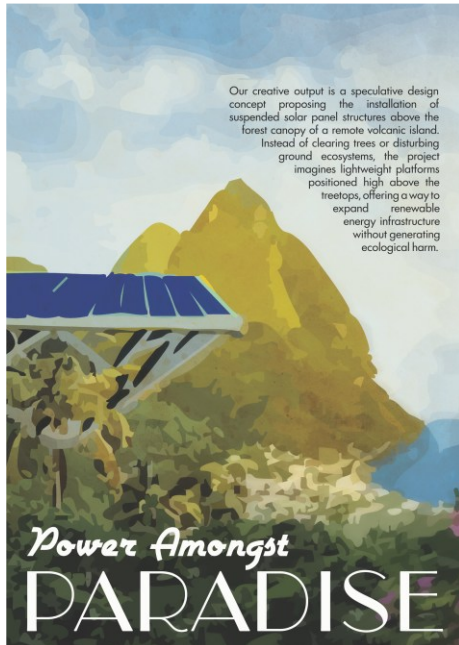


ACTING IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

Creating spaces for critical student voice and hopeful action



What's in it for you?

- **Cash rewards** for returned ghost gear
- **Discounts** on replacement equipment
- **Priority access** to port facilities
- **Free** or subsidised repairs
- **Free** tagging kits
- **Easy** 24/7 disposal points

Programmes to reduce discarded fishing gear

- Tagging fish nets so waste can be linked to specific vessels
- Old gear can be replaced by new gear at discounted prices
- Collection bins at ports and docks
- You can phone The Environmental Agency Hotline on 0800 80 70 60

Fish Responsibly

It is illegal to:

- Fish out of season
- Fish without a licence
- Use illegal equipment to catch fish, for example fixed lines or nets
- Catch or trap protected types of fish

Why does it matter?

- Abandoned fishing equipment keeps killing - long after you leave the water
- It traps fish, seals, seabirds and endangered coastal species
- It also breaks down into microplastics, which enter the food chain
- Scotland's coastal ecosystem are showing signs of strain due to pollution, overfishing and more
- **Cleaner fishing today = healthier seas and more fish tomorrow**

Protected Species in Scottish waters

- Basking Sharks
- Flapper Skate
- Atlantic Salmon
- Porpoise & Dolphins
- Sea turtles
- Puffins & seabirds
- Others
- Seals

Smart fishing practices

- ✓ **Tag Your Nets**
Durable tags allow gear returners and prevent unwanted ghost nets.
- ✓ **Return Old Gear**
Earn back your deposit and qualify for gear discounts.
- ✓ **Responsible Wildlife Certainty**
Avoid touching jellyfish, remove sea urchins safely.
- ✓ **Clean Bait**
Clean bait immediately.
- ✓ **Use Local Free Gear**
Prevents loss of gear, reduces emissions of fuel and gear.
- ✓ **Use All Parts of the Fish**
Prevents loss of fish, reduces emissions of fuel and gear.
- ✓ **Compost what you don't eat** - reduce waste

Inexplicable fishing causes:

- Entertainment - "fishing from books & bins"
- Loss of food sources
- Misleading pollution - "catch of legally protected animals"
- Protect wildlife - "Protect the Future of Fishing"

Local Strategies - Impact of vulnerability

SUMMARY

Sea level rise is increasing floods, destroying habitats, and displacing communities.

Hard engineering solutions

- sea walls and barriers
- expensive
- slow to build
- often environmentally damaging
- major contributors to CO2

Soft engineering solutions

- nature-based solutions such as mangroves, dunes, coral reefs, riparian buffers, and help naturally
- protect coastlines
- support biodiversity
- cost effective and adaptable
- strengthen local communities

It is important to note that local action matters - each coastline is different, and community-led strategies build resilience.

PERSONAL OUTREACH

In order to tackle the growing threat of sea level rise, our organisation will make use of nature-based solutions (restoring wetlands, reefs, shorelines) and work together with communities. This way we can protect homes, wildlife and the future.

Sea Level Rising:

A Tide We Can't Ignore

Ula, Oren, Lisa and Harry

THE PROBLEM

SEA LEVEL RISE is a constant threat to coastal communities.

HOW DOES LEVELS RISE?

- The oceans are rising due to the greenhouse effect.
- The oceans are rising due to the melting of glaciers and ice sheets.
- The oceans are rising due to the expansion of water as it warms.

FACTS

- The global mean sea level has risen by 10cm since 1993.
- The rate of sea level rise is accelerating.
- By 2100, sea levels could rise by 1m to 2m.

Our Solution

To target low lying areas giving mitigation strategies that decrease the risk of damages from flooding and help local biodiversity.

Our Aim:

To find cost effective solutions that give back to the environment.

NBS:

Nature-based solutions are natural or nature-inspired solutions that address societal challenges effectively and sustainably, contributing positively to human well-being and biodiversity.

We have designed an organization that gives areas in danger strategies to help prevent floods, tsunamis, storm surges and any potential risk they pose both now and in future. This would be done by selecting strategies specific to at risk areas, promoting a community project where locals can volunteer to protect their future and the safety of their home and environment.

Plasti vore

FROM 2016, 62,000 tonnes of marine litter have been entering Loch Long.

The Arrochar "Litter Sink"

Since the 1950s, marine litter has been washed up to the shores of Loch Long. Arrochar Litter Sink is no longer just the seaweed "wires" for fertilisation because of plastic contamination.

"Breakfast!"

Floating and submerged plastics are suctioned into the Plasti vore for breakdown in the stomach.

LOCH LONG

River Clyde

As the Clyde flows through Glasgow, roughly 1% of the litter "is eventually washed up at Arrochar" (Heane, EGS).

"Belly of the Beast"

Plastics are broken down into raw materials that can be repurposed for fuel or cosmetics. A bit like the nutrients we get from food!

The Irish Sea

BUT WHERE DOES WASTE IN THE IRISH SEA COME FROM...?

Land-based sources account for 80% of marine litter, with only around 10% of it being plastic (SEA, 2020).

