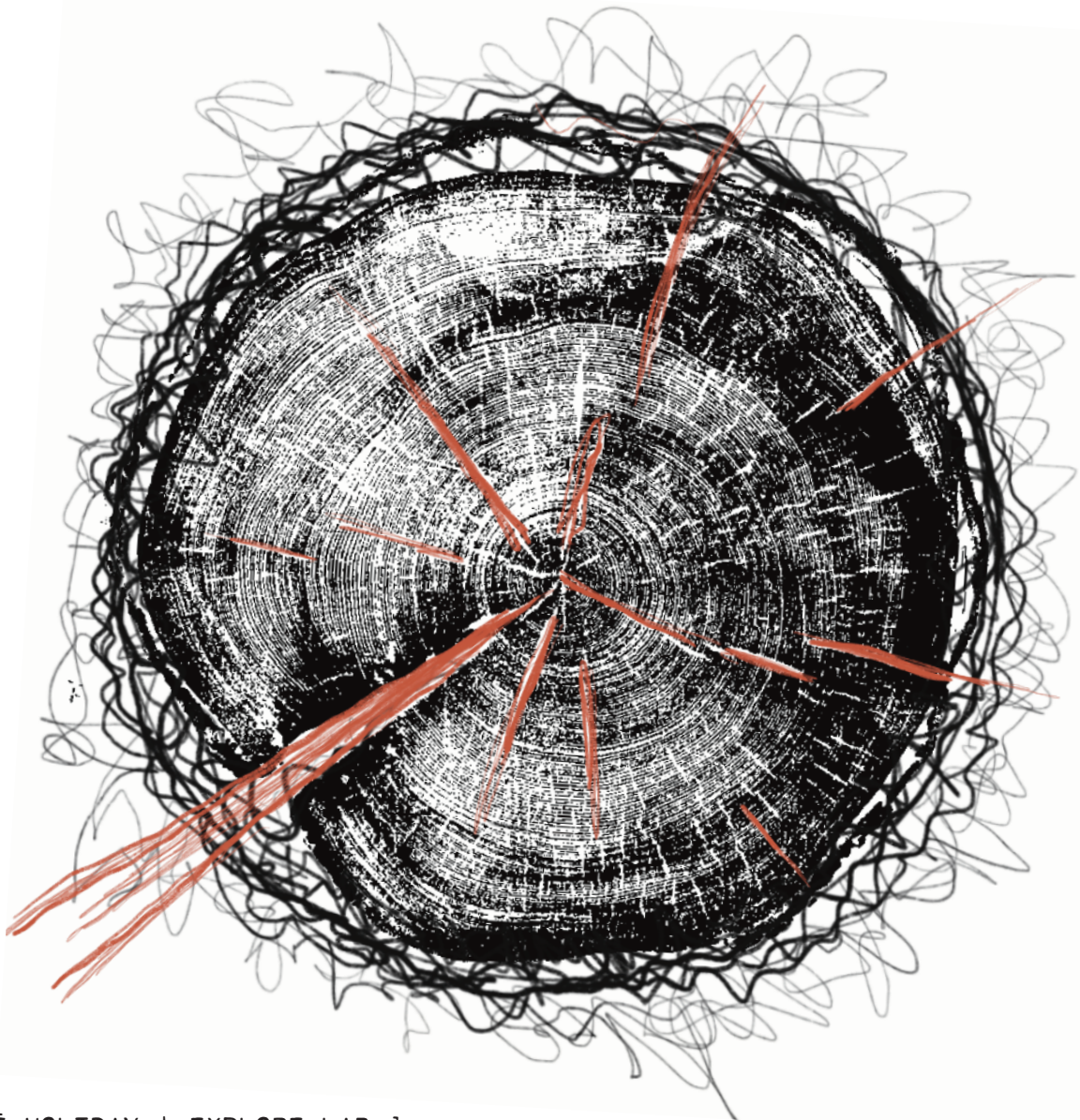


IMAGINING THE ANARCHISPHERE

[WHERE CITY AND WILD COLLIDE]



[ZOË HOLIDAY | EXPLORE LAB]

[TUTORS: SUZANA MILINOVIĆ, JANINA GOSSEY] [Q1 2024-25 | 8.11.2024]

INTRODUCTION:

In our daily lives, people move through urban spaces shaped by invisible power structures and hierarchies, often without recognizing how deeply they control their actions and interactions; how they shape their desires; and limit their autonomy. These forces are ingrained in the transactional and privatized nature of the built environment, accepted as the norm, and rarely questioned. The anarchisphere offers a radical alternative – a space where power relations are critically dismantled, and people reclaim the ability to shape their surroundings through self-organization, mutual aid, and collective action.

The built environment is a complex ecology of influences and mechanisms of power. The ways in which people operate within and traverse cities, towns, or urban landscapes are moulded by the society in which they operate and by the structures of power they recognize. These structures of power are often seen as controlling and limiting, and enforce a mode of thought that pushes the user, the citizen, and the mind to conform with consumer capitalist economies of extraction.

This is not a new critique, nor is it a revolutionary revelation that capitalist economies of growth develop public space as further places of profit and consumption thus devaluing their importance as places of community. The

development of the public as a place of consumer transaction, leads to people seeing, buying, and valuing the same things. This manifestation of public space can be seen through the homogenization of popular culture.¹ This process of conformity unfolds on a long timescale. Its increasing limitations and restrictions on how we are allowed to act, such as demonstrations, events, and simply being, are gradual and therefore do not cause a confrontation with the structures of power or prompt a reaction from the public. In the words of Murray Bookchin,

“Although power – and powerlessness – are felt like a twitching nerve in every sphere of life, the locus of these feedings and forces becomes diffuse. To an increasing extent, the urban dweller can no longer identify the source of [their] problems and misfortunes; perhaps more significantly, he can find no one against whom he can assert his power and thereby retain a sense of control over the forces that seem to guide his destiny.”²

This slow and imperceptible change often created complacency, indifference, and acceptance of these spaces as merely the way it is or, even worse, an ignorance of the possibility of the public ever being more than a place of transaction and movement. This needs to change.

