subjective

environmental

Norman (1988)
actual and perceived properties of things
real and perceived affordance
**all that can be accessed
are perceptions/perceived
affordancess**

Akrich & Latour (1992)
it is the **morality of** a
setting both negative
(**what it prescribes**)
and positive (**what it
permits**)

Harvey (1986) argues that when results from 'science'
are appealed to in support of cognitions, the validity
of those cognitions are presupposed –
explaining the world by an appeal to the world
which we are (subjectively) explaining.

Conole and Dyke (2004)
sees ICT affordances as
perceived *and* actual

Norman (2008)
acknowledge variant definitions
for tech affordances
across disciplines with the term ***"signifiers"***

problematises
Positivism

Positivism relying on
reality existing in the space-time continuum

Conole 2011
incorporates relational
features and social contxts

critiques
Gibson's
natural vision

acknowleges
Norman's
*percieved
affordances*

Gibson (1977)
mediated by conventions, in the way objects
offer opportunities for selection and interaction
rejected the idea of social or cultural perspectives

criticises
Gibson

Oliver (2005)
"essentialist position" of
direct link between
perception and action
renders affordances
"speculative rather than
analytic," without utility
for research - wants to
abandon 'affordances'

criticises
Norman

social

Pea (2009) redefines
affordances as **objects that
link perception and action**

aligns with
Scarantino,
Chemero,
Hutchby, Dohn,
Schmidt,
Bloomfield

objective

Allen (2004) [separate reading]
interactions emergent between the perceiver
and their environment

Sanders (1997)
Considers that the Gibsonian concept
of neither subject or object but rather
both "rightly signifies re**lations
between perceiver and perceived**".

criticises
Gibson's
concept of
natural
vision

Fenwick & Edwards (2010)
ontological problem
is that via positioning them
as natural phenomena, they
become **"black-boxed"** .

criticises
Norman's
*real
technological
affordances*

Schmidt (2007) builds on Gibson's relation between perceivers
and objects, properties and events in the physical environment,
extending affordances to **relations between human perceivers
and social environments "propertied by other people".** The
sum total of relations between an individual perceiver and their
social/physical environments is an **econiche** – "a site for
individual narrative identity construction based on past, present,
and potential future interactions with both physical and social
enviroments." **Social affordances** contrast with perceptual
affordances in that "they **are inherently intersubjective**
(the behaviour of others in addition to my own has created
them) and they exist in a temporally extended and historical
fashion (past rather than present behaviour has created them)"

Potter & Wehtherell (1987)
prefer *invisible* and *unquestionable*.

agrees with
Pea that
affordances
need social
mediation

movement

Ingold (2011)emphasises
movement through *wayfaring*

Movement is important in Gibson (1979)
because humans and animals are mobile,
and as they move through their environment
their effectivities create actualizing
circumstances that reveal affordances.

acknowledges
Gibson's
*affordances as
common
currency*

similar to
Schmidt's
econiche

Hutchby (2001)
TECHNOLOGICAL DETERMINIST
new technologies -> new social
relations

functional [enabling and
constraining] and relational [e.g.,
different for one individual than
for another] aspects which frame,
while not determining, the
possibilities for agentic action in
relation to an object"

criticises
Gibson for
omitting the
role of mental
representations

Scarantino (2003)
reconceptualises affordances as both
conditional (favourable, temporal
background and triggering conditions)
and **relational** (reliability of potential
actor's abilities/effectivities).

**Laurillard,
Stratfold,
Luckin, Plowman,
and Taylor (2000)**
predates web 2.0

relational

rejects Gibson's affordances
as **impossible & ghostly**

Chemero (2003)
affordances are relations
between **aspects of animals**
including humans, and **aspects
of situations - abilities do not
guarantee results.**

Suthers (2005, 2006)
places the affordance
of a technological
**constraint as a
relation to a feature
of a situation**

criticises Michaels et al.

Reed (1996)
contends affordances are scarce
environmental resources implicated
in natural selection – **you don't
know if something's edible unless
you're interested in eating it.**

rejects Turvey and Reed
by problematising their
and Gibson's premise that
affordances are
animal-relative properties
of the environment

draws on
Strawson

Reed says resources can be
agentic in producing effects in
human/animal behaviours

Turvey (1992)
redefined term as referring to dispositional properties
of objects and environments, **only manifested in
relation to actualising circumstances.**

Strawson (1955)
feature placing distinguishing
perception of the properties of objects (eg cup handle)
from
perception of features of situations (eg rain).

reflexive

Turvey says affordances + effectivities of
humans + animals, denies agency to
artefacts and environmental resources.

agency

Michaels, Zeinstra, and Oudejans (2001)
affordance is perceiving something about
ourselves rather than about the environment.

criticises
Hutchby

**Bloomfield, Latham, and
Vurdubakis (2010)**
affordances are not just
material, but also **bound up in
features of situations** and a
broader sociocolutural context

conditional

supports
Gibson

Dohn (2009)
asserts a relational stance cutting
across subject-object fits with the
embodied nature of learning

Pfaffenberger (1992)
social practices -> technological affordances
inherently multiple, based on perception

affordance compass

relationship of individual with their perception of environments, and that this relationship
directly links perception and action is a key question in the ontological debate