- Litter dropped in towns and cities
- Poorly managed industrial waste
- Litter from ships
- Litter from fishing gear
- Poorly managed landfills

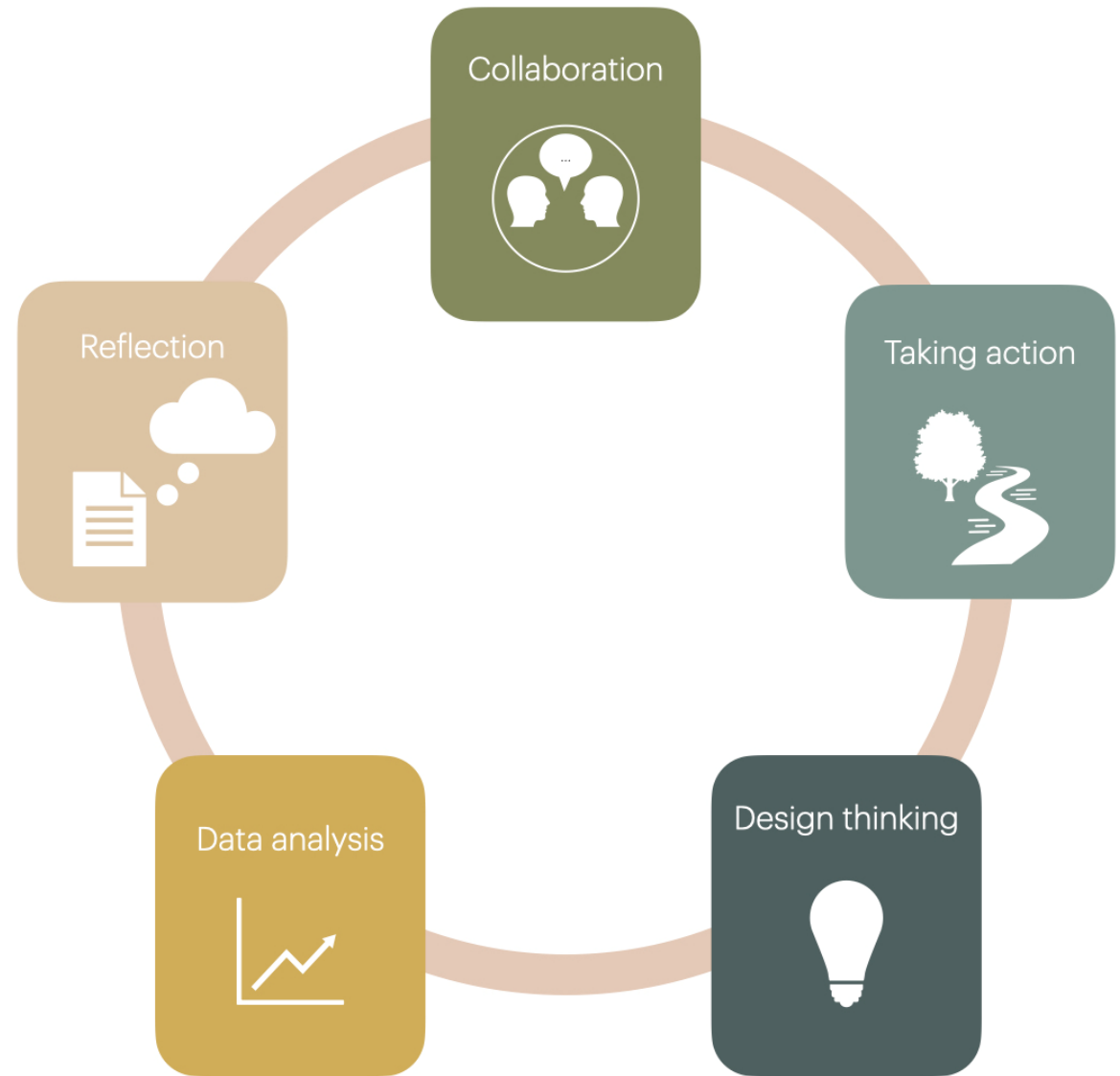
Learn more about Arrochar Litter Sink

Introducing Living in the Anthropocene

- Challenge course addressing climate and nature crises
- Taught across CSE
- Level 8, open to all UGT students.
- Pass/Fail assessment: group project and reflective blog



BUILDING A COURSE AROUND SKILLS TO EQUIP STUDENTS TO LIVE BETTER IN THE ANTHROPOCENE





MAKING SPACE FOR CRITICAL STUDENT VOICE AND HOPEFUL ACTION

Co-creation and making space for student voice:

Recognising the perspectives, passion, experience and expertise that the students bring to the course.

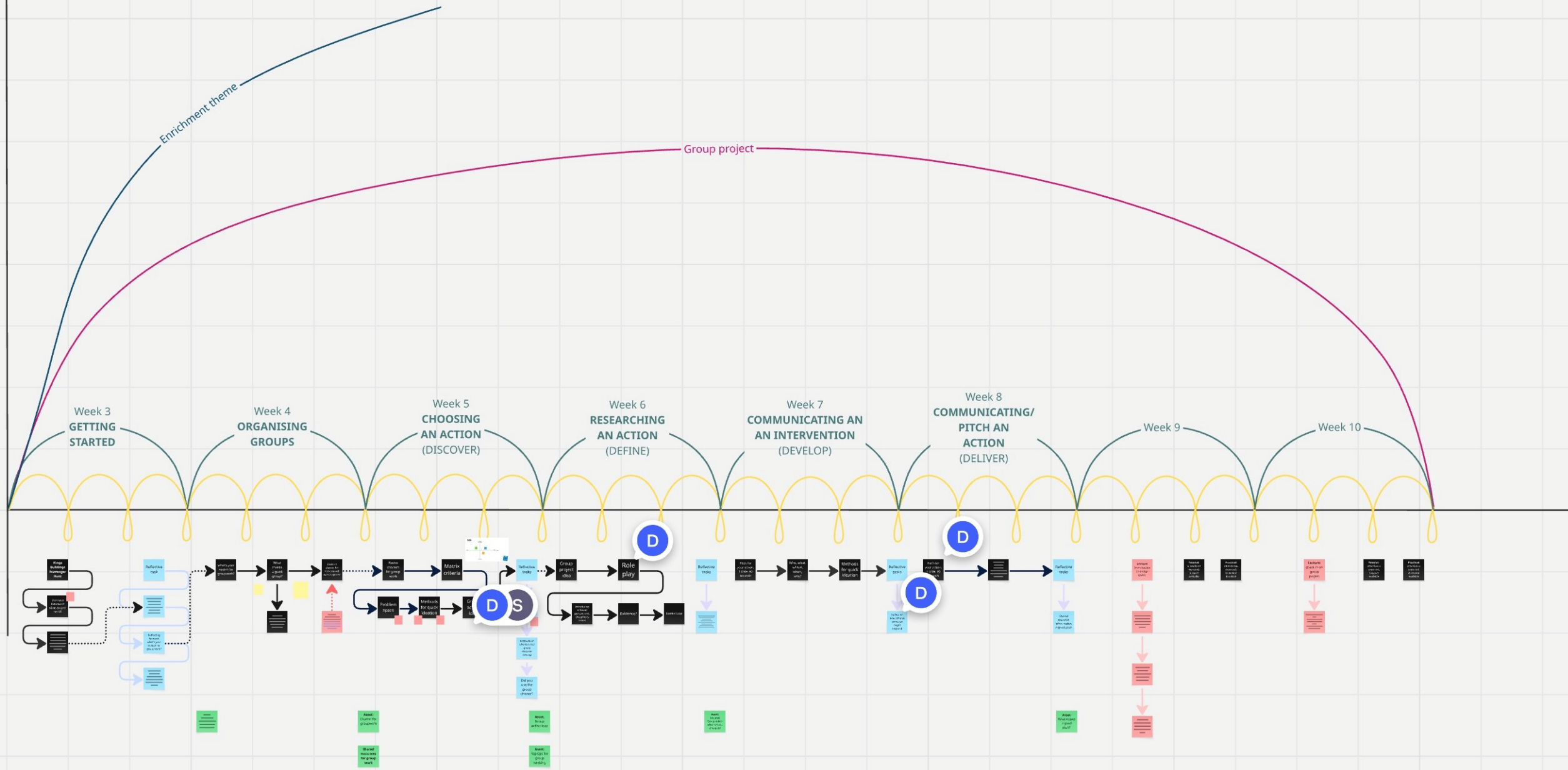
Reflective practice:

