

Bulletin

of People-Environment Studies

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International Association for People-Environment Studies aims to improve the physical environment and human well-being

Human response to Innovative Workplace Design

By Theo van der Voordt

Delft University of Technology - Faculty of Architecture

Introduction

In the early 1990s, Dutch organisations started experimenting with flexible workplaces. Traditional cellular offices and open plan and group offices, which provided a fixed workspace for everyone, were no longer a matter-of-course. With the help of modern information and communication technology, pioneers switched over to sharing activity-related workplaces in a combi office. Personnel can choose from a wide range of workplaces, depending on the type of work that they do: open workplaces, concentration workplaces, touch-down workplaces, formal discussion areas, coffee corners, clubs, etc. Economic considerations (low occupancy of expensive workplaces), organisational developments (trend towards network organisations, teamwork, fast exchange of knowledge, part-time work) and external developments (globalisation, competition) are important motives for workplace innovation. Apart from stimulating new ways of working – more dynamic, less dependent on place and time – organisations hope to improve labour productivity and to make major cost savings (fewer workplaces, fewer square metres) without affecting employee satisfaction.

Various flexible offices have now been introduced within several organisation. An important question is whether these changes actually lead to improvements. Are the experiences really positive? What are the risks involved? What do we really know about the effects? What advice do we give to management? Research into the answers to these questions is still in its infancy. This is a new field of study with little academic tradition. The information on hand is inadequate and not consistent enough. The field is dominated by the opinions of proponents and opponents. Explanations for the success or failure of flexible offices are contradictory. This is remarkable given that the investments are considerable and the introduction of new working methods in an innovative office environment can involve major risks.

Research into costs and benefits

Owing to the lack of empirically substantiated insights, the Center for

18th IAPS Conference: Evaluation in Progress

*Strategies for Environmental
Research and Implementation*

**July 7-10 2004
Vienna, Austria**

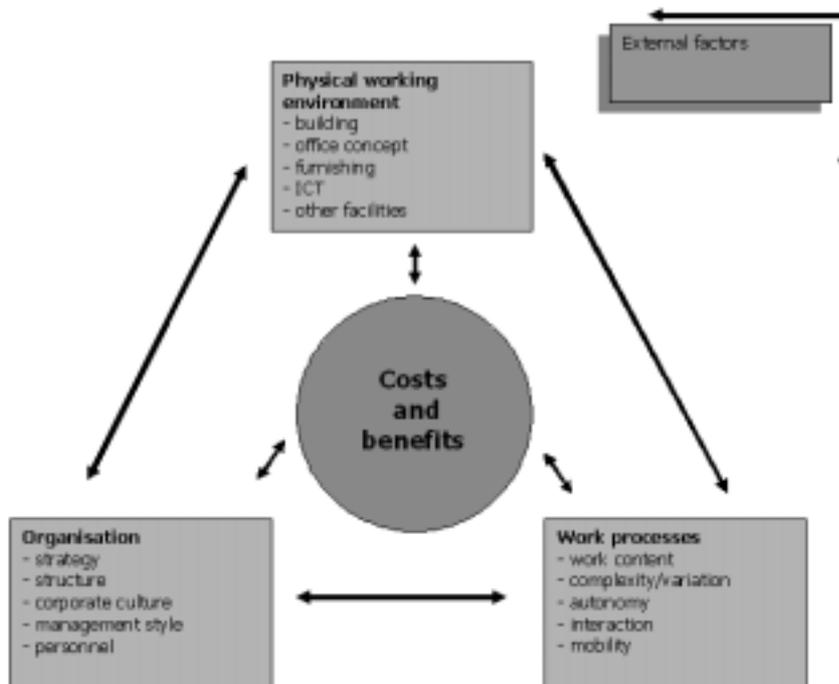
*Organised by IRIS-ISIS Institute
for Spatial Interaction
and Simulation
[http://info.tuwien.ac.at/
iaps2004/](http://info.tuwien.ac.at/iaps2004/)*



continued on page 2 ➔

People and Buildings (CfPB) together with Centrum Facility Management (CFM) have initiated a study into the costs and benefits of workplace innovation. This study has been carried out by the Department of Real Estate and Housing of the Faculty of Architecture in Delft. It builds on earlier research carried out with the Dutch Government Buildings Agency and the real estate department of ABN AMRO Bank in Amsterdam. The study aims to clarify the costs and benefits of workplace innovation and to deliver methods to measure them in a valid and reliable manner. The focal point is the costs and benefits of flexible working in an innovative office with a differentiated supply of activity-related workplaces for communal use. The traditional office with fixed workplaces, usually a cellular office and occasionally an open plan or group office, serves as a reference. The study has focussed on employee satisfaction, labour productivity and facility costs. Various sources have been used, such as study of literature, interviews with key persons (initiators of innovative projects, managers, personnel, consultants) and fellow researchers, visits to innovative offices, evaluations of innovative offices, and participation in reflection meetings, symposia and international conferences. This paper describes the results of the study on use and experience of flexible workspaces.

Figure 1: Research Model



Research model

The design of the working environment is not the only factor that influences the costs and benefits of innovative workplace design. Organisational aspects such as the organisational structure, corporate culture, mission statement, management style and personnel have an effect, too. A third important factor is the work itself. Is this interesting and varied? Do personnel usually work alone or together with others? Do they usually work at their desks or are they extremely mobile? Finally, external factors play a major role. Trends in the labour or real estate market can intensify or lessen the effects of workplace innovation. Although the study focused primarily on the effects of the physical work environment, we must be aware of the influence of such intermediary variables. So we must attempt to disentangle the complex interaction between the physical working environment, organisational characteristics, the nature of the work, external environmental factors and the effects on the costs and benefits; a plate of spaghetti as it were.

Employee satisfaction

The effects of the introduction of flexible working on job satisfaction provide a mixed picture. In various projects, the majority of people are generally positive about the new concept, but there are also projects where the majority would prefer to revert to the old situation or where the perception of work has hardly changed. The users indicate both positive and negative points. The relationship between these points and the importance that users attach to the various features of an innovative office explain, to a significant degree, the various overall judgements for each project. Critical factors in the *process* are: an enthusiastic initiator, evident objectives, a sound balance between top down and bottom up (user participation), a transparent project organisation with clear-cut tasks and competencies of various actors, serious consideration of any user resistance and proper follow-up care. A sufficient amount of time must be reserved for notifying, assisting and training employees and for managing change processes. At the same time, processes may not last too long in view of the costs involved and the fact that people may drop out. Expectations must not be too high and personnel must be made aware that everything may not be implemented in full accordance with the proposals stemming from user participation. Critical factors in the *product* are: the functionality and perception value of the workplace and other facilities, and the extent to which a balance is found between efficient and effective working and the fulfilment of all kinds of psychological needs.

Planning and allocation of flexible workplaces

A poor relationship between the number of employees and the number of workplaces is viewed in an extremely negative light. Flexible working is superfluous if there are too many workplaces, but a shortage causes much irri-

continued on page 3 ➔

tation and forces personnel to use ones that are less suitable (for example, concentrated work in an open plan office) or to work somewhere else, such as at home. In some projects, concentration cells are either never or barely used for this purpose. Some are used as storage spaces or smoking rooms. It is very important that workplaces are allocated properly. Personnel whose jobs have very little in common are sometimes seated together. This is particularly unpleasant when jobs that involve a high and low degree of concentration or communication are grouped together.

Psychological effects

A typical feature of flexible workplace solutions is that personnel work here and there, irrespective of time and place. This provides some with a positive feeling of freedom while others find the constant need to switch a burden. Desk sharing is at odds with the need for personalisation and an individual territory. Users often try to claim a familiar place by arriving at work earlier or by leaving items behind during their absence. The same (flexible) workplace for everyone provides fewer opportunities to express one's status. Some employees are fairly laconic while others make an issue of it. The principle of 'Clean desk' makes personalisation (personalising the desk) difficult or outright impossible. Although personnel are able to deal with this properly in the long run, this is a negative point. The effect of flexible working on social interaction is a mixed one. The ability to choose one's desk is generally appreciated. Besides dynamics, it also provides people with the opportunity to establish new contacts. As a result, they can become better acquainted with less familiar colleagues and acquire new knowledge and experience: a significant point that is scored both from an individual perspective as well as for 'learning' organisations. At the same time, close contact between colleagues who sit close to each other and work well together may be unintentionally disrupted. Evaluation of the Interpolis office in Tilburg reveals that autonomy at work and informal contacts have increased while cooperation has improved. On the other hand, opportunities for formal contact have hardly changed. The same applies to opportunities for concentrated work and participation in decision-making. The 'person-office fit' (the extent to which the workplace is tailored to the personal needs and wishes of employees) is experienced in a far more positive manner than during the old situation. In spite of this, no improvement in general well-being could be measured.

Labour productivity

The modern combi office is partly a response to the drawbacks of cellular offices (too closed, fewer good conditions for social interaction) and open plan offices (too open, too much distraction). Employees can communicate properly and work in peace thanks to a diverse range of activity-related workplaces. Formal meeting places and informal meeting points fulfil the need for formal consultation and informal contact. The combi office is expected to contribute more to increased productivity than the open plan office. In comparison with the cellular office, the effect is more difficult to predict. On the one hand, the combi office appears to facilitate communication while on the other, it produces more distraction than single or two-person rooms. Not a great deal is known yet about the actual effect of flexible working on productivity. This is due in part to the difficulty of measuring it, particularly amongst knowledge workers. In our own evaluation studies, productivity has been measured in four ways:

- *Actual labour productivity*, for example the number of translated words by a translation agency;
- *Perceived productivity*, for example by asking people to assign a report mark to the environment indicating the extent to which it supports their productivity.
- *Absenteeism due to illness* (a form of non-productivity);

- *Indirect indicators*, such as to what extent are people able to concentrate properly, or how quickly can employees solve a problem or supplement a lack of knowledge through interaction with colleagues.

