



## **ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INSPIRED BY A PLANNED CITY**

### **KOREAN HOUSING MARKET (1970S - 2018): TRANSITION FROM MASS PRODUCED APARTMENTS TO MANAGEMENT**



Editor: Ricardo García Mira

**30 YEARS OF THE MASTER PROGRAMME  
“ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION AND  
MANAGEMENT: PERSON AND SOCIETY”  
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS AND STRESS**

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Please, send your contributions for the next issue by e-mail to the following address:  
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*Old and new Board members met in Rome last July to share their views and projects for the next years.*

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### Welcome from the new IAPS president (Tony Craig)

After a truly amazing IAPS conference in Rome this July (thanks Giuseppe and team!), it is timely to now look forward towards the future, and to begin preparing for the next IAPS conference in Quebec in 2020. The theme of the next IAPS conference (running out of time) is not only hugely relevant from a social policy perspective, but also one that neatly captures one of the issues at the heart of IAPS – namely the dynamic nature of people-environment relations. But before taking stock of the present, or indeed focussing attention on the future, I think it is important to acknowledge what has gone before. As I take on the role of IAPS president, I want to take a moment to express my huge thanks to Ricardo García-Mira for everything he has done over the last few years to ensure that IAPS is the vibrant, policy-relevant, collegiate academic organisation that it is today. The current board, and the IAPS membership owe a huge thanks to Ricardo, to the previous board, and indeed to all the previous boards that have volunteered their time to look after the administrative affairs of IAPS over the years. The new IAPS board has a lot of work to do over the next few years to further the aims of the association and to improve the services offered to members. Research communities such as ours are increasingly moving towards open-science approaches and are actively embracing inter-and transdisciplinary approaches to solving real-world problems. The implicit ‘project’ of IAPS – which is not after all simply to apply a particular disciplinary perspective to a defined social or environmental problem - but rather to tackle the sometimes frustrating and hard-to-grasp problems that fall within the broad church of ‘people-environment studies’ – and this is not a simple problem or project. Indeed, if there was a discipline that could claim to deal with this implicit project comprehensively, then there would arguably not be any need for an organisation like IAPS to exist. However, that is simply not the case. There is not, as far as I am aware, any discipline that grapples with these questions in quite the same way as the IAPS community does, and I think that is what makes IAPS truly special. I think the IAPS community is extremely well placed to deal with many of the challenges associated with these new approaches to academic life, and I very much look forward to this conversation unfolding over the months and years ahead. When I attended my first IAPS conference in Paris (2000), I felt like I had finally found my academic peer group. That feeling has not faded.





# Bulletin Summary

## EDITORIAL ADDRESS

P. 7

Editorial address (*R. García Mira*) ————— 7

## CONTRIBUTIONS

P. 8-24

Environmental Psychology Inspired by a Planned City (*H. Günther, I. de Araújo Günther*) ————— 8

Korean Housing Market (1970s - 2018): Transition from mass produced apartments to management  
(*S. Shon*) ————— 13

30 years of the Master Programme “Environmental Intervention and Management: Person and Society”  
in Barcelona (1988-2018) (*E. Pol*) ————— 18

Healthy environments (*P. Ortega-Andeane*) ————— 21

## PROJECTS

P. 25-30

IMPAQT. Integrative Multidisciplinary People-centred Architectural Qualification & Training (*D. K. Shehayeb*) — 25

HOPE. The key role of households and health to reach the 1,5°C climate goal (*A. Herrmann*) ————— 28

<b>NEWS</b>	<b>P. 31-35</b>
Degree in landscape ( <i>C. García Fontán, I. Iglesias Díaz</i> )	31
International distinction for some of our senior psychologists as Fellows of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)	33
25 <sup>th</sup> IAPS Conference – Rome, 8-13 July 2018	34
<b>CALL FOR PAPERS (From 25<sup>TH</sup> IAPS Conference)</b>	<b>P. 36</b>
Psychology - Special Issue	36
<b>IAPS YOUNG RESEARCHERS AWARDS 2018</b>	<b>P. 37-45</b>
Viewing Nature ( <i>D. Meuwese</i> )	37
Outdoor office work ( <i>C. Petersson</i> )	39
Lisbon's tourism in the press ( <i>E. Boager, P. Castro, A Di Masso</i> )	41
Urban form and lifestyles ( <i>M. Després</i> )	43
Do As I Say, Do As I Do ( <i>M. E. Kürsten, H. Staats</i> )	44
Including 'Home' in housing quality ( <i>M. Overtom</i> )	45
<b>NEXT CONFERENCES</b>	<b>P. 46-51</b>
EDRA50 Sustainable Urban Environments: Research, Design and Planning for the Next 50 Years	46
<b>OBITUARY</b>	<b>P. 52</b>
Christopher Spencer	52
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	<b>P. 53-62</b>
Urban Transformations Towards Sustainability - Special Issue	53
Recent publications from IAPS member	54
<b>BOOKS</b>	<b>P. 63</b>
Psychologie sociale et environnementale ( <i>K. Weiss, P. Rateau</i> )	63

### ***New publications section for IAPS members***

Those members who have recently published an article in a well evaluated or high ranked journal, as well as a book or book chapter with a relevant publisher, please send your reference with a brief abstract (60 words) about the content of your publication, to: [adrianaportella@yahoo.com.br](mailto:adrianaportella@yahoo.com.br) by December 31<sup>st</sup>, and it will be included into the next issue.

## *Editorial address,* by **Ricardo García Mira**



With a view to new challenges, IAPS faces a new journey with a greatly renewed Board. Thus, since the end of my mandate in the Presidency last July, Tony Craig, from the James Hutton Institute, has taken over at the presidential helm. Tony is a young and at the same time veteran researcher with international projection, with whom I have shared many personal and work moments. I am sure that this election will be a success for IAPS, because he represents a perfect combination of the theoretical and applied vision, a transdisciplinary sense of research in the field of people-environment studies and relates this to the novel and challenging fields of artificial intelligence. I wish him every success in his administration, at the same time as I am at his disposal to collaborate in the tasks he wishes to entrust me with during his mandate. Henk Staats and Adriana Portela continue on board from the previous team, and nine new members have joined, implying a renewal of more than 75% of the board. The new members are: Adina Dumitru, Sarah Payne, Karine Weiss, Ferdinando Fornara, Wouter Portinga, Silvia Collado, Patricia Ortega, Nathalie Jean-Baptiste and Susana Batel.

On the other hand, another nine members have said goodbye to the board, including myself. We have reached the end of our mandate, and feel a certain nostalgia at leaving, but we are proud of having served the purpose of a scientific society, which is on its way to celebrating its fiftieth anniversary next year, if we consider the first meetings of its founders back in 1969. So, we said goodbye to Petra Schweizer-Ries, Sigrun Kabisch, Ian Simkins, Seungkwang Shon, Clare Twigger-Ross, Karina Landeros, Taciano Milfont, Caroline Hägerhäll and myself. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the collaboration and the magnificent work done by all of them, as well as by Tony, Henk and Adriana, during these years.

I have spent fourteen years of my life as a social scientist in the management team of this organization, the last four as President, and this time has involved no more than the permanent learning of the importance of our work in a network, our interdisciplinary collaboration, the need and the opportunity to employ knowledge coproduction approaches as basic strategies for the fulfillment of the ultimate goal of the IAPS: to improve the physical environment and human wellbeing. They have been years full of team work, cooperation, satisfaction, discovery, celebration, and pride in contributing to management and scientific policy, which I

hope our members can benefit from. From the team that I had the satisfaction to coordinate, we have outlined some basic lines of work, improving the international visibility of the IAPS and its research networks, making them more active, making the IAPS known in the international organizations that establish the economic priorities of financing research, and implementing policy support for our youngest researchers and those who are at the beginning of their careers. I do not think it has been in vain. The IAPS continues to gather hundreds of researchers at its bi-annual conference, as we saw in Rome last summer, where more than 500 researchers from all over the world took part. The IAPS, almost fifty years later, is still a living scientific community, bringing together researchers from multiple disciplines to share ideas and create new knowledge that connects theory and practice to serve society.

With this summer - almost autumnal - issue, we have included some contributions, project information and news about publications and scientific events. We have also included, as a novelty, information about publications of our members in relevant journals, as well as some books and book chapters that have recently seen the light. We delve into the work of our colleagues Seungkwang Shon, Patricia Ortega, Hartmut Günther and Isolda Günther, and the projects of Dina Shehayeb and Alina Herrmann. We celebrate with Enric Pol the thirtieth anniversary of his Master's degree "Environmental Intervention and Management: Person and Society" and we congratulate him for the training he and his team have provided for members who have passed through Barcelona. Furthermore, we share the sentiment expressed in the obituary that Edward Edgerton and Ombretta Romice dedicated to Christopher Spencer, one of the leading researchers in the field. Rest in peace.

Finally, I say goodbye as Editor of this IAPS Bulletin, but not before thanking everyone who sent me contributions, news and other items of interest for members. My thanks also to those who sent reviews and criticisms that contributed to improving the quality. As we all know, there is no quality or progress without criticism, and this is the good thing about Science. It has been a magnificent experience that has kept me always connected with all of you, even in my new and temporary stage as a member of the Spanish Parliament. It will not be easy to forget it. Ever!

# *Environmental Psychology Inspired by a Planned City*



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“You must be out of your mind!” was the standard reaction of friends and colleagues upon hearing that we would transfer from the Federal University of Paraíba to the University of Brasília, in 1988. From living 200 m from the beach in one of the oldest, historic cities in Brazil, João Pessoa, PB, to the then 28 years old capital, Brasília, then and even today, a construction site.

While few people who did not actually live in Brasília had little positive to say about the city, permanent residents, by and large, appeared to like living there – a contrast sufficiently instigating for an empirically working social psychologist to start a mail survey among residents about the quality of life in Brasília. The layout of the residences was rational as to allow a random selection of addresses. At the time we only had a small office space at the university, hence we used a P. O. Box address and the name, “Laboratório de Psicologia Ambiental” (Environmental

Psychology Research Group, EPRG) on the pre-paid return envelopes. The 23% return rate allowed for the conclusion that the majority of those answering liked the city, especially those living in that part of the city, where urbanization was already under way (Günther & Flores, 1995).

This initial study led us to investigate living in Brasília from the perspective of the four dimensions of the rational urban design as postulated in the 1943 Charter of Athens – housing, work, leisure and circulation (cf., Gold, 1998). Given that architects appeared to either venerate or despise Oscar Niemeyer, “the architect” of Brasília, this empirical approach, i.e., asking the actual users, the residents of the city, was not conducive to making friends at the School of Architecture. As the research grew, reciprocity was of the essence: To the extent that we attracted students interested in studying behavioral aspects of Brasília, that we were using Brasília as the paradigmatic object of behavior—environment studies, the P. O. Box virtual laboratory acquired some real space.

From the beginning, our strategy had been to attract students with the motto, “You can study any topic within environmental psychology, as long as it concerns some aspect of Brasília or the University of Brasília”. This would apply to term papers in Environmental Psychology, to undergraduate research participation projects, to M.A. thesis and to Ph.D. dissertations. Furthermore, given the nature of the field, we accepted a wide variety of methodological and theoretical approaches, from small scale experimental, to observations and surveys. And in keeping with the ethos of the Institute of Psychology, students followed various theoretical outlooks, from experimental analysis of behavior to clinical.

In the course of the past, nearly 30 years, there were two important milestones that impacted on the direction of the LPA, the first, interaction with Traffic Psychology, and the second, with Developmental Psychology.





### TRAFFIC PSYCHOLOGY

A discussion among the members of the EPRG in early 1996 led to focus more on the circulation dimension of the planned city of Brasília. An early study (1989-90) had dealt with reasons for and against bicycle use. The extension of the city and the precarious nature of the public transportation system, especially as it concerned service for the university community, lead us to studies of the bus system; not just another study of complaints by the users, but about the situation of the bus driver – stress, lack of respect from employers and from users (cf., Silva & Günther, 2004). Another attempt was participatory research with middle school children: rather than studying them, we tried to involve them in studying the traffic situation around the school and their “chauffeur” — not surprisingly, parents did not appreciate being monitored by their children, and this project had to be abandoned. Yet the interest in circulation and mobility continues until today. While traffic psychology is one of the job options for students with a professional degree in psychology, that is, psychological testing of candidates for driver licenses, there is little empirical research on traffic being done by psychologists (cf., Günther, H., Cristo, Neto, & Feitosa, 2015). Our empirical approach to the field of traffic psychology from the perspective of analyzing the behavior—environment relationship was innovative and not always well received by representative of the traditional, subjective and test oriented traffic psychologist.

As a spin-off of these circulation / mobility studies, we undertook studies in helping behavior, inspired by the stereotype of Brasília being an unfriendly city due its artificiality. Our data did not support this perception (c.f., Silva & Günther, 2001).

### DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

After a very stimulating sabbatical at the Children’s Environment Research Groups at City University of New York in 1997, my wife Isolda Günther, with a degree in developmental psychology, formally joined the EPRG, and ever since we have conducted a number of studies together. The life course



perspective became important in the research efforts of the group. While the EPRG had been looking at the four environmental dimensions of Charter of Athens, now we provided a transverse perspective via the life span phases as well, i.e., young children, adolescents (c.f., Günther, I., 1996, 2001; Günther, I., & Günther, H., 1998; Günther, I., Nepomuceno, Spehar, & Günther, H., 2004) adults, and older people (c.f., Macedo, Oliveira, Günther, I., Alves, & Nóbrega, 2008).

#### ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The merging of the dimensions of the Charter of Athens and the life span perspective is, of course, supported by ecological psychology. A first test of this merger occurred when the EPRG participated in a public competition to submit proposals for the re-vitalization of the W3 Avenue in 2008. Early in the short history of Brasília, this avenue constituted the major shopping street. With the advent of shopping centers and shifting traffic patterns, W3 deteriorated. Using an ecological approach to develop a proposal, i.e.,

building on what existed, interviewing different user groups, such as store owners, clerks, shoppers, children, students, residents of all ages, our proposal included a “culture mile” for the southern part of W3 (actually, closer to 6 km), given that in the near neighborhoods there are a number of important high schools, cultural institutions maintained by the local government, and the British, French, German, Spanish and U.S.A. cultural institutes. By adding opportunities and incentives for art galleries and cafés, the quality of life of the area, and the W3 Avenue might have been revitalized sustainably. The fact that one architect and eleven environmental psychologists won first prize in this nation wide urban competition may have contributed to the fact that nothing came out of the proposal and W3 continues to deteriorate.

While there is a certain insistence on the part of Brazilian funders to follow well-defined research lines for research groups, we consciously avoided this strategy. On the one hand, environmental psychology

was, and to some extent continuous to be, little understood in Brazil, varying in the public and academic social representation between “tree huggers” and systematic, scientific research, which psychologists are not really expected to do, especially when it involves quantitative methods. However, the EPRG participated actively in the larger Environmental Psychology Research Group as part of the National Association of Research and Graduate Programs in Psychology (Günther, H., & Pinheiro, 2008). From this involvement resulted a number of important books in Portuguese, which contributed to an academic recognition of the field in Brazil, both inside and outside of Psychology (e.g., Cavalcante & Elali, 2001, 2018; Günther, H., Pinheiro, & Guzzo, 2014; Tassara, 2005). Most notable, among these publications, is a manual on research methods in the field (Pinheiro & Günther, 2008).

At the moment, members of the EPRG participate in two major international research projects: *Healthy Urban Mobility and Place-Making with Older Adults*.



## HEALTHY URBAN MOBILITY

*Healthy Urban Mobility* aims to “understand the impact of personal (im)mobility on both individual and community health and wellbeing in different neighborhoods in Brazil and in the UK, and explore the potential for participatory mobility with local communities to support and develop healthy urban mobility”. In the project, we use a mixed methods approach, “including spatial mapping, large scale social surveys, in-depth biographic interviews, mobile interviews with go-along methods, and participatory approaches involving the local community in identifying problems and solutions for healthy urban mobility and community wellbeing”, as stated in the funding proposal.

The research is being conducted in three Brazilian cities: Brasília, Florianópolis and Porto Alegre, and one UK city: Oxford. Hartmut Günther, based at the University of Brasília is the Brazilian principal investigator in this international research project involving researchers of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Federal University

of Santa Catarina. Tim Jones, based at Oxford Brookes University, is the UK principal investigator.

## PLACE-MAKING WITH OLDER ADULTS

*Place-Making with Older Adults: Towards Age-friendly Communities* aims to establish and compare how older adults from different social classes, in different urban and cultural contexts construct sense of place; that is, it tries to identify opportunities, challenges, facilitators and barriers to social participation, being active and engaged in the community. The strategy used is to capture everyday routines, mobility and walkability, as well as access and use of community resources. Methodological approaches include surveys, semi-structured interviews, go-along, photo diaries and participatory mapping.

This international research project involves researchers at three UK universities, with principal investigator, Ryan Woolrych located at Heriot-Watt University, and others at Dundee University and Manchester Metropolitan University. On the

Brazilian side, the principal investigator, Adriana Portella, is located at the Federal University of Pelotas, and others at the University of Brasília and the Federal University of Minas Gerais.

It should be noted that both research projects are not only multi-site, but also multi-method and multi-approach.

In the *Healthy Urban Mobility* project participate architects, an epidemiologist, a geographer, psychologists, and urban planners. In the *Place-Making with Older Adults* project, there are architects, an engineer, a geographer, psychologists, a public health specialist, sociologists, a social worker, tourism & hospitality specialist, and urban planners.