Making time and space for students to examine their individuality and I voice. Reflective practice supported students to examine their values, perspectives, experiences, learning...

Hopeful action:

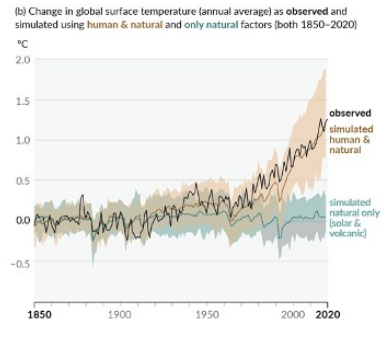
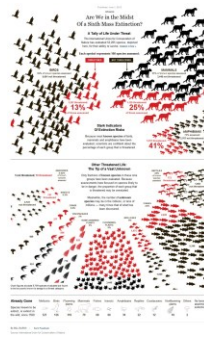
Acknowledging eco-emotions and channeling feelings towards hopeful action.

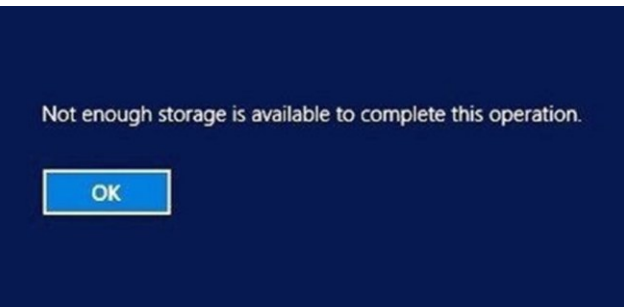
BUT HOW DID WE DO THIS...



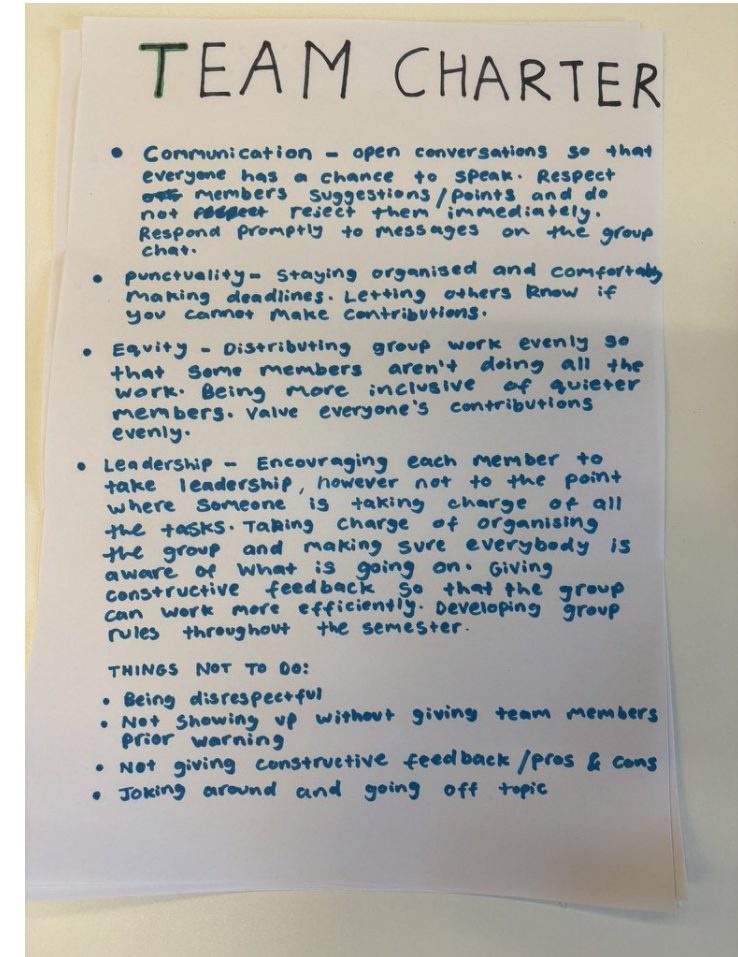
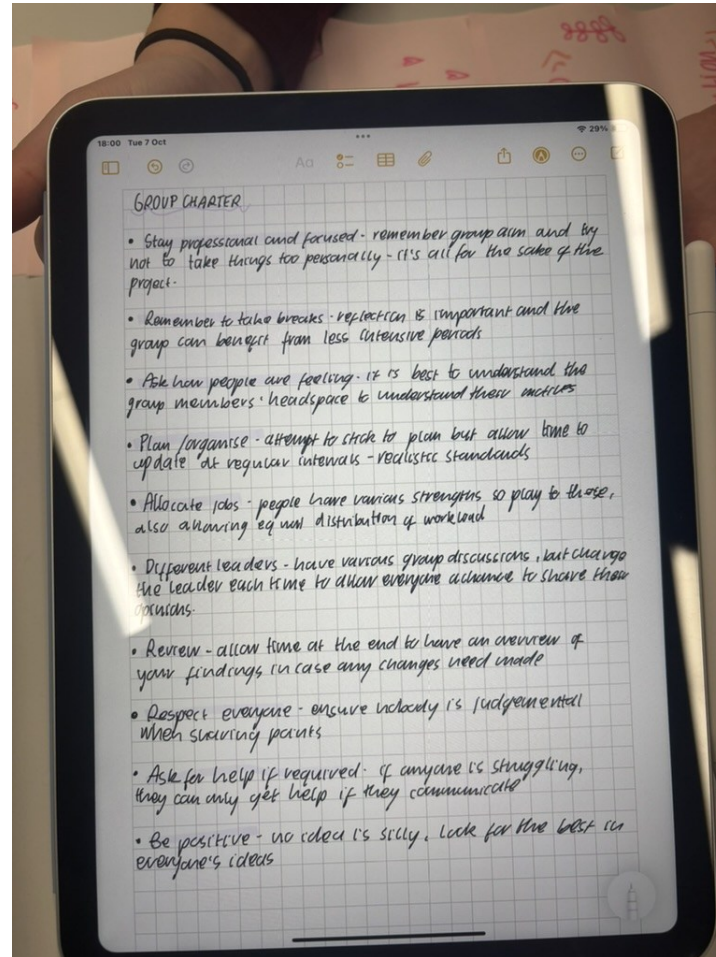
CO-CREATION IN LECTURES