1 Leslie Sklair, 'Architecture and the Culture-Ideology of Consumerism' The Icon Project:, New York, 2017

2 Murray Bookchin, The Limits of the City, 2nd rev. ed (Montréal: Black Rose Books, 1991). 44-45

DICTIONARY:

Here is a glossary of words that will be used throughout this thesis, with a specific understanding in mind. These words in particular have been chosen as they are key to the development of the argument and research presented, but also may need clarification as they have a particular intended meaning than the dictionary definition could provide. This may be a clarified definition of a word, or an elaborated understanding on how a concept, idea, or ideal will be used within the context of this paper.

These definitions have been informed by my investigation into this subject, and by many of the listed sources, but also are informed by my personal experiences and perspectives. If needed, please refer back to this section for clarification on a words meaning within the development of this thesis.

- Agency: refers to the ability of a person or group to act independently and make choices that impact their own lives and the lives of others directly

- Anarchism: A political and philosophical stance that advocates for the dismantling of hierarchical power structures, including the state and capitalist systems, to enable individual and collective autonomy. Prioritizes direct action, mutual aid, and voluntary cooperation over coercion or imposed authority.

- Anti-space: refers to abstract, universal, or "neutral" spaces, which lack a sense of human-scale identity and engagement, is a rejection of 'public space', and seeks to de-stratify the meaning of organized space.

- Architecture: The design and construction of buildings and spaces that typically reflect societal values, functions, and power structures. Architecture can be a means of contesting conventional forms rather than reinforcing institutional control or economic imperatives.

- Autonomy: The right to self-governance and freedom from external control, enabling individuals and groups to act according to their values. The ability to act authentically and enact change.

- Built Environment: The human-made surroundings, including buildings and infrastructure, designed according to social, economic, and political priorities. The existing.

- Capitalism: An economic and social system rooted in private ownership and profit-maximizing transactions, often upheld through overarching power structures that concentrate wealth and limit individual autonomy.

- Community: A network of individuals who share values, mutual support, and collective autonomy.

- Consumerism: A societal value system that prioritizes the acquisition and consumption of goods as markers of success, fulfillment, and social status. Promotes material wealth and consumption as markers of accomplishment.

- Disruption: Acts that challenge or break the continuity of established systems, particularly capitalist or state-driven norms.

- Ecology: includes not only natural and bio-based ecologies but also human-made ecologies- the ecologies of infrastructure, transportation, societal connections, and legislation.

- Evolution: A gradual and organic process of change that occurs over time, allowing systems to adapt and transform without centralized control.

- Freedom: The capacity for individuals and communities to act without external coercion or control, fostering self-determination and autonomy.

- Nature: Ecosystems and life forms that within the bio-sphere, representing a space of unregulated processes. It is valued as a partner in creating reciprocal and non-transactional relationships.

- Power: A weighted difference of influence or control exerted over individuals or groups, often by state, economic, or social systems, which limits autonomy and freedom.

- Provoke: To intentionally stimulate a reaction, thought, or action that challenges existing perspectives or practices.

- Public: Refers broadly to the people or community, as well as anything open, accessible, or pertaining to the general population. "Public" often implies collective ownership, shared interest, or transparency.

- Public Space: A physical area designated for communal use and intended to be open and accessible to all members of the public, typically controlled and subject to regulations and limitations.

- Reciprocal: Mutually beneficial relationships where exchange is not based on strict equivalency but on continued shared care and support.

- Revolution: A significant shift or overhaul in social or political structures, often through radical and collective action.

- Spatial Intervention: A deliberate modification of physical space designed to disrupt normative uses, inspire new forms of interaction, or highlight alternatives to dominant social and economic systems.

- Transaction: The exchange of goods, services, or value often mediated through monetary, contractual, or societal norms, characteristic of capitalist economies.

- Urban Space: The spatial and social landscape within cities, shaped by a variety of forces, including governance, economic interests, social norms, conventions, and community dynamics.

- Wild: The unregulated, uncultivated, and spontaneous aspects of nature. The concept of a sense of chaos and lack of control that generates beauty and connection.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

WHAT IS PUBLIC SPACE?

What public space is and what public space could offer are wildly different. I have previously investigated and questioned these notions within my thesis entitled, *Resisting Control, Embracing Desire: An Anarchist Critique of Transactional Spatial Logics and the Politics of Desire and the Common*. This thesis explored the beginnings of this subject through a theoretical lens. Expanding a framework of anarchist and commons theory that generated the neologism, the 'anarchisphere'.

Before explaining what the anarchisphere is, a redefinition of the public space is needed. I have previously stated, "Perhaps there is no such thing as public space; if defined as a space that wholly belongs to the community, the common, and the free."³ I stand by this.

If defined as a place in which all have an equal stake - in that everyone can use and abuse this space - then there is no such thing as the 'public'. As such, for this exploration, we will refer to what is commonly called 'public space' as anti-space.