“Great oaks from little acorns grow” – from a virtual laboratory with a P. O. Box address to a real research group; from a small mail survey of the quality of life in a new city, to research involving colleagues from institutions in Brazil and abroad. And always keeping with the all-encompassing spirit of studying person-environment relationships.



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# *Korean Housing Market (1970s - 2018): Transition from mass produced apartments to management*



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Most apartments in South Korea have been built within the last 50 years; these apartments account for 60% of the total housing market. Apartment blocks older than 20 years reached 37.4%. It was necessary to reconstruct apartments with a relatively low housing size and physical performance to expand housing in the early stages of construction, and in terms of physical aspects, it contributed to the prolonged life of the houses. The success of mass producing apartment houses and the accumulation of houses are seen as a success and offer new opportunities, yet at the same time, this sector is facing new challenges in maintaining and managing successes in creating pleasant living environments.

Over the last 50 years, the gross national income of the Korean family has increased significantly: 1970s, \$225; 1980s, \$1,645; 1990s, \$6,147, 2000s, \$10,841, 2010s, \$19,720, and 2018, \$30,000 (Statistics Korea, 2017). Looking at the growth of the housing market in 10-year cycles, we can see that it grew 7.3 times in the 1980s, 3.7 times in the 1990s, 1.73 times in the 2000s, 1.88 times in the 2010s, and 1.5 times in 2018, which is 18 times more than 38 years ago, 4.9 times more than 28 years ago, 2.77 times more than 18 years ago, and 1.6 times more than 8 years ago. Over this process of radical economic growth and social change, Korea's housing market grew as follows: first, it began during a period of large demand for housing; second, the demands from the wealthy raised the quality of standards and overall demand for the apartments; and third, the inventory for housing exceeded 100%. Over the last 50 years, 60% of Korean stock houses have turned into apartments.

## **MASS PRODUCTION OF APARTMENTS DURING ECONOMIC GROWTH PERIOD**

Since the mid-1970s, the competition for apartment sales has increased from 50:1 in 1997 to 178:1 today. In 1978, 100,000 of the 300,000 housing units were built as apartments, and in 1980, 200,000 were built each year. During the economic boom that occurred around the 1988 Olympic Games, the Roh Tae-woo Government built 2-million homes and set a target completion date of 4 years. After this period, the construction of apartments along with new cities was able to secure a supply of housing due to the active participation of private construction and because the ratio of private housing supply exceeded the public housing supply by three times.

The mass production of apartments was realized through a standardization of mass production processes and a simplification of construction methods. Apartment models were standardized using linear residential blocks with a southward-facing preference. As a result, apartment complexes got taller and taller. Starting in 1980s, apartment complexes were 5 to 10 stories tall, then 10 to 20 stories, 20 to 30 stories, and by the 2010s, 40 stories or more; this trend began in Seoul and gradually moved outwards to other cities.

## **PURCHASING POWER OF MASS-PRODUCED HOUSING**

The mass production of housing has been an important part of economic growth, and supporting such growth through policies has been an important goal for the government. In response to the demand for rapid housing, the government promoted and supplied land development, and provided financial support to housing developers for mass production. Despite such a large amount of housing production, the supply is still scarce and there are plenty of people who want to buy a home. In particular, the economic growth had increased the number of queues of people waiting to purchase housing, and the higher-income groups continually moved to newer housing complexes to acquire development profits; with these older houses being vacated,



the middle- and lower-class groups were able to buy their own housing. This mechanism of the housing market was called the “ladder riding effect.” In the rapidly evolving housing market, it has become common for people moving to new homes to gain more real estate benefits than for them to maintain and manage their existing homes.

#### COMPARISON BETWEEN STANDARDIZED ECONOMICS AND DESIGN QUALITY

The most important value in determining the residential model is the planar structure of interior space and the finishing materials used, such as the interior materials. The layout and beauty of residential complexes had been neglected due to the economic profitability of apartments in the housing market. The economic activity of property proliferation through housing has given priority to the value of design, but as the level of the economy has increased, it has increased the design-value standards for consumers. However, the economics of mass production and views about uniform design have been a subject of constant debate.

The quality level of residential complexes began to be seen as more

important as the penetration rate of housing increased and as private developers began to fiercely compete with each other. During this process, the residential environments began to improve rapidly in terms of apartment spaces / complexes, the layout of the units, the area of the housing units, the diversity of spatial composition, the convenience of the facilities, and the interior spaces and landscaping. In fact, the main instrument for bringing about these changes and getting developers to take the quality level more seriously was consumer demand, an assertion made by many designers and researchers in the field. This is because of the large supply of housing compared to demand which allowed for the increased consumer choice and, thus, the co-existence of many design models.

#### HOUSING STOCK: THE EFFECTS OF ABANDONING OLDER HOUSING AND MOVING TO NEWER ONES

There’s a perception that ‘newer homes are always more excellent and advanced,’ and ‘after more than three years, moving to a newer home will be better for improving one’s real estate wealth.’ This residential movement was described as a “phenomenon of ladder riding.” Since this awareness

of housing movement and economic activity spread socially, a psychological phenomenon developed where people saw managing their current housing as economically unbeneficial.

There is a strong tendency for people to avoid burdensome housing-management expenses, such as electricity, heating, lighting, etc. This abandonment of older housing by managers has led to heightened complaints and has been a major challenge in Korean society.

#### CHANGES FROM REBUILDING TO RENOVATING APARTMENTS

In the Korean housing market, to improve the performance of older apartments, restoration of architectural design spaces is often required, as well as the physical and facility functions. In addition, social expectations for these changes is growing faster. Inventory apartments, which had not been maintained for nearly 20 years since construction, became more common within residential complexes and required demolition. The reconstruction of apartments in Korea was regarded as an investment to raise the value of real estate, and it was thought that using existing apartments as a pleasant environment would damage the value

## WHY DO WE NEED COMMUNITY REFORM IN RESIDENTIAL COMPLEXES?

As Korean society changes into more of an aging society with elderly residents outnumbering younger ones, the proportion of residents staying in their houses all day is increasing remarkably. This, combined with the fact that the number of people living in residential complexes is increasing, shows that there is an increased need to create more community spaces. The most urgent targets are rental apartment complexes as they have a high index of elderly and also unemployed.

Unit housing was the main concern for the mass production and supply system. The quality of interior spaces, the most important factor for residential environments, and other factors were largely neglected. If the living environment is poor, complementary methods should be implemented to have more shared, neighborhood-like, communal, and community-centered spaces. Most of the residential complexes were built 20 to 30 years ago; however, they were not designed for an aging population nor with thought towards communal living spaces. Since old age residential complexes are the poorest in terms of social spaces and community facilities, users and also the environment must be reconfigured by reforming the old age environment.

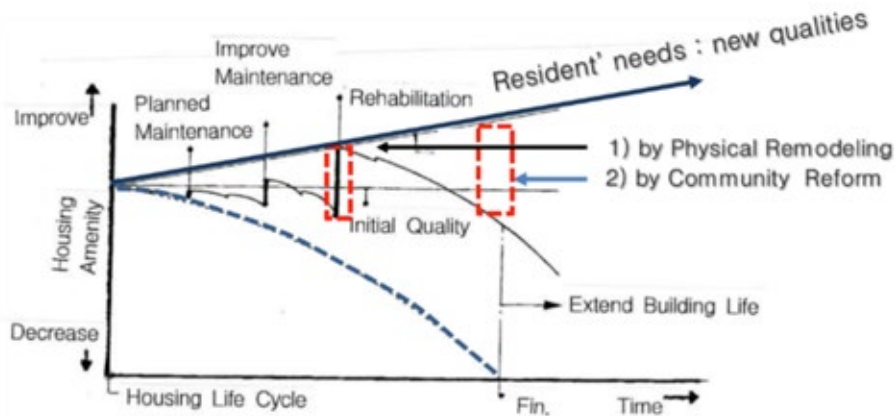


Figure 1: Comparison of quality depend on time.

of real estate. This has been seen as a waste of national wealth and has had adverse effects on what has become excessive real-estate market growth. A social system has been needed to extend the life of inventory apartments. Within 20 years, apartment complexes have adopted a policy standard that does not allow reconstruction (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation, 2003).

There have been aggressive attempts to utilize inventory apartments and expand upon the narrow areas available to make more living spaces. These attempts have been effective in reducing the burden of buying a home in what has become a rapidly growing housing market. For apartments built in the

1980s, residents consider them to be remodeled or remodeled 20 to 30 years after construction. In 20 to 30 years, the national average economic growth rate is four to ten times higher, and high economic growth is likewise reflected in radical changes in housing quality. In the 2000s and 2010s, the question of whether to build up unit plans for existing apartments built in the 1980s had emerged. Many residents have extended their balconies to accommodate narrow housing areas, and in some cases have evolved their ideas to remodel and extend their living spaces beyond the building.

The figure below shows these trends and how the quality of the apartment depends on the time it was built.





The figure below compares the development models used before and nowadays.

**IMPLICATIONS OF COMMUNITY REFORM ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

To review, Korea's mass-produced housing has brought about new housing developments and has been led by leading economic groups buying new homes. However, in Korean society, it has been difficult to build a ladder in the housing market that reaches the elderly populations, stabilizes the housing supply, and doesn't slow economic growth. Therefore, it is time to improve residents' satisfaction by improving the quality of housing management within residential complexes (Shon, 2002). Since the Korean economy has grown steeply, aging housing can be adjusted to meet the expectations of residents through aggressive renovations and improvements. As performance improves, the cost of retrofitting increases, so residents have difficulty choosing whether to make improvements or just moving domiciles. For social housing to



**Develop Trend of Apartment Complex in Korea**

Move to New Home ?  
Forgive a Old House and Demolish?



Ideal facilities in a new project can be applied a old one?



- Sunken Garden
- Fitness center
- Parking underground
- Swimming pool
- Indoor golf
- Community facilities



**A lesson of social spaces from a New Project**

Physical remodeling and community remodeling for long life

Figure 2: Comparison of development models of apartments and lessons from new models.



revitalize in a neutral way, it is necessary to educate and support housing managers and reform the decision-making process to better serve multiple social systems.

In the era of mass production, providing an adequate housing supply has been one of the most important goals, and residents' community life has been seen as a secondary

goal. However, the importance of community and community restoration have been growing in importance due to the accumulation of living experiences within residential complexes. In a residential complex, the community spaces must be paid for jointly by residents, but most of the residential complexes have not been able to secure the budget necessary

to improve their existing community spaces. The community spaces are often in private development areas, so these have been created as assets and subsequently shared based on the residents' consultation. The challenge in a multi-family housing complex is how to recover lost communities, which is a problem of Korean society as a whole.



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# *30 years of the Master Programme “Environmental Intervention and Management: Person and Society” in Barcelona (1988-2018)*



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In 1988, the then called Master Programme in Environmental Intervention: Psychological, Social and Management Contexts was launched just when University of Barcelona began to regulate the creation of Masters. Until that year, Master programmes were not regulated in the existent legal system of Universities in Spain.

Montserrat Morales (Psychologist and educator), Josep Muntañola (Director of Architecture School of Polytechnic University of Catalonia, UPC) and Enric Pol (Professor of Environmental and Social Psychology at University of Barcelona, UB) were the promoters.

All of them organized the VII IAPS Conference in 1982 (the first conference of the recently created association, which included the previous *dynamic meeting* -no organization- of the IAPC and the ICEP).

The most dominant concern during that time was the Architectural Psychology which its main content was the central core of the Master. The work team was immediately expanded with the incorporations of Lupicinio Íñiguez, professor of Social Psychology at Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB). This university formally took part into the consortium, converting it into an interuniversity Master.

Those days, the Brundtland Report (1987) from UN had released, and the European legislation encouraged to regulate many aspects of environmental prevention, which directly appeal to people behaviour (both at individual and social level), public administrations, enterprises, organizations, etc. Especially, it requests to monitoring the impacts and effects of urban and territorial planning, as well as, the impacts of productive and transport sectors.

Particularly, based on the requests of Catalan public administrations (i.e. to include indicators of “social” impact in Environmental Impact Assessments or the analysis of social acceptance / rejection of waste treatment facilities) we decided to incorporate behavioural dimensions in environmental management and decision-making. This is the main reason why this is an important and characteristic element of our program, but also bearing in mind what Geller, Winett and Everett and Stern and Oskamp had warned several times during the eighties, the principle which became part of our flag is that: *“We believe we hard know about factors which take place in individual citizens’ behaviour, but the current psychology has forgot the proportion of agencies management’s behaviour and, at the time, the institutions responsibility”*.

This is so, firstly, because human and social behaviours are very relevant in the frame of environmental responsibility (and this has been traditionally focused through Environmental Education). Secondly, and most important, behaviour is the key at the moment of decision-making both of companies or public administrations, because what we have to do is to manage or change specific and general citizen’s behaviours.



*MIGA30. First Promotion.*

Between 1987 (Brundtland Report) and 1992 (Porto Alegre Summit), the law stopped being the reflection or the legal formalization of countries and cultural traditions, to become an instrument that try to change the behaviour of people and of the social and productive organizations. Therefore, there is a certain transition from a focus centred -almost exclusively- on the analysis of behaviour and experiences in the built environment towards to include also the effects of available technologies on human behaviour.

All these facts oriented an opening interaction between psychology and engineering, making emphasis on technologies uses and related behavioural effects in natural resources. Moreover, there was the need to “reopen” the interaction psychology-biology and environmental sciences, and taken in consideration the viability and economic costs, and the political dimensions / implications to become more environmentally sustainable. But above all, the more relevant is how the law is used to try to modify behaviour using psychological principles of rewards and punishments trying to change actions. This also underline the importance of communicative processes and, obviously, paying especial attention

to psychosocial dimensions of communication.

The Architectural Psychology was on the Master Program birth and remains essential in the current content but with the active nuances that the improvement of the person-environmental relationship is necessarily to keep in parameters of sustainability.

Based on a transdisciplinary approach, the contents of the Master program have thematically evolved focusing on the construction of environmental behaviour in relation to ecosystems, so considering the built environment as a part of it. We always have been working from a theoretical and epistemological plurality which it is essential, due to the nature of the environmental object. Therefore, there is an interdisciplinary programme in terms of subjects, teachers (334 professors, academics and professionals and political decision-makers taken part as lecturers) and 481 students coming from 22 countries and 28 different training profiles, but always with a transversal and vertebral core in Environmental (Social) Psychology (as used to say David Canter in 1987).

These facts have not made to lose the emphasis on the idea that any intervention and management should always be linked -necessary-

into specific territories (home, neighbourhood, city), which at the same time, is located in a specific and unique ecosystem, that must be preserved. Therefore, universal “solutions” cannot be implemented, it is necessary to adjust them to the requirements of the place without losing sight their links with global systems.

In the different stages of the master’s programme, a long list of members of the IAPS has participated, such as David Canter, Perla Serfaty-Garzon, David Uzzell, Gabriel Moser, Wolfgang F.E. Preisser, Roger Hart, Esther Wiesenfeld, Jean Morval, Serafin Mercado, Jose Antonio Corraliza, Juan Ignacio Aragonés, Bernardo Hernandez, Ricardo García Mira, and so long impossible to release completely.

The team which has been consolidating day by day under the co-direction of Enric Pol (UB) and Lupicinio Íñiguez (UAB), is formed by Sergi Valera, Emilia Moreno, Maria Rosa Bonet, Montserrat Morales, Tomeu Vidal and Angela Castrechini, and new generations have been incorporated, such as Andres Di Masso, Daniel Pons, Isabel Pellicer and Anna Zaguire. All of them allow us to think of a healthy continuity.

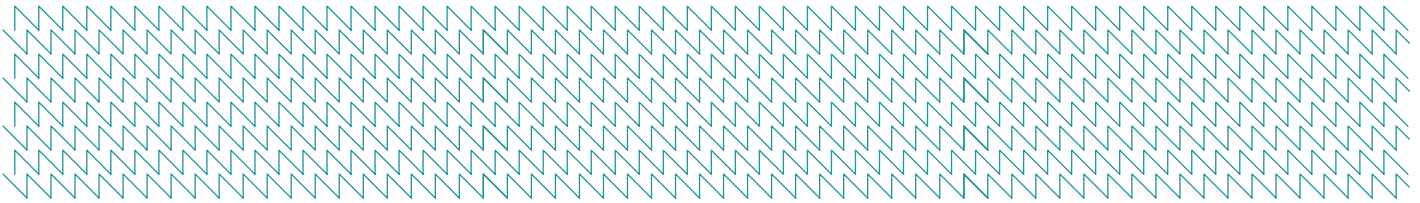
To all of them, I would like to thank the enthusiasm, effort and dedication along over these 30 years.



*MIGA30. A classroom in 1989.*



*MIGA30. David Canter at Pedralbes.*



*Master, 30 years anniversary.*

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# Healthy environments and stress

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 1946), Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. However, environmental health is related to all physical, chemical and biological factors of a person. By this means, environmental health includes factors that could have an impact on health and it is based on the prevention of diseases and the creation of healthy environments. It also take in mind the effects of health in a broad sense of the physical and social environment, which includes housing, urban development, land use and its transportation, industry and agriculture, as well as health services (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2001).

Considering all the above, it is when users of the centers for the health care stand out, for example: patients, family members and staff. All of them represent a broad range of human needs, from the youngest to the oldest, the less able to the most gifted, and the most fragile to the healthiest ones. Throughout their stay in the recovery of health spaces, their behavior can be influenced by their physical and mental health status and well-being, resulting on increasing stress level, blocking themselves or executing something well.