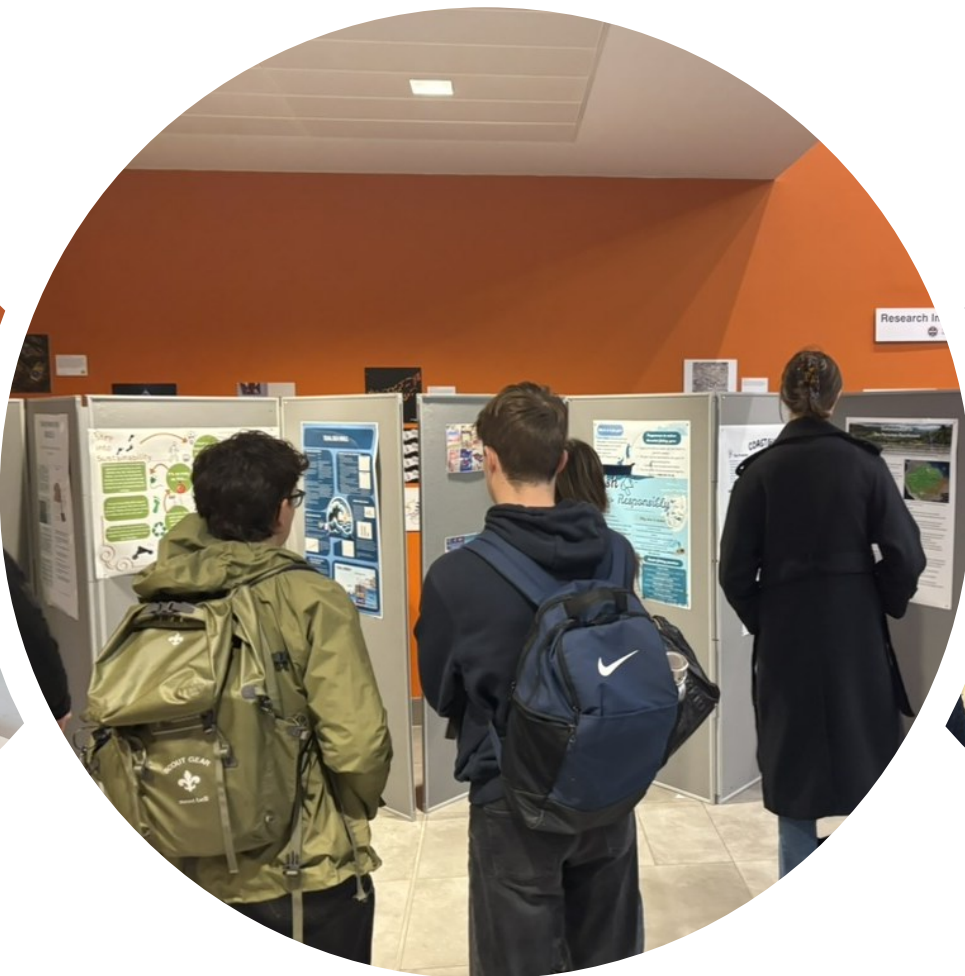
WINDOWS ON THE ANTHROPOCENE





CO-CREATING GROUP CHARTERS

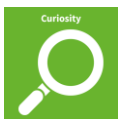




CREATIVE OUTPUT



Critical Thinking



Curiosity



Problem Solving



Adaptivity



Inclusivity

CREATIVE OUTPUT:



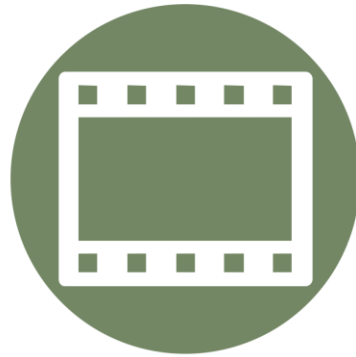
POSTER

A1



PODCAST

3 minutes



YOUTUBE SHORT

1 minute video



ZINE

1-side A3



DESIGN BRIEF FOR AN APP

DESIGN BRIEF:

introduction to action//research context//data context//design approach//group work