Up until now we did not measure the *amount of time* gained because filing is carried out more efficiently or staff turnover can be dealt with more easily, or the amount of time that is lost by having to log on more frequently and clearing desks on a regular basis.

In the DynamicOffice Haarlem, compared to the previous set-up (mainly cellular offices), perceived productivity has dropped by a full point from 7.5 to 6.5 on a 10-point scale. A second follow-up measurement revealed a slight recovery (6.8). Perhaps this is due to a degree of habituation. Older employees respond somewhat more negatively than younger ones (6.3 compared to 6.9). The proportion that thinks the working environment is conducive to individual productivity has decreased from 60% to 25%. Employees attributed the decline in perceived productivity to less privacy, more distraction, visual stimuli, noise and the time lost due to logging in more frequently, desk clearing, work scheduling and furniture adjustments. A positive point is the stimulus to interact; people approach each other more easily due to the large degree of openness. Newcomers were generally more positive than experienced employees. When people join the organisation, they apparently consider the environment as a fact. For experienced employees, the high expectations have not been met entirely. Unlike the DynamicOffice Haarlem, the Breda regional office of ABN AMRO showed an increase in perceived productivity. In the baseline measurement (temporary accommodation in an open plan office), only 14% of employees stated that the working environment had increased productivity. This percentage rose to 51% after the

continued on page 4 ➔

Flexido concept was introduced. The percentage of employees with a negative opinion sank from 21% to 8%. A positive point in the Flexido concept is the opportunity to withdraw to a concentration workplace where passers-by and telephone calls pose less of a distraction than before. Another positive point is the more efficient filing system.

From these two projects and many other ones it turned out, that most positive points appear to be a more conscious approach to the working environment, improved communication between colleagues, the opportunity to retire to a concentration cell or work at home, and the professional, technological infrastructure with quicker computers, Internet and Intranet and high-tech telephones. Negative points are the amount of time that is wasted by having to log on more often and search for information, loss of concentration due to distraction, continual acclimatisation and ICT-related problems, such as faltering technology, connection problems or unfamiliarity with digital filing systems.

Follow-up research

The study concludes with an argument in favour of follow-up research in the form of an additional literature study, case studies across a wide spectrum, in-depth thematic sub-studies and expert meetings. Since many variables belong to the knowledge domain of various disciplines, it is advisable to set up an interdisciplinary research programme. The intention is to carry out the following related sub-projects:

- Further analysis of compiled literature on concepts, definitions, measurement methods and effects of various office concepts;
- Formulation of a consistent and clearly structured framework of all costs and benefits, sorted according to topic (i.e. linked to the Balanced Score Card) and relevant actors (on the basis of a stakeholders analysis);
- Development of a standardised measurement procedure with fixed elements and options, depending on the objective, scope and available resources;
- Case studies into monetary and non-monetary effects of workplace innovation;
- Thematic studies in order to acquire a more in-depth knowledge of relevant sub-aspects;
- Development of decision-support tools;
- Development of a database containing examples from real life, including 'best practices'.

Note

This contribution is based on: Voordt, D.J.M. van der, *Costs and Benefits of New Workplace Design*. Delft: Center for People and Buildings, 2003. For more information: info@cfpb.nl or www.cfpb.nl.

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Center for People and Buildings,
Delft

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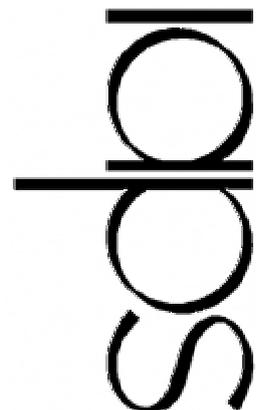
D.J.M.vanderVoordt@bk.tudelft.nl

IAPS Update 2004

By Jeanne Moore, IAPS Secretary

As you will know, IAPS has been registered as a limited company and charity in the UK since 1984. I have been working with my colleagues on the Board to change this as it has proven to be both costly and cumbersome for a small association such as ourselves to comply with its onerous auditing and beaurocratic bureaucratic requirements. The good news is that as of 2003, IAPS has established itself as a new charity without company status, only , no longer operating as a company. We are now waiting to hear from Companies House, the legal body that oversees companies in the UK, that we have been formally struck off. This might sound painful, but it is the legal end to this process. This has taken considerable time to get in place due to changes in Charity law along the way, but we are close to our goal!

By our summer conference, we should be able to draw a line underneath this process and look forward to our years ahead as either a charity and/or an independent international association. Gabriel Moser and his colleagues in France have, with the agreement of the Board and AGM last year, been investigating setting up IAPS as an international association, officially registered in France, rather than as a charity, registered in the UK. We look forward to discussing these options with you further at the AGM in Vienna.



Minutes of the IAPS Annual General Meeting

July 7th 2004, Vienna Technical University

By Jeanne Moore, IAPS Secretary

85 members attended the AGM.

President's Report

David welcomed the new and retiring members to the Board and the establishment of a new committee to support the work of the Board, the Strategy Committee. These were elected in 2004:

Board of Trustees (legal UK Charity Trustees): Jeanne Moore, Gabriel Moser, Tony Craig, Angela C, Ombretta Romice

Strategy Committee: Marino, Carole, Hulya, Florian, Karine, Ricardo

David reviewed the work of IAPS over the last two years and mentioned the highlights: the conference in Vienna with largest number of papers ever; the wonderful digital library with all past conference papers available on-line; the high numbers of current members; the professional published proceedings in book format; Hulya Turguts's forthcoming conference in Egypt from the Culture and Space network and the strongly contested election.

Election

The new President of IAPS was announced as Gabriel Moser. The positions of Treasurer (Tony) and Secretary (Jeanne) were also announced. Further roles were agreed as the following: Bulletin Editor: Ricardo; Assistant Editor: Angela; Bulletin Support: Ombretta and Hulya; Networks Co-ordinator: Hulya; Web master and developer: Ombretta (Tony); Listserve host: Ombretta; Membership affairs: Marino; Student liaison: Karine, Carole; Bibliography co-ordinator: Florian; Publications: Gabriel/David; Conference liaison: Ricardo; Promotion and Marketing: Ombretta/ Karine/Jeanne/Gabriel; Symposium Manager: Karine

IAPS 18

The current conference was outlined by Bob Martens. David thanked Bob and his team for all their hard work in preparing the conference.

Accounts/Treasurer's Report

Tony presented the accounts for the year. These are healthy with £24k in the account. He noted that this included £16, 740 were reserves to cover the costs of membership paid in advance. He noted the biggest expenditure as being the digital library. He also noted the high costs of the transition from company to charity from Baker Tilly overall. It was agreed that there was no need to increase the membership fee at this time.

Membership

Marino and Tony told the committee that membership levels have doubled in the last ten years. We have 440 members which will increase to 600 with new conference members. We have given a year's free membership to compensate for the lack of bulletins. The membership year will change to correspond with the calendar year immediately. Members joining in June to get back copies of the Bulletin for the early part of the year but only getting 6 months of membership until Dec. In addition, there will be a welcome pack for new members.

IAPS 19 Alexandria Egypt

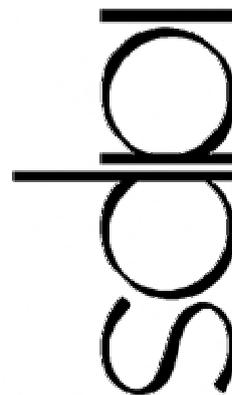
The next IAPS conference will be at the Bibliotheca of Alexandria, in Alexandria, Egypt. Organised by Aleya Abdel Hadi from the University

of Helwan, it will run in September (suggesting 11-16th September) 2006. The Secretariat would be run from the Research Centre for Technical Development at Helwan University, in Cairo. The President of Helwan University just became Minister of High Education in Egypt, which, it is presumed, will facilitate the organisation of IAPS 19. Alexandria is 100km and an internal flight from Cairo. The theme would be Environment, Health and Sustainable Development: Research and Action. Security would be made a priority to protect all members, especially our friends coming from Israel.

Secretary's Report/Legal Status

Jeanne informed the meeting on the latest developments in the change of status of the charity. The move from company to charity was 99% complete and a letter from Companies House was due any day to finalise the legal striking off of the company. All funds were now with the new charity and the old one, associated with the company, was no longer running. The Charity Commission would formally close down that charity once we sent them the final letter from Companies House.

The Board consisted of five legal trustees of the charity. A new Strategy Committee had been appointed to help with the running of IAPS and work closely with the Board.



continued on page 6 →

New Association

Gabriel told the committee that the IAPS association had been established in France. This is an option for IAPS in the future if charitable status was no longer required.

Bulletin

The bulletin would now be edited by Ricardo Garcia Mira. There was a proposal to produce the Bulletin by Nicholas Wilkinson of Open House International. This is to be considered. Issue 24 will be sent out soon and prepared by Jan Teklenburg.

Website

The IAPS website had had 18,000 hits from July 03-June 04. These peaked in September which coincided with the launch of the digital library. The potential of the membership-only area on the website is going to be developed further.

Networks & Conferences

There are 11 registered networks but two have been inactive for a while and one more recently. Eight were hosting a seminar in the conference and five had working list-serves. Guidelines will be developed on requirements of networks and what the minimum level of activity needs to be before IAPS takes them off the list.