Therefore, research of multiple relationships of behavior along with its physical, social and natural environment focused on public institutions for health recovery, becomes of great relevance for the development of better places.

All of this, based on research, is considered in order to achieve a better quality of life and better settings designed for the effective delivery of health services; both for those who provide the service as medical staff, as well as the beneficiaries of the services, first the patients, but also the relatives who accompany them to their consultations or hospitalization process.

That is the reason why we have focused our research path on such social and environmental aspects that are relevant in a country like Mexico that has a large population of almost 120 million inhabitants and of which 77% are users of public health services.

In a hospital, patients play a central role as recipients of health services; however, for anyone who has visited a hospital it will not be difficult to recognize that in those settings there are certain characteristics of the environment that do not fit the needs of those who remain there.

Considering as a maximum adjustment to the relationship of the person with their environment in which the individual or group achieves their goals with their maximum support and minimum interference from physical environment; in the opposite way, with the minimum adjustment, people receive the least support and maximum interference from the environment.

The lack of adjustment between the attributes of the physical environment and the personal requirements of the individual can create demands that exceed the individual capacity to face and achieve the goals in the setting and therefore create stress to the individual. To the extent that stress is experienced, the individual will try to reduce his discrepancy between the negative aspects of the environment and their personal needs. This can be accompanied by the adaptation to the environment or exercising control over it.

Whether the possibility of control or adaptation is presented will depend both on the potential changes of the

physical and social environment and on the individual, based on the perceived control over environmental events. Environments that are understandable, flexible and predictable are usually more susceptible to change or control than those that are confusing, rigid and chaotic.

For all the above, it is worth mentioning the importance of reducing adverse environmental conditions, which, as in the case of stress, can prolong or aggravate the disease or become threats to the process of recovery of health in hospitals.

In Mexico, we have developed several models that explain the main aspects generating stress in patients, families and staff in waiting rooms, highlighting a) inadequate perception of space, lack of equipment, problems with functionality and comfort, wayfinding and signalling, b) the evaluation of negative environmental factors (heat, humidity, unpleasant odors and noise), c) the inadequate meaning of the hospital image resulting from the physical environment and social climate, d) the high density, e) the poor evaluation

of the quality of the attention due to problems with confidence in the medical service, the human quality of care and excessive waiting time, f) self-perception about the severity of the disease and g) exhaustion due to the long wait for treatment among the most relevant factors (Ortega-Andeane & Estrada-Rodriguez, 2010).

From the previous models, as well as from recent research, we have concluded that poor settings, from the environmental point of view, generate negative differential assessments for patients and families compared to rich environments (Ortega & Estrada, 2018).

Likewise, proposals have been done for hospital architectural remodelling in Mexico, especially to meet the needs of families, the delimitation of waiting spaces using plants to improve social interaction and privacy when is required. To reduce the stress caused by the high noise level, the relocation of the waiting rooms was proposed in areas far from patients rooms, as well as the installation of noise insulating materials in circulation areas and the improvement of the regulations for family visits (Ortega-Andeane, 1994).

On the other hand, research has shown that incorporating elements of nature into the interior space of settings provides a positive effect on its inhabitants. However, it is not always possible to have access to nature in the hospital, but we have the ability to imagine ourselves in a virtual world, and it is then that the process of restorative environments that can be in real or imaginary places can support the experience to provide positive distraction in a place that is often not accessible such as in places where painful medical procedures are performed, such as areas for cures that involve suffering for the sick.

Positive distraction is an environmental characteristic that elicits positive feelings keep the individual's attention effortless and can block negative or pessimistic thoughts.

In 2013 Nanda, Bajema, Ortega-Andeane, Solovyova, & Bozovic-Stamenovic, they measured the differences in the art preferences of students pursuing design and non design degrees (architecture and psychology/sociology respectively)



from three universities located in Mexico, the United States, and Singapore based on their ratings of a set of art images.

The research further investigates whether the ratings differed (1) when the images were for a student's personal space versus a space such as a hospital room and (2) if the rating was based on an emotional (feeling-based) response or a selection-based response (i.e. whether the student would select the work for use in a particular space). This study was based on the need to understand the roles of personal background and emotional and environmental context in preferences for visual art in hospitals. The findings revealed a stronger effect for culture (defined as the college culture unique to different universities) compared with education (defined by the program of study) and for the type of question (feeling versus selection) compared with context (a hospital room versus a personal room). Overall, feeling-based responses were stronger than selection-based responses. Moreover, figurative art was rated higher by non design students than by design students. After ranking the images based on students' ratings, the researchers found that the top- and bottom-ranked images were common across the universities and education groups with few exceptions. This suggests restorative images of

*Positive distraction is an environmental characteristic which elicits positive feelings*

nature have a certain universal appeal that goes beyond geographical and educational boundaries when were selected for a hospital environment.

Subsequently Ortega-Andeane, Toledano-Toledano and Estrada-Rodriguez (in press) to a sample of 80 primary caregivers who had their children hospitalized in Critical Care Units and Pediatric Surgery and they should remain in the waiting rooms for long time; they were shown a selection of the best 12 images from the previous study (Nanda, et al, 2013), in order to evaluate the impact of the art through the presentation of the images by means of an electronic tablet, with a pretest-posttest design, the perception of environmental stress and physiological stress was measured (blood pressure).

The results identified a positive impact of the art, that is, after its presentation, a decrease in the perception of stress was identified in both mothers and fathers; by age groups, a greater decrease in stress was observed in younger parents, but also in a lower intensity in the group of older parents; regarding the level of schooling, a greater decrease was observed in the parents who had more studies compared to those who only had basic education or without education; and it was also observed that the longer the stay in the waiting rooms, the greater the positive impact,



that is, for those parents who had more than five nights without leaving the place had more beneficial effects than those who had fewer nights.

According to several authors, being able to provide positive distraction to family caregivers can allow them to cope with the adversity of their situation in a positive way, especially when they are in high stress settings such as those described in the previous study.

In this sense, the studies reported by Nanda, et al (2008) as well as the one describe above, realize the positive impact on reducing stress in patients and now in Mexico with family caregivers and provide an opportunity to reconsider the restorative visual stimulation through art as an element of positive distraction in hospitals.

The practical scope of the use of evidence-based art can be of great economic relevance due to the lack of green areas in urban places, since waiting rooms become focal points for the planning, organization and environmental design of hospitals.

Currently based research evidence on the impact of the physical environment of the hospital environment for generating guidelines for the design or redesign of such places could be premature, however the empirical evidence indicates that the concept of restorative or positive environments for the recovery of the physical and psychological health of communities show a promising future for applied environmental design research with a high social commitment.



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# PROJECTS

## IMPAQT. Integrative Multidisciplinary People-centred Architectural Qualification & Training

ERASMUS Project 586437-EPP-1-2017-1-AT-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP



**Dina K. Shehayeb**

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### SCOPE's Vision

Worldwide, the role of the architect has been shrinking. In Egypt, standardised designs led by real estate developers are built following narrow definitions of function, restricting innovation, hardly sensitive to city dynamics, and blind to contextual factors not only in the ambient environmental sense, but in its socio-physical entirety. Similar phenomena manifest themselves in different parts of the world as well. This 3-year project co-funded by the European Commission aims to breed architects capable of initiating a paradigm shift; to become more integrative, multidisciplinary, people-centred, and technologically agile, utilizing ICT enabling technology in a context-sensitive manner. Re-instating people at the centre, redefines the substantive knowledge base of an architect; drawing upon fields like environmental psychology and environment-behaviour studies, redirects design processes and methods to include architectural programming, participatory design, and post-occupancy evaluation, and innovates in pedagogies of the learning process. A consortium of highly esteemed partners in their fields of specialization, from Europe and Egypt, come together to realize this vision through several outputs.



## PROJECT PARTNERS

### European Partners:

- Technische Universität Wien – TUW, (Project Coordinator, Prof. Ardeshir Mahdavi)
- Universitat Politècnica De Catalunya – ETSAB
- Universität Kassel – KU
- Università di Cagliari – UNICA

### Egyptian Partners:

- Nile University – NU
- Ain Shams University – ASU
- Suez Canal University – SCU
- Alexandria University – AU
- Housing and Building National Research Center – HBRC
- Engineering Consultants Group – ECG

## OUTPUTS

### 5-Year B.Sc. in Architecture

The program is planned to develop a 5-year undergraduate program towards a B.Sc. in Architecture within the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Nile University, Egypt. It adopts a multidisciplinary approach that builds upon the wealth and diversity of the project partners to interrelate their specialization (Architecture and Urban Design, Structural and Construction Systems, Building Ecology, Human Behavior, Contemporary City, and Practicum) and develop a well integrated curricula aiming at bridging the gap for professional architects / urban designers between the theoretical foundation they acquired in their undergraduate study and the integrative multidisciplinary nature and role they are supposed to embrace in their work, bringing back people to the forefront of their considerations.

### Life-long Learning Qualification

The project also targets the development of life-long learning modules in 3 fields of specialization; Building Ecology, Human Aspects, and Contemporary City. A fourth general module will also be provided to capacitate graduated architects in integrative approaches and tools to improve their performance and outputs in the professional realm of design and planning places for people.

### AIM

This Architecture program, if properly implemented, would ensure that future and current architects and urban



designers shall find means to enhance their capabilities with knowledge, methods and skills in high demand as they will be able to successfully address unresolved problems in housing and neighbourhood design; revitalization/upgrading of city centres, historic areas and informal settlements; designing new settlements that people would actually want to move to. This would open their work opportunities whether in public or private firms, or having their own practice, in Egypt and the world at large. To achieve that, the four pillars of architecture education shall be addressed; students with integrative mind-sets, multi-disciplinary instructors, blended-learning and interactive teaching methodology, and supporting academic and professional resources.

### CONTEXT

Implementing IMPAQT outputs in Egypt has the advantage of being in a 'live' LAB of urban settlement dynamics. Egypt has one of the most rapidly transforming urban scenes; it experiences a *unique 'informal', self-help urbanism* with inherent spatial patterns that can be considered a *neo-vernacular*. With only 1% of informal areas conforming to the global perception of 'slums,' Egypt's informal housing rises up to 20-storey reinforced concrete buildings, creating a unique landscape of magnanimous challenges and potentials. Community *participation* is an essential pillar in this everyday life dynamic. Although deemed 'informal,' the engagement of people in fulfilling missing needs in a malfunctioning urban planning and

management system, is a potential to learn from and build-upon. Egyptian cities and towns also include a wide range of *diversity* in population, urban form and urban patterns. Egypt is a *transcontinental* country characterized by its central location and *multi-cultural heritage* that is reflected in its cities and neighbourhoods as well as in its people's lifestyles.

Greater Cairo with a population of an estimated 20+ millions offering a ripe example of fast growing mega cities with diverse urban experiences and a vibrant social life that becomes part of the learning experience of any student. For the spatial design and urban planning fields, from architecture to urban management, the city of Cairo alone offers a highly *complex laboratory*. The rate of urban development and transformation, the underlying socio-cultural and economic patterns, the tensions and linkages between 'formal' and 'informal', the social resilience and potential for adaptability, the continuous experimentation and ad-hoc enforcement of laws and regulations, makes studying it a fascinating and challenging endeavour and requires heuristic frameworks that are at the same time integrative, multidisciplinary, socio-culturally sensitive, and technically agile.

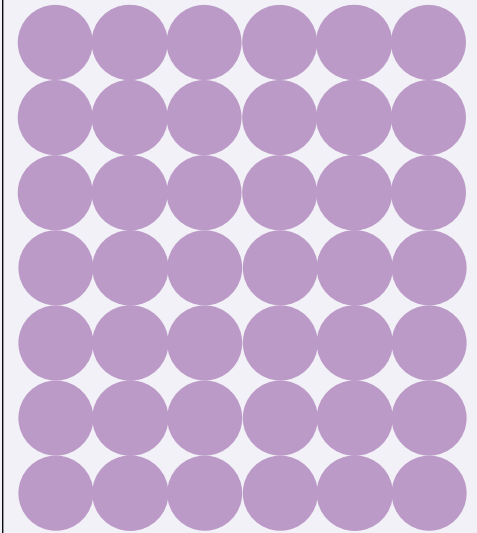
#### MOTIVATION

Egypt is in the process of revising its policies and strategies towards urban development as a whole. Young architects are frustrated at witnessing mistakes repeated, and seeing resources go to waste. They are seeking alternative ways and working individually, or as part of think tanks with local communities in an unconventional manner experimenting with participatory and more integrative approaches; seeking to compensate for the shortage in their professional training.

Architecture world-wide has been suffering fragmentation within the profession into specializations by scale of intervention (architecture, urban design, landscape design, urban planning...); by narrow definitions of 'function;' and by industrialisation of production of the built environment. Homes, work environments and public service centres follow global recipes blind to contextual and cultural factors, and most importantly to the lifestyle and needs of users. All those factors have their roots in architectural education. More and more practitioners and academics around the world realize that the role of the architect is shrinking to aesthetic considerations while the genius loci of design and planning are taken over by

real estate developers and politicians. They see the need for multidisciplinary approaches, for considering both tangible and intangible factors, for integrative methods and skills, and realize that architectural education has to qualify graduates to address those real life challenges.

This project will address these contemporary needs and utilize up-to-date technology to assist in integrating the spectrum of disciplines that form the foundation of architectural education bringing people back to the centre as the primary concern of architecture, urban design and planning. To follow the progress please visit our website: [www.impaqt.edu.eg](http://www.impaqt.edu.eg)



## HOPE. The key role of households and health to reach the 1,5°C climate goal

A Policy-Science-Workshop on new evidence from the HOPE project - Brussels, Belgium, May 28<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> 2018



**Alina Herrmann**

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On May 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> scientists and policy makers from local, national and European level met in Brussels to discuss the role of households and health to reach the ambitious climate targets under the Paris Agreement based on new insights provided by the HOPE project. HOPE stands for Household Preferences for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in four European high-income countries and was an interdisciplinary research project. It was carried out in four case study cities in Aix-en-Provence (France), Bergen (Norway), Mannheim (Germany) and Umeå (Sweden) and in total 308 households were investigated with an innovative multi-methods. We first measured households' carbon footprint, so the greenhouse gas emissions that a household produces in one year by e.g. heating their homes, driving their cars, eating meat etc. We then took a serious gaming approach and confronted households with the aim to half their carbon footprint by 2030. This aim was assumed to be necessary to reach, if

we seriously aimed at limiting global warming to 1,5 °C as formulated in the United Nations' Paris Agreement. In order to reduce their carbon footprint households could choose out of 65 climate change mitigation actions and a tool calculated the CO<sub>2</sub> reductions (as well as financial costs or savings) resulting from household's choices. Later on we interviewed a sub-set of households in qualitative in-depth interviews in order to find out about barriers and facilitators to reduce their carbon footprints. Besides the household survey, we conducted an analysis of policy documents on local, regional and national level to compare household-oriented climate policies and households' needs.

Before we learned about the HOPE results, delegates from our project cities presented what Aix-en-Provence, Bergen, Mannheim and Umeå already did in order to promote climate change mitigation in their city. For instance, we learned from Agnes Schönfelder, head of Mannheim's Climate Change Strategic Office, how Mannheim successfully conducted a competition that encouraged 25 inhabitants to voluntarily abstain from private car use for three months in order to show that it was possible to live car-free in Mannheim. The volunteering household received free access to public transport and a "sustainable mobility reward" if they hold out until the end. The project was accompanied by a big media campaign in order to share the volunteer's experience with the broader public.



*Figure 1: Participants at the HOPE Workshop listening to EU Delegate.*



Figure 2: HOPE Briefing Sheets.



Figure 3: Professor Ricardo Garcia Mira comparing HOPE to GLAMURS.

After having the background on what was already done in the cities, the HOPE results were presented. In the following we will present a choice of relevant project results.

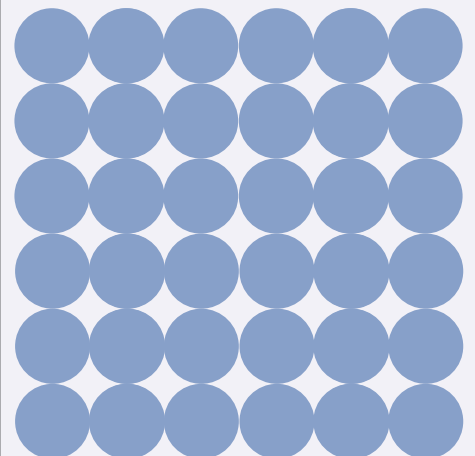
- On a voluntary basis households were willing to change their consumption patterns to the extent that a 25% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions was reached. Mitigation actions with highest willingness for implementation were actions in the sector *Food and Recycling*. For instance, 80% of the participants were willing to buy products with less or greener packaging.
- In order to reduce their footprints by 50% by 2030, as assumed necessary to reach the 1,5 °C goal, households had to choose actions which they were less willing to implement, especially actions in the mobility sector. Mobility was the sector with the greatest reduction potential, but also the one where it was most difficult for households to reduce their emissions. This was a general pattern: The greater the reduction potential of a mitigation action, the less willing were the households to implement that action. This was often the case because, mitigation actions

with high reduction potential meant greater changes in consumption behavior. For instance, over 52% of participants were willing to reduce their meat and fish consumption moderately (by one third), but only 6 % were willing to become vegetarian. It was also obvious that people were more willing to change their patterns of consumptions (e.g. use an electric car instead of a combustion engine) than to change their levels of consumption (e.g. drive their car less or don't use a car).