A term developed by Barbara Littenberg and Steven K. Peterson, in the book *Space and Anti-Space : The Fabric of Place, City and Architecture* Anti-space is defined as "undifferentiated, formless, infinite, universal, singular, and

continuous."⁴ Anti-space is at once a rejection of the traditional understanding of public space as it seeks to de-stratify the meaning of organized space, but when used as a term in opposition of the elaboration of space that does not seek to control, regulate, and order, it captures both the metaphysical and physical manifestations that should be addressed.

So then, if public space is not public but rather anti-space, then what is the anarchisphere? It is at once an actual place and a theoretical understanding of space and its function. The anarchisphere is a desire for more, a desire for freedom, autonomy, and comfort within the public. The anarchisphere aims to challenge preconceived notions of publicity and freedom within existing structures of hierarchy and power. As a manifestation, it aims to make the public aware of these structures through exposing their existence.

WHY CARE?

The built environment, specifically the urban, the public, and the space of shared life, is in need of a critical examination. The anarchisphere should exist; the ideals of freedom, autonomy, and agency need to be revalued and broadcasted as objects in demand. Urban public space requires advocates, methods to urge the public to care, and interventions that inspire people to imagine what could be, and give them the tools to intervene themselves. There are many that have thought the same,

3 Holiday, 'Resisting Control, Embracing Desire'. Pg. 3

4 Littenberg and Peterson, 'Space and Anti-Space'.

and advocated for the development of the public into more. This stance is not new; what the anarchisphere aims to do differently is provoke people to be these advocates, to become defenders of the public. This flips the traditional understanding of the user within traditional 21st century architectural practice.

The user is usually thought of as a way to test the hypothesis, as a constant thoughtless variable that will respond to the design decisions of the architect. This understanding of the user is elaborated in the Book *Use Matters: An Alternative History of Architecture* by Kenny Cupers.⁵ Various essays critically examine how the user is conceptualized as a passive figure within traditional methods of architectural and urban design, rather than as an active agent that is capable of changing and transforming space.

In this thesis, I also question the perspective of a passive user by challenging the authority of the architect and, instead, engaging the public as agential in the transformation of their built environment. The ambition of the anarchisphere is to provoke people; to make the user aware of their position, their agency; to allow them an equal stake in their shared space; to give the public a position of influence and an active voice.

IS IT RELEVANT?

It is important to acknowledge that this investigation is influenced by personal experiences, primarily within European and U.S. contexts of urban development. While the research is Eurocentric in focus, it also seeks to incorporate an

understanding and respect for non-Eurocentric perspectives on nature and the wild by using ecology and reciprocity as foundational themes. However, the practical application of these ideas will mainly be directed towards interventions in urban areas within Europe.

This research identifies a lack of development and existence of truly public space within the conceptual and intellectual fields of politics, the public, architecture, and urbanity. It seeks to expose and fill a void in the knowledge we have developed to challenge the status quo in a way that can be taken and received by the cities of today.

It does not endeavor to imagine a utopia of unrealistic ideals. It does not negate the challenges and entrenched structures that may need more than a built intervention to transform them, but perhaps it could upset them. What the research hopes to achieve, is a contribution to existing urban theories and practices that promote radically new ways of conceiving and creating spaces that cater to those in search of more. Those in search of meaning beyond the 9-5, beyond a transactional life, and beyond being slowly sucked away through the lead pipes of state-sponsored capitalist economies.

WHAT ABOUT ECOLOGY?

It would be ignorant to tackle the social and political issues inherent in this project without an inclusive perspective that encompasses the ecologies that our societies live within. Any development of the public, or

intervention within the urban, that does not look at the larger context of our uses and abuses of the environment would be ignorant and neglectful. Thus the wild will be used along with the indigenous understanding of reciprocal relationships to help develop free, public spaces that acknowledge this larger natural context. This is simply another facet of the project that aims to address the void of multi-disciplinary research on autonomous urban public spaces of connection and provocation.

The term ecology within this thesis is broadened to include not only natural and bio-based ecologies but also human-made ecologies- the ecologies of infrastructure, transportation, societal connections, and legislation. Urban ecologies are just as complex and intertwined as their natural counterparts. The multifaceted use of the word ecology aims to entwine these systems of connected relationships, to see how they interact with one another, eventually striving to use their interaction and connection to inform the development of the anarchisphere.

IS IT NEEDED?

This project and the resurgence of the anarchist ideal contributes to a larger scale of societal upheaval. It is needed in a time of such discord and dissonance between what structures of authority are trying to control and what the subjects of these powers yearn for. In the book by David Graeber *Fragments of an Anarchist Anthropology*, he states "Power, particularly in its more institutionalized, structural forms, is inherently at odds with creativity, spontaneity, and the desires of individuals to create

lives of their own choosing."⁶ This quote acknowledges and builds upon this perceived dissonance when applied to the context of the built environment.

The commodification of and continued stripping of services and spaces within public space needs to stop. The disappearance of open social spaces warrants a response, a radical one. Within a growing field of research into the production of urban alternative spaces, a niche presents itself: spatial urban interventions specifically designed to challenge capitalist social norms, consumerism, and hierarchical power structures through the lens of anarchism and ecological reciprocity. In hopes of answering this call, this research project addresses how public spaces can be reclaimed through anarchispheric interventions that foster autonomy and community. This approach is informed by a need. A need displayed not by action, but by inaction.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

First and foremost, the theoretical framework will build upon the author's research and generation of the term anarchisphere. As stated in the introduction of the paper, *Resisting Control, Embracing Desire: An anarchist critique of Transactional Spatial Logics and the Politics of Desire and the Common* will be the foundation for this continued exploration of the anarchisphere. Since these are independent works of research, there will be some overlap and reiteration of the ideas presented in the paper within the following theoretical framework and contextual understandings of the ongoing project. As such, the starting point of the research will be the very beginning: what is anarchy? The anarchist philosophical foundation will take a spatial lens, and the framework will then branch out into more architectural, public, ecological, and ethnographic fields, aiming to cover and relate to the broad scope of the project.

