

## Course Record – 5 February

On 5 February, in class with David, we did a brainstorming session. Under his guidance, we used divergent thinking to explore many different ideas.

First, we discussed and grouped our keywords. Our main keywords were: gas, recycle, yellow, mask, health, poverty / wealth, non-human life. These words helped us think about air pollution, environment, social inequality, and the relationship between humans and other living beings.

At the beginning, we drew some abstract and unrealistic ideas.

My idea was about building factories at the edge of human living areas. Workers need to wear masks every day to go to work. The factory is located in a polluted zone, close to where humans can hardly survive. In my idea, for every £10 the factory earns, it must plant one tree in the local area. This rule tries to create a balance between economic profit and environmental responsibility. This idea connects to gas, health, poverty, and wealth. It also shows how poor communities often live closer to polluted areas.

After that, we had eight minutes to quickly draw some more realistic and feasible ideas. We focused on how to turn our keywords into a practical project. From these sketches, we chose the idea of “Gas Passport.”

The “Gas Passport” is an interactive concept about air, pollution, and mobility. The main idea is that air quality becomes something like a passport system.

People may need a “gas passport” to enter certain areas. If your body has been exposed to too much pollution, or if the air quality in your area is too poor, your access could be limited. This idea shows how air, which should belong to everyone, can become unequal. Wealthy people may live in clean-air zones, while poorer communities live in polluted zones.

The gas passport could: Record the air quality level of different areas, Show how much pollution a person is exposed to, Visualize invisible gas data, Connect human health with environmental data, Include non-human life, such as plants or animals, whose survival depends on air quality.

This idea is related to our previous project about attention and invisible environmental change. Air pollution is often invisible, but it affects bodies, health, and other species.