- Another interesting finding was, that economic impacts of mitigation actions was not the main driver of households' preferences. We can say this because mitigation actions which meant a change in levels of consumption (reduce or renounce a certain behavior, such as driving the car) usually went along with substantial financial savings, but still were liked less. Instead of basing decisions only on economic reasons, households consider facts from a complex reality.
- We also found that giving information on health co-benefits of mitigation actions made households more willing to implement actions in the *Food and Housing* sector, but not

the *Mobility* sector. While health information did not influence mobility choices in the quantitative analysis, qualitative results showed that people did perceive health to be an important factor in their mobility behavior. This underlines the fact, that climate change mitigation choices for households are complex. They are driven by various factors such as personal values, habits, financial situation, but also policies and societal conditions.

- In the qualitative interview we found that households were prepared to act on climate change provided that all other do and they know what they do matters in a global context.



More detailed results can be found on our webpage: [http://hope-project.net/?page\\_id=927&lang=en](http://hope-project.net/?page_id=927&lang=en). Corresponding scientific articles are in preparation or under review.

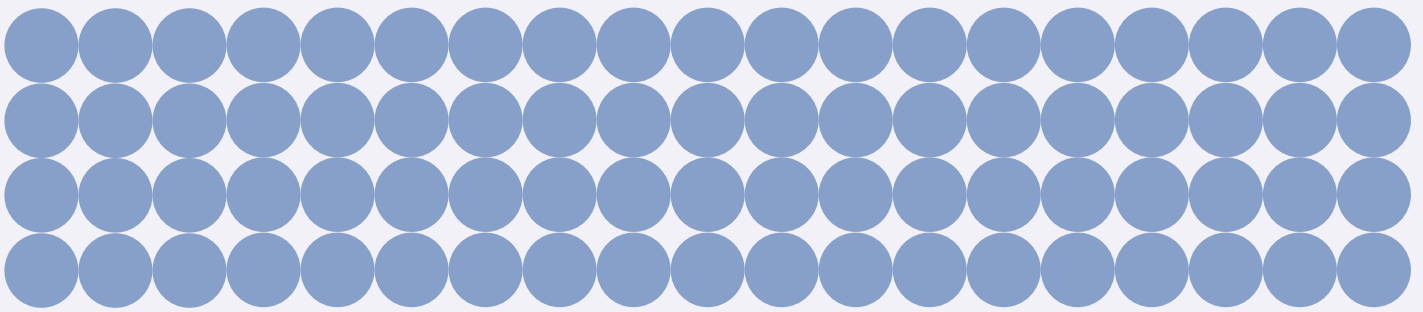
After listening to the HOPE results, the workshop proceeded with Professor Ricardo Garcia Mira from Universidad de La Coruña, who pointed out parallels between the HOPE and the GLAMURS project, a EU-project which had investigated green life-styles.

On the second day Keynote speaker Tom von Ierland, Officer EU DG Climate Action, gave a presentation about the current EU efforts to mitigate

climate change. As an example for a breakthrough in sustainability he named the European plastic strategy. Furthermore, Andrea Tilche, Head of Unit DG Research and Innovation, presented past and future perspectives of European research programs focusing on climate change and sustainability. Finally, Tiffany Hodgson from the UNFCCC stressed that health is an integral part of the climate change debate and that health is also mentioned in the Paris Agreement: *"Acknowledging* that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action

to address climate change, respect, promote and consider...the right to health...". She pointed out that the lifestyle discourse is part of the United Nations Agenda and that mitigating climate change should lead to more sustainable, but possibly also more fulfilling lifestyles and resilient communities.

The workshop finished with a panel discussion, which showed that a greater political will is needed to support households in reducing greenhouse gas emissions to a degree, that is compatible with the 1,5 °C goal under the Paris Agreement.



*Figure 4: Panel discussion with researcher, NGOs, administration staff and policy-makers from local and national level.*



# NEWS

## DEGREE IN LANDSCAPE

UNIVERSITY OF A CORUNA & UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (SPAIN)

**Cristina García Fontán**

*University of A Coruna, Spain*

**Isabel Iglesias Díaz**

*University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

The Degree in Landscape provides specific competences in landscape, within the framework of the European Landscape Convention, national and regional legislation (Law 7/2008, of Landscape Protection of Galicia and in its management instruments), incorporating teaching capacities and researchers from two different centers specialized in architecture and agroforestry engineering, respectively: the Higher Technical School of Architecture (UDC) and the Higher Polytechnic School Engineering (USC), incorporating compulsory business practices. It is an interuniversity degree that involves the University of Corunna and the University of Santiago de Compostela trying to solve a lack of the Spanish University System in relation to the rest of Europe and most developed countries. For the implementation of the instruments provided for in European, national and regional regulations, public administrations and companies require highly qualified professionals with multidisciplinary training. It is necessary training in landscape planning, design and management, in urban, rural, forestry and natural environment environments. It is the job of graduates in landscape to create, maintain, protect and improve places in order to be functional, beautiful and sustainable. Programme The degree, with a total of 240 credits distributed in 60 credits of basic training, 150 of compulsory subjects, 6 optional credits, 6 credits in obligatory external internships and 18 credits in the Final Degree Project (TFG). The training integrates very diverse subjects and disciplines: biology, economics, graphic expression, geography, geology, computer science, mathematics and applied statistics, composition, projects and urbanism, geomatics and

**GRAO EN PAISAXE**  
**GRADO EN PAISAJE**  
**LANDSCAPE DEGREE**



topography, architecture, environment, botany, edaphology, plant treatment, art, history, ecology, environmental analysis, hydrology, construction and facilities, structures and sociology. Highlight the importance of the 6 subjects of cross-application knowledge workshops. The teaching is organized in two venues looking for

the maximum academic coherence, for that reason the teaching of the 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> year in the EPS of Engineering (Campus Terra, Lugo) is programmed with programmed and organized trips to the ETSAC (Sustainable Campus, A Coruña) . The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year courses are developed in the ETSAC (Sustainable Campus, A Coruña).

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## INTERNATIONAL DISTINCTION FOR SOME OF OUR SENIOR PSYCHOLOGISTS AS FELLOWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY (IAAP)

29<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY - MONTREAL, 30 JUNE 2018

The Closing Ceremony of the 29<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Applied Psychology, held in Canada last June, 30<sup>th</sup>, was the scenario for delivering the Diplomas as “**Fellow**” of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), in favour of six of our senior Environmental Psychologists:

Marino Bonaiuto, Mirilia Bonnes, Ricardo García-Mira, Robert Gifford, Florian Kaiser, and John Thøgersen, in recognition to their outstanding contributions to applied psychology. It is a honor for IAPS to know of this distinction.



*From left to right: Ricardo García-Mira, Marino Bonaiuto, Mirilia Bonnes, John Thøgersen, and Florian Kaiser.*



## 25<sup>TH</sup> IAPS CONFERENCE – ROME, 8-13 JULY 2018

TRANSITIONS TO SUSTAINABILITY, LIFESTYLES CHANGES AND HUMAN WELLBEING:  
CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES



*Opening ceremony of the 25<sup>th</sup> IAPS Conference.*



After ten years, Rome was once more witness of an exciting conference organised by the University of Roma Tre, under the title “**Transitions to sustainability, lifestyles changes, and human wellbeing: cultural, environmental and political challenges**”. The focus of the conference was on the transition processes needed to achieve more sustainable societies at the global, regional and local level, as well as a more sustainable relation between humans and their daily life environments. So, the conference addressed discussions about the need of a radical lifestyle change, increasingly and widely recognised, at the scientific, political and public opinion level. As in other IAPS conferences there were contributions from many other disciplines than Architecture, Urban Planning, and Psychology, with a diversity of approaches, theories, and methods. The conference was an opportunity and a tool to understand all these dynamics very connected to the need of helping policy makers in improving policy, providing governance instruments to face these challenges.

The conference was a place of encounter, debate and interaction around the science and practice and aimed to facilitate state of the art scientific exchange and communication on a number of People-Environment relation topics. There were very interesting discussions and debates on cutting-edge theoretical developments and recent empirical studies on the individual and social factors having an impact on transitions towards sustainable lifestyles.

Three **keynote speakers** presented different research perspectives and agendas: *Daniel Stokols*, *Ombretta Romice* and *Terry Hartig*. There were also 511 registered participants, 563 accepted abstracts distributed among 26 symposia, 221 oral presentations, and 35 participants in the Young Researchers Workshop. A total of 125 posters



*Daniel Stokols.*



*Terry Hartig.*



*Ombretta Romice.*



*Mirilia Bonnes.*



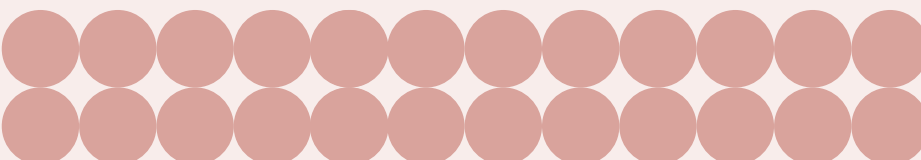
*David Uzzell.*



*Perla Sefarty Garzon.*



*IAPS Board meeting 7-July-2018.*



were also presented in a number of sessions. Finally, a warm social programme included a welcome reception, a tour through the historic parts of the city, and the traditional gala dinner. All this program provided a chance for participants to meet and network in a relaxed atmosphere, while also engaging with the old capital of the Roman empire.

The contributions are a good potential for research in people-environment studies. The conference fulfilled also the objective of bringing high quality discussions among scientists from different disciplines, and it created a shared and reflexive space of knowledge and debate on relevant issues. To sum up, the contributions that have been made to this Conference represent a large step forward in research that help to increase our awareness of the relationships between people and the environment, by supplying new data to other disciplines regarding the transactions that take place. And at the same time they are a major source of information that we are sure will be of great benefit in the training of professionals and in the political decision-making processes.

Three new members are now part of the **Hall of Fame**, for their outstanding contributions to IAPS. They were: *Mirilia Bonnes*, *David Uzzell*, and *Perla Sefarty Garzon*.

Finally, both the **IAPS Board** and the **IAPS Annual General Meeting** welcomed the new elected board members and said goodbye to those who finished their duties in this year. A **new President** was also presented to the membership, *Tony Craig* (The James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen, UK), elected last year during the Board meeting in A Coruña. *Ricardo García Mira*, who finished his duties as President in this meeting, transferred the “powers” to the new one. Ricardo was also recognized for **his exemplary service and his outstanding contributions to the Association** during his time in the Presidency of IAPS.



*Ricardo García Mira & Tony Craig.*



*Tony deliver a Diploma to Ricardo G. Mira.*



## PSYECOLOGY - SPECIAL ISSUE

**TRANSITIONS TO SUSTAINABILITY, LIFESTYLES CHANGES AND HUMAN WELLBEING: CULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES ONLY FOR 25<sup>TH</sup> IAPS CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS**

### ELIGIBLE WORKS

This call for papers is addressed only to the registered participants of the 25<sup>th</sup> IAPS Conference to be held in Rome, from July 8-13, 2018, under the theme “Transitions to sustainability, lifestyles changes and human wellbeing: cultural, environmental and political challenges”. Authors may submit articles based on their presentations at the 25th IAPS Conference, which (if accepted) will be showcased in a Special Issue of *Psychology*.

### SUBMISSION

Authors may send their manuscript to *Psychology*, via the journal’s Editorial Manager® submission site: <http://www.editorialmanager.com/rprb> where you should register if you have not done it yet. Then follow the procedure and when asked, choose “special number” and selecting the special subject option “IAPS 2018”. Manuscripts must be sent in MS Word format (not

exceeding 4000 words, including notes, references and all other elements), written in English, and follow the journal’s Instructions for Authors:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=rprb20&page=instructions>

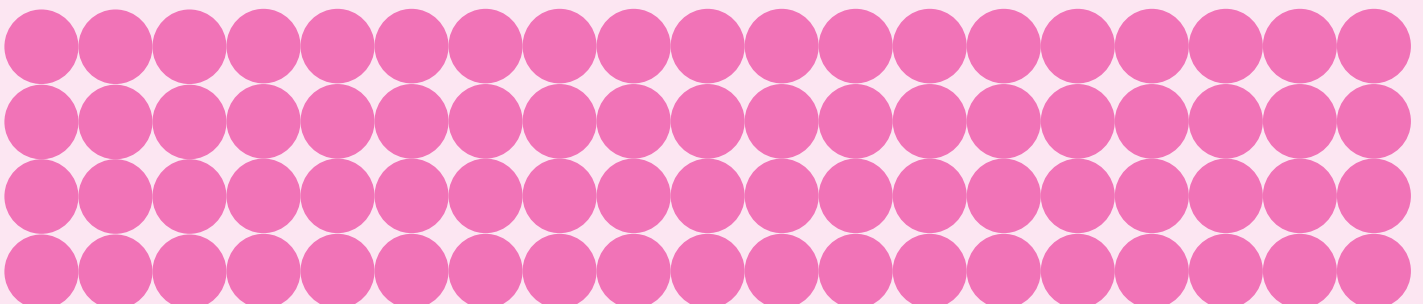
All submissions will be peer-reviewed. Please note that submitted papers should not have been published previously, nor be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

### DEADLINE

31<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

**Looking forward to receiving your proposals!**

The Invited Editors,  
Giuseppe Carrus, Lorenza Tiberio and Sabine Pirchio.



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# *IAPS Young Researchers Awards 2018*

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## **VIEWING NATURE, LET YOUR MIND RUN FREE:**

**AN EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY STUDY ABOUT NATURE AND (MAL)ADAPTIVE THOUGHTS**

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**Daphne Meuwese<sup>1</sup>**

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**<sup>1</sup>Also involved in this project:**

Karin Tanja-Dijkstra, Jolanda Maas and Sander Koole.

**ABSTRACT**

Epidemiological and experimental studies have shown that exposure to nature has benefits for (mental) health and well-being. Contact with nature reduces stress, ameliorates bothersome feelings and enhances attention. Nature thus has restorative qualities. In recent years, several nature-based

therapeutic interventions have been developed, however the scientific evidence base for these interventions continues to lag behind. At the same time, mental health problems like depression keep intensifying, especially amongst university students. The present study focussed on a core component regarding the onset and maintenance of depression, namely rumination. Additionally, (mal)adaptive thoughts were measured since maladaptive thoughts are an important part of the rumination process. It was hypothesized that participants would have more adaptive thoughts and less maladaptive thoughts while watching a natural environment, compared to an urban environment.

A total of 199 students participated in this study, 192 were included in the analysis. A substantial part of these students (32, 8%) were suffering from clinically significant depressive symptoms (CES-D > 16). Depressive symptoms (CES-D) were measured at the start of the questionnaire together with trait rumination (RRQ). Next, rumination

