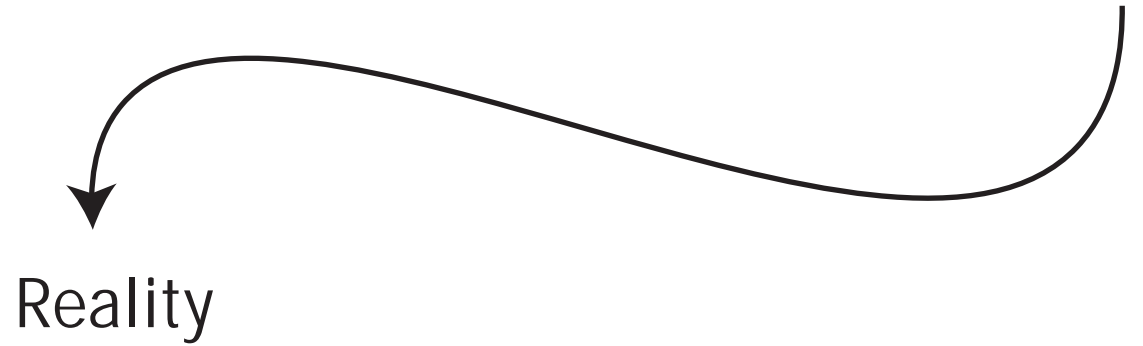


How can human footprints be entered into a table and used to record traces?

How do people's movements reveal the shifting meanings and properties of public space?

Footsteps → Translation → Symbols

Reality → Translation → Symbols



?

Consumerism

Power

# The White Cube Theory

It refers to designing an art gallery as an indoor space with white walls, even lighting, no decoration, and usually a rectangular shape. Its core purpose is to create a “still, neutral, and pure” spiritual field that seems to be suspended outside the real world.

Spatial Properties of the Space

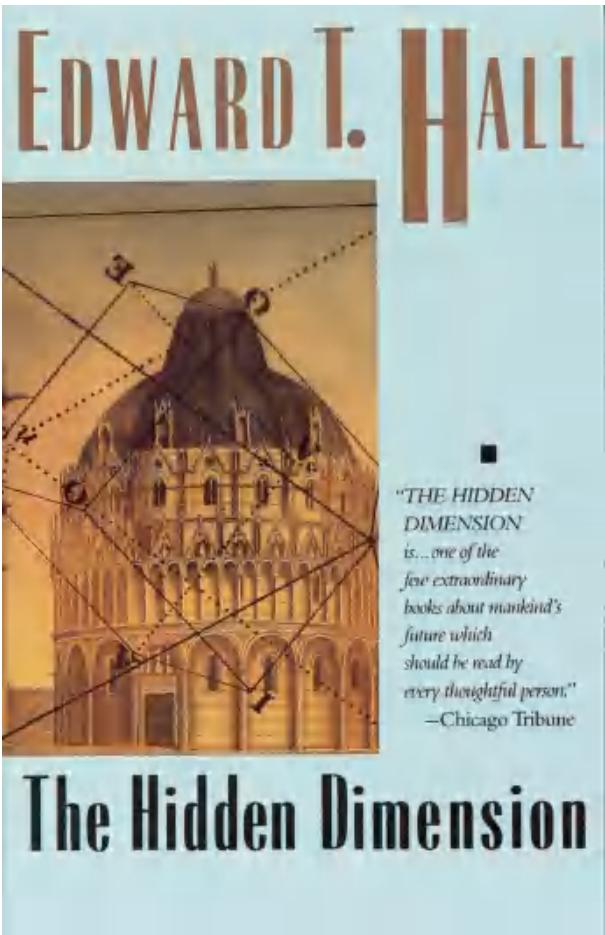
# The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces



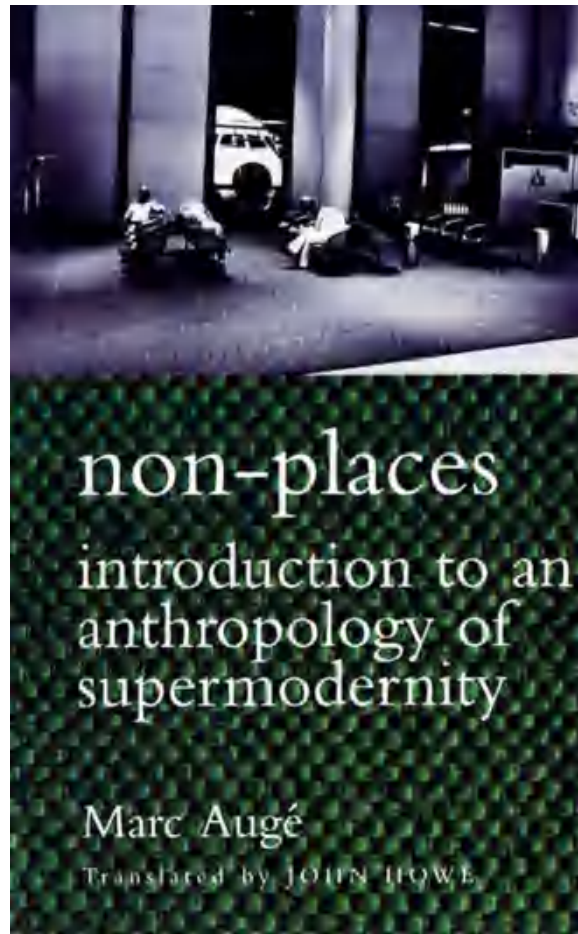
*William H. Whyte*

Project for Public Spaces

This book discusses how parks and squares sometimes add fences or other facilities to stop “unwelcome people”, such as drunk people or drug dealers, from entering. However, these facilities often block ordinary users more than they block the people they are meant to exclude. As a result, the space becomes emptier, and may even become a preferred place for those “unwelcome people”.



This book discusses how people perceive space. It also explains that different distances can carry different meanings, and that people in different countries may value and use space in different ways.



This book introduces the concept of "non-place." Augé argues that some spaces are primarily used for passage, consumption, or short stays, such as airports, train stations, highways, hotels, and supermarkets. These spaces typically don't organize people through long-term social relationships, historical memories, or identity, but rather through signage, tickets, instructions, screens, bank cards, and various systems.

THE LANGUAGE OF  
**SPACE**



BRYAN LAWSON



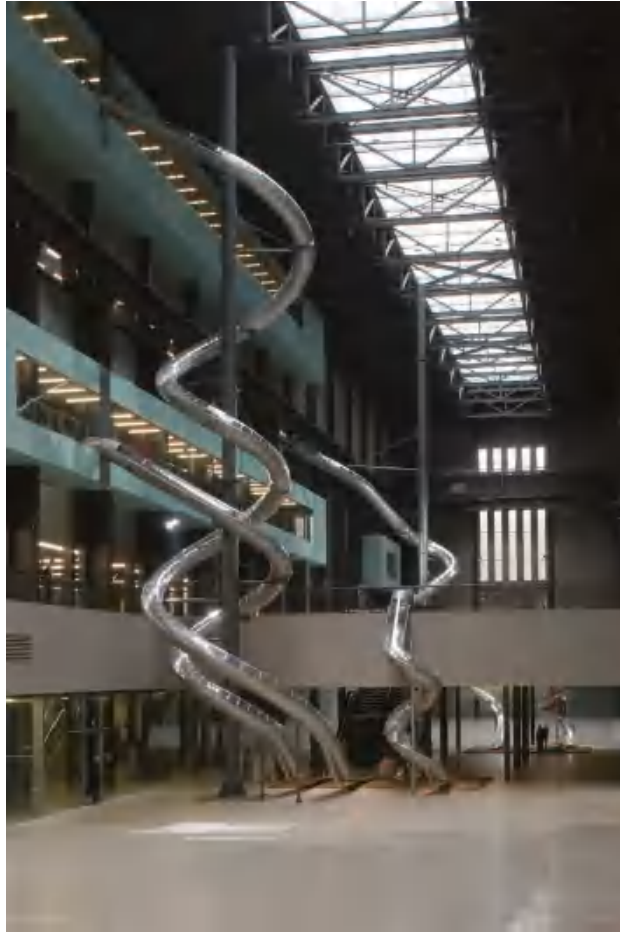
This book made me realize that people's feelings about space are not only determined by function, but also by stimulation, security, and a sense of identity. A space that is too chaotic may make people feel tense; a space that is too empty or lacks information may make people feel uneasy. For example, in a train station, clear routes, signs, and exits may make people feel safe and directional; but for those waiting, seating, line of sight, and ease of being disturbed may have a greater impact on their feelings about the space.



Amsterdam RealTime uses data tracking, GPS and other digital technologies to record participants' movements. By collecting their everyday routes, the project draws a map of Amsterdam and tries to let the city present itself through people's movement. It also visualises the participants' mental maps.



By creating clothes that fit into unfriendly urban spaces, Sarah Ross reveals the existence of power behind architecture and public space. These clothes are made to fit perfectly onto bench armrests, railings and sloped architectural surfaces, exposing the exclusionary nature of urban facilities.



Test Site is an installation made of five silver tubular slides. Through this installation, Carsten Höller turns the museum into a site for testing the relationship between the body, speed, loss of control, emotions and space.

## Observing

Observe footsteps, signage systems, and spatial properties within the station.

## Cataloguing

Classify the footsteps, signs, and spaces.

## Translating

Visually translate the collected material.