Culture & Space Conference: Social Change and Spatial Transformation in Housing Environments: Hulya presented details of the network conference in Cairo, 2005 with Peter Kellett.

Young Researcher Workshop and Student Award

The workshop was a success with 24 students participating. Details of the student paper award were presented. Carole, Esther, (Allain Legendre) and Hulya produced criteria and agreed the result. Farewell On behalf of the IAPS committee, Gabriel thanked Enric Pol, Esther Wiesenfeld, Jan Teklenburg and David Uzzell for all their hard work on the Board of IAPS. He particularly thanked David for his work as President.

Discussions raised by questions from members focused on:

Conference /promotional material available in print form as well as electronically for IAPS 19.

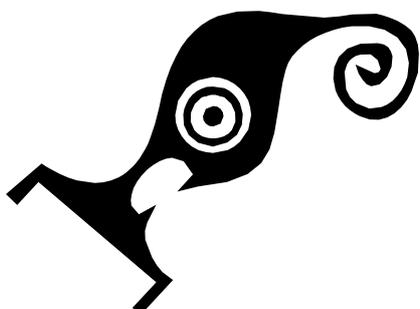
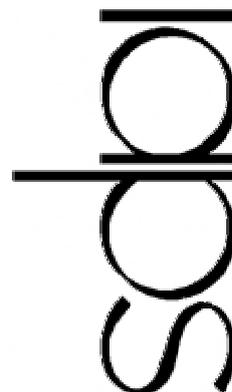
Security and access for all members at IAPS 19, especially Israelis.

Clarifying the status of the Bulletin as a bulletin or journal. Whether there should be a policy from IAPS on the charge for accompanying persons at IAPS conferences.

The gender balance of keynote speakers and the need for more women speakers.

Print copies of abstracts available during the conference.

The date and location of the next meeting to be agreed. Members will be informed.



MERA

The MERA office informs about the change of the MERA presidency:

former: 2002-2004

president: Kunio Funahashi (Osaka University)

assistant president: Ichiro Soma (Waseda University)

now: 2004-2006

president: Hirofumi Minami (Kyushu University):

minamedu@mbox.nc.kyushu-u.ac.jp

assistant president: Ryuzo Ohno (Tokyo Institute of Technology):

rohno@n.cc.titech.ac.jp

Recent Doctoral Theses in Environment–Behaviour Research

In this series the *Bulletin* of People-Environment Studies presents abstracts of recently completed doctoral theses. Guidelines for submission: the abstract must contain name of the author, name(s) of the thesis advisor(s), name of the university, year of completion and, if available, the ISBN number of the thesis. The maximum length of the body of the abstract is 500 words. Only abstracts from theses that are completed within a year before the date of submission will be accepted.

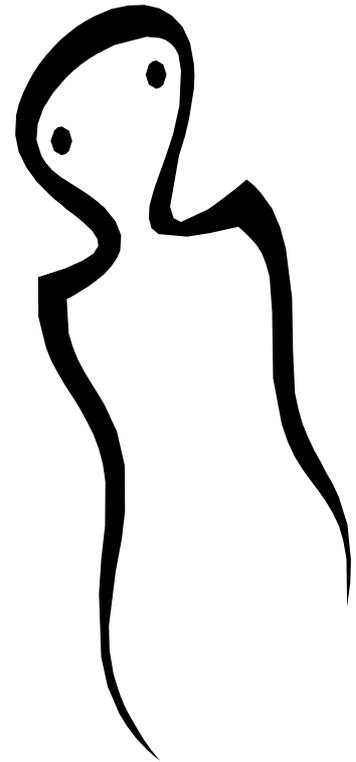
Antonio González: “ENVIRONMENT QUALITY CONCERN, A cognitive model of ecological behaviour”

**2003: Faculty of Psychology, University Complutense of Madrid,
Spain**

Advisor: María Amérigo

This thesis outlines a social-cognitive framework of environmental concern to base on psychological variables like ecological beliefs, values and norms or feelings of moral obligation for ecological behaviour.

Based on Schwartz's (1977) norm-activation theory and on Stern et al's (1999) value-belief-norm theory, the research proposes a cognitive model of ecological behaviour that connects the personal values, the ecological beliefs about human-environment relations, the consequences of environmental conditions, the denial of ecological obligation, the environmental control or beliefs about personal actions that improves the environment, the personal norm or feelings of moral obligation for ecological behaviour and, finally, the environment protection behaviour. Assuming hypothesis that ecological behaviour is predicted by moral obligation, it is carried out an empirical analysis of the proposed cognitive model. By means of 'path analysis' on data obtained from a survey of 403 individuals selected from Spanish general population, the results showed that ecological beliefs, moral obligation and ecoaltruistic values are the main cognitive variables to explain the ecological behaviour but the most important effect on ecological behaviour comes from ecological beliefs. The personal values are related to moral obligation for ecological behaviour, whereas beliefs are linked to the others mediators variables.



The amount of explained variance in ecological behaviour ($R^2 = .21$) suggest that others attitudinal factors and, too, contextual factors should be included to increase explanatory power and external validity of the model but these results highlight that environmental concern is a cognitive, social and behavioural process that predisposes to actions that promotes environment quality.

continued on page 8 ↪

IAPS Webpages Membership Section

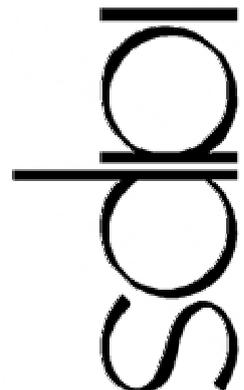
The IAPS 'Members Area' of the website is a new service for IAPS members. This area provides members with access to the most recently published issue of the bulletin in PDF format, and there is also now a facility allowing people to check their membership status.

The membership area can be found at the following URL:
<http://www.iaps-association.org/members/members.html>

Log in to both options using the following login details:

username = iaps
password = membersonly

Tony Craig IAPS webmaster



Massimiliano Scopelliti:
“Lifespan Perspective and Restorative Experiences: An Empirical Study”

2004: Faculty of Psychology 2, University of Rome “La Sapienza”
Advisor: Maria Vittoria Giuliani (ISTC-CNR)

Introduction

This thesis proposes an approach to the study of restorative environments which is based on a broader conceptualization of the construct of *restorativeness*. Within the theoretical framework proposed, the restorative potential attributed to environments is embedded in a lifespan perspective, and particular emphasis is given to the experience in the environment. Previous research on this topic stressed the difference in the restorative potential of natural and built environments, by focusing on the physical aspects of the environments. In keeping with the “place theory”, the restorative value of environments is assumed to depend on social aspect and activities, too. Moreover, people at different stages of the lifespan, who have to deal with different developmental tasks and presumably have different restoration needs, may consider as restorative not only different environments, but also diverse experiences in the same environment.

Method

Taking as a starting point this theoretical perspective, it was developed a methodological approach in which we asked 67 participants of different age to indicate which environments they considered to be highly restorative in their own experience (pilot study); then we created 8 scenarios of the most restorative environments (4 natural and 4 built environments, in order to evaluate the restorative potential of both categories), in which we manipulated the variables “social interaction” (solitude vs. presence of “relevant others” in the environment) and “typology of activities” (passive/relaxing vs. active/dynamic) practiced in the environment. Both variables emerged as highly influential on the restorative potential of experiences in the pilot study.

The restorative potential of the 8 scenarios was evaluated by an Italian version of the *Perceived Restorativeness Scale*. The sample of the main study consisted of 576 respondents balanced by gender and stage of the lifespan (young people, adults, elderly people).

Results

Results showed that perceived restorativeness is influenced by the stage of the lifespan, in that elderly people often attribute a lower restorative potential to experiences in natural and built environments. However, results were highly place-specific. It was also found an interesting effect of social interaction: sometimes being alone increases the perception of restorativeness (for instance, in the “mountain” scenario); sometimes being with relevant others increases the restorative potential attributed to the experience (in the “museum” scenario); sometimes the role of social interaction depends on the stage of the lifespan: in the “seaside” scenario, being with relevant others increases the perceived restorativeness for young people, while adults significantly prefer the “solitude condition”.

Then, a sample of 130 residents freely sorted the forty most frequently named public places from these lists. As they sorted them, the sample named the factors that made these places significant for them. The study used the qualitative data collection procedures of open-ended interviews and Multiple Sorting Tasks, (MST). Several multivariate statistical procedures, including multi-dimensional scaling analysis (MSA), and multiple regression analysis were used to explore the underlying cognitive structures in the response patterns and to determine the different meanings participants gave to different public places. Participants shared a high level of satisfaction with the new public space of Bogotá and on the contested nature of public space in relation to the privatization and commercialization. The participants conceptualised public places primarily in functional terms: commercial, recreational, social, cultural, and their closeness to home. Some other important subjective dimensions of public places were their perceived safety, the "character" of the place for the city's identity and the aesthetic properties of public places. Representing the information in the form of maps, it was found that there is an inequity in public places distribution. Most of the public places are still located in concentrated in the city center and in the middle and upper classes areas where access to them is difficult for many of the poorer citizens. In addition to the function of public places, privatization & accessibility were the most important dimensions of people's conceptualization of public places. In particular participants from the poorest part of the city view public spaces particularly from the perspective of whether they are public or private and the level of accessibility they have to those places.

The age of participants and their place of residence play an important role in peoples' conceptualization of public space of Bogotá. The physical and social properties of places influence the frequency with which people visit different public places, the company persons look for visiting these places, the feeling of freedom they feel in them, and the identity they feel that place gives to the city. The rules embedded in different places are also important determinants in the assessment of

public places. Life styles and values also seem to be important in deciding which place to visit and how often. The degree of novelty and familiarity seems to be important variables influencing people's satisfaction with public spaces. Finally, demographic variables also showed an important influence in assessing participants' identity with the city public places. The area where people live, age group and length of residence in the city are predictive variables for identification with cultural places. Also age group is a good predictor for identification with recreational places.