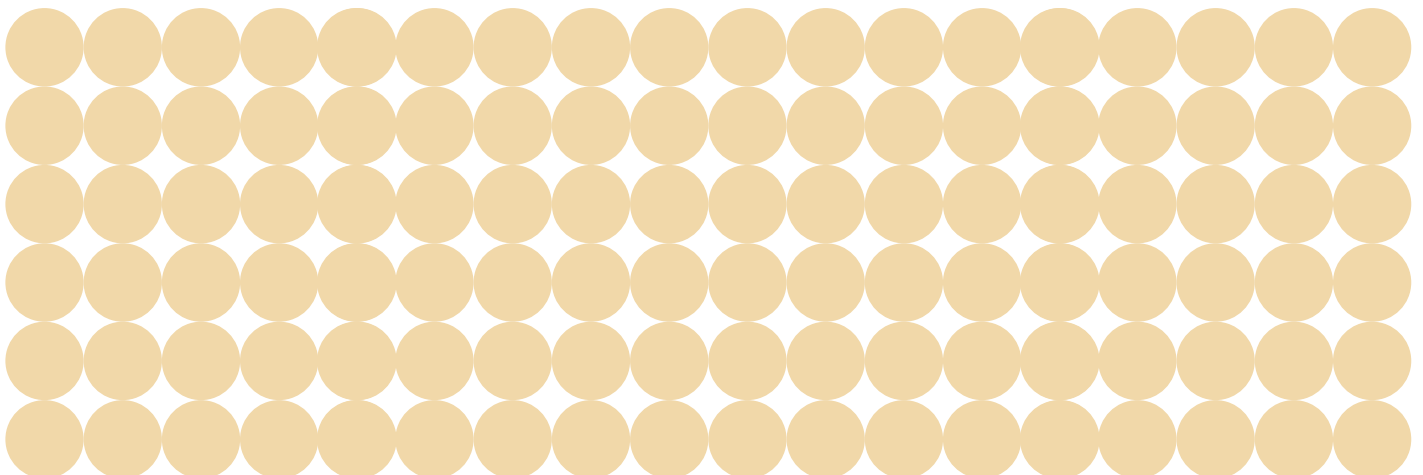
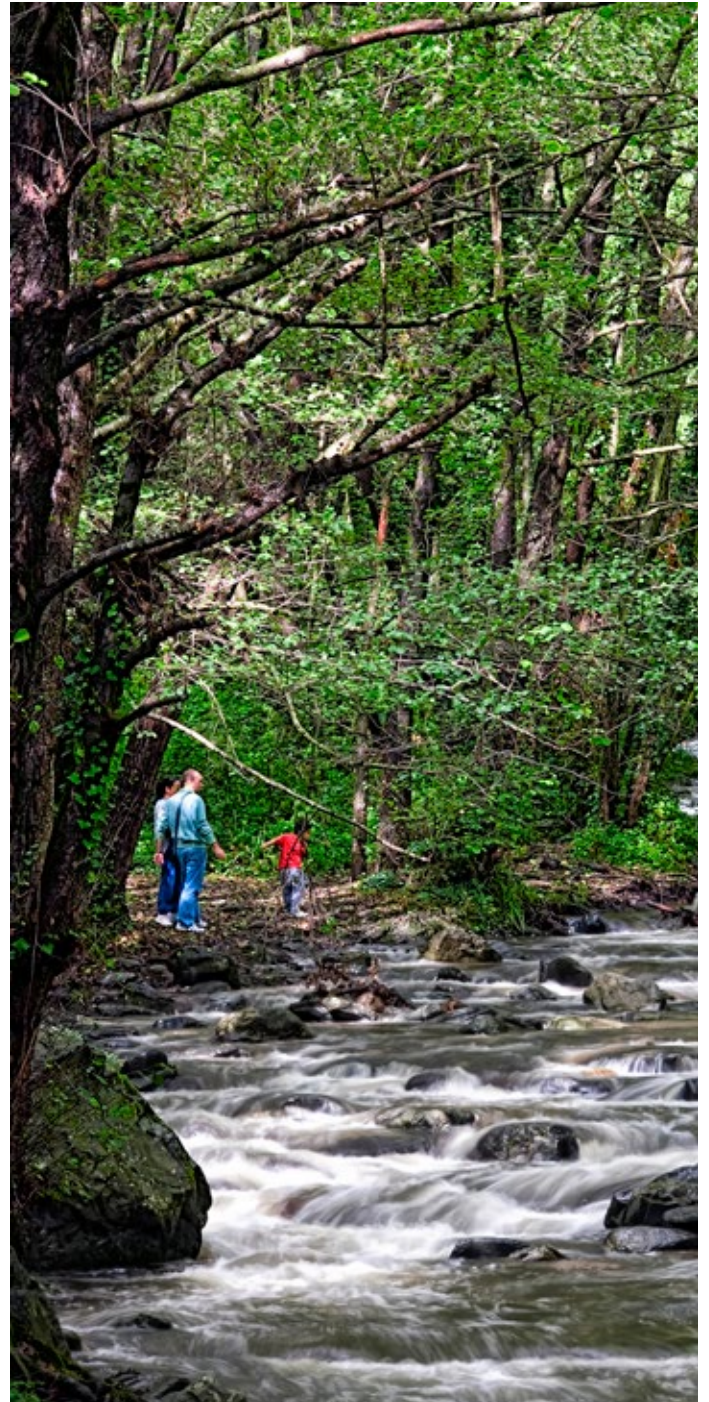
was induced by instructing participants to describe an autobiographical memory of serious regret. Participants were henceforth randomized over two conditions. Depending on the condition, the rumination induction was followed by a video of a walk in either natural or urban surroundings. After watching the video, participants were asked about how they dealt with their thoughts about their regretful memory while watching the videos. The 12 statements that were used to measure these (mal)adaptive thoughts were based on the Utrecht Coping List (UCL).

To test the main hypothesis, a MANCOVA was conducted with both adaptive thoughts and maladaptive thoughts as dependent variables, environment as an independent variable, and depression level as a covariate. Results show that participants had significantly more adaptive thoughts while watching the video of nature compared to the urban video. Surprisingly, participants also reported more maladaptive thoughts while viewing nature (compared to urban).

It seems that nature provides an environment in which thoughts become easily accessible. Both the good and the bad. These findings are especially interesting for psychotherapy, in which accessibility of (mal)adaptive thoughts is essential for recovery of disorders like depression. A recommendation for further research would therefore be to study outdoor psychotherapy. Providing psychotherapy while walking outside in nature could be more effective than regular psychological treatment. Walking is already part of an evidence based therapeutic intervention called behavioural activation, which is prescribed for mental disorders like depression. Combining behavioural activation with nature exposure could therefore enhance the efficacy of psychotherapy.

**Keywords:** Restorative environments, (Mal)Adaptive thoughts, Experiment, Nature, Rumination, Depression.

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## 1. OUTDOOR OFFICE WORK.

### INITIAL FINDINGS FROM AN INTERACTIVE RESEARCH PROJECT EXPLORING WAYS OF INTEGRATING URBAN OUTDOOR SPACES INTO EVERYDAY WORKING LIFE



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The ecological sustainability challenges of urbanization are grand. At the same time as the need of understanding the preconditions for survival of the ecosystems is of immediate importance, there has never before been so many people living lives so separated from nature and the proportion of people living in urban settings is expected to continue growing with an estimated seventy percent in about thirty years from now. Apart from the risk that this separation from nature leads to a decreased understanding of the ecosystems, there are a number of other reasons for developing ways of increasing humans' regular exposure to natural elements. There are numerous research results linking contact with nature to positive effects upon general wellbeing and health, restoration of directed attention, cognitive functioning, recovery from stress, as well as on learning and creativity. The approach in this research is connected to creating biological diversity in the city – and to augmenting citizen's

experience of it – though focus is on possible lifestyle changes with potential of increasing the contact between urban inhabitants and existing (urban) natural elements. Urban life is increasingly being spent indoors and the aim in this project is to develop ways of integrating urban outdoor spaces into everyday working life, in order to deepen our understanding of work itself – especially with regards to it's whereabouts - as well as exploring relevant perspectives on nature's possible contribution to a more sustainable and innovative working life.

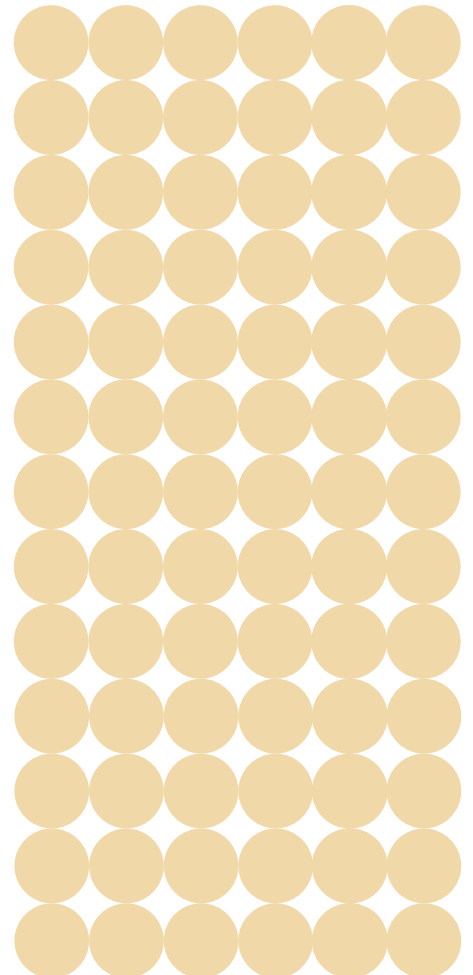
The exploration is undertaken in the shape of an interactive research project; a combined research and practical change project with the aim of explicitizing and revealing norms; identifying, trying out and assessing forms for conducting office work outdoors, as well as generating insight into what demands they place onto the urban outdoor environment in order to be compatible with the purposes of different work activities. StepOut Malmö is the name of the project financed by The European Social Fund and conducted in collaboration between Malmö University and the City of Malmö. Sixty civil servants from different departments within the municipality are engaged in a participatory process, over a fifteen-month period, where potential ways of bringing work-activities, which they usually conduct indoors at their work places, outdoors is being explored. Mixed methods are being used, as data are collected through



co-interviews, group-interviews, a survey and a mobile-app where the participants log and evaluate their outdoor work-experiences/trials. However the main approach is qualitative in this first, explorative, project on the subject of outdoor office work.

The project is still in an early phase, though some initial findings may be articulated as follows with regards to the three themes of the research questions; norms, forms and outdoor environment: When it comes to norms surrounding work and it's whereabouts it appears as though conducting (traditional office-) work outdoors is seen as desirable, though not fully legitimate and accepted – neither by managers and colleagues, nor by many of the participants themselves, at least not beyond the discursive level. Regarding which forms of work, or typical work activities that may be furthered by being conducted outdoors in the urban outdoor environment – so far the participants have tried out doing a variety of activities outdoors,

though it is clear that the threshold is lower when it comes to smaller and more informal meetings and work-tasks with little or no demand of technological devices (such as computers/wi-fi and screens). Finally, when it comes to which types of urban outdoor spaces that may bridge the gap between nature and everyday working life and serve as extensions of today's workplaces it is clear that even though parks and cemeteries also are popular venues, the very nearby outdoor spaces of the workplaces, such as atriums, plays a vital role in enabling outdoor office work. The research is expected to emanate into a conceptualization of a number of outdoor work-activities to accompany the (at least in theory, though not in most people's practice) established concept of walking meetings and also knowledge about their preconditions, strengths and weaknesses, as well as in a deepened understanding of the possible role of nature in developing a more sustainable working life and (urban) society.







## 2. LISBON'S TOURISM IN THE PRESS:

### MAKING CONFLICTS AND ALTERNATIVES (UN)VISIBLE IN A CHANGING CITY



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Nowadays the city of Lisbon, as many other cities around the world, is experiencing a period of exponential intensification of tourism, which affects in particular its inner-city traditional neighbourhoods. This is producing considerable alterations in the use of and access to housing and public places, bringing transformations that often lead to conflicts, contestation and resistance.

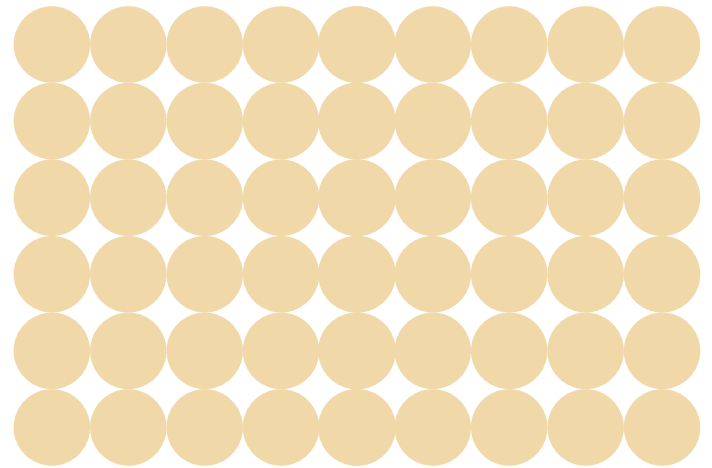
However, both political and media discourses often seem to treat tourism - as an inevitable, mostly positive and necessary element of our time and cities. This lack of problematization, or depoliticization (Maesele, 2015), by excluding alternative views and voices may lead to citizens and institutions overlooking the issue, and to a lack of adequate policy measures. In this context, a better understanding of how the media, make sense of this phenomenon seems to be urgent. Seeking to contribute to this goal, and thus to Psychosocial studies on urban tourism and Environmental social psychology, this study focuses on how the Portuguese national Press, constructs tourism and its recent intensification in Lisbon. It draws from Social Representations Theory (Moscovici, 1988) - in particular Moscovici's model of the three types of representations (hegemonic, emancipated and polemic) -, integrating it with a detailed analysis of discourse (Potter, 2013).

The corpus consists of (n=248) articles from four newspapers, published from 1st of January 2011 until 31st of December 2017- i.e., published before and after 2014, a year that showed a larger increase in tourists' arrivals in Portugal (WTO statistics). The study first analyses through a content analysis (following Castro et al., 2018) how the press portrays: (1) the presence and intensification of



tourism in Lisbon and in traditional neighbourhoods over time; (2) values, voices and protagonists - more or less visible; (3) rights and duties of residents, tourists and policy makers regarding social and spatial alterations - in particular about the use of public space (di Masso, 2015). It then further explores some especially illustrative examples in a more detailed discursive analysis.

This analysis will provide a perspective on (a) the meaning categories more intensely used in the press and how they are organized in social representations (b) whether and how representations of tourism are related to representations of citizenship and how these relations are presented (c) whether and how these representations favour a hegemonic (positive), undiscussed and taken for granted view of tourism, or instead open space for more conflictual and alternative views. If a hegemonic representation prevails, this means that the presentation of tourism to the Portuguese public sphere is not considering power asymmetries, group conflicts and political decisions - with the consequent depoliticisation of the issue (Maesele, 2015). On the contrary, if the Press coverage opens space for polemical representations, allowing a problematization of place and social change, showing power relations and enabling citizen voices to enter the debate - this suggests that a more politicised presentation of the issue is happening, and this in turn, might be more favourable in the long run to the inclusion of citizens in the decision making process (Moscardo, 2011).



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### 3. URBAN FORM AND LIFESTYLES: PROFILES OF MOBILITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS



**Michel Després**

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The metropolitan area of Montreal, just like many urban areas in North America and Europe, will see a major increase of its aging population in the coming years. This upcoming surge in the elderly population, brought in large part by the aging of the baby-boomer generation, drew a renewed attention in research to the difficulties of daily mobility in different urban environments for a more vulnerable population. Inspired by the ecological perspective of Lawton & Nahemow and recent additions to the Lawton model by Wahl, Iwarsson and Oswald (2012), we studied how older adults organize their daily mobility according to various kinds of strategies and how these strategies make use of the opportunities offered by different types of urban environment. While an enormous amount of scientific literature has already been produced on the subject, one problem remaining is the lack of documentation of the influence of urban form, namely in metropolitan areas, beyond the classic urban/suburban opposition. We put forward the hypothesis that aging individuals will experience differently the opportunities and stress presented by various kinds of urban environments depending on their lifestyles. In a doctoral study focusing on the daily mobility of older adults, we studied the daily mobility of aging individuals (55-74 years old and 75 years

old or more) living in five types of urban environment. Using non-probabilistic quantitative data on health and daily activities (n=135), as well as in-depth interviews (n=37) and go-along trips (n=27), we sought to uncover the meanings linked to daily trips by individuals of different profiles. The questionnaire focuses on: 1) the attachment of the individual to his neighborhood, his daily activities and residential trajectory, 2) the spatial and temporal strategies behind daily travels, 3) the representation of aging and mobility, and 4) the physical efforts made by the individual to maintain mobility. The go-along trip was an opportunity for participants to show concrete places and the meanings attached to the urban environment where they travel on a daily basis. Preliminary results show a surprising diversity of lifestyles in the five types of urban environment surveyed, something which is often overlooked in studies on older adults. Be they living around the city center, in high-density neighborhoods, in peripheral development with or without evident centrality or in suburban areas, "Urban Multimodals" living next door to car-dependent "Stay-at-home", "Diversified", "Sociable" and "Dispersed" profiles. Experiences shared during the interviews and go-along show wide differences in the way different profiles perceived the opportunities and stress presented by the five types of urban environment they live in. For instance, facilities like bike lanes on streets or extended sidewalks, which have multiplied around the city center, are generally appreciated by urban multimodals but are experienced as stressful elements by car-dependent elderlies who see them as removing necessary parking spaces. Mixing qualitative and quantitative data help us shed better light on positive and negative experience of mobility in urban environment for each profile.



## 4. DO AS I SAY, DO AS I DO.

### PARTNER EFFECTS ON PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR



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Deciding to engage in pro-environmental behavior presents individuals with a dilemma. Although pro-environmental behavior is sensible at the collective level, it is costly at the individual level. Thus, it is important to determine the factors that help individuals overcome their self-interest and promote pro-environmental behavior. Social norms constitute one of these factors. In our research we distinguished between two types of social norms: descriptive and injunctive norms. The descriptive norm refers to what people generally do, whereas the injunctive norm refers to what people think one ought to do or not do. Prior research investigating social norms' influence on pro-environmental behaviors focused on the role of parents and friends or assessed norms more generally referring to norms of "close others" or "people important to them". In this research we examined the association between perceived romantic partner norms and the frequency with which individuals performed six different pro-environmental behaviors. We tested for underlying mechanisms as well as moderators of the association.

Specifically, we hypothesized that the injunctive norm has a positive association with the frequency of the pro-environmental behaviors because it strengthens individuals' personal norm, an internalized sense of duty to perform a behavior. Furthermore, we hypothesized that the descriptive norm has a positive association with the frequency of the pro-environmental behaviors because it boosts individuals' self-efficacy. Individuals who observe their romantic partner

performing pro-environmental behaviors, should feel more capable of performing these behaviors themselves. We expected that higher levels of personal norm and self-efficacy in turn increase the frequency of the pro-environmental behaviors. Finally, we hypothesized that the positive association between romantic partner norms and the frequency of the pro-environmental behaviors is moderated by communication between romantic partners about the pro-environmental behaviors, and two qualities of the pro-environmental behaviors: a) visibility of the romantic partner's behaviors, and b) impact the behaviors have on the romantic partner. Romantic partner norms should have a stronger positive impact on the frequency with which individuals perform the pro-environmental behaviors when romantic partners frequently deliberate about the pro-environmental behaviors, the romantic partners' behaviors is more visible to the individuals, and when the pro-environmental behaviors have a more positive impact on individuals' romantic partners.