DESIGN THINKING AND HOPEFUL ACTION

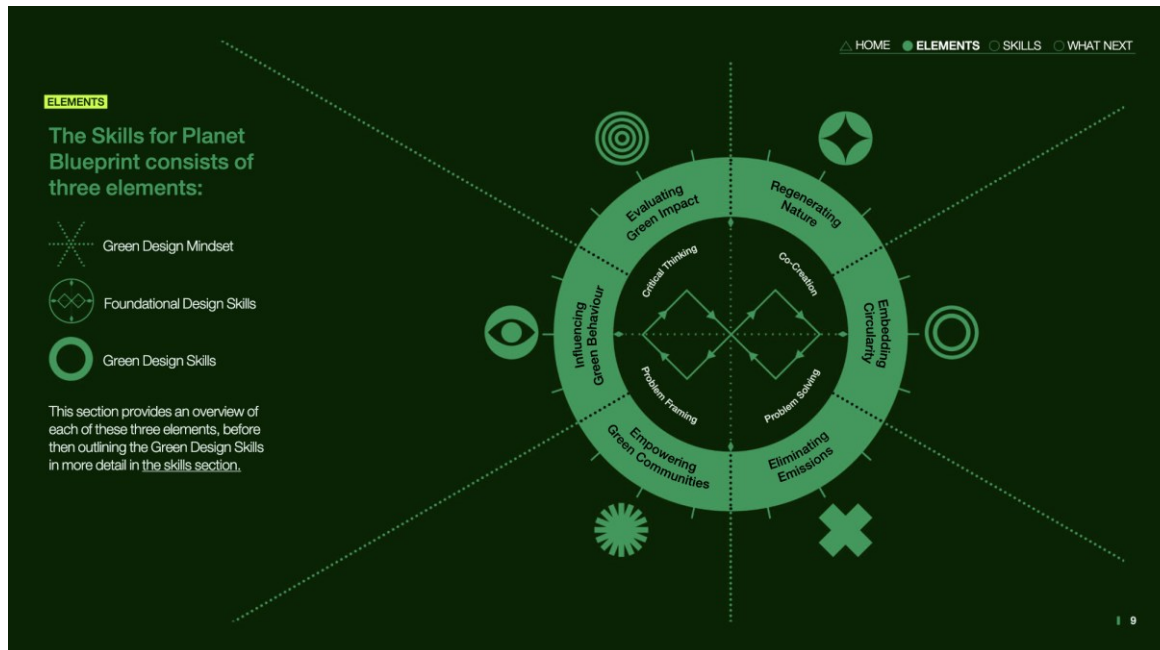
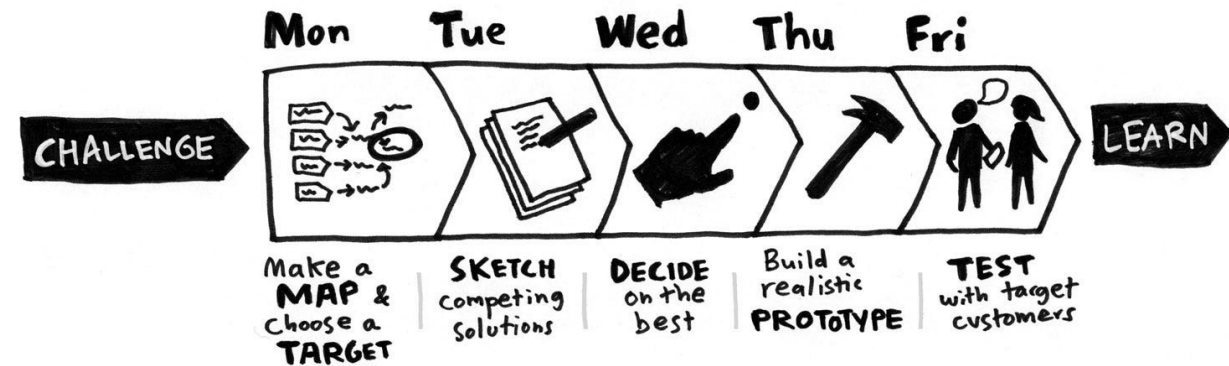
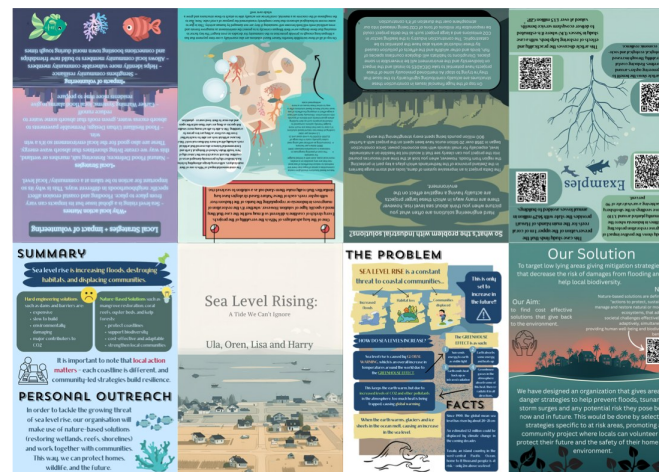
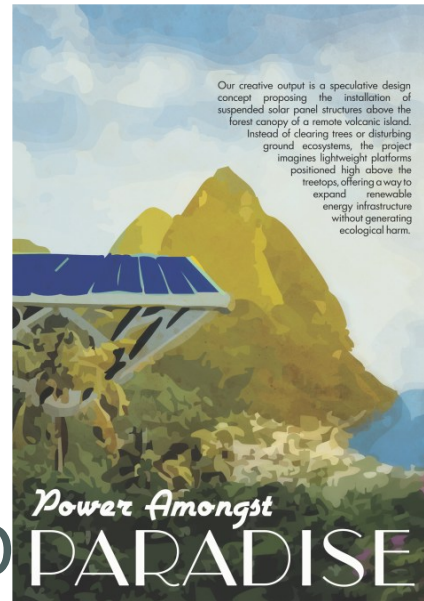


Image: <https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/our-work/skills-for-planet/>



Source: J. Knapp. (2016). *Sprint: Hot to solve big problems and test new ideas in just five days*. London: Penguin

COURSE EXHIBITION: CO-CREATION AND HOPEFUL ACTION



Solar Canopies of the Anthropocene: A Speculative Renewable-Energy Intervention on a Volcanic Island

Brief summary of creative output

Our creative output is a speculative design concept proposing the installation of suspended solar panel structures above the forest canopy of a remote volcanic island. Instead of clearing trees or disturbing ground ecosystems, the project imagines lightweight platforms positioned high above the treetops, offering a way to expand renewable energy infrastructure without generating new ecological harm. A comparable idea in existing research is the 'Solar PV Tree', which arranges photovoltaic panels like leaves on an artificial tree structure to reduce land disturbance while producing clean energy (Hyder, Sudhakar & Mamat, 2018). Volcanic islands are typically located in high-insolation regions and are often sparsely inhabited—for example, El Hierro in the Canary Islands had a population of only 11,734 in 2020 (Godina et al., 2015). This type of setting provides a platform to question land use, responsibility, and the ethics of decarbonisation in the Anthropocene, where human activity increasingly shapes Earth's systems.

This piece is directed at policymakers, environmental researchers, and designers. Rather than proposing a fully practical engineering solution, it uses speculative design to provoke discussion about how renewable systems might coexist with, rather than overwrite, sensitive ecosystems.

Research context for creative output

Volcanic islands display varying tree species, mostly pioneer species, which can adapt to the impacted land. Continuing with the example above of the island of El Hierro and the Canary Islands, we see an abundance of pine forests (Beltrán-Yanes and Esquivel-Sigut, 2023). These would be suitable for the fitting of solar panels, as the geometry of the pine trees is well suited for solar-canopy designs.

Issues lie with the coverage of tree canopies and the effects of eruption on the system. Covering tree canopies would lead to reduced access to light and water, which for the Canary pine leads to developmental changes under low irradiance (Climent et al., 2006). However, with increased watering, the impact of low sunlight can decrease. Upon the eruption of the volcano, the pines (and more specifically their branches) are weakened. However, we could implement bracing on the trees to support impacted areas, which would be cheaper than constructing large man-made platforms.

We can guesstimate that each panel costs 100 euros, and to cover 10 thousand hectares would cost 10 billion euros without installation costs. We can therefore guesstimate that the panels would produce 150 TWh per year, which is enough energy to power 60% of Spain's total electricity demand.

We decided on placing our poster in the Art Deco style because it aligned with our key themes and concepts of inspiration, technology, and a brighter future.