This investigation will be outline in a series of chapters that will introduce the branches of the theoretical canopy. Each branch will have a short explanation of the theme and the sources used to inform the synthesized understanding.

Below is a condensed version of a state of the art literature review that will be the basis for the theoretical framework.

ANARCHISM AND URBAN THEORY -

Anarchism is the base for this thesis's exploration of the anti-space. To ground the reader and the research, an exploration and synthesis of classic, independent, and anarchist thinkers from Colin Ward⁷ to Murray Bookchin⁸, and Noam Chomsky⁹ is presented. These sources will be used as the foundation for how this project perceives culture, politics, power, and control. Some anarchist theory also finds an urban and architectural perspective that blurs the boundaries between disciplines. Therefore, this section also draws on more spatial theories of anarchism. From Indigenous perspectives¹⁰ rooted in critiques of state-centric models to temporal approaches of resistant space making,¹¹ these existing ideals of anarchist application inform how the anarchisphere will manifest and react to its built environment.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY -

Ecology here is developed in a parallel manner, urban and natural ecologies will collide. Using the broad meaning behind the word ecology, a web of relationships arises, and a web of sources will inform their use. Indigenous conceptions of ecological reciprocity¹² will be used alongside political ecologies¹³, design

7 Ward, *Anarchy in Action*, Freedom Press, 1982.

8 Bookchin, *The Limits of the City*, 2nd revised ed., Black Rose Books, 1991, pp. 44-45.

9 Chomsky, *On Anarchism*, The New Press, 2013.

10 Chischiari, *Interview in Upside Down World* by Bill Weinberg, 2014.

11 Bey, *T.A.Z.: The Temporary Autonomous Zone, Ontological Anarchy, Poetic Terrorism*, Autonomedia, 1991.

12 Kimmerer, *Braiding Sweetgrass*, Milkweed Editions, 2013.

13 Gorz, *Ecology as Politics*, South End Press, 1980.

ecologies¹⁴, and ecologies of freedom¹⁵. These will form an interconnected and dependent approach to the way the environment is used toward the goal of generating the anarchisphere.

PUBLIC AND DESIGN THEORY -

The very idea of public space is the object of question within this research. There are many varying perspectives on what public space is and what it could be. Some focus on governing¹⁶, on disorder¹⁷, on reclaiming the commons¹⁸, or on belonging¹⁹, but all maintain a focus on the loss of something powerful within public spaces and hope for something greater.

The anarchisphere resides within this contextual understanding of the commons and the public, yet rejects the idea that there is truly public space to begin with. Then what is space? While it is a given that space is physical, this thesis will encourage one to think and ideate and speculate on both the metaphysical conceptions of space, as well as the real, tangible aspects.

This is where the sources that elaborate these methods provide critical input. Discussing various ways of thinking, from designing disorder²⁰, tactical urbanism²¹, and insurgent architecture²², to the idea of the temporary city²³, these sources will build a framework of action. They provide a lens that gives a material existence to the design of the anarchisphere.

14 Maibritt, *Ecologies Design: Transforming Architecture, Landscape, and Urbanism*, ?

15 Bookchin, *The Ecology of Freedom: The Emergence and Dissolution of Hierarchy*

16 Ostrom, *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*, Cambridge University Press, 1990.

17 Sennet, *The Uses of Disorder: Personal Identity and City Life*

18 Klein, *Reclaiming the Commons*, *Yes Magazine*, 2018.

19 Hooks, *Belonging: A Culture of Place*, Routledge, 2008.

20 Sendra and Sennet, *Designing Disorder: Experiments and Disruptions in the City*

21 Lydon and Garcia, *Tactical Urbanism: Short-term Action for Long-term Change*, Island Press, 2015.

22 Doina and Kim, *Insurgent Architecture: An Alternative Approach to Design-Build*

23 Bishop and Williams, *The Temporary City*, Routledge, 2012.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

HOW CAN THE ANARCHISPHERE CHALLENGE AND DISRUPT POWER STRUCTURES IN URBAN PUBLIC SPACES THROUGH SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS INSPIRED BY WILD ECOLOGIES, TO PROVOKE AWARENESS OF CONSUMER CAPITALIST CONSTRUCTS OF CONFORMITY WHILE FOSTERING FREEDOM AND AUTONOMY?

The guiding question for this research project is:

How can the Anarchisphere challenge and disrupt power structures in urban public spaces through spatial interventions inspired by wild ecologies, to provoke awareness of consumer capitalist constructs of conformity while fostering freedom and autonomy?

There are several embedded questions and subjects within the research question that need to be identified and clarified. Namely:

WHAT IS THE ANARCHISPHERE?

WHICH POWER STRUCTURES?

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SPATIAL INTERVENTION?

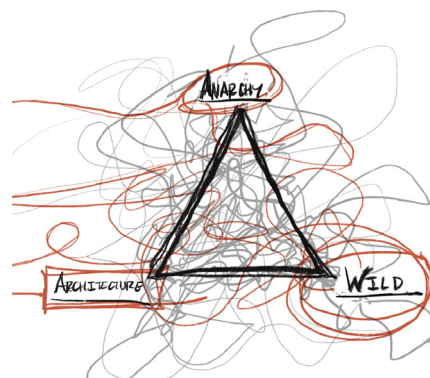
WHAT IS A WILD ECOLOGY?

