and then describes the core of the solution to that problem, in such a way that you can use this solution a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice“ can lead to an emotional engagement and a high rate of implementation of patterns.

What can be done to make the pattern content more accessible? -

Patterns that emotionally engage

Richard Sickinger,  
Austria

## D45

This paper proposes the development of a new generation of pattern languages, aimed at gaining insight on intricate wicked problems and the hidden phenomena of the systems we construct, and the whole system that emerges as a consequence. This generation of pattern languages is set to enable the collective interpretation of emergent phenomena, acting as an epistemological thread between observed patterns and the system, between patterns and solutions, and between domain-related pattern, thus generating coherence from disparate efforts. The Pattern Languages for Systemic Transformation (PLAST) concept proposed is a peer-to-peer open source project aimed at innovating in the area of collective problem solving, to be developed as a collaboration between scientists, communities of design and communities of practice.

PLAST: A fourth generation pattern language

Hélène Finidori,  
Spain



**violet (purple)**  
**violeta (purpura)**  
**violet (pourpre)**

# Workshops

## A Performative Pattern Language:

## Expanding the Con- cept of Patterns to- wards Creativity and Innovation

Wolfgang Stark,  
Germany

Design Patterns, although originally coming out of a critical standpoint towards a rational „cartesian“ worldview, developed toward rational tools in order to conduct a process towards a problem solution step-by-step by using patterns. As a consequence, many patterns and pattern languages are used like manuals or guides – basically how-to-books. This causes the danger that the goal of patterns to detect and systematize implicit experiential knowing (the „wisdom of the many“) will be separated from its philosophical-political background and its potential power to create and foster innovative human-centered processes. To overcome the dangers and limitations, we propose a Performative Pattern Language which tries to blend rational and artistic/creative approaches to make use of the improvisational field of social systems. Based on two preliminary papers (Schümmer, Stark & Haake 2015; Stark 2015) which challenge the conventional idea of design patterns, and based on earlier works of Richard Gabriel (2002, 2012), we would like to discuss the perspective of a Performative Pattern Language (APPL). APPL aims to open up the idea of patterns and a pattern language (APL) toward creativity and serendipity and to expand possible ways to act (learning) instead of limit the possibilities in order to be effective (organizing). In this presentation/workshop we would like to start the discourse on APPL as a dialogue between philosophical, artistic and organisational approaches and ways of thinking.

## *Betsy Morris*

GroupWorks: a Pattern Language for Bringing Life to Meetings and Other Gatherings, was published in 2012 online and in a card deck. Its 91 patterns offer a meta-vocabulary of values and practices observed in high functioning groups. Developed collaboratively as a Creative Commons, users cross professional, institutional and grassroots settings. Calgary, BC became the first government to use GroupWorks as part of a city-wide planning process. We will discuss influences on both A Pattern Language and GroupWorks and how each have influenced our own work in urban design, planning, and community development. We invite exploration of Ivan Illich's Tools for Conviviality and other early to mid-20th century thinkers whose writings foreshadow best practices in both pattern languages that can be seen in multiple movements for change toward intentional communities, cooperative economies and deliberative democracies.

GroupWorks Decks will be used during the session to illustrate key points.

## *Helmut Leitner*

A poster (actually a rollup) presentation of my „64 Concepts of Pattern Theory“ also available as a card stack. This might be accompanied by the book „Pattern Theory“ (to be published in March 2015) and the book „Pattern Research“ (to be published in Sommer 2015)

## *Takashi Iba*

The idea of using pattern languages to describe design knowledge was proposed by Christopher Alexander. At the stage that I call „Pattern Language 1.0,“ architects used pattern language for sharing design knowledge with laypersons. Ten years later, Alexander's concept of pattern languages was adopted in software design field. When the era shifted to a new stage, which I call „Pattern Language 2.0,“ pattern language began to be used differently. Although it described design knowledge for software development, its main purpose became filling the technical gap between expert and less experienced designers. Thereafter, pattern languages expanded into creative human actions such as education, organizational change, collaboration, learning, and presentation. At this stage, which I call „Pattern Language 3.0,“ the use of pattern languages has taken a turn to sharing stories of experience. The features of Pattern Language 3.0 are (1) their targets to design are human actions, (2) their descriptions are simple, and (3) they use illustration as visual representation. In this exhibition, we present books and cards of Pattern language 3.0 we created in order to show the features of Pattern Language 3.0. The following list shows the books and cards we will exhibit in the conference. Cards

- » Learning Pattern Cards, CreativeShift Lab, 2014
- » Presentation Pattern Cards, CreativeShift Lab, 2014
- » Collaboration Pattern Cards, CreativeShift Lab, 2014

## Pattern Cards Workshop

**Betsy Morris,**  
USA

**Helmut Leitner,**  
Austria

**Takashi Iba,**  
Japan

## The Schwabencenter – Sharing the experience of sustainability and diversity in an urban community

Let's learn from a living project and help increase the use of patterns in a classic building project with the ambition for social change! Contribute your experiences, ideas, patterns and concerns to the project.