Participants were individuals who were in a relationship at the time of the study. An effort was made to recruit both partners of a romantic couple. However, the results presented here are based on the data of individuals, specifically the romantic partners who participated first (N = 250). Results showed that both the injunctive norm and the descriptive norm had a positive association with the frequency with which participants performed each of six pro-environmental behaviors. Both norms influenced the frequency of the six pro-environmental behaviors by increasing participants' personal norm. Furthermore, the descriptive norm influenced the frequency of the six pro-environmental behaviors by increasing participants' self-efficacy. Results regarding the moderation of the association between romantic partner norms and frequency of the pro-environmental behaviors were less conclusive, i.e., restricted to some of the behaviors and some of the hypothesized moderators.

**Keywords:** pro-environmental behavior, social norms, injunctive, descriptive, personal norm, self-efficacy.



## 5. INCLUDING 'HOME' IN HOUSING QUALITY: A HOME QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE



**Marjolein Overtoom**

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In research on the housing market often the concepts of housing preference and housing satisfaction are used to measure the quality of the housing stock (Elsinga & Hoekstra, 2005; Jansen, Coolen, & Goetgeluk, 2011; Michelson, 1977). Although there is a significant amount of literature on the meaning of home (Altman, Werner, & Oxley, 1985; Aziz & Ahmad, 2012; Despres, 1991; Dovey, 1985; Korosec-Serfaty, 1984; Lawrence, 1987; Moore, 2000; Seamon, 1979; Sixsmith, 1986; Smith, 1984), this concept is not yet included in measuring the quality of housing. This might be especially relevant for residents of temporarily transformed buildings as it is unclear how this housing type scores on quality and how it is understood as 'home' by its residents. With these results it should be easier to identify what the residents' psychological needs are from their dwellings, which might inform designers on how to increase experienced housing quality.

Students were selected for this pilot sample because they are part of the group that needs housing, and they often live in temporary housing arrangements. The survey (on demographics, meaning of home, preferences, and indoor environmental qualities (IEQ)) was digitally sent out to approximately 250 2<sup>nd</sup> year students at Delft University of Technology (NL). 122 students started, 83 surveys could be used in the analysis (53% women, mean age = 20.47 years). The average household size was 4, and consisted of student

groups (n=48), families (n=20), couples (n=5), singles (n=8), and other (n=2).

The statements on the meaning of home were entered in an exploratory factor analysis (Principal component, Varimax rotation). This resulted in four factors: Identification, appropriation, personal comfort, and sociability (with scores > 0.400, vaf = 49%). These factors were used to investigate differences in preferences for IEQ per space (living area, sleeping area, kitchen area, bathroom area) and demographics.

There were no significant differences in the scores between men or women, or between respondents living at home with parents or in student-housing.

For each area it was asked which IEQ factor was essential (yes or no answer). Multivariate analyses of variance were carried out to find differences in preferences for IEQ factors (independent variables) based on the mean scores for the meaning of home categories (dependent variable).

Despite the homogeneity of the student sample, there seem to be differences in how 'home' is understood. For example, personal comfort seems to emphasise the presence of natural light, sociability emphasises good air and hygiene, while identification seems to care less about the indoor environmental quality.

This research points in the direction that the meaning of home is related to preferences for IEQ factors, and may therefore affect how a dwelling is valued and used.

At the moment, housing quality, for new-built or existing, is determined using qualitative measures on size, ventilation rate, sunlight entry, etcetera, per room or for the unit as a whole. However, incorporating the meaning a dwelling has, and as such the quality it has for its residents, might result in a better measure and understanding of housing quality for individuals.



## NEXT CONFERENCE

### EDRA50 SUSTAINABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENTS: RESEARCH, DESIGN AND PLANNING FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS



#### CALL FOR PROPOSALS

#### 50<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION May 22-26, 2019

**New York University**  
**Tandon School of Engineering,**  
**Brooklyn, New York**  
edra50@edra.org

*Sustainable Urban Environments: Research, Design and Planning for the Next 50 Years* will explore how environments at all scales can be designed to support a more sustainable world – especially in light of urgent concerns related to *global climate change*. Cities provide central examples of resilient and sustainable solutions that address environmental, economic, social and behavioral elements. Proposals addressing the critical mission of

sustainability involving built and natural environments that address long and short-term responses are sought.

How cities operate and citizens act is central to the problems that lead to global climate change... and to approaches to limit, remediate and adjust to the impacts of climate change. There is no time to delay. Cities have to lead the way in reducing carbon emissions and preserving resources, through a variety of public policies and programs. Though technology can play a role, there is no simple technological fix, and urban design and human behavior change – through environment-behavior research and application - are central to understanding and response to today's urban and environmental challenges.

EDRA50 Brooklyn – which will take place in an urban heart of America – will work toward promoting positive change. EDRA50 is also about ***celebrating the history and vitality of the Environmental Design Research Association and our field***. Please join us for festivities along with presentation, discussion and reflection.



We encourage submissions on the following **TOPIC AREAS** which address *Sustainable Urban Environments*, and other environmental design research areas including:

- Urban Sustainability and Globalization.
- Green Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Urban Ecology.
- Global Climate Change Attitudes and Behavior.
- Design & Advocacy: Environmental Design Research and Environmental Policy.
- Sustainable Lifestyles and Ecological Behavior.
- Participatory and Evidence-Based Strategies for Sustainable Design.
- Resilient Community Planning and Design.
- Place-making: Personal, Social and Cultural Meanings of Space.
- Environmental Design and Human Well Being.
- Housing Design, Experience and Policy.

We recognize that EDRA is home to a broad and diverse range of work and **welcome submissions from the full range of disciplines, professions and issues** that address environmental design research. Presentation proposals will be sent to reviewers for blind, peer review. A limited numbers of full papers and all accepted abstracts will be published in the conference proceedings.

We look forward to receiving your submission, and hope to see you in Brooklyn!

#### KEY DUE DATES

Please note that deadlines will be strictly observed. submissions made after the due date will not be considered for review.

October 31, 2018

Submission Deadline for All Proposals of All types.

December 7, 2018

Early Bird Registration Opens

January 24, 2019

Acceptance notification to all authors and presenters.

February 27, 2019

Author's deadline to accept and register for the conference.

May 22-26

EDRA50 Sustainable Urban Environments Conference in Brooklyn, New York

If you have any questions, please email:

[EDRA50info@edra.org](mailto:EDRA50info@edra.org)

#### SUBMISSION TYPES AND GUIDELINES

**Due dates for all proposals will be October 31, 2018. Submissions after this date will not be considered.**

Submissions must be made through the EDRA50 online system ([www.edra50.org](http://www.edra50.org) will be ready very soon) and paired to one of the following session types.

## SESSION TYPES

- Individual Presentations.
  - EDRA50 Special Session – ‘Past 50/Next 50’.
- Group Sessions.
  - Symposia, Workshops and Practitioner/Researcher Collaborations.
- Display presentations: Posters and Digital Media Shorts
- Pre-Conference Sessions (Wednesday, 5/22).
  - Intensives – Full or Half Day.
  - Graduate Student Mentoring Workshops.

## SUBMISSION TYPES AND REQUIREMENTS

### INDIVIDUAL PRESENTATIONS

Individual presentations should focus on original scholarly or professional research that has not been published or presented elsewhere. All submissions will undergo blind peer review. Both abstracts and full papers are eligible for submission. A limited number of full paper submissions will be published in the conference proceedings.

### Guidelines

- Abstracts should be limited to 300 words.
- To enable blind review, authors should be sure that their names or other identifying information do not appear in the uploaded abstract or document.

### Paper Submission must also follow the criteria below

- Papers should not exceed 20 pages (including figures, tables and citations) to be qualified for review.
- All images, references and citations must be fully incorporated into one document. There should be no attachments. The full paper should be publication-ready, formatted according to APA (American Psychological Association) guidelines.
- Submission files should use must MS Word or compatible formats (.doc, .docx, .rtf).

*Please note – It is possible that accepted individual submissions may be placed for presentation in Paper Sessions, included in a Symposium of papers on a similar topic or, in some cases, suggested for presentation as a Poster.*

### - SPECIAL SUBMISSION CATEGORY FOR EDRA50

Request for Proposals: “EDRA 50/50: The Past 50 years - The Next 50 years”

EDRA50 is a time to both reflect and project. New insights, technologies, social media, and approaches contribute to the lasting basic values of environmental design research. Yet the basic values that underlie EDRA1 and EDRA50 - to understand and support design that supports human needs, and makes a more sustainable world – remain unchanged. We are asking for papers or media presentations that look at this past and consider the future. What topics do you think are critical for understanding the distance EDRA has come and where it needs to go?

*You are invited to submit a proposal for a retrospective review and/or prospective view of an important topic in Environmental Design Research. There are numerous possible topics – specific and special settings (health care, workplace, housing, etc.), particular kinds of users (identified by age, ability, culture, location, etc.) behaviors (work, play, caretaking, energy use etc.), methods and theories.*

Please submit a paragraph in response to each of the questions below.

1. What topic you would like to address?
2. Why this is important for discussion and reflection at EDRA50?
3. What approach you would take in considering the history and/or future of this issue?
4. Why you are the right person to prepare and make this presentation?

Selected proposals will be asked to complete a full paper or multimedia presentation for peer review towards presentation at a special session of EDRA50.





## GROUP PRESENTATIONS

### Requirements for Continuing Education Credit Consideration

In addition to abstracts the submitter will be required to provide four learning objectives for the session, to support possible use of the session to provide Continuing Education Unit (CEU) Certifications by various professional organizations. Submitters will also be required to select the professional organizations which they would want their presentation to be considered by.

### - SYMPOSIA

A *symposium* submission organizes a group of papers on a theme as a forum for emerging conceptual and methodological issues or a critical discussion of exploratory research and work in progress. Symposia submissions that include full papers will be reviewed and considered for publication in the proceedings. The discussion moderator must be able to assure a professional level of discourse. Sessions should include time for audience questions and comments.

#### Guidelines

- The submitter must provide an abstract describing the purpose and goal of the symposium, as well as abstracts and/or full papers for each presentation.
- Group and individual abstracts should be limited to 300 words.
- Full paper submissions as part of a symposium should follow guidelines for individual paper submissions noted above.

### - WORKSHOPS

A *workshop* submission may be designed to collaboratively explore a particular research or practice construct; or discuss a particular advanced design, method or practice concept. Workshops should be considered as interactive sessions and therefore should limit time spent in formal presentations and encourage interaction and discussion among organizers and audience.

#### Guidelines

- The submitter must provide an abstract describing the purpose and goal of the workshop.
- Workshop abstract and individual participant abstract should be limited to 300 words.

## - PRACTITIONER/RESEARCHER COLLABORATIONS

This a new category of group session meant to encourage and provide a forum in which collaborative, cross disciplinary teams can describe the integration of research and design or planning practice on specific projects.

#### Guidelines

- The submitter must provide an abstract describing the project as well as the purpose and goal of the collaboration that is no more than 300 words.

## DISPLAY PRESENTATIONS

### - POSTERS

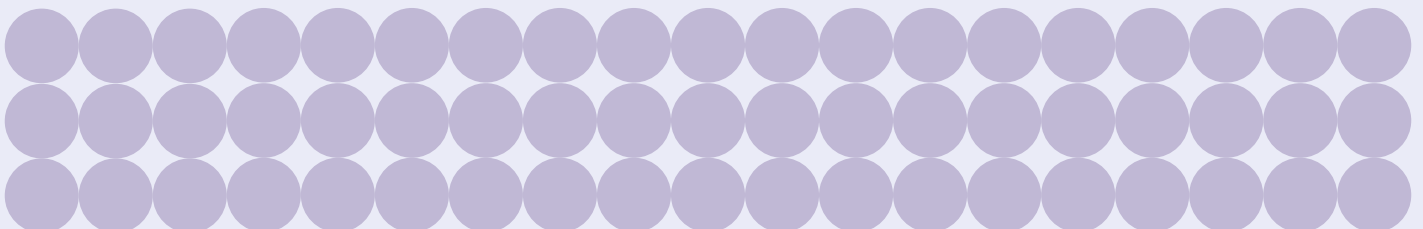
*Posters* provide an opportunity for open discussion between the authors and an interested audience. Authors are invited to stand by their display and discuss its content, process or design with other conference attendees. The display should represent in-progress or finished research that lends itself to visual presentation, and/or research-informed design projects. Among other types of research, posters sessions are an appropriate outlet for professional or student studio-based design work, policy studies or visual research.

#### Guidelines

- One summary abstract detailing the topic and methodology.
- Limit for abstracts is 300 words.
- Abstracts may also contain visual material, a mock up, or draft of the poster.

#### Poster Submission must also follow the criteria below

- Two sizes will be accepted:
  - 24" x 36" landscape orientation, or;
  - 36" x 40" portrait orientation.
- In addition to making a digital submission of the final poster, authors of accepted posters will be expected to bring a pre-printed poster for hanging at the conference.
- Further hanging instruction will be given upon acceptance.
- Poster submissions are eligible for the EDRA Student Design Award.



## - DIGITAL MEDIA SHORTS

EDRA Digital Media Shorts are a kind of multimedia poster. They are intended as a means to offer a brief digital presentation in an engaging, abbreviated way. It can include video, audio, slides and animation and should be limited to 6 minutes of total presentation time. Submissions are intended to impart a story about research or practical research application through image, moving image, with or without sound.

Shorts will be on display throughout EDRA50. They may involve a continuous loop in a media hall and/or be posted to an online gallery. Similar to the Poster process, accepted authors are invited to stand near their display and discuss its story with other conference attendees during a scheduled session.

### Guidelines

- One summary abstract detailing the topic and research design, which could include a sampling of digital media that supports the idea being proposed.
- Limit for abstracts is 300 words.
- 6-minute maximum for this visually oriented presentation (slides, video, animation, etc.)
- Each presentation submission should respond to a particular topic area or research construct.

## SPECIAL PRE-CONFERENCE SESSIONS ON WEDNESDAY MAY 22, 2019

### - PRE-CONFERENCE INTENSIVES

Intensives are sessions that provide an opportunity for a group to devote a significant amount of time for **in-depth exploration** of a single topic or theme. They can use a variety of formats (e.g. presentation, charrette, working session) to engage varying numbers of attendees.

Proposals are to request space for a full day or half-day session to be held on Wednesday 5/22/2019.

### Guidelines

- Submit one summary abstract, individual presentation abstracts from each of the presenters.
- Limit for abstracts is 500 words.
- Submissions must indicate if the proposal is for a full-day or half-day session.

### Requirements for Continuing Education Credit Consideration

In addition to abstracts the submitter will be required to provide four learning objectives for the session, to support possible use of the session to provide Continuing Education Unit (CEU) Certifications by various professional organizations. Submitters will also be required to select

the professional organizations which they would want their presentation to be considered by.

### - GRADUATE STUDENT WORKSHOPS

The graduate student workshop is designed to provide a forum for graduate students to present and discuss their ongoing research with senior mentors in environment-behavior design research. The purpose of the workshop is to strengthen and further thesis/dissertation work, as well to support the development of networks for young researchers, both with senior researchers and with other graduate students.

### Guidelines

- An expanded research summary should be prepared by accepted presenters prior to the workshop.

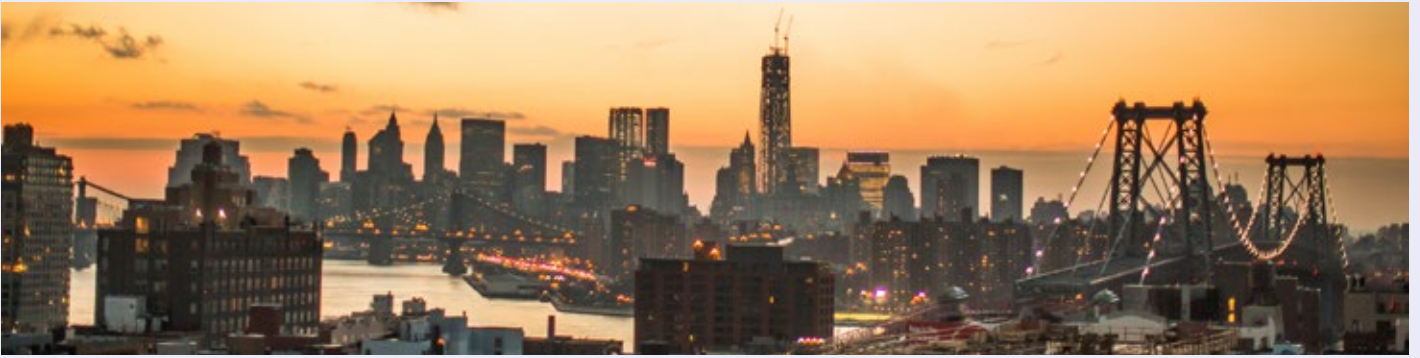
### Requirements

A short application outlining research inquiry, stage in the research process, and any specific questions to be addressed.

### GENERAL SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Submissions MUST meet the requirements listed above for each submission type in order to be considered for review.

- Continuing Education Credit Consideration Requirements: An abstract, four learning objectives, and speaker biographies are required to complete the submission, for any group presentation to be considered for continuing education credits. The submitter will also be asked to identify which professional organization is most appropriate for providing continuing education credits for this session. The final selection of presentations offering continuing education credits will be made by the EDRA50 conference committee and communicated to the authors prior to the conference. More information will be available on the website.
- Maximum Submissions: **Individuals may only participate in a maximum of three (3) proposal submissions** across ALL submission types. Any submissions of authors/presenters over the allowable maximum number of three submissions will not be allowed.
- Duplicate Submissions: EDRA discourages duplicate submissions. If you submit a proposal for one category, DO NOT submit the same abstract for another category.
- Author Anonymity: To ensure that submissions are appropriately blinded for review, the author's name MUST NOT appear in the abstract.
- Group Presentations: For group presentations, the submission must include a summary abstract for the presentation AND individual abstracts for all presenters. Each abstract must be no more than 300 words.
- Publication Permission: If a paper is accepted, the author(s) give EDRA permission to publish the paper in our proceedings. The author(s) must affirm the paper is not under consideration for publication elsewhere and has been previously published elsewhere.