Some of these have already been touched on through the elaboration of the problem statement and introduction, and some will be answered through the theoretical framework, but they will all be

clarified to grasp a larger understanding of the goal of the project. These small understandings are a piece of the larger whole. As such they will start to define the research themes that will guide the project.

The anarchisphere will be applied to urban space within three themes: Theory, Ecology, and Ethnography.

The sub-questions will be used to identify the deeper connections between the foundational principles, and how the foundation of these questions comes from an interdisciplinary research approach. Not specifically focusing on the application or the 'how' of these ideals, the exploration will allow for a larger understanding of the complex systems and structures that are creating the elaborated problems within the public.

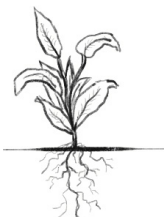


METHODOLOGY:

The methodology is at its core an entanglement of threads, various disciplines and schools of thought. In its subject matter, it is anarchic, and in the process, it will follow a similarly chaotic logic. With the research questions defined, the guiding thread will follow and flow between the disciplines and research methods, creating a web of connected ideas, thoughts, data, case studies, and literature. This thread, like a red string on a corkboard, will show how to merge a very theoretical reflection with a practical spatial application. When viewed from a close distance the connections may not be apparent, but when a wider perspective is taken the relationships will come into focus.

Three sub-questions arise to drive the various research methods embedded within the larger theoretical framework and methodology.

WHAT INSIGHTS CAN BE GAINED FROM OBSERVING HOW INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY NAVIGATE AND UTILIZE PUBLIC SPACES TO CHALLENGE AND SUBVERT EXISTING POWER STRUCTURES?



HOW MIGHT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE 'WILD', AND ECOLOGICAL RECIPROCITY INFORM THE DESIGN OF ANARCHISPHERIC SPACES WITHIN EXISTING URBAN SYSTEMS AND ECOLOGIES?

WHICH THEORETICAL PRACTICES CAN BE EMPLOYED TO REDEFINE AND DISRUPT THE POWER STRUCTURES GOVERNING PUBLIC SPACES, THEREBY FACILITATING THE EMERGENCE OF THE ANARCHISPHERE?



Each aligns with a theme, theory, ecology, and ethnography. These themes will be the guiding threads that lead from theoretical ideas to the selection of research methods.

To give a framework to the research, it will be set in stages. Each stage will have methods of exploration that are best suited to that specific subject matter. Some cross-pollination of research methods between subject matters and stages will exist, and the foundation for the research will still fall within these three main themes and their respective research methods.

STAGE 1: THEORETICAL TOOLKIT

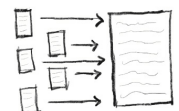
Theory will be primarily explored in this stage.



Through a literature review, critical discourse analysis, and thematic coding of a variety of sources, a theoretical framework will be constructed.



The elaboration of the framework will be pivotal in grounding the ideas within a historical and social context. This will be done through the close reading, categorization, and drawing of a theory web showcasing the connections and ideas that are uncovered through the research.



STAGE 2: PHYSICAL TOOLKIT

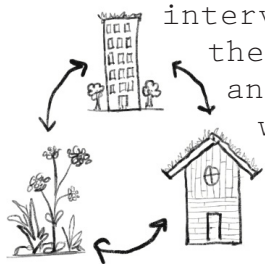
The manifestation of the ideas identified in stage one and ecologies will be explored through case studies and site observation in this stage. Literature will also be used to explore the potential reciprocal relationships the various types of ecologies have with each other. This includes ecologies not only of nature but also urban, social, and



wild ecologies.

Crossings and connections of these cases and the literature review will inform how the proposed

interventions respond to the site conditions on an ecological level, as well as identify existing ways that people have designed interventions and communities that emphasize the values of the anarchisphere.



STAGE 3: PUBLIC AND SITE OBSERVATION

Ethnography will be used to gather quantitative and qualitative data on the site and the subjects of intervention. Various methods will be used to conduct a



process of investigation. The social and physical side of this research will be conducted with both virtual and on-site

fieldwork. The dérive will be used for the selection of the 3 sites in Rotterdam.

The three sites will each focus on a theme: politics, nature, or community. Participatory



observation will be used to experience each site, and then synthesize the existing use of public space.

Still photography and film will document the observations.

STAGE 4: PROTOTYPE DESIGN OF INTERVENTIONS

The results from the three previous stages will inform a research-by-design approach that incorporates the results into an experimental design of small-scale interventions on the selected sites of

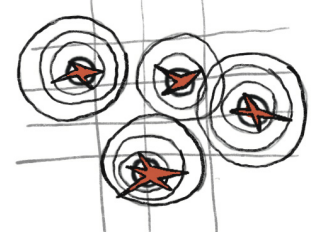
investigation. The designs will be done in a quick charet style setting that produces full scale



applicable spatial interventions that could be deployed on the site. Each intervention will have goals informed by the specific theme identified in the site selection.