Data context

Although speculative, the concept is grounded in real data trends that highlight the urgency and complexity of climate mitigation. Global CO₂ emissions continue to rise, showing that progress toward net-zero goals is still insufficient. Solar irradiance on tropical islands consistently ranks among the highest in the world for photovoltaic energy capture. Existing solar

References:

- Sunny, D. (2021) *Solar tree design and framework for maximised power output and minimised structural cost*. Government Engineering College Kozhikode.
[Solar tree design and frame work for maximised power output and minimized structural cost | PPTX](#)
- Godina, Radu & Rodrigues, Eduardo & Matias, João & Catalão, João. (2015). Sustainable energy system of El Hierro Island. 10.13140/RG.2.1.4590.0243.
[\(PDF\) Sustainable energy system of El Hierro Island](#)
- Hyder, F., Sudhakar, K. & Mamat, R. (2018) 'Solar PV tree design: A review', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 82(1), pp. 1079–1096.
[Solar PV tree design: A review - ScienceDirect](#)
- García-Romero, L., Marrero-Rodríguez, N., Dóniz-Páez, J., Peña-Alonso, C., Pérez-Chacón Espino, E. and Da Silva, C. P. (2024). Use and transformation of beaches as a tourism resource by promoters and managers in oceanic islands. A conflict for geoheritage conservation and social preferences in the canary islands. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, [online] 258, p.107378. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2024.107378>.
- González, A.G., Peña-Alonso, C., Melchor González-Dávila, J. Magdalena Santana-Casiano, González-Santana, D., Ferraro, G., Naranjo-Almeida, L. and Levi García-Romero (2025). Governance Challenges for the Adaptation to Sea-Level Rise in the Canary Islands: A Multilevel Approach. *Ocean and Society*, 2. doi:<https://doi.org/10.17645/oas.10505>.
- Beltrán-Yanes, E. and Esquivel-Sigut, I., 2023. The vegetation landscapes of a oceanic recent volcanic island. El Hierro Island Global Geopark, p.53.
- Climent, J.M., Aranda, I., Alonso, J., J.A. Pardo and Gil, L. (2006). Developmental constraints limit the response of Canary Island pine seedlings to combined shade and drought. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 231(1-3), pp.164–168. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2006.05.042>.

infrastructure also often requires large areas of cleared land, which can lead to biodiversity loss or competition with agriculture. Integrated assessment models further show that rapidly scaling renewable energy is essential to limiting warming to below 1.5–2 °C.

Design Process

During our design process, we were guided by multiple course methods introduced in tutorials and workshops. We began with problem definition, which we used in Weeks 1, 2, 6, and 8 to identify the systemic issue of fossil-fuel dependency and the spatial conflicts associated with renewable energy expansion. During Crazy 8s in Week 5, each group member generated eight ideas in eight minutes, allowing us to develop rapid, creative, and diverse concepts. These ranged from installing geothermal power plants on the island to placing solar panels on floating buoys. The volcanic island-canopy idea emerged as one of the most compelling and ecologically sensitive options.

Across Weeks 5–7, we used 2x2 matrices to evaluate our ideas in terms of feasibility, ecological impact, creativity, and justice implications. This helped us refine our concept into one that balanced imaginative potential with practical considerations. Using the ideation resources from Week 5, we also explored architectural precedents such as elevated walkways and solar panels installed above coastal habitats.

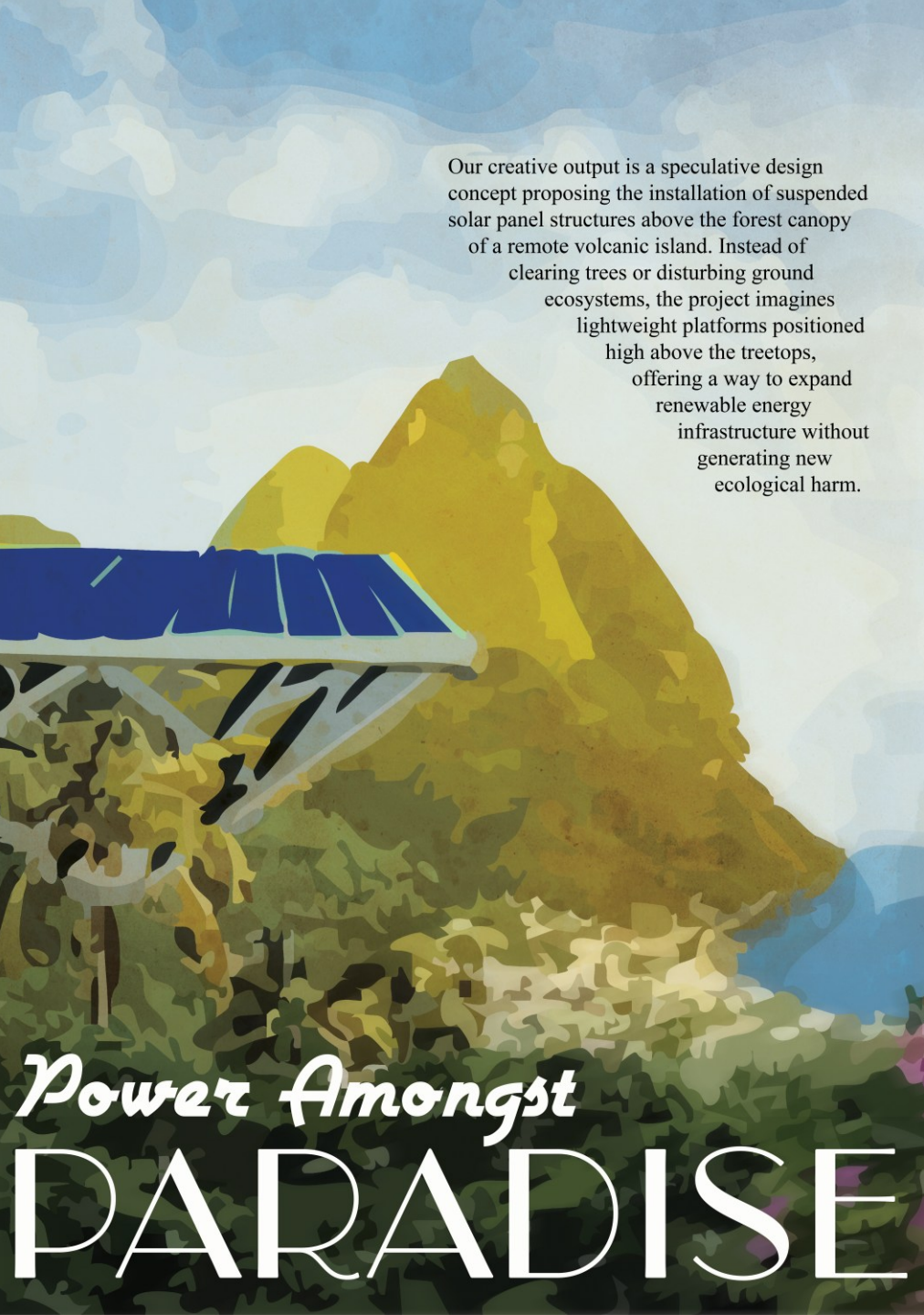
Role-playing in Practicals 6 and 7 deepened our understanding of stakeholder perspectives. By adopting roles such as an island ecologist, energy minister, local resident, and even the non-human forest viewpoint, we explored tensions around ecological protection, energy equity, and the ethics of using remote environments for global benefit.