### *Format:*

- » Presentation of the project with the help of a poster presentation (14 posters, Format: A0)
- » Participant contributions to a project canvas, which states the current project status
- » Determining key patterns, which can be used for similar or even completely different applications

Sabine Pfister,  
Germany

### *Project:*

The "Schwabencenter" is a remnant of the 1970s building boom in Augsburg. The building, which used to be a fancy shopping center with trendy residential high-rises, has now lost its appeal. It is sometimes considered to be a problem for the neighborhood. In February of 2014, a small group of people launched a grassroots project with the vision of transforming the building into a completely new form of living space and marketplace. Graduate students of the department of geography at the University of Augsburg (Prof. Dr. Karin Thieme) started a research project about the building using different methods (including Christopher Alexander's 15 principals). Stakeholders (owners, residents, the shopping center's management, interested neighbors etc.) gathered at monthly get-togethers and other networking activities. The project gained the attention of the city planning department, which promised further support. In February of 2015, a poster exhibition of the student's visions at the shopping mall attracted over 600 visitors. Important officials also attended. Several articles were featured in local newspapers, which made the project very popular.

The project is now at a stage of transformation from a grassroots approach to an official project. This includes involving the owner's future plans for the building, the city planning department, funding the project management etc..



## *Workshop Outline:*

- » Experimentation with systemic patterns and their connection to existing pattern languages and social change practices
- » Brief presentation of the PLAST project and discussion.

## *Goal of the workshop:*

The workshop will provide an introduction to the PLAST approach to the use of pattern languages in addressing systemic challenges, and a hands-on exploration of what this means in practice. Dealing with sustainability challenges and coming up with effective solutions requires the adoption of a 'hacker's approach'. Pattern languages can assist in this process, helping communities to understand patterns of systemic behavior and the deep underlying dynamics of the challenges they need to tackle in order to find game changing generative solutions. Patterns of systemic behavior and the dynamics of systems have been studied and recorded in a variety of research fields (such as social and cultural studies, economics, game theory, system theory, complex adaptive systems, complexity theory, resilience studies, digital studies and cognitive technologies). Many of these systemic patterns are common to these various fields, but represented in different ways. Finding the 'invariant' patterns across disciplines and research fields, and how they manifest and are expressed in various domains of sustainability under a diversity of conditions, as deep patterns or underlying forces, can help to better understand systemic implications as a whole and their relation to sustainability, and can help bridge languages across sustainability domains. A systemic pattern, for the purpose of this discussion, is broadly intended as 'a common feature, system behavior, structure or function, that can be observed across multiple contexts' and can be used for revealing information on processes and general behavior of a system.

The workshop aims to explore the connections between systemic patterns, pattern languages and practices, and the challenges they are meant to address..

## PLAST WORKSHOP

# Bridging pattern languages for social innovation via systemic patterns

Hélène Finidori,  
Spain

## Sharing Experience, Ideas & Best Practices of Pattern Mining with Groups and Individuals

Anne Stieger,  
Germany

This workshop will provide an opportunity for lively exchange of experiences, ideas, and challenges in pattern mining; it explicitly focuses on the process of mining patterns - where the pattern writer is working with individuals or groups and where Shepherding is often not yet taking place.

Following the assumption that knowledge increases by sharing not by saving, the aim is to share experience, best practices and materials, and thus improve all participants' pattern mining abilities.

The workshop will be a facilitated sharing and discussion platform, and will live from participants' contributions; please bring your experience, stories, materials and ideas from pattern mining for sharing. This could be anything from useful interview questions, to ideas for using LegoSeriousPlay for pattern mining with groups, worksheets used in pattern mining with groups or teams, etc.

If so desired and if time permits, space will be provided for trying out practices of mining in small groups.

# Notes