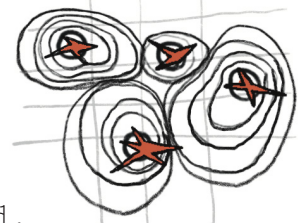
STAGE 5: APPLICATION OF INTERVENTIONS

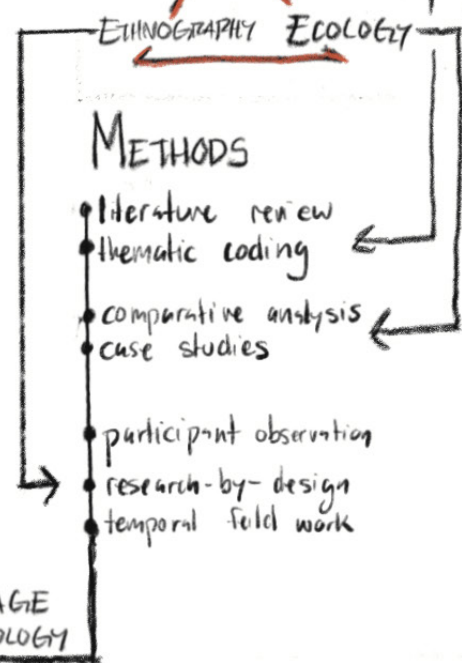
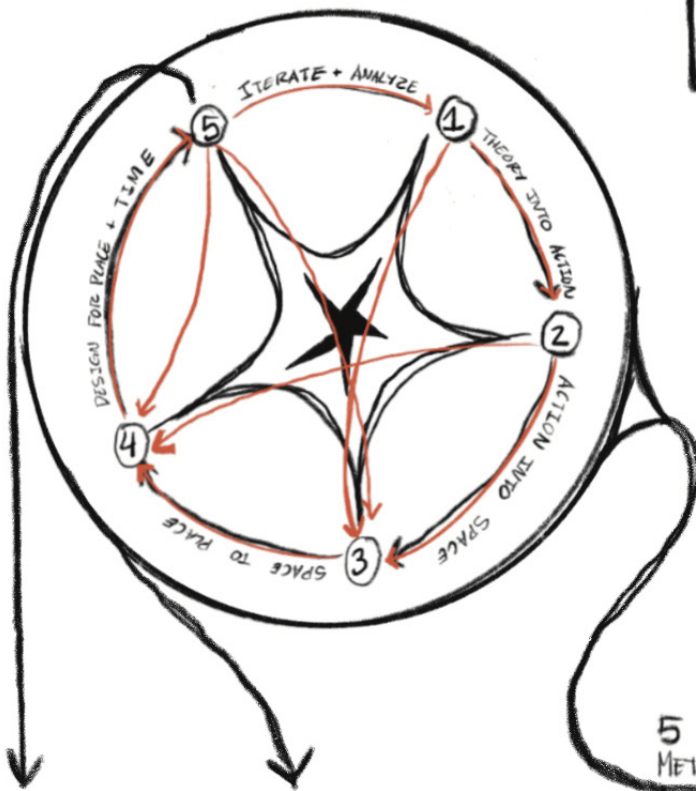
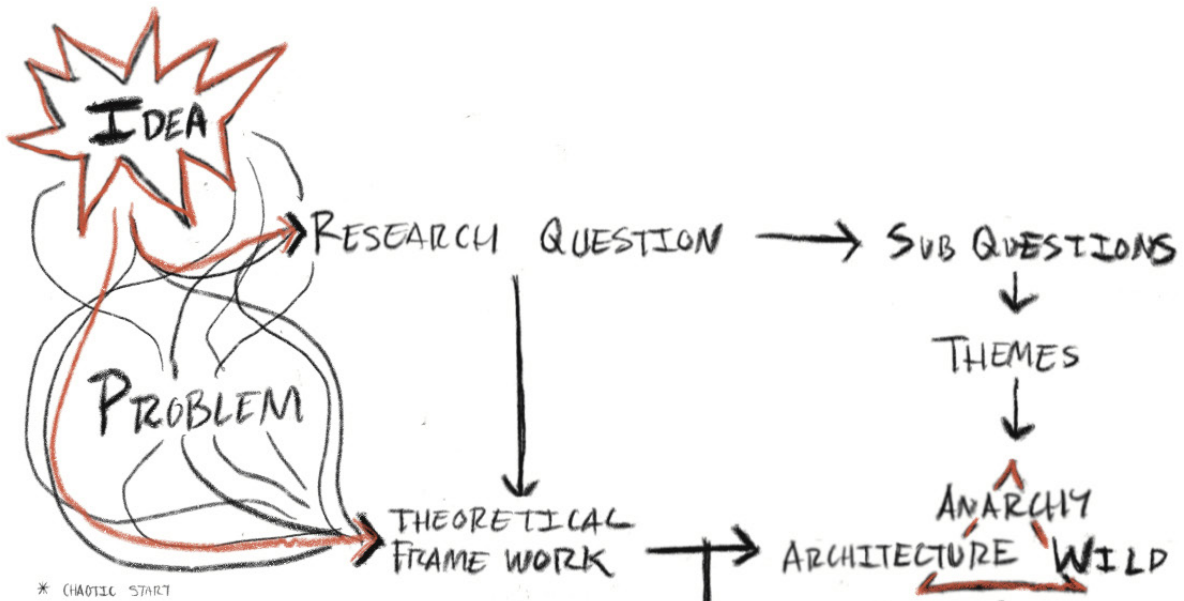
In this stage, the interventions will be placed within their respective sites. To gain insights from these



interventions, further observation, and documentation that acknowledges a temporal perspective, will be done to showcase the effectiveness or failure of these interventions through the goals set at the beginning of the design process.

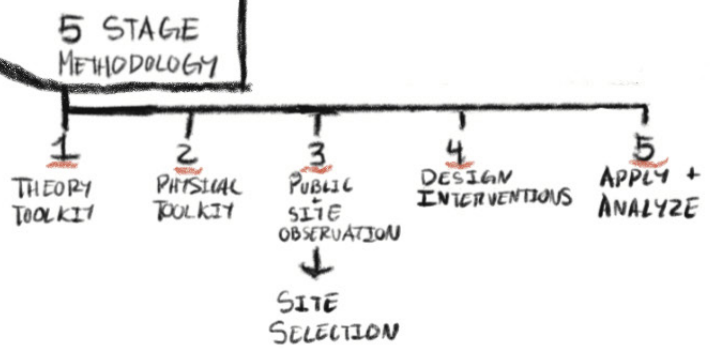
This will be stages 4 and 5 of the research and will conclude or renew the cycle. To visualize this methodology and research a research diagram was included.