Lastly, in Weeks 7 and 8, we studied what makes a strong pitch and then refined and delivered our own pitch to other groups. The feedback we received and offered helped strengthen our idea further. From this, we created a pinterest board, carefully drawing from design movements and processes which aligned with our goals and was guided by the feedback we received. This iterative process combined creativity, interdisciplinary critique, and ethical reflection, resulting in a carefully considered speculative design.

Documentation of group work

During our two-week design sprint, our collaboration came together in many ways. We began with a shared email group, where we discussed how we would split up the project. The notes from past weeks and mentions of this project were collated on a shared Google document, outlining how the creative output and the design document would be partitioned. We decided to have one member of our group take leadership on the creative output due to their experience as a graphic designer and their desire to manage the creative side of our project. The sections of the design project were then divided and managed between the remaining three group members.

After our meeting at the start of the design sprint, we maintained a constant email stream, updating each other on how each of our sections was progressing over the span of the two weeks, and giving and receiving help where necessary. Due to our group not all being present at all of the workshops because of illness, having support on sections that required full knowledge of the design-thinking activities was crucial to the completion of the project.



Power Amongst PARADISE



PROJECT PLAN

"Stitching New Incentives" - Anthropocene Group (5) design document

Project Summary

The creative output manifests as an easy access zine, targeted at the continuing force and advocates for fast fashion: Gen Z. It aims to raise awareness on fast fashion production and its plastic waste, all whilst challenging the prominent system in charge of the production. The message throughout the zine encourages the "stitching" of new incentives for citizens, as well as promoting systematic change in government, and how we can collectively hold ourselves accountable for both the damage and progress towards environmentally centred alternative solutions.

Visualisation



Conceptual Planning

	Raw Conceptual brainstorming
Hermione	1. Seaweed/Kelp-based biopolymer product - plastic packaging solution 2. Bubble Barrier installations 3. Coastal/Harbour/marine plastic pollution management
Aidan	1. Look at links between the oil industry and a plastics industry (basically the same thing) with the most plastic polluting companies being ExxonMobil, Dow and Shell 2. A structured economy the moves away from gdp metrics (well-being economy/degrowth economy)
Ulys	1. Increase minimum charge for plastic bags in supermarkets, influencing buyer behaviour
Chantal	1. shift the focus from plastic pollution to industrial/factory waste. 2. We live in a society that is now very fast-paced, with societal demands constantly increasing. This can be seen when looking at the idea of fast fashion and the industries which produce products for this. The idea is to take and collect the fabric and packaging waste from these industries/factories, which will be produced into a product (shoe insoles) which can be sold internationally. The money profited from this, will be used to improve the conditions in the factory.
Rhys	Change incentives in the production of fast fashion

Textile Research

20th November 2023
Chantal
Raising awareness on what textiles and fabrics are made of and eventually leads to microplastic pollution. What are microplastics? [1]
• Microplastics are small fragments of broken down plastic, which size can vary and can be directly linked to how long the said plastic has been breaking down for.
• Most of the microplastics found in our earth come from Synthetic fibres → clothing production
Microbeads → cosmetics
Larger plastics → everyday life

Microplastics & Fast Fashion Production [2]
Fast fashion and the rate at which clothes are made today are directly linked to the fast paced consumer culture of today, where new clothing 'trends' are made every few months. Due to this, there is a need to produce clothes in → this means to fashion industries preferring quantity over quality, resulting to the use of synthetic material such as polyester and nylon → which make up 60% of fabrics used in fast fashion. → (all in the name of fast production and profit)

→ Synthetic Materials
• Synthetic materials such as polyester and nylon are known for how fast they can break down, this breaking down 'leech' microplastics into our environment during their lifetime.
→ Microplastics & Waste of Fast Fashion [3]
• The Fast Fashion industry makes 92 million tonnes of waste every year!
• Over 60% of the synthetic fabrics used in the fast fashion industry are polyester and nylon. These fabrics have such properties which make them non-biodegradable → making a total 33% of microplastics that are polluting the oceans and environment.

[1]Milton, Lara. "Fast Fashion's Microplastic Problem." *Plastic Tide*. Plastic Education, 30 June 2023, plastic.education/raising-awareness-fast-fashion-microplastic-problem-contamination-to-the-fashion-industry-supply-chain/. Accessed 12 Nov. 2023.
[2]Pru, Anna. "Fast Fashion: The Second Largest Polluter | GreenMatch." *www.greenmatch.co.uk*, 11 Sept. 2021, www.greenmatch.co.uk/blog/2020/09/fast-fashion-the-second-largest-polluter/. Accessed 12 Nov. 2023.
[3]Pru, Anna. "Fast Fashion: The Second Largest Polluter | GreenMatch." *www.greenmatch.co.uk*, 11 Sept. 2021, www.greenmatch.co.uk/blog/2020/09/fast-fashion-the-second-largest-polluter-in-the-world/. Accessed 12 Nov. 2023.

CHANTAL

ZINE PROTOTYPE



INCENTIVES OF PRODUCTION

IDENTIFYING Related to an economically friendly fast fashion, increased use for new sustainable methods of production (packaging, packaging)
• There are many regulations that had been or going to enforce companies to report on sustainability, specifically on the impacts of their products on the environment. The regulations include:
• Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) [1]
• Status: In force since the 18th January 2023
• The new rules ensure that investors and other stakeholders have access to the information they need to assess the impact of companies on people and the environment, and for companies to assess financial risks and opportunities arising from climate change and other sustainability issues. New reporting requirements were presented by the CSRD that include a product's total performance, materials and their origin, repair activities, recycling capabilities, and lifecycle environmental impacts.
• Evidence for Sustainable Products Regulation (SPR) [2]
• Status: In force since the 18th of July 2024
• The EU now requires products to have a Digital Product Passport (DPP), a so-called 'data carrier' that can take the form of a QR code, RFID tag, or other form of sustainable technology. It will contain information on the product's lifecycle, from the extraction and production of the raw materials to the final use and disposal of the product. This information can include a product's total performance, materials and their origin, repair activities, recycling capabilities, and lifecycle environmental impacts.
Following a 2022 investigation into misleading environmental claims, Amazon, H&M, and Aldi/Deer have had to submit regular reports to the UK Competition and Markets Authority (CMA). These reports must now clearly state for products included in their own ranges and for other brands that are 'sustainable' [3]. However, performance data that is required to be shown is still a challenge.
Mandatory reporting does not have a meaning if it is not guided and new action taken to make a difference.

