

Glossary

Boundary objects are objects that inhabit several intersecting social worlds (e.g. science and politics) and satisfy the informational requirement of these different worlds. They are plastic enough to adapt to local needs and the constraints of the several parties employing them, yet robust enough to maintain a common identity across sites (Star and Griesemer, 1989: 393).

Boundary organisations exist at the frontier of the two relatively different social worlds of politics and science, but they have distinct lines of accountability to each. They involve the participation of actors from both sides of the boundary, as well as professionals who serve a mediating role (Guston, 2001: 401).

Boundary spaces are sites where the work of social ordering takes place in ongoing processes of negotiation, translation and accommodation (Mahony, 2013: 31).

Boundary work refers to the ideological style found in scientists' attempts to create a public image for science by contrasting it favourably to non-scientific intellectual or technical activities (Gieryn, 1983: 781)

Civic epistemology refers to the institutionalised practices by which members of a given society test, affirm and deploy knowledge claims used as a basis for making collective choices. (Jasanoff, 2011: 255)

Co-production is used to describe how the domains of nature, facts, objectivity, reason and policy cannot be separated from those of culture, values, subjectivity, emotion and politics (Jasanoff, 2004: 3).

Cosmopolitan knowledge refers to diversity in how communities know and experience climate change (Jasanoff, 2012).

- Expert elicitation** is a structured approach to systematically consult experts on uncertain issues. It is most often used to quantify ranges for poorly known parameters, but may also be useful to further develop qualitative issues such as definitions, assumptions or conceptual (causal) models (Knol et al., 2010).
- Epistemic community** refers to a network of professionals with recognised expertise and authoritative claims to policy-relevant knowledge in a particular issue area (Haas, 1992: 3).
- Epistemic things** are objects to be studied and worked on through the scientific process, which are characterised partly by the things not yet known and the questions they open up for study (Rheinberger, 1997).
- Generative events** have the potential to foster the disordering conditions in which reasoning is forced to ‘slow down’, creating opportunities to arouse ‘a different awareness of the problems and situations that mobilise us’ (Whatmore, 2009: 588).
- Knowledge-ways** are sets of knowledge practices – ways of making and dealing with knowledge and expertise –that become stabilised within particular institutional settings (Jasanoff, 2005).
- Science–policy interfaces** are relations between scientists and policy actors that enable exchanges and co-evolution of knowledge with the aim of enriching decision-making (based on Van den Hove, 2007: 807)
- Truth spots** are places that lend credibility to beliefs and claims about natural and social reality, about the past and future, and about identity and the transcendent (Gieryn, 2018: overview).
- Visual** indicates a representation perceived through sight, encompassing a wide range of publishable media (videos, photographs, maps, graphs etc.).
- Weighted concepts** helps to analyse the struggles that the appearance of new objects of knowledge generate, by situating such contestation within the field of political action that these objects have the potential to shape (Hughes and Vadrot, 2019: 18).