RESEARCH OUTCOMES
 ↓
 MANIFESTO OF IDEAS + EXHIBITION OF INTERVENTION DOCUMENTATION

RELATION TO DESIGN
 ↓
 CONTINUE WITH THE ITERATION, USE LESSONS LEARNED.



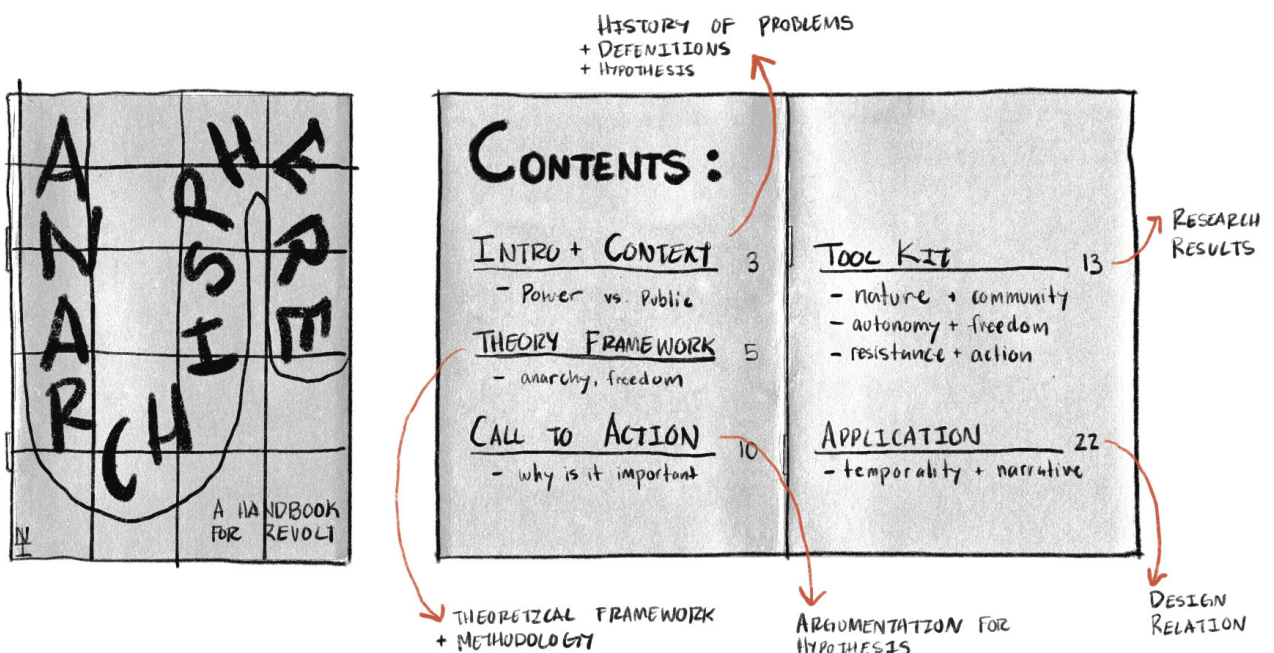
→ DESIGN THE ANARCHISPHERE

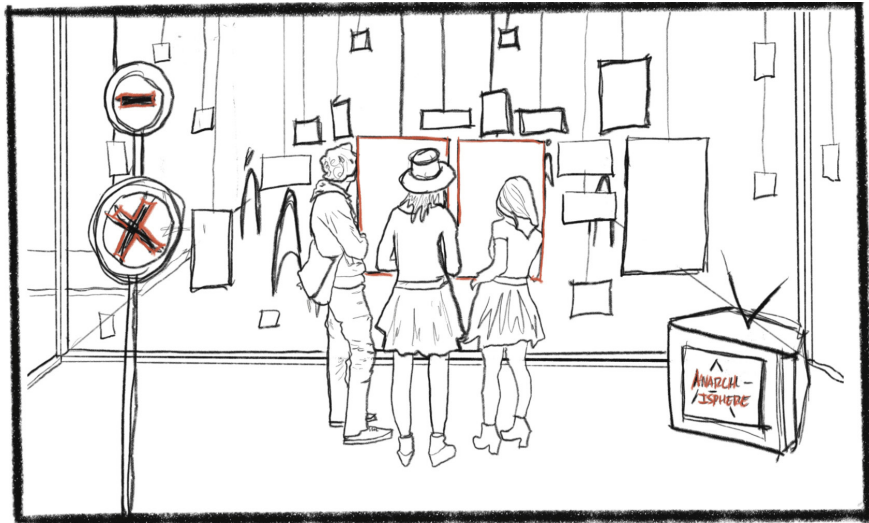
RELATION TO DESIGN:

The research portion of this thesis will be directly tied to the design process and thus a design proposal that introduces these anarchispheric principles into an urban context, guiding how interventions can reclaim public spaces from capitalist control. By incorporating the design stage as the final stage of the procedural research methodology, the distinction between the research and design phases blurs. This is not a negative, but becomes a strength of the iterative approach.

By incorporating a cyclical nature of design and research, the architectural intervention and required design outcome of the thesis ceases to exist solely as a self-contained product. It becomes part of a larger context of research and design that can be used to better understand the needs of the public within an anarchic ideal.