The existing official understanding and policy regarding public places are then compared with the main assumption of this research to finally propose recommendations regarding public places of Bogotá as a learning environment.

Liber Amicorum Charles Vlek

On October 21, 2003, Prof. Dr. Charles Vlek gave a farewell lecture because he (formally) retired as professor of Environmental Psychology and Decisions Science at the Faculty of Psychological, Pedagogical, and Sociological Sciences of the University of Groningen. Vlek's (former) PhD students seized this opportunity to compose a Liber Amicorum for Charles Vlek, which was presented to him on October 21 2003. The book covers examples of applied social psychological and decision making research, in which basic principles, theories en methods are used to study important societal issues, e.g., environmental quality, traffic safety and health.

Table of contents:

- Henk Wilke: 'Charles Vlek's choices'
- Laurie Hendrickx, Wander Jager & Linda Steg: 'Where everything comes together: Charles and his bicycle'
- Daniëlle Timmermans: 'Being at risk: the communication and perception of genetic risks'
- Sietske Nicolaj & Laurie Hendrickx: 'The influence of temporal distance of negative consequences on the evaluation of environmental risks'
- Pierre Cavalini: 'The relationship between modelled exposure to industrial odorant concentrations and odour annoyance'
- Linda Steg: 'Motives and behaviour in social dilemmas relevant to the environment'
- Adriaan Heino: 'Traffic Accident Prevention: Theory and Practice'
- Ric van Poll: 'A multi-Attribute Evaluation of Perceived Urban Environmental Quality. An Overview'
- Agnes E. van den Berg: 'Personal Need for Structure and Environmental Preference'
- Wander Jager: 'Breaking 'bad habits': a dynamical perspective on habit formation and change'
- Birgitta Gatersleben: 'On yer bike for a healthy commute'
- Wokje Abrahamse: 'The effect of tailored information, goal setting and feedback on household energy use'
- Geertje Schuitema: 'Pricing policies in transport'
- Karel Brookhuis: 'Behavioural responses to Intelligent Transport Systems'

More information on the Liber Amicorum as well as a free copy of the book can be obtained from Linda Steg, e-mail: L.Steg@ppsw.rug.nl.

Green or Greed?

Review by Mit Mitropoulos

Gillespie Alexander, *The Illusion of Progress--Unsustainable Development in International Law and Policy*. ISBN 1-85383-757-1 (hardback 1-85383-756-3). 244 pages.

Markandya Anil, Perelet Ren., Mason Pam., Taylor Tim, *Dictionary of Environmental Economics*. ISBN (also in hardback) 1-85383-529-3. 196 pages.

German Advisory Council on Global Change(WBGU), *World in Transition--Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biosphere*. ISBN (also in hardback) 1-85383-802-0 (German version 3-540-67106-4). 451 pages.

Rumours have it that the international voluntary medical organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres, was given 3 minutes to put their case to the Ministers, at the WTO meeting, Montreal, early July 2003. Having prepared myself for equally demanding readers, I have prepared to sum up the 3 books (and the environmental crisis itself) in less than 2 seconds: Economics and Ethics. All other readers more generous with their time, please read on.

Although each one of the three books can stand on its own (including the resourceful Dictionary), they were chosen by this writer as one package, for being complementary in their goals and approach. Being well structured and thorough they can satisfy the curious, and the unsuspecting, the environmental rookie, as well as the learned reader. The first two books you can take on a trip to read, but the WBGU one is not only fat but also tall (it would have had its place in the Napoli airport where I was marooned for 18 hours during the recent strike over the Pensioni issue, that stopped both Treni E Voli--no environmental issue has had such an honour to date, not only in Italia, but anywhere worldwide, including two of the three largest contributors to the UN Global Environment Facility (GEF): Japan and Germany).

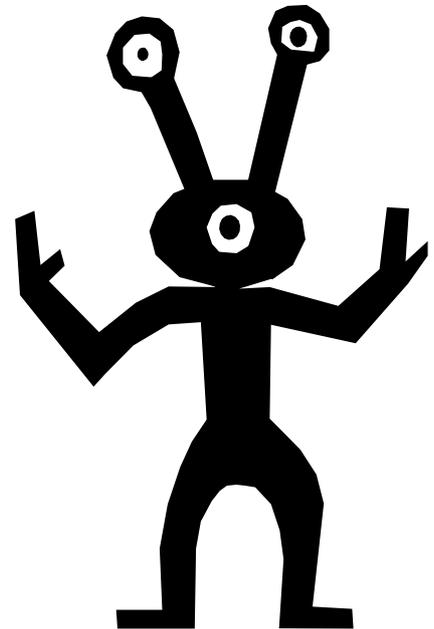
We have Gillespie, the Dictionary, and WBGU, with Gillespie taking us through the development of concepts over the last 30-35 years, including the rhetorics of Sustainability (sustainable for whom?--you and I could ask). His first 4 lines remained a constant reference in this review writer's mind: "I was 19 years of age, and in my first year at university, when I volunteered to help paint the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior as it sailed in Auckland". In the context of current rhetorics and actions taken (ranging from privacy abuse potential to all-out war), the younger reader may not know that French government secret agents carried out an act of international terrorism at the time, that resulted in the ship (freshly painted on the outside Gillespie insists) sunk in the harbour, and one man dead--it was to prevent the ship go monitor French nuclear tests in South Pacific. This had him realise the complexity of environmental issues and move on from singing We Shall Overcome into the International Law field. One third of his book is Notes and References.

The Dictionary discusses each entry (some of them exotic to any reader), and includes graphical representations that help explain concepts such as The Efficient Level of Pollution, Costs and Benefits of Environmental Taxation, Asymptotic Depletion, The Environmental Kuznets Curve, The Potential for No-Regrets Option, or Maximum Sustainable Yield. It offers us at least 16 entries on Ethics.

WBGU includes 29 Tables, 69 Figures (graphs, schemas and maps), but had me initially hooked by one of its 45 Boxes, The Breathing of the Biosphere: Charming in its simplicity, it shocks like the deathbed scene of a worthy king. It is the Mauna Loa (Hawaii) Curve showing how under the influence of an industrialised society, the CO₂ content in the Earth's atmosphere is increasing almost exponentially. Looking closer, we clearly see an annual oscillation of a clear amplitude, due to the

vegetation in the northern hemisphere beginning to grow in the spring. Doing so it consumes so much CO₂ from the air that the CO₂ concentration in the air is reduced. When in the autumn a large part of the summertime plant tissue rots (like so many leaves of trees do) sufficient CO₂ is released, thus offsetting the springtime loss. The oscillation tells us that Spaceship Earth is a "living" entity that we need not put to death before its time comes, just as any other star does.

On ethics WBGU dedicate one of its nine chapters, providing an ethical and economic perspective, that has us glide over to the Dictionary, and then to Gillespie who implies Ethics all along, but



says very little on it. Why? Because as I later realised, he has written one other book on ethics itself (1). And back to the Dictionary to create a personal framework within which to focus on your choice of ethics, necessary for any evaluation of current issues and inventions such as with Debt-for-Equity swaps, or Debt-for-Nature swaps. If you start for instance from Intrinsic Value, you read that it is an aspect of the value of an asset (examples: Ecosystem, or Species), which is separate from just its role as an instrument for providing wellbeing to humans. This is in opposition to anthro-

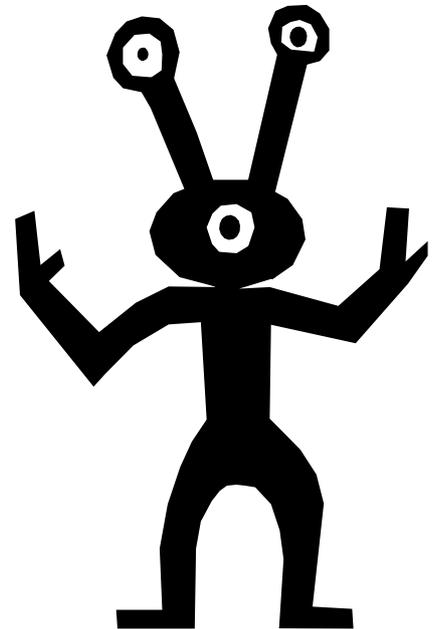
continued on page 11 ➔

po-centric approaches of the Total Economic Value concept (itself opposed to Naturalism), and Neoclassical Economics in which much of Environmental Economics has been based (the latter however gracefully extending its framework to include the role of Natural Resources). And whereas Environmental Ethics provide most of the ethical foundations of Environmental Economics and Ecological Economics, the Bioethical Standpoint argues for some kind of compromise between anthropocentric value and Intrinsic Value. We also have Rawlsian Ethics. Also Kantian Ethics that won't put up with any otherwise negligible individual behaviour, such as dropping any piece of litter in Brussels streets, or not paying your taxes (which acts if generalised, would prove a problem to us all). The Kantians are of course in conflict with Libertarian Ethics that go all the way for the individual's rights as priority. Then the Extended Stewardship Ideology entry will lead you on to the Stewardship Ethic. And the Anthropocentric Environmental Ethic will show you the way to the Equity Principle. There is also the Maximum Principle, and that is not all. This pressing cascade of conceptual tools reminded me of Philip Morrison back at M.I.T./USA, remembering the 05.30/16/7/1945 split moment at the Trinity site: "You felt the morning had come, although it was still night". He was situated 10 miles from Point Zero, Manhattan Project experimental site, as the deadly fireball gave a successful explosion and the ethics question unexpectedly landed on Oppie's lap and stayed there.