- Submissions Portal: All submissions must be made online at <http://www.edra50.org>
- Conference Registration: All accepted presenters must be registered for the conference by the presenter deadline dates listed below to confirm their participation and to be included in the program.

All accepted presenters of conference material including Pre-Conference Intensives, Individual and Group Presentations, Posters, and EDRA Shorts must register by February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

### SELECTION AND REVIEW PROCESS

EDRAs abstract review process is intended to be enriching and useful to authors in developing their submissions. A copy of the reviewer guidelines will be made available on our website. These are the guidelines that peer reviewers will follow as they review your submission, and you are welcome to review them prior to submitting your proposal. Your efforts to address the requirements to the extent possible will ensure that your abstract submission is reviewed and evaluated fairly and accurately.

Individual Papers, Symposia, Posters, and Shorts will undergo the double-blind peer review process. Other types of submissions will be reviewed and accepted based on recommendation from the reviewing board and upon discretion by the conference Co-Chairs and Advisory Committee.

### SCHOLARSHIPS & AWARDS

Submissions will be considered for the following awards:

#### Award for Best Paper

All authors will have the opportunity during the submission process to indicate if they would like the submission to be considered for the EDRA50 Best Paper award. Those full length papers that are accepted will be judged on the submission's quality of research, quality of writing, and alignment of the project to EDRAs mission.

#### Student Scholarships Awards

A limited number of conference scholarships in the form of reduced or complimentary conference registration and/or travel reimbursement are available for current EDRA student members. Student authors

may indicate their interest to apply for scholarship on the abstract submission site.

Scholarship recipients will be notified upon acceptance. Awards will be announced at the EDRA50 conference. Please note: If membership is not current, students will not be considered for EDRA conference scholarships.

#### Student Awards

- First Prize for The Student Paper Award includes a \$500 travel voucher, complimentary conference registration, and a one-year EDRA student membership.
- Second prize is a one-year EDRA student membership.
- All student award finalists merit recognition in EDRA publications.

#### Student Paper Award

Papers submitted by student authors are eligible for the Student Paper Award, but must adhere to specific guidelines. Please visit [www.edra.org/studentawards](http://www.edra.org/studentawards) for additional information.

#### Student Design Award

Poster submissions eligible for the Student Design Award. This work is distinguished by its recognition of environmental design that responds to human factors at a full range of environmental scales through the deployment of research findings and user inputs in answer the improvement of human needs within their built environment.

We invite submissions of exemplary environmental design work at a range of scales including urban design, landscape architecture, architecture, interior and industrial design completed by EDRA student members.

#### Eligibility

- Design projects should emphasize a link between research and design, demonstrating how an understanding of human interaction, use and experience can inspire excellent environmental design.
- Student authors must indicate if they would like their submission to be considered for the Student Design Award.
- Only student authors who upload an electronic copy of their display poster and are present during the poster session will be considered.




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## OBITUARY

### CHRISTOPHER SPENCER

*(Died on June, 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018)*

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It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of Christopher Spencer on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018 aged 75. Chris was Emeritus Professor at the Department of Psychology, The University of Sheffield, UK.

We worked with Chris in organising the EPUK4 conference in Glasgow in 2005 where he was the keynote speaker and we co-authored the post-conference book together. Chris also supported us in the delivery of the IAPS22 conference in Glasgow in 2012 by introducing our keynote speakers. Throughout these experiences, Chris could always be relied on to speak to audiences in a way that was both theoretically stimulating and highly relevant for real-world applications, as well as extremely entertaining!

Chris started his distinguished academic career as a social psychologist before he became convinced that psychology was ignoring the effects of the physical environment on behaviour and well-being. He studied psychology at Oxford and his doctoral studies (completed in 1970) and along with Henri Tajfel focused on the developing social identity of teenagers as they progressed through secondary school. Teaching social psychology first at Oxford and Reading Universities, his main attachment has been to Sheffield University. Chris spent much of his childhood in Malaysia and was delighted to return there to become one of the first staff members of the new Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang. As well as, teaching social psychology to enthusiastic students, he also managed to find the time to research primate social behaviour, both in city-fringe and in undisturbed jungle; and was struck by how much social behaviour differed between the two habitats within the same macaque species.

Chris was often critical of the lack of attention that was paid in social psychology to 'habitat' and along with David Canter

and other colleagues, he started the Journal of Environmental Psychology, which has established itself as one of the main research journals in the field.

Much of his own research has focused on children's environments and has explored children's understanding of maps and the aerial perspective in photographs and the resulting implications for the mobility training of young blind children. With older children and young adults, his research has investigated how to enrich city living, and what features of urban environments make them worried or feel under-valued.

His most recent work combined his passion for music with environmental psychology and he worked with colleagues who are musicians to understand the features of performance venues that attract and hold audiences. Overall he has contributed to more than 150 publications (including 6 books).

As well as being an outstanding academic in Environmental Psychology, Chris was one of the most humble, kind and supportive academics that we have had the pleasure to work with. He was one of the few people able to look ahead and understand the general patterns within environment-behaviour relationships, the direction to take amongst the chaos, and lead the way in an exciting and reassuring way. We followed his advice many times, we trusted him fully and had fun together along the way. When in need, he always came back with a reasonable and ultimately quite perfect solution, no matter how big or small the issue.

Like many others, we will miss him dearly.

**Edward Edgerton & Ombretta Romice**



# PUBLICATIONS

## URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY - SPECIAL ISSUE



*sustainability*

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

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Guest Editors:

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Environmental Sociology,  
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**Dipl.-Ing. Raffaella Betz**  
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raffaella.betz@ufz.de

Deadline for manuscript  
submissions:  
**28 February 2019**

### MESSAGE FROM THE GUEST EDITORS

Dear Colleagues,

This Special Issue will portray a comprehensive approach of urban transformations towards sustainability including inter- and transdisciplinary research. Within this project we ask for results using a wide range of different and interlinked scientific methods from social- and natural sciences in addition to models. Scenarios are being implemented to assess different options for urban transformations that reflect efficient, livable and resilient cities. Building on this, indicators, instruments and test sites (e.g., urban living labs) to pursue sustainable development strategies are highly welcome, too. The goal of this special issue is to demonstrate outstanding research in order to provide different urban stakeholders with robust knowledge. This strongly includes context related hands-on solutions with addresses pressing questions impacting the daily life in cities (e.g., weather extremes, traffic collapse, affordable housing, migration streams, demographic change, environmental justice, urban health).

Prof. Dr. Sigrun Kabisch  
Dipl.-Ing. Raffaella Betz  
*Guest Editors*



[mdpi.com/si/16979](https://mdpi.com/si/16979)



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#### MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS FROM IAPS MEMBERS

### 1) ARTICLES IN ACADEMIC JOURNALS:

Banzhaf, E., Kabisch, S., Knapp, S., Rink, D., Wolff, M., Kindler, A., (2017). Integrated research on land-use changes in the face of urban transformations – an analytic framework for further studies. **Land Use Pol.** 60, 403 – 407.

**Paper description:** We state that land use is under constant pressure, no matter if land-use changes take place in growing or shrinking cities. Land-use changes witness multiple interdependencies between environmental, social and economic factors. In urban areas land is highly exposed to accelerating consumption which makes it a scarce and precious resource. Therefore we need transformative processes to deal with land use in a more sensible and responsible way.

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Castello, L. (2018). The Conversable Scale of Cities. **FOCUS, 14, Journal of the City and Regional Planning Department, California Polytechnic State University,** 29-36.

**Paper description:** One of the usual criticisms of the contemporary metropolis is that it is fragmented by mega-projects run by private sector interests. In this provocative article, Castello notes the positive outcomes of this phenomenon as long as the fragments result in places of a type and scale appropriate for public engagement and social conversation.

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Dzhambov, A., Hartig, T., Markevych, I., Tilov, B., & Dimitrova, D. (2018). Urban residential greenspace and mental health in youth: Different approaches to testing multiple pathways yield different conclusions. **Environmental Research**, 160, 47-59.

**Paper description:** Urban greenspace can benefit mental health through multiple mechanisms. They may work together, but previous studies have treated them as independent. We compared single and parallel mediation models, which estimate the independent contributions of different paths, to several models that posit serial mediation components in the pathway from greenspace to mental health. We collected cross-sectional survey data from 399 participants (15–25 years of age) in the city of Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Objective “exposure” to urban residential greenspace was defined by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index, tree cover density within the 500-m buffer, and Euclidean distance to the nearest urban greenspace. Self-reported measures of availability, access, quality, and usage of greenspace were also used. Mental health was measured with the General Health Questionnaire. The following potential mediators were considered in single and parallel mediation models: restorative quality of the neighborhood, neighborhood social cohesion, commuting and leisure time physical activity, road traffic noise annoyance, and perceived air pollution. Four models were tested with the following serial mediation components: (1) restorative quality → social cohesion; (2) restorative quality → physical activity; (3) perceived traffic pollution → restorative quality; (4) and

noise annoyance → physical activity. There was no direct association between objectively-measured greenspace and mental health. For the 500-m buffer, the tests of the single mediator models suggested that restorative quality mediated the relationship between NDVI and mental health. Tests of parallel mediation models did not find any significant indirect effects. In line with theory, tests of the serial mediation models showed that higher restorative quality was associated with more physical activity and more social cohesion, and in turn with better mental health. As for self-reported greenspace measures, single mediation through restorative quality was significant only for time in greenspace, and there was no mediation through restorative quality in the parallel mediation models; however, serial mediation through restorative quality and social cohesion/physical activity was indicated for all self-reported measures except for greenspace quality. Statistical models should adequately address the theoretically indicated interdependencies between mechanisms underlying association between greenspace and mental health. If such causal relationships hold, testing mediators alone or in parallel may lead to incorrect.

Frantzeskaki, N.; Dumitru, A.; Anguelovski, I.; Avelino, F.; Bach, M.; Best, B.; Binder, C.; Barnes, J.; Carrus, G.; Egermann, M.; Haxeltine, A.; Moore, M.L.; García-Mira, R.; Loorbach, D.; Uzzell, D.; Omman, I.; Olsson, P.; Silvestri, G.; Stedman, R.; Wittmayer, J.; Durrant, R. and Rauschmayer, F.; (2016). Elucidating the changing roles of civil society in urban sustainability transitions. **Current Opinion in Environmental sustainability**, 22: 41-50.

**Paper description:** Understanding the diversifying role of civil society in Europe's sustainability pathway is a valid proposition both scientifically and socially. Civil society organisations already play a significant role in the reality of cities, what remains to be explored is the question: what is the role of civil society in the future sustainability of European cities? We first examine the novelty of new forms of civil society organization based on a thorough review of recent case studies of civil society initiatives for sustainable transitions across a diversity of European projects and an extensive literature review. We conceptualize a series of roles that civil society plays and the tensions they entail. We argue that, civil society initiatives can pioneer new social relations and practices therefore be an integral part of urban transformations and can fill the void left by a retreating welfare state, thereby safeguarding and servicing social needs but also backing up such a rolling back of the welfare state. It can act as a hidden innovator—contributing to sustainability but remaining disconnected from the wider society. Assuming each of these roles can have unintended effects, such as being proliferated by political agendas, which endanger its role and social mission, and can be peeled off to serve political agendas resulting in its disempowerment and over-exposure. We conclude with a series of implications for future research on the roles of civil society in urban sustainability transitions.

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#### You can access the paper here:

<https://drift.eur.nl/publications/elucidating-changing-roles-civil-society/>

García Mira, R.; Dumitru, A.; Alonso-Betanzos, A.; Sánchez-Marño, N.; Fontenla-Romero, O.; Polhill, J.G. & Craig, T. (2017). Testing Scenarios to Achieve Workplace Sustainability Goals Using Backcasting and Agent-Based Modeling. **Environment & Behavior**, 49(9), 1007-1037. , 49(9), 1007-1037. (Article first published online: October 26, 2016).

**Paper description:** Pro-environmental behaviors have been analyzed in the home, with little attention to other important contexts of everyday life, such as the workplace. The research reported here explored three categories of pro-environmental behavior (consumption of materials and energy, waste generation, and work-related commuting) in a public large-scale organization in Spain, with the aim of identifying the most effective policy options for a sustainable organization. Agent-based modeling was used to design a virtual simulation of the organization. Psychologically informed profiles of employees were defined using data gathered through a questionnaire, measuring knowledge, motivations, and ability. Future scenarios were developed using a participatory backcasting scenario development methodology, and policy tracks were derived. Dynamic simulations indicated that, to be effective, organizational policy should strengthen worker participation and autonomy, be sustained over time, and should combine different measures of medium intensity for behavior change, instead of isolated policies of high intensity.

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Grossmann, K., Kabisch, N., Kabisch, S., (2017). Understanding the social development of a post-socialist large housing estate: The case of Leipzig-Grünau in eastern Germany in long-term perspective. **Eur. Urban Reg. Stud.** 24 (2), 142 – 161.

**Paper description:** For decades, public and scholarly debates on large, post-war housing estates in western Europe have been concerned with social decline. After 1989/90 the point in time of fundamental societal change in eastern Europe, this concern was transferred to estates in post-socialist cities. However, empirical evidence for a



general negative trend has not emerged. Using data from a unique longitudinal survey over 30 years we found no proof for a dramatic social decline.

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Ghavampour E, Del Aguila M, Vale B. (2017). **A GIS mapping and analysis of behaviour in small urban public spaces.** 49: 349-358.

**Paper description:** In city centres where public space is at a premium, designs and refurbishments are increasingly drawing on observations of successful spaces to identify meaningful design attributes. However, the accuracy and reliability of observations using current methods of behaviour mapping can miss important details in crowded public spaces. In the present study, coding of time interval photographic records in Geographic Information System (GIS) is introduced as a data collection methodology for mapping and analysing behaviour. The GIS maps of four public spaces found that the materiality of elements is less important than the context within which elements are set. While replicating attributes of successful spaces assumes the success and potential affordance of design elements generalise to their new locations, actualised affordance was found to be a function of (1) the location of the public space within the urban centre; (2) the spatial configuration of design elements within specific locations; (3) the enclosure and exposure of design elements within subspaces; and (4) the climatic conditions (sun, shade) entering the site.

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**You can access the paper here:**

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1475-4762](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1475-4762)

Haase, D., Kabisch, S., Haase, A., Andersson, E., Banzhaf, E., Baró, F., Brenck, M., Fischer, L.K., Frantzeskaki, N., Kabisch, N., Krellenberg, K., Kremer, P., Kronenberg, J., Larondelle, N., Mathey, J., Pauleit, S., Ring, I., Rink, D., Schwarz, N., Wolff, M., (2017). Greening cities – To be socially inclusive? About the alleged paradox of society and ecology in cities. **Habitat Int.** 64 , 41 – 48.

**Paper description:** Greening cities, namely installing new parks or rooftop gardens undoubtedly contributes to an increase in wellbeing and enhances the attractiveness of open spaces in cities. At the same time, we observe an increasing use of greening strategies as ingredients of

urban renewal and urban upgrading as primarily market-driven endeavours targeting middle class and higher income groups sometimes at the expense of less privileged residents. This paper reflects on the current debate of the social effects of greening using selected examples and refers to the “eco-gentrification” debate.

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Kevin Nute and Job Chen, “Temporal Cues in Built Environments,” **International Journal of the Constructed Environment** (Common Ground Publishing, at press).

**Paper description:** Reports the results of a preliminary investigation into whether indoor environments that evoke positive associations with the past, present and future are psychologically beneficial for building occupants. Subjects were asked to numerically evaluate images of rooms in which a range of visible temporal cues was independently varied. Initial results suggest that rooms that include sloping ceilings, perceptible variation, and views of other spaces may be positively associated with nostalgia, engagement and optimism respectively.

Kevin Nute, *Naturally Animated Architecture: Using the Movements of the Sun, Wind Rain to Bring Indoor Spaces and Sustainable Practices to Life* (**World Scientific Publishing, at press**).

**Paper description:** This video-augmented book explains how the natural movements of the sun, wind and rain can be used to improve the well-being of people in buildings and raise awareness of sustainable living practices. In demonstrating how buildings can be designed to reconcile their traditional role as shelter from the elements with the active inclusion of their movement, the book shows how, in the process of separating us from the extremes of the natural world, architecture can also be a means of reconnecting us with nature.

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Koch, F., Kabisch, S., Krellenberg, K., (2018). A transformative turn towards sustainability in the context of urban-related studies? A systematic review from 1957 to 2016. **Sustainability** 10 (1), art. 58.

**Paper description:** This article evaluates if the increasing use of the term “urban transformations” in academic research and the widely acknowledged importance of cities in sustainability transformations has led to a transformative turn towards sustainability and Global Environmental Change (GEC) in urban-related studies.

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Lymeus, F., Lindberg, P., & Hartig, T. (2018). Building mindfulness bottom-up: Meditation in natural settings supports open monitoring and attention restoration. **Consciousness & Cognition**, 59, 40-56.