The expected results of the three thematic research explorations are twofold. One, each will have its' own goals in clarifying a certain aspect of the theoretical framework, and each will contribute also to the gathering and applying of certain information to the small-scale intervention design that will in turn inform the research further. For the theory, the research is expected to decipher and synthesize a theoretical framework that will support the design of anarchispheric interventions, reimagining how public spaces resist commodification. For ecology, the outcomes seek to identify principles from literature and case studies of wild and urban ecologies that can be intersected over an urban context to create nodes of intervention that can address a desire for non-hierarchical, sustainable spaces. The ethnographic portion of the research is more entangled. It will have more practical insights into how people interact with and resist control in public spaces, offering real-world examples of spatial resistance. Then in turn the same research methods will be used on the proposed small-scale design interventions further informing the research.



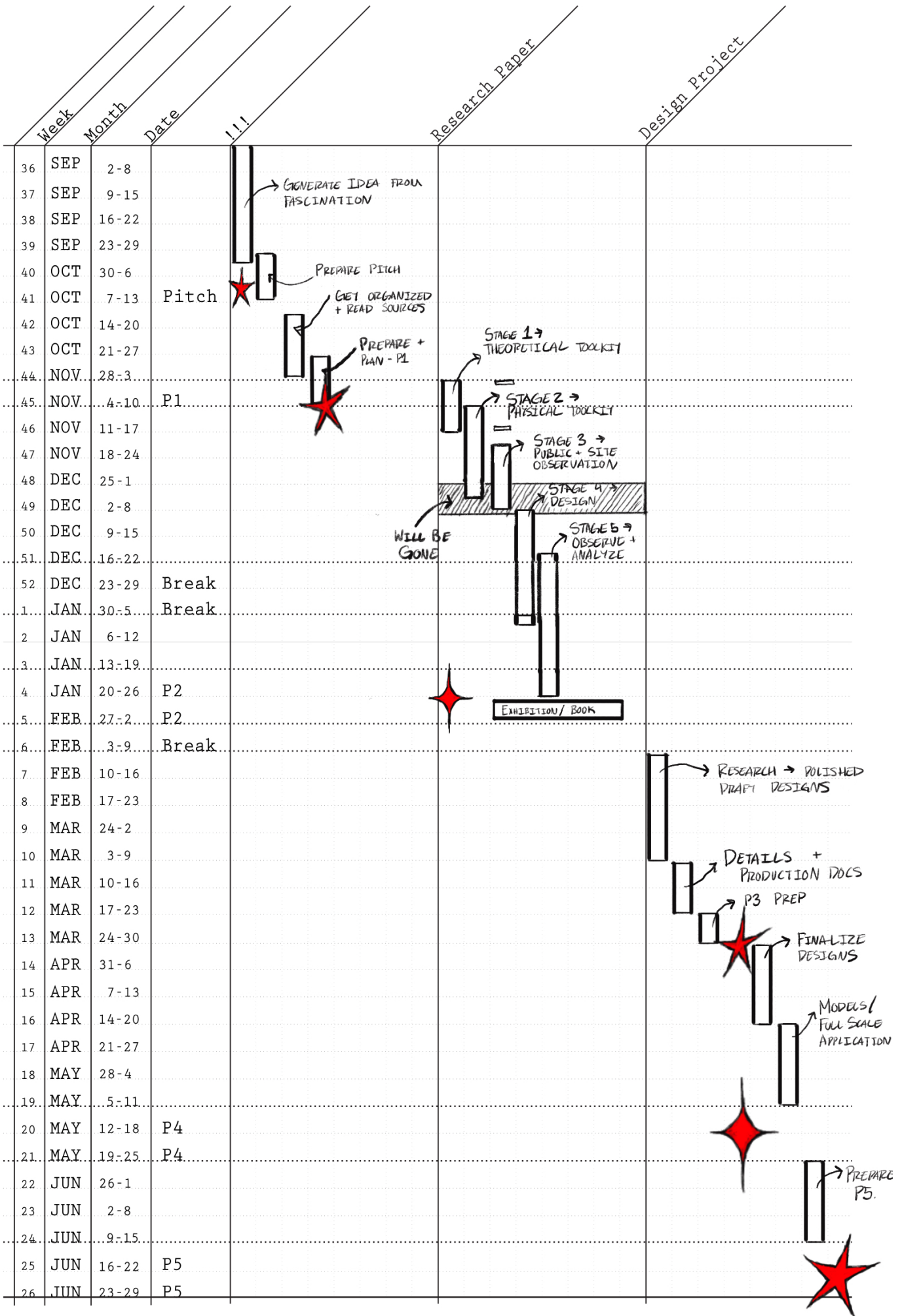


With this said, the design brief will be much the same as the research itself. The design will build upon the selected site of intervention in Rotterdam and aim to create an anarchispheric space of community and provocation for the public. This space, or rather these spaces will be operating on a sliding scale of temporality.

Ideally working toward a more permanent fixture within the public, the design brief will ask to build upon the lessons learned and the synthesized research outcomes to refine and create spatial interventions that embody anarchispheric values: spaces that reflect the goals of fostering interactions, disrupting spatial conformity, and encouraging community-led management of public spaces. These spaces could manifest tactical urban interventions, guerilla gardening, community-built structures, etc., or simply be spaces that create autonomous, non-transactional environments.

It would be a shame to limit the possibilities of the nature of anarchispheric space at this point, and so therefore the manifestation or logistics of these spaces will remain unclear. The design, as with the research, will be a result of a

process. A chaotic exploration of the free, the autonomous, and the anarchist understanding of our shared spaces, both physically and metaphysically.



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