The three books run in parallel with the News one reads/listens to/sees on TV daily/himself being part of. They help to organise this plethora of disconnected(if at all) daily information. And you may yourself conclude that this is not a simple case of Haves and HaveNots. Because they both want more of whatever they have--and comparatively speaking, as it is often the case when in a community (whether a Small Polis of 10,000 people, or a Megalopolis of 25 to 150 million)when the HaveNots reach a level of reasonable survival, the Haves have by now accumulated enough for everybody, many times over. But yet again, everybody wants more(how much more nobody dares say, as it would mean placing limits). But unfortunately it is not a simple case of greed either, because both those starving in dried-up somewhere Africa, and those of us overweight, we are all onboard the vehicle Spaceship Earth (this not being a political evaluation, but an observation taking us back to elementary physics--meaning placing limits).

It seems we have a case of Limits-to-growth. In practical terms this translates in a debate over Free Trade and Environmental Damage, the need for An International Environmental Law Body, The Third World Debt Crisis And Sustainable Development, or When The Market Needs to be Controlled--all subtitles of Gillespie's. In terms of Mr and Mrs Smith everywhere, Monsieur tout le monde anywhere, it is a case of behaviour, a choice of lifestyle for the HaveNots, and a change of lifestyles for the Haves. That much the reader does already know, and so I am sure with the mayor of my village (population 1,500), or the Head of Unit in charge of "Environmental aspects of enterprise policy", European Commission (EU population 376 million, and soon to become 452 million). But how many of the readers will agree with a Limits-to-growth policy? Certainly not the decision-makers in my village, side-stepping all Carrying Capacity considerations, operating a Laissez-faire policy towards those earning an income in tourism regardless of the environmental cost(2),and permitting an increase in fish-farming (that requires vast fish-meal quantities, the uneaten food debris building up around the breeding enclosures--and so with excrement) resulting in heavy impact to the local gulf-area ecosystems. And certainly no Limits-to-growth for the Head of Unit Mr Michel Catinat (economist and engineer by training) either. He has twice been quoted in Euroabstracts 10/2003: "Some people are concerned that if you grow then you will increase the impact on the environment. We found the opposite"--and I should note this is the European Commission speaking, that has indeed launched the European Climate Change programme to identify and

develop a EU strategy to implement indeed the Kyoto Protocol (3) --as opposed to USA still refusing to do so. Are there signs of a Limits-to-growth approach? Indeed there are, but they are far from leading towards any policy--not yet anyway. For instance, again in the EU context, based on information from the University of Surrey, take ToolSust a EU project developing tools for sustainable households in tomorrow's cities(4). Participants believe that "by 2040 many people will be teleworking from home several days/week, and when planning holidays, they will be limited to a certain number of Air Miles/year to reflect the true environmental



cost of air travel. Not to mention the Swiss that already apply congestion charging(of Singapore fame)--a heavy vehicle fee, together with integrated land use and rail planning giving access in and around Zurich.

Whilst in my opinion Gillespie would go pro-Limits, the Dictionary's 4 authors give me the feeling they would stick to no-Limits: In their Equity entry (in broad terms referring to justice or fairness) they add how "many economists would argue that the best way to ensure the maximum wellbeing for both current and future generations is to allow the market to allocate resources

continued on page 12 ↪

efficiently rather than imposing limits on their use". WBGU's 12 authors (even more hard to identify), themselves run their own Glossary, and for the Ecosystem Service (in broad terms the link between ecosystems and human use) they stress how "the human race depends on a large number of ecological products and services that cannot be replaced by technology", explaining how these include (besides the marketable agriculture/forestry/ fisheries products) control services such as climate, water cycle, biogeochemical cycles, soil formation, and conservation. But also ecosystem services for the quality of human life, such as ecosystems as sources of culture, local recreation, and the experience of nature.

The last sentence takes us back to environmental ethics of 1960s-early 1970s (5), and the ecology-contemporary art connection at the time, mainly USA and UK. Our Dictionary runs 4 entries for Biosphere (in broad terms the Earth's region on land/sea /atmosphere, in which life exists) and the WBGU adds to it. But it is a 2003 art publication (6) that reminds us that the Biosphere concept was developed by the Russian geochemist Vladimir Vernadsky in 1923. Let us not forget that in parallel to and in opposition to the commercial art-system, contemporary artists are not busy representing the world (whether Nature, or Electronic Space) but work on it, and record it from within. And they do so at a level of complexity scientists would declare as chaotic--which explains their Biosphere reference above.

Every reader, whether pro-Limits (such as this writer) or no-Limits (such as anyone trusting in man's ingenuity and new technologies alone), will find excitement and new information in these three books--thrills to equal the plot of John Le Carre in his novel *The Constant Gardener*, that I happened to be reading in parallel, together with Stella Rimington's real-life story (7). John le C's central character Justin would make interesting reading for those engaged in the ethical aspects of research in developing countries debate (8). Justin tells himself, and us, that all civilised men are Canutes these days. And the tide is coming in faster all the time. Limits-to-growth, or no limits?

<mitisa@hol.gr>

All three books are Earthscan Publications, London and Sterling Va./USA , 2001

<earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk>, Fax:44(0)20 7278 1142,

Notes:

(1) International Environmental Law, Policy and Ethics, Oxford Univ. Press 1997.

(2) This writer has currently filed a 5/10/03 complaint with the Ombudsman in Athens, having recorded repeated infractions of the same most elementary of rules and regulations relating to land use.

(3) For the 42 identified measures check the site [http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/eccp.htm].

(4) Participating citizens come from Fredrikstad (NO), Groningen (NL), Padua (IT), Guildford (UK), Stockholm(SW)--Cordis Focus Nr 228, September 8th 2003. For more information, you may consult the site [http://www.toolsust.org].

(5) For instance, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) was put together in 1961

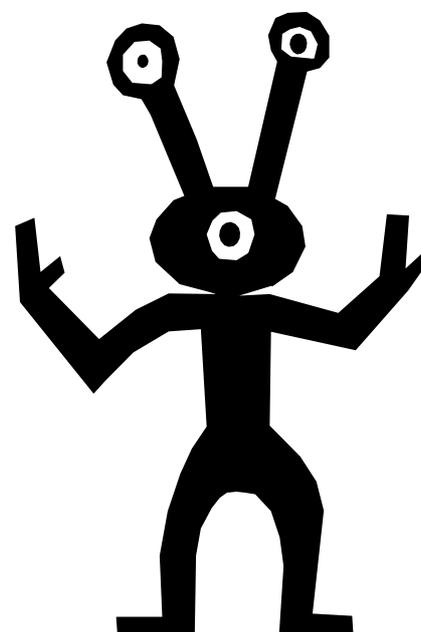
(6) Lydie A.-Dole, in *L'Art Ecologique de Richard Long?*, an additional paper in the special issue *Art+Multimedia*, LIGEIA, Nr 45-48, Paris, 8-12/2003. She refers to Vernadsky's publication *The Biosphere*, translated into French in 1929.

(7) Stella R.'s is *Open Secret--her autobiography as former Director-Gen.MI5 (British Counter-Intelligence)*, Arrow Books 2002. Between her moral basis, feminism, intelligence assessment, and what not to reveal, she gives credit to fiction writer John le C. for the realistic atmosphere he creates--but she makes no mention of the common denominator in all his novels (and MI5's routine), namely deception. His *Constant Gardener* is a 2001 Pocket Book. It is about individual conscience in conflict with corporate greed. Hacking through the pharmaceutical jungle, we gain a compassionate approach to Kenya in particular, sub-Saharan Africa, the Third World in general: drop food when they are due to harvest, you mess with their economy, drop it too late, they are already dying. The reader has certainly known already how Africa is the

pharmaceutical dustbin of the world (one ethical standard in your country, another for Africa--we are not killing people who wouldn't otherwise die, would we?), but John le C's central character Justin makes it all too real for us. He (married to a much younger woman doing what is natural to her) he plays the middle-aged English bloody fool, but really isn't.

(8) *The Ethical Aspects of Biomedical Research in Developing Countries*, and a sister publication on *Clinical Research*, have both come out 2/2003 by the European Commission's group on Ethics in science+new tech. You may also check the site

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/research/science-society/ethics/research_en.html]



STOP PRESS

Forthcoming Conferences and Activities

University of Minnesota HWS Cleveland Symposium in Landscape Architecture "Public Space, Public Good" October 15-16, 2004

Confirmed Speakers:

Lodewijk Baljon
Landscape Architect, Netherlands
Dianne Harris
Associate Professor of Landscape
Architecture and Architecture,
University of Illinois, Urbana-
Champaign
Walter Hood
Professor of Landscape Architecture,
University of California, Berkeley
Kristine Miller
Assistant Professor of Landscape
Architecture, University of Minnesota
Frank X. Moya
Director of Design
H A C B M Architects, Engineers and
Planners, Princeton
Laurie Olin
Principle and Founder, Olin
Partnership, Philadelphia, Professor
in Practice, University of
Pennsylvania
Lynda Schneekloth
Professor of Architecture and
Planning, State University of New
York at Buffalo
Robert Shibley
Professor of Architecture and
Planning, State University of New
York at Buffalo
Marc Treib
Professor of Architecture, University
of California, Berkeley

At this two-day symposium, practitioners and historians will examine ways in which landscape architects, architects and urban designers address the public interest in their work. Design processes and their products respond to shifting ethical ideals, including: the role of space in shaping common civic life, the role of the designer as a public practitioner, and the relationships between public and private realms. Each participant will examine one particular design project as evidence of the often competing but sometimes converging values ascribed to and supported by the built environment.