[1]Folmer, Jennifer, S. (2024). Fashion and Textiles Legislation: Laying Down the Key Laws. [online]. Available at: <https://www.fashionandtextiles.com/2024/03/24/fashion-and-textiles-legislation-laying-down-the-key-laws/>. [Accessed 12 Nov. 2023].
[2]Amis, L. (2024). [online]. Available at: <https://www.sustainablebusiness.com/news/2024/07/18/eu-requires-digital-product-passports-for-certain-products/>. [Accessed 12 Nov. 2023].
[3]Amis, L. (2024). [online]. Available at: <https://www.sustainablebusiness.com/news/2024/07/18/eu-requires-digital-product-passports-for-certain-products/>. [Accessed 12 Nov. 2023].

HERMIONE

ULYA

LEGISLATION & POLICY RESEARCH

Packaging legislation includes a plastic packaging tax for items with less than 30% recycled plastic and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) meaning companies to report and pay fees for packaging placed on the market, due to improve as of 2025, to reduce 10% up to approximately 90-100%.

Climate-related Financial Disclosure requires large companies to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters in their annual reports [1].

Chemical safety (UK REACH) requires that chemicals used in products are safe for human health and the environment. Companies using a lower amount of recycled plastic to produce clothes should pay a higher amount of tax on their products than companies using high amounts of recycled plastics.

Companies need a better grading system to make sure they are abiding by the rules, should be carried out a third party to make sure the grading system is correct.

Due to fast fashion [2]
• As they claim of days often used for bright colours
They break down into certain microplastics which hang around in the environment, leading to allergic reactions and increased risk of cancer (does not fall under the chemical safety act), increased checks on regulations to move away from these.
• They are fast fashion, due to the fact that they are made with synthetic materials such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic.
• Contaminants and water sources leading to long-term environmental damage, also lead to respiratory and skin issues.
• Contribute to water pollution and are a source of microplastics when they wash the synthetics, cause allergic reactions such as itching and rashes.
• None of these fall under the chemical safety act as they all cause harm to the environment and cause harm to life through allergens. Legislation needs to be improved in these areas to stop these fibres being used in fast fashion, a grading system and increased tax for companies who still use these fibres should be put in place.
• Approximately 30% of microplastics dispersed in the ocean each year come from textiles, each wash and dry cycle sheds microfibres that move through our sewage systems and end up in waterways. It is estimated that half a million tons of these contaminants reach the ocean each year [3].
[1] <https://www.esgreport.com/news/articles/2023/08/07/Climate-related-financial-disclosure-requires-large-companies-to-report-on-environmental-social-and-governance-esg-matters-in-their-annual-reports/>.
[2] <https://www.esgreport.com/news/articles/2023/08/07/Climate-related-financial-disclosure-requires-large-companies-to-report-on-environmental-social-and-governance-esg-matters-in-their-annual-reports/>.
[3] <https://www.esgreport.com/news/articles/2023/08/07/Climate-related-financial-disclosure-requires-large-companies-to-report-on-environmental-social-and-governance-esg-matters-in-their-annual-reports/>.

RHYS

LEGISLATION & POLICY RESEARCH

Important aspects of legislation in this industry is supply chain transparency.
Many companies don't keep track and this allows for the wide spread of fraud, deception and abuse. Lack of transparency reduces accountability from companies from consumers. This water transparency is difficult because transparency is not passed away. Supply chain transparency is needed for many other policy changes to be effective. [1]
• Complex supply chains allow for false understanding of what products actually are. 30000 tonnes of Indian cotton was found to be incorrectly certified organic. Only 10 of the top 100 apparel companies track their own supply chains.
• Stronger legal definitions of green vocabulary used in marketing such as 'sustainable', 'recycled', 'green'. These words are often used to make consumers believe that the clothes they are not buying are not harmful to the planet. Sustainability acts, however, it has been found that these words have very little bearing on the reality of the product.
• A recent survey of sustainability claims in the textile, garment and shoe sector suggested that 20% could be false or misleading. Consumers might think that the term 'recycled' means they are made out of old clothes, and can be recycled again into new clothes, when neither is the case [2].
• This encourages consumers to make ethical decisions and ensure that companies can continue to exploit both people and the earth without repercussions.

Intense profit in some sectors positive legislation has been made by the UK Government to address some of these issues.
• **Extended Producer Responsibility** (EPR) makes producers responsible for any significant environmental impacts that occur across the lifecycle of their products. Under EPR, producers are liable for the safe disposal of their products. It encourages companies to design products that are more environmentally friendly and durable so they can avoid having to pay for the harm they might otherwise cause [3].

[1] BBC Future (2023). Why fabric fraud is so easy to hide. [online]. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/2023/08/fabric-fraud-how-to-spot-fake-fabric-claims>.
[2] Greenpeace (2023). Fashion greenwash: how companies are hiding the true environmental cost of fast fashion. [online]. Available at: <https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/news/fashion-greenwash-how-companies-are-hiding-the-true-environmental-cost-of-fast-fashion/>.
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Aidan



LANCE

I think one thing this course taught me about is the importance of, like, talking with people from different disciplines, especially because, like, from our tutorial sessions, we were encouraged to mingle in groups with people taking different classes. And from there, I learned about, like, how solving one thing can take different approaches. Like, for instance, one of our problems that we had to solve in a group was, like, how to fight against sea level rise. And one of our plans were to, like, relocate the citizens. So like, some of my groupmates who were in more technical fields, they were thinking about, Oh, how can we like repurpose the houses that are going to be empty, while others who took, like, more humanity classes, they focused more on, like, persuasive methods on how to persuade people into moving out of their homes because of the risk of, like, their homes literally sinking in the water.

I enjoyed working in a creative setting, and I think I really enjoyed working creatively. I think it's trying really new stuff. So I wouldn't say I'm really good at math or science, but I think and now I'm in the tutorials, I've tried out how to do, like, guesstimations and stuff, which is a bit challenging, but I think it's fun to challenge myself and try step off my comfort zone, try something new, learn some more knowledge, and probably helpful for me in my further development.

REFLECTIONS

Co-creation and making space for critical student voice:

- Activities in tutorials and practicals that invite students to share their experiences and expertise.
- Scaffolded activities that involve practice and repetition to build habits and confidence.
- Important of 'landing' an activity.

Hopeful action:

- Importance of acknowledging and mobilising eco-emotions.
- Creating spaces where student are empowered to propose actions and recognise their role in shaping futures.

Reflective practice:

- Shifts focus to processes of learning that is honed to where an individual student is.
- Value of regular prompts and structured reflection (What? So what? What next?) in building habits of reflection.