**Paper description:** Mindfulness courses conventionally use effortful, focused meditation to train attention. In contrast, natural settings can effortlessly support state mindfulness and restore depleted attention resources, which could facilitate meditation. We performed two studies that compared conventional training with restoration skills training (ReST) that taught low-effort open monitoring meditation in a garden over five weeks. Assessments before and after meditation on multiple occasions showed that ReST meditation increasingly enhanced attention performance. Conventional meditation enhanced attention initially but increasingly incurred effort, reflected in performance decrements toward the course end. With both courses, attentional improvements generalized in the first weeks of training. Against established accounts, the generalized improvements thus occurred before any effort was incurred by the conventional exercises. We propose that restoration rather than attention training can account for early attentional improvements with meditation. ReST holds promise as an undemanding introduction to mindfulness and as a method to enhance restoration in nature contacts.

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Nelle, A., Großmann, K., Haase, D., Kabisch, S., Rink, D., Wolff, M., (2017). Urban shrinkage in Germany: An entangled web of conditions, debates and policies. **Cities** 69, 116 – 123.

**Paper description:** Interest in urban shrinkage has steadily grown among scholars worldwide and Germany has received great attention in shrinkage-related research. Little

has been written, however, about how the discussion of urban shrinkage has shaped policy responses and vice versa. This paper seeks to fill this gap with respect to the German experience by examining the relationship between (1) the state and conditions of shrinkage, (2) the discussion, and (3) the design and implementation of policies to address the challenges posed by shrinkage.

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Nute, K., and Chen, Z. J. (2018). Temporal Cues in Built Environments, **International Journal of the Constructed Environment** (at press).

**Paper description:** Reports the results of a preliminary investigation into whether indoor environments that evoke positive associations with the past, present and future are psychologically beneficial for building occupants. Subjects were asked to numerically evaluate images of rooms in which a range of visible temporal cues was independently varied. Initial results suggest that rooms that include sloping ceilings, perceptible variation, and views of other spaces may be positively associated with nostalgia, engagement and optimism respectively.

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Massimiliano Scopelliti, Erica Molinaro, Flavia Bonaiuto, Mirilia Bonnes, Lavinia Cicero, Stefano De Dominicis, Ferdinando Fornara, Jeroen Admiraal, Almut Beringer, Tom Dedeurwaerdere, Wouter de Groot, Juha Hiedanpää, Paul Knights, Luuk Knippenberg, Katarina Polajnar Horvat, Florin Popa, Carmen Porras-Gomez, Aleš Smrekar, Nathalie Soethe, Jose Luis Vivero-Pol, Riyan van den Born & Marino Bonaiuto (2018): What makes you a ‘hero’ for nature? Socio-psychological profiling of leaders committed to nature and biodiversity protection across seven EU countries. **Journal of Environmental Planning and Management**.

**Paper description:** Biodiversity loss is a widely debated world problem, with huge economic, social, and environmentally negative consequences. Despite the relevance of this issue, the psychological determinants of committed action towards nature and biodiversity have rarely been investigated. This study aims at identifying a comprehensive social-psychological profile of activists committed to biodiversity protection and at understanding

what determinants best predict their activism. A questionnaire investigating relevant social-psychological constructs identified in the literature on environmental activism was administered to 183 outstanding leaders (vs. non-leaders) in biodiversity protection across seven EU countries. Leaders (vs. non-leaders) in biodiversity protection showed, among other constructs, higher scores on environmental values, attitudes, identity, perceived control, a feeling of union and spirituality with nature, and willingness to sacrifice for their cause. Results are discussed within the theoretical framework of a motivation model of committed action for nature and biodiversity protection. Applications of the results are also proposed.

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Oktaç, D., "Reevaluating Urban Identity under changing circumstances: The Case of Samsun, Turkey", **ICE - Urban Design and Planning**, 70/5, October 2017, 189-204.

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**You can access the book here:**

<https://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/toc/jurdp/170/5>

Räthzel, N. and Uzzell, D. (2017). 'Environmental policies and the reproduction of business as usual: how does it work?', **Capitalism Nature Socialism**. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10455752.2017.1371200>.

**Paper description:** Using Lefebvre's concept of "everyday life" we explore the barriers to the implementation of environmental policies within companies. However, unlike previous research, we broaden the concept of the firm as "differentiated composite actor" by including not only managers but workers and unionists as actors. The research draws on life-history interviews to understand how the imaginaries of production are embedded in people's self-conceptions. We identify seven barriers to the implementation of environmental practices: deficient regulations, collusion between controller and controlled, de-prioritisation, hierarchism, compartmentalisation, specialisation, and social unsustainability. A "necessity discourse," legitimating the priority of efficiency and

product quality over environmental sustainability, subjugates alternative sustainable practices. The paper concludes by suggesting that the concept of the everyday could enrich future research.

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**2) BOOKS:**

Abdelwahab, M.A. (2018). **A Reflexive Reading of Urban Space**. London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis.

**Book description:** Providing a critique of the concepts attached to the representation of urban space, this groundbreaking book formulates a new theory of space, which understands the dynamic interrelations between physical and social spaces while tracing the wider urban context. It offers a new tool to approach the reading of these interrelations through reflexive reading strategies that identify singular reading fragments of the different spaces through multiple reader-time-space relations. The strategies proposed in the volume seek to develop an integrative reading of urban space through recognition of the singular (influenced by discourse, institution, etc.); and temporal (influenced by reading perspective in space and time), thereby providing a relational perspective that goes beyond the paradox of place in between social and physical space, identifying each in terms of relationships oscillating between the conceptual, the physical and social content, and the context. In conclusion, the book suggests that space/place can be read through sequential fragments of people, place, context, mind, and author/reader. Operating at different scales between conceptual space and reality, the sequential reading helps the recognition of multiplicity and the dynamics of urban space as a transformational process without hierarchy or classification.

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<https://www.routledge.com/A-Reflexive-Reading-of-Urban-Space/Abdelwahab/p/book/9781409452287>

Kabisch, S., Koch, F., Gawel, E., Haase, A., Knapp, S., Krellenberg, K., Nivala, J., Zehnsdorf, A., (eds., 2018). **Urban transformations - Sustainable urban development through resource efficiency, quality of life and resilience.** Future City 10. Springer International Publishing, Cham.

**Book description:** The book addresses urban transformations towards sustainability in light of global urbanization processes and the consequences of global environmental change from an inter- and transdisciplinary perspective. The aim is to show that urban transformations only succeed if both innovative scientific solutions and practice-oriented governance approaches are developed. This assumption is addressed by providing theoretical insights and empirical evidence pointing at three dimensions resource efficiency, quality of life and resilience and their interdependencies.

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Nute, K. (2015). **"Making Time,"** in Transforming Architecture, eds., K. Van Den Wymelenberg et al. University of Oregon: USA.

**Book description:** Speculations on whether indoor environments that evoke positive associations with the past, present and future could be psychologically beneficial for building occupants.

Nute, K. (2018). **Naturally Animated Architecture: Using the Movements of the Sun, Wind Rain to Bring Indoor Spaces and Sustainable Practices to Life.** London: World Scientific Publishing.

**Book description:** This video-augmented book explains how the natural movements of the sun, wind and rain can be used to improve the well-being of people in buildings and raise awareness of sustainable living practices. In demonstrating how buildings can be designed to reconcile their traditional role as shelter from the elements with the active inclusion of their movement, the book shows how, in the process of separating us from the extremes of the natural world, architecture can also be a means of reconnecting us with nature.

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Portella, A.; Pereira, G. (ed. 2017). **Insights on favelas** (bilingual book, portuguese/ english). Federal University of Pelotas Press: Pelotas, Brazil.

The theme 'Architecture of Favelas' was chosen for this work because of its historical relevance in the landscape and the design of the city, and this importance is recognized by works that cover literature, cinema, art and music. Among the works of graphic representations more known, the drawings of Le Corbusier on his arrivals to Brazil and the painting 'Morro da Favela' by 'Tarsila do Amaral' stand out in the history of architecture and art. The justification of this publication focuses on the need to explore the importance of the architectural richness and urban ambience of the favelas in Brazil, in order to demonstrate through means of graphic expression and studies of environmental perception the symbolic elements that constitute these landscapes, which often end up being marginalized by the public power and also by the academy. Thus, the reading begins presenting drawing and collage works, giving the reader an insight of the favela's imagery in chapters 1 and 2. Following this, the theme of tourism, gentrification and marginalization of people removed from their dwellings is part of the discussions; a national and international analysis of these issues are set out in chapters 3, 4 and 5. It is hoped that this work will stir up new discussions about the theme, open a new perspective on living in Favela in Brazil, and highlight the harmful effects of gentrification on landscape and urban life.

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<http://repositorio.ufpel.edu.br:8080/handle/prefix/3786>

**3) BOOK CHAPTER:**

Castello, L. (2018). Prestige + Luxury: places of urbanity in paramount locations. In M. Paris (Ed.), **Making Prestigious Places. How luxury influences the transformation of cities** (pp. 95-111). Abingdon, UK; New York, NY: Routledge.

**Chapter description:** The chapter deals with the prestige and luxury varieties of places of urbanity, approaching them methodologically through the examination of their intrinsic characteristics: their power to induce centrality; the strategic pervasiveness they are imbued with; the spread of prestige they are able to encompass; and the subjective preconceptions that may interfere in the correct interpretation of their meaning. It also discusses some major features of urban contemporaneity, mainly the role places of urbanity can play as instruments of innovative directions that stimulate new theoretical lines for the progress of planning practices. Place is seen as a cogent topic intriguingly challenging the reasoning and imagination

of numerous scientific and professional areas of knowledge – of which architecture and urbanism are primarily included due to their closeness to spatial matters. Pragmatic illustrations of exceptional places are brought into scene in view of their protagonism as agents of urbanity in the context of contemporary urbanisation.

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Nute, K. (2015). "Making Time," in K. Van Den Wymelenberg et al (Eds.), **Transforming Architecture** (pp.19–36). Eugene, OR: University of Oregon Press.

**Chapter description:** Examines whether indoor environments that evoke positive associations with the past, present and future could be psychologically beneficial for building occupants.

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Poldma, T., Labbé, D., Kehayia, E., Swaine, B., Herbane, H. (2017). La participation sociale des personnes vieillissantes en centre commercial: un laboratoire vivant pour aménager la complexité du milieu bâti. In Denise Piché et Sébastien Lord (editors). **Milieux de vie et vieillissement de la population: convergences des savoirs et innovations en aménagement.** (pp. 227-242), Montreal, QC: Les presses de l'Université de Montréal.

**Chapter description:** This chapter present a case study of a user-centered project of design of a complex environment of a urban shopping mall in Canada. This project focused on the experience of older users and how the shopping mall is central in their social participation and their interaction with their community. The project was developed in a period where the shopping mall needed renovations, and thus a pre-renovation needs evaluation was performed and then a post-impact assessment was realized. This underlines the benefits of a user-centered design approach and of the creation of living accessible spaces for a population getting older.

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Poldma, T., Labbé, D., Kehayia, E., Swaine, B., Herbane, H. (2017). **La participation sociale des personnes vieillissantes en centre commercial: un laboratoire vivant pour aménager la complexité du milieu bâti.** In Denise Piché et Sébastien Lord (editors). **Milieux de vie et vieillissement de la population: convergences des savoirs et innovations en aménagement.** (pp. 227-242), Montreal, QC: Les presses de l'Université de Montréal.

**Chapter description:** This chapter present a case study of a user-centered project of design of a complex environment of a urban shopping mall in Canada. This project focused on the experience of older users and how the shopping mall is central in their social participation and their interaction with their community. The project was developed in a period where the shopping mall needed renovations, and thus a pre-renovation needs evaluation was performed and then a post-impact assessment was realized. This underlines the benefits of a user-centered design approach and of the creation of living accessible spaces for a population getting older.

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Uzzell, D.; Rätzl, N.; García-Mira, R. & Dumitru, A. (2017). Global Challenges for Environmental Psychology: The Place of Labor and Production. In G. Fleury-Bahi, E. Pol, and O. Navarro (Eds.): **Handbook of Environmental Psychology and Quality of Life Research** (pp. 559-570). AG, Switzerland: Springer International Publishing. ISBN 978-3-319-31414-3. ISBN 978-3-319-31416-7 (e-Book). DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31416-7>.

**Chapter description:** In one of the most rapidly expanding fields of environmental psychology, i.e., research concerning climate change and how to avoid it, there has been a concentration on internal individual factors like knowledge, worldviews, and values. Since people live, work, and act in cooperation with others and since this cooperation is shaped by and shapes individual and collective identities and actions there is also a need for environmental psychology to focus on these collective activities and the conditions under which they can become transformative. Workplaces constitute one of the most important 'communities of practices', not least because the majority of people spend a large amount of their lifetime at work.

To exemplify the possibilities of research on collective action at and around work, two case studies are presented. The first employed backcasting scenarios to explore employees' visions for an alternative, sustainable future and involved scenario development by creating visions for the future, defining strategic pathways to reach them, providing feedback on how policy measures would function

in a simulated environment and asking participants to suggest corrections to their initial proposals and the model design. The second case study reports on an international study of trade union environmental policies which aim to curb the damaging effects of climate change, the causes and consequences of which develop in a global context. This research found that while action at the local level and collaboration at a global level are both critical, the divide between unions of the global South and unions of the global North is one of the main impediments to a common global trade union strategy against climate change.

This leads back to environmental psychology as a discipline, raising important issues about the 'production' of environmental psychology and connecting individual practices and identities to the environments, (i.e., the spaces) in which they develop. The chapter closes by suggesting that since the actions of individuals and groups are context specific, and since these contexts are connected globally, environmental psychology needs to find ways to communicate across the power geometries of the North and South, not least by finding ways to include scholars from the global South into its discourses and scientific practices.

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#### 4) THEMED ISSUES

**Themed Issue of ICE Proceedings of Urban Design and Planning Urban Identity in the Era of Globalisation, Part Two.** Editor: Derya Oktay BArch, MSc, PgDipUD, PhD, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey.

**About this issue:** In the first part of this special issue, published in December 2016, the presented papers explored various notions of urban identity in contemporary cities. Cities, which have experienced dramatic change due to the pressure of accommodating increasingly concentrated populations, dominance of vehicular movement and inappropriate urban planning approaches (Oktay, 2016: pp. 255). The papers, in this context, focused on the issues of multicultural and heterogeneous cities, city centres against consumer culture, place making and reclaiming the public realm in cities, and management and conservation of local heritage and values in cities in transformation. In this second volume, the concept of urban identity has been addressed from different perspectives considering its meaning and significance in the changing context of the city, its perception by different groups of people, its reflection in public open spaces, and how the experience of a place can be enriched by the use of technology.

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# BOOKS

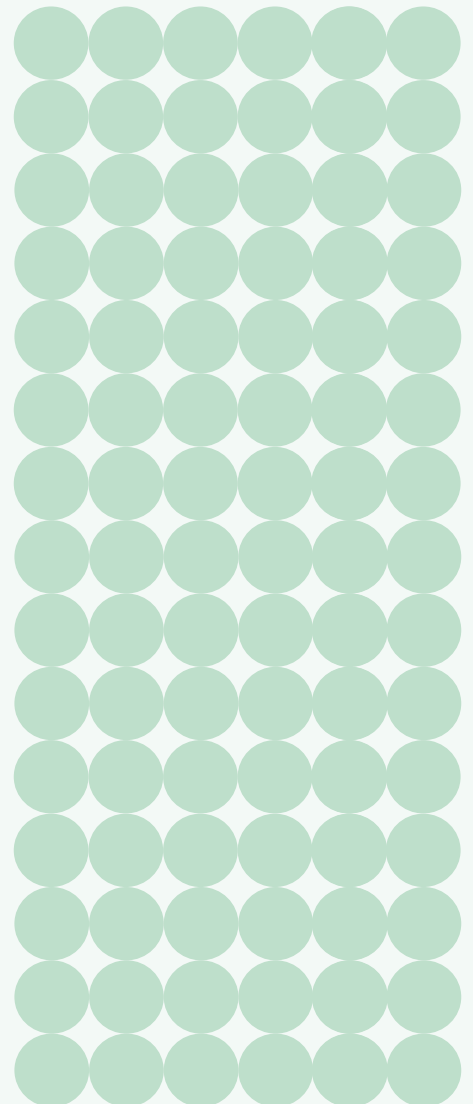
## PSYCHOLOGIE SOCIALE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE

**Karine Weiss et Patrick Rateau**



ISBN : 9782848354569  
10 €  
120 pages  
format 11 x 18 cm  
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This small tool-book represents the cooperative interests of social and environmental psychology. The choice of the 11 concepts and themes developed in this book was carried out in order to complete the existing literature, and to present the way in which socio-environmental issues are addressed today. If some methodological and theoretical approaches are absent despite their importance in the field, it is because many chapters already address them in a synthetic and precise way. This is for example the case of mental maps or behavior settings. We will thus find in this book concepts for which it is sometimes difficult to have a clear vision, as many authors have brought successively clarifications, have insisted on complementarities or contradictions. This is the case of place attachment, place identity, or affordances. Some theoretical fields from social psychology also provide concrete answers to questions related to ecological behavior and socio-environmental issues. Finally, issues related to sustainable development, climate change and risks focus on themes that reflect both current social issues and the majority of recent publications in environmental psychology.





**Editor**

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People-Environment Studies aims  
to improve the physical environment  
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