For more information and to register please visit:
www.cala.umn.edu/symposium/

27-29 October 2004 Open Space: People Space An International Conference on Inclusive Environments Edinburgh, Scotland

Themes:
Spaces for children and youth
Design for all
Healthy places
Tourist Places
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www.openspace.eca.ac.uk
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EFLA Conference 17th and 18th
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17-21 November 2004 DESIGN RESEARCH SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2004 Melbourne, Australia

Monash University, one of Australia's leading research universities, is proud to host the DRS International Conference during November 2004 in Melbourne.
The theme is FUTUREGROUND, and will feature leading edge design research from the international research community. Supporting the central theme will be discourse around design as both cultural activity and production; mapping the discipline's development; and research in an industrial context.

Particular emphasis will be on the opportunities this presents for reconsidering the nature of design and an exploration of the scope for future research.
Webpages:
<http://www.futureground.monash.edu.au>
Email:
futureground@artdes.monash.edu.au



27 April – 1 May 2005 EDRA 36: Design for Diversity Vancouver Canada

The theme, Design for Diversity, is a celebration of diversity in race, gender, age, abilities, class and ideology in the context of environmental planning and design. It invites presentations, discussions and debates on issues, concerns, paradigms and challenges for the planning and design of multicultural cities. Vancouver is an ideal location for exploring such a theme. This city offers a unique blend of a dynamic built environment, a spectacular natural setting, and a rapidly changing population in terms of ethnic and life-cycle composition, thus affording both social and environmental diversity. Canada's immigration policy and its advocacy of a multicultural society have resulted in a diverse mix of ethnic groups, with many recent immigrants, especially from the Pacific Rim countries. Vancouver's growth has been marked both by distinct ethnic enclaves and by the particular topography of the area - mountains,



Vancouver, Canada

continued on page 14 ➔

water bodies and an international boundary. This is a city where nature and culture intermingle to create a unique urban experience. We believe that the diversity of this city itself would stimulate exploration of the theme of diversity, which is so critical in environmental design and policy today. It is essential to provide a venue in which to explore the implications of the changing nature of communities and cities, such as ethnic variations in activities, lifestyle and social networks, the use of space, community planning, meanings of home and community, and access to and utilization of community health and social service resources. The city's rapidly increasing diversity has played a role in Vancouver's built-environmental change. Its influences include: the integration of Hong Kong expertise in new dense high-rise housing construction with a "traditional" Canadian commitment to community social services, parks and other public amenities; the city's policy to include low-income and family housing in new waterfront development (and the resistance of many elderly buyers of high-rise housing to include schools in their new neighborhoods); the role of an Eastern European and Middle Eastern low/moderate income immigrant market in keeping older low-rent apartments viable in the gentrifying West End; and experiments in live-work and other spaces that explore changes in career patterns, and the implications of these experiments and changes for entire life cycles.

Keynote speaker: Professor Leonie Sandercock, School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia on the topic of "Multi-culturalism and City Planning."

Key Dates: October 1, 2004 Deadline for submission of papers December 31, 2004 Selection of papers and acceptance notification March 1, 2005 Registration deadline for all conference presenters March-April, 2005 Full-fee registration

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**Waste – The Social Context
Sociology, Psychology and
Economics of Waste
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May 11-15, 2005

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Conference Topics:

The conference will include, but is not limited to, the following topics:

Attitudes and Behaviour

Public Perception, Attitudes and Actions

History of Waste

Stakeholder Participation and Involvement

Public Decision Making Process
Public Participation and Consultation

Environmental Policy

Policy Making and Policy Instruments
Multi-Level Governance

Economics of Waste Management

Solid Waste Economics
Trade with Waste and Recycling Products

Sustainability of Waste Management

Urbanizing World and Waste Management
Waste Management in Developing Countries

Environmental Justice and Ethics

Culture of Waste
Ethics of Waste

Call for Papers:

The first call for papers will be sent out in June 2004.

Hosted by:

The University of Alberta and the
Edmonton Waste Management
Centre of Excellence

Contact:

Jerry Leonard
Edmonton Waste Management
Centre of Excellence

13111 Meridian Street
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Phone + 1 (780) 496-6872
Fax +1 (780) 496-5668
jerry.leonard@edmonton.ca

SER2005

**17th Annual Conference
Ecological Restoration: A
Global Challenge
ZARAGOZA, SPAIN**

September 12 - 18, 2005

Ecological Restoration: A Global Challenge will focus on how professionals from diverse fields can work together better to integrate basic and applied research and experience, from technical to cultural perspectives. How do we define what a "successful" restoration looks like? How do we involve different—even opposing—groups and stakeholders to ensure success?

A Global Challenge

The focus of this year's conference is to explore the ways ecological restoration can integrate scientific and technical fundamentals with economic opportunity, social needs and political realities, and how to apply this integration to projects underway on every part of the planet. Concerned with the effects of centuries of degradation of our natural resources and living environments, governments and private industries are looking to our field to offer solutions from how to clean up polluted rivers and restore wetlands to how to recover forests that have been devastated by fire and land that has been destroyed by strip mining. Ecological Restoration: A Global Challenge will be an opportunity to discuss, debate and define best practices for implementing ecological restoration practices both locally and on a global scale.

Who Should Attend?

SER International conferences are a forum for everyone who participates in ecological restoration on every level—scientists, project managers, consultants, researchers, government agency representatives, economists, ethicists, mine operators, drilling companies, landfill and waste operators, land managers and planners, policy makers, corporations and municipalities, commercial chambers, public bodies, governmental administrations, non-governmental organizations, international societies, rural development groups, philosophers, lawyers, cultural associations, indigenous groups, artists, journalists.

Registration

Details about Registration, travel and accommodation and the full Conference Program will soon be available on the Conference web site,

<http://www.ecologicalrestoration.net> which will also be accessible through the SER International web site, www.ser.org.

Questions? Comments? Please email the Conference organizers at: secretariat@ecologicalrestoration.net



The new issue of Children, Youth and Environments is now online

at: <http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/a4.pl>

It contains articles on:

- the impacts of poverty deconcentration on children and youth
- youth participation in urban agriculture and community development
- an historical analysis of young people's use of public space
- student participation in the redevelopment of school grounds
- young people's perceptions of restorative environments
- conceptualizing social capital among young people

This issue also includes field reports on:

- poverty eradication and young people in India and Brazil
- child labor
- the transformation of inner-city school grounds into learning landscapes
- children's responses to natural disasters

In addition, there is a series of papers representing work in progress on questions of children, youth and local governance.

Thanks to support from NSF and the University of Colorado, readers have free access to these papers as well as the book reviews found in this issue.

Willem van Vliet

JPL call for dissertation abstracts

The Journal of Planning Literature lists and abstracts new dissertations in its annotated list of articles and books.

Faculty, if one of your advisees recently completed a dissertation, please bounce this note to the student, or e-mail the information below for such students to jpl@osu.edu.

New Ph.D's: If you recently completed a dissertation (past quarter or so), please e-mail a word compatible file as an attachment to jpl@osu.edu (not to the address above). The attachment should have (in sentence case, not caps)

- the dissertation title
- your name
- institution where you completed the doctoral work
- year of completion,
- abstract of your dissertation (edited to less than 250 words)

Up to five keywords (from JPL subject categories, if possible). Keywords will also help Sage list your abstract in the appropriate category.

Because Sage does the abstracting, I cannot track in which issue each dissertation abstract appears. However, it will most likely appear two to three issues from date of receipt.

Jack L. Nasar, Editor
Journal of Planning Literature
<http://facweb.arch.ohio-state.edu/jnasar/crpinfo/index.htm>

Book Reviews

Emilia Moreno & Enric Pol (2002) *Social/human impact detection methodologies for Environmental Impact Assessment* (Barcelona: Documents dels Quaderns de Medi Ambient, Generalitat de Catalunya, Departament de Medi Ambient)

ISBN 84-393-5665-X. Price: 18 Euros

Original Title: “*Metodologies per a la detecció dels impactes sobre el medi social/humà*”. Main text in the Catalan language, with full translations in English and Spanish

Reviewed by Angela Castrechini, University of Barcelona

This is a new book which should be of interest to IAPS researchers engaged with processes of environmental impact assessment. The book, which text is in three languages (Catalan, Spanish and English in one volume), offers a study on the methodologies that would be useful for detecting the impacts of the social/human environment created by buildings and installations subject to environmental impact assessment. Based on a psycho-socio-environmental approach, this volume deals with the distinction between the concepts of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Impact Study (EIA and EIS) and analyses their components and procedures, including the concept of Social Impact. The book illustrates this concept analysing several methodologies developed during the last three decades. The methodology review includes some of the best known matrices (such as Leopold's, Bereano's and Sorensen's), cartographic systems (GIS, McHarg method), simulation methods, methods of numerical format, methods based on indicators, check lists and questionnaires, and others based on participative approach and combined systems.

According to the authors, these methodologies, generally, focus on the physical dimensions of the environment, decomposing it in vectors (air, water, energy, waste, etc.). The parameters for assessment are usually given by specific legislations. However, human and social dimensions are quite underestimated. In addition there is confusion about which should be the parameters to be measured. Considering this, the aim of this book is to shift the focus of environmental assessment from the

dominant way of analysis to consider the relevance of the social impact assessment.

Additionally, the authors drew, from the European environmental legislation, a chapter to frame impact detection methodologies. Even though, their aim is to analyse what they mean by 'social impact' concept, the chapter offers a clear review of the different European action programmes for environmental matters.

Authors conclude offering some comments on aspects related to participation and compensatory measures as critical points of the current situation. They also made some proposals and suggestions that could improve the administrative process of the EIA.

The book could be complemented with the CD (SID/BCN. Social Impact Detection: Interactive Forms) published by the same authors, which offers a systematic way and a tested tool for analyse environmental impact cases (also reviewed in this Bulletin).

Available on:

http://mediambient.gencat.net/cat/el_departament/actuacions_i_serveis/publicacions/quaderns_medi_ambient_catalunya.jsp?ComponentID=3459&SourcePageID=3431#1

Enric Pol & Emilia Moreno (2002) *SID/BCN. Social Impact Detection: Interactive Forms* (Barcelona: Monografies Socio/Ambientals, Publicacions Universitat de Barcelona)

ISBN:84-475-2649-6. Price: 20,11 Euros

Reviewed by Angela Castrechini, University of Barcelona

The SID/BCN (Social Impact Detection/Barcelona) is a tool for detecting and explaining social impacts. From a background in socio-environmental psychology, it consists of a checklist that acts as guidelines for elaborating a social inventory and impact detections.

The SID/BCN is a systematic methodology, which facilitates social environmental analysis; the relationships of the project with the environment; and the presentation of results in similar and compatible terms as those used in professional Environmental Impact Studies.

The CD is organised into 7 chapters starting with a presentation and some guidelines about how to use it. Chapter 2 contains key concepts of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the topics that must be

considered in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS). Chapter 3 is a brief, but complete presentation of the SID/BCN methodology and its tools. Chapter 4 explains the procedures to apply the SID/BCN. Chapter 5 contains conceptual and operative definitions, as well as, primary and secondary resources used to obtain information for doing the social inventory and fulfil the detection protocols. This chapter also contains key questions about issues related to each parameter and/or category indexing in the checklist. The CD also offers an extensive list of bibliographical

continued on page 17 ➔

references and suggested readings.

Protocols are included in Chapter 6; they consist of interactive forms with a complete list of parameters and categories to assess the social impact of a project. Users could directly access to key definitions from any item of the protocols. Forms could be fulfilled and printed for professional aims (for example, including them in the Environmental Impact Study report). Consulting the CD, users could also choose from three different languages (English, Catalan and Spanish) for both, protocols and general text.

The SID/BCN has been tested and applied obtaining good results in numerous impact studies. It is believed that this CD is extremely useful for academic researchers, professionals and institutions engaged with environmental impact assessment processes.

The SID/BCN has been edited inside the series "Monografies Socio/Ambientals" (Social and Environmental Monographs). This series is publicised by University of Barcelona Publications and is born in the Master in Environmental Intervention: People, Society and Management.

Available on: <http://www.publicacions.ub.es/>

T.M. de Jong and D.J.M. van der Voordt (eds.) (2002)
Ways to Study and Research Architectural, Urban and Technical Design (Delft: Delft University Press)

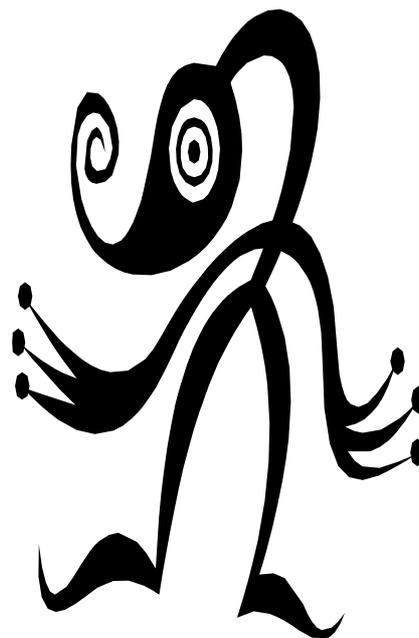
*Reviewed by Angela Castrechini & M^a Rosa Bonet,
University of Barcelona*

Like many other disciplines, architecture has a wide variety of text books that treat the different theories within specific subjects of the discipline. Nevertheless, few books consolidate studies on the same area from different theoretical approaches. This practice is more common in special issues of academic journals and limiting the scope to 6 or 8 studies. In this sense, the book published by T.M. de Jong & D.J.M. van der Voordt raises the subject of urban, architectonic and technical design consolidating and classifying a wide variety of studies that, although made by members of the Faculty of Delft itself, enjoy a plurality of approaches. In fact, the authors come from many different backgrounds and this gives the book an interdisciplinary character.

Some of the questions examined are: How does a designer generate a concept? What is the role of typology, model development, hypotheses and forecasts in this process? Is 'ex ante' evaluation able to provide timely indications of strengths and weaknesses in a design? How can 'ex post' empirical research contribute to improve briefing reports, as well as optimise design? What are the (dis)similarities between design research, typological research, design study and study by design with reference to objectives, methodology, object and context, applicability in design processes and scientific character? These and other recurring questions have been treated in a detailed way.

The book focuses on design analysis with reference to concept, intent, function, form, structure and technique. It comprises eight sections, and each section includes several chapters. Each section has a brief introduction which resumes the main topics of each chapter giving a panoramic vision of the research cases to the reader. Section A, titled '*Naming and Describing*', stresses the importance of concepts in design as well as the description of reality for theory development and the practice of designing. The section reflects the value of descriptive study and the need of a clear and unambiguous terminology.

Section B, '*Design Research and Typology*', drawn attention on the means of design such as the 'model' and its predecessors: the 'types' and 'concepts', among others. Section C, '*Evaluating*', as its name indicates, focuses on relevant themes for evaluation discussing how design effects can be predicted ex ante or be measured ex post. The



authors underline the requirement of performing '*integrative evaluations*' including functional, formal, technical and economic effects.

In Section D, '*Modelling*', different kinds of models are discussed: verbal, mathematical and visual models, looking for make consistent the models and their relation to reality. Section E, '*Programming and Optimising*', is centred on programming study looking for design optimisation and emphasising the relevance of the context.

Whereas Section F, '*Technical Study*', is focused on construction-technical design, Section G, '*Design Study*' and Section H, '*Study by Design*' discuss more 'soft' knowledge and concepts on design. Specifically, Section G includes chapters with suggestive issues such as: '*Creating space of thought*', '*Perceiving and conceiving*', '*Formation of the image*', '*Experience, intuition and conception*' which provide a terminology quite near to environmental psychologists. Here the context is understood in terms of actual context, the location, where the object is variable because it has to be designed. In contrast with this, in

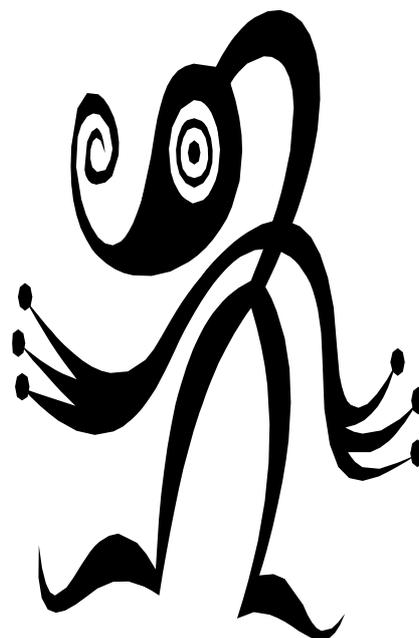
continued on page 18 ↪

Section H the authors emphasise both the context and the object as variables of study.

This brief route by the contents of the book indicate that it provides, without doubt, a technical and specialised glance in the task of the architectonic design. Different scopes of application are represented on it (e.g. national, provincial, local level), as well as different nature (e.g. cultural, economical, technical dimensions). The book presents a rich blend of many different perspectives, methods and ideologies that make it unique in the architectural literature.

In terms of format, both the sections and the individual chapters have been made easily accessible through a consistent structure and a navigation aid. Its graphical wealth (the book contains over five hundred illustrations) turns it a source of inspiration and a “must-be-read” source for professionals who use systematically the graphical resources.

To read more about the book, please take a look at
<http://www.library.tudelft.nl/dup/leaflets/2332.html>



R. García Mira, J.M. Sabucedo & J. Romay (Eds.) (2003)
Culture, Environmental Action and Sustainability
(Göttingen, Germany: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers)
ISBN 0-88937-282-9

Reviewed by Montserrat Ecija & Angela Castrechini
University of Barcelona

This book shows a selection of presentations at the 17th Conference of the International Association for People-Environment Studies (IAPS) held in A Coruña (Spain) in 2002.

The editors, in their selection, have tried to relate concepts such as culture, environmental action and sustainability based on the urban postmodernity approach and focusing on the globalisation process.

The book remarks the relevance of a redefinition of values related to environmental problems of large cities (pollution, traffic, noise, anxiety, unsafety, disappearance of public spaces, decrease of quality of life, etc.). Developed actions and experiences trough different cultures are analysed centred on the key concept of ‘sustainable development’.

A part from the introduction chapter, written by the editors, the book is organised in five large blocks, in which specific topics and relationship between them are addressed throughout different papers:

- *culture, quality of life and globalisation*; tensions generated by local and global interests are examined taking into account de sustainable development as likelihood solution in solving these conflicts;
- *environmental action and participation*, which point out the sense of community and the community’s ability to solve environmental problems;
- *urban sustainability and cultural diversity*, and the relevance of the new technologies in this context;
- *children and the environment*, in which the power of environmental education is underlined as a key tool to redefine values and making possible to reach all levels of the population;
- *the elderly and the environment*, the view that specifies criteria for new urban plan and the construction of housing to seek increase the quality of life of elderly people.

The contributions comprise, on one hand, some reflections on theoretical key concepts and their relationships. Concepts such as *quality of life, globalisation, culture* and *sustainability* are linking one to others based on psychological constructs (e.g. *common dilemmas,*

attitudes, values, environmental behaviour and so on). Even though, a explicit reflection about the relationship between culture, environmental action and sustainable development is introduced in the two first chapters, a deeper reflection linking these dimensions is missed.

On the other hand, most of the contributions represent different empirical studies developed in a wide range of different contexts and countries from four continents, as well as from different professional background (*architecture, psychology, geography, urban planning and anthropology*). In this sense, the editors have done an effective work organising and integrating the different topics in a multidisciplinary way.

Available on:
<http://www.hhpub.com/books/isbn/0-88937-282-9.html>

Aesthetics, Well-being and Health

Reviews by Jan A.F. Teklenburg

Birgit Cold (ed.) 2001, *Aesthetics, well-being and health, Essays within architecture and environmental aesthetics* (Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing Limited) in the series *Ethnoscapes*

In his chapter Arnulf Kolstad worries about what will happen if his daughter Zeleste would become an architect. At the time the paper was written she just turned four and has a strong preference for pink coloured dresses, silver shoes, gold rings and pink jewellery. This may not be a severe matter, as he explains that her taste will develop and change over time and therefore her 'aesthetic' preference and competence will enhance to a more mature level. Kolstad is kind of worried though by the experience that he finds his daughter beautiful when she is dressed in her favourite colours and garments. They are not his taste, far from that, but, as he explains, he derives a lot of his pleasure in looking at her from the pleasure she experiences and shows. So it is probably not the colours that are perceived as beautiful by Kolstad, but the circumstances and the love for his daughter. I derive from that that the conditions determine what is considered beautiful and what is not.

This conclusion leads directly to the problem I have with the field of environmental aesthetics (or visual aesthetics as it is called by others, for example Jack Nasar (not in this book)). The concept of aesthetics in my opinion is problematic in the field of environment-behaviour research. Birgit Cold states in her introductory chapter that aesthetic knowledge "has, with varying emphasis, focused on the

- *perceivable side of the world through the senses,*
- *the nature of beauty and*
- *the theoretical and philosophical theories of aesthetic criticism in the arts."* (page 11),

and from there starts her further description of the field of aesthetics by mainly talking about the concept of beauty and environments and objects that have aesthetic quality. I think most environment-behaviour researchers would agree that aesthetic preference is a legitimate object of research, but I doubt that many would agree on aesthetics itself being such a matter. In fact, of the three topics mentioned by Birgit Cold I only consider the 'perceivable side of the world through the senses' as a valid topic in the field of environment-behaviour research. I think it is impossible to talk about the *beauty* of environments or objects, the matter of interest is the *experience of beauty*. Those are different things. Kolstad experiences beauty when looking at his daughter but he in no way states that this experience is derived from an 'objective' beauty of the colours golden, silver and pink.

Of course this would be a matter of semantics when talking about aesthetics without relating it to issues outside the concept and/of experience of beauty. But in this book aesthetics is related to well-being and health. Then it becomes important to be precise and we have to formulate with greater care. Are we talking about the relation of *aesthetics* to well-being and health, or are we talking about the relation of the *experience of beauty* to these issues. I think the latter should be the case, and, to reassure the reader, that is the position that is taken by most of the authors in this edited book.

Then, what is my objection? When relating the experience of beauty to well-being and health I have problems with the word 'beauty'. Of course, it seems so logical that people when in a pleasant environment (in an environment that is *experienced* as pleasant, that is) may feel a bit more comfortable, happier even. And this may contribute to a stronger sense of well-being, which in its turn could contribute to a better health. No one

is denying that, although most authors in this book take the position that this relationship is likely but not a proven theory. Especially when it comes to a *visually* pleasant environment the relationship does not seem to be very strong. I suspect that it is easier to prove that people in environments that are experienced as *unpleasant* will show a lower level of well-being and poorer health conditions than to prove that people in environments that are experienced as *beautiful* score better on these issues. I suspect further that the pair pleasant/unpleasant is not the same thing as the pair beautiful/ugly. For example: except for big chemical plants that because of the lights can be beautiful at night (although the experience when actually being in the plant may be very different, I always admire them from a distance) I do not know of industrial zones that would qualify as beautiful in a traditional sense. And I doubt that many people would describe them as beautiful or aesthetic. But undoubtedly some industrial zones are experienced to be more visually pleasing than others. In other words: they are experienced as having a higher *visual quality*.

That would be my alternative to the use of the word beauty. The main reasons for that being that visual quality can be assessed more easily than the experience of beauty and that different types of environments can be evaluated in their own merit instead of being considered not beautiful by nature. Visual quality, visual quality assessment and visual quality management to me seem concepts of value in environment behaviour research because they do not have the connotation of 'high culture', 'high art' or 'high architecture' and that it is more clear that the user perspective is at stake and not the appraisal of experts or practitioners.

All this of course is now a rephrasing of the question (do environments with a higher visual quality contribute to well-being

continued on page 20 ➔

and health) and does not solve the problem. And it may come as no surprise to the reader that no chapter in the book comes with a solution. All chapters look at the problem from a different angle and are discussion provoking. That is the strength of the book, but for people looking for definitive answers this will also be its weakness.

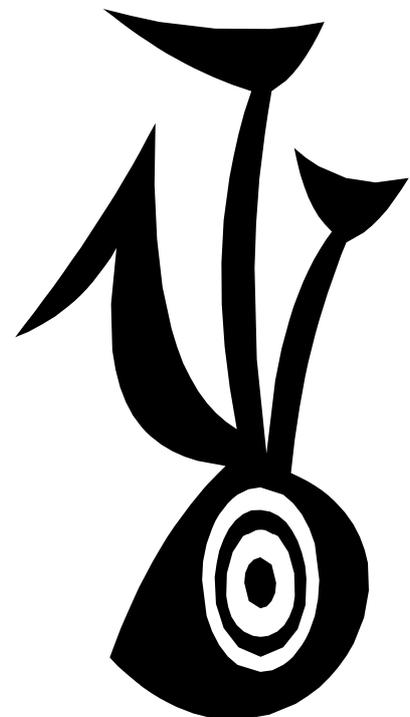
The best answer I found in the book, or the most appealing position if you wish, is the thoughtful contribution by David Canter where he states "You should be asking about the effects of health on aesthetics. Our state of being, the assumptions and expectations that we bring to any built environment, shape what we look for in it." (page 64). To cut that short: it may be that aesthetics affect health and well-being, but for sure healthy people (societies) create healthy environments. And these are beautiful.

The topics covered by the book:

- Introduction to the topic by Birgit Cold
- David Canter on the importance of enclosure and structure
- Birgit Cold on the concept, nature and experience of beauty
- Kim Dovey on properties and design of healthy places
- Aase Eriksen on aesthetic environments and user participation
- Arnold Kolstad on the psychology of beauty
- Rikard Küller on architectural psychology
- Roderick Lawrence on the inclusion of visual appearance in an integrated approach in housing research
- Sue-Ann Lee on the difference between designers/practitioners and lay views on aesthetics and its impact on well-being
- Byron Mikellides on the influence of environment-behaviour research on architecture
- Kaj Noschis on user-experienced beauty as mediator to the mystery of the outside world
- Jahani Pallasmaa on essential aspects of the quality of architecture
- Jens Schjerup Hansen on aesthetics and physical order
- Perla Serfaty-Garcon on the influence of early experiences of places on ideals and self-image
- Daniel Stokols on the implications of the digital revolution on the experience of aesthetics
- Einar Strumse on what environmental attributes enhance perceived quality of environments
- David Uzzell on aesthetic preferences of experts and the public in planning processes
- Ann Westerman on cross-cultural architectural identity

Final verdict: I would recommend the book to all involved in whatever way with the visual aspects of our environment(s) and who worry about the health and/or user-friendliness of those places. Only very chapters show research in the traditional sense, but most of the chapters present provoking thoughts which were developed from the author's earlier research and expert view of the field. These thoughts may in turn evoke new research questions. Most certainly the book is an eye-opener and food for thought.

And of course: the drawings in the book by Birgit Cold are beautiful. David Canter made the sketches for his own chapter. Both show to be gifted artists.



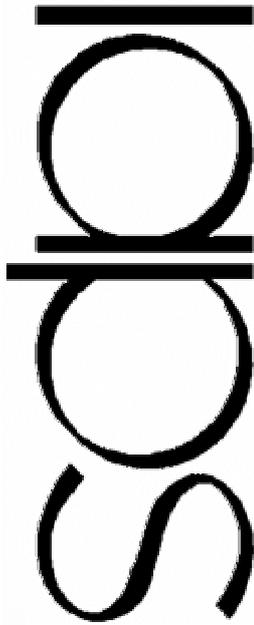
**Birgit Cold, Arnulf Kolstad & Stig Larssæther (eds.)
1998, *Aesthetics, well-being and health, Abstracts on Theoretical and Empirical Research within Environmental Aesthetics* (Oslo: Norsk Form)**

This booklet is much more than may be deducted from its title. Yes, it contains about 75 abstract (some of them extended abstracts) of major publications in the field of environmental aesthetics. The abstracts are derived from many sources, some of them easily accessible, some from sources that are not that readily available. All sources, however, will be findable by a person that has (some) connections in the realm of IAPS and/or EDRA.

The booklet, however, starts of with a solid introduction in the field of environmental aesthetics and continues with a section that frames the abstracts into seven categories. Together these sections give a comprehensive overview of the field and I would recommend the booklet as an introductory reader for students.

The booklet covers a wide range of topics divided into two major categories: *How do people relate to the environment aesthetically*, and

Preferences and roles. The first division covers comprehensive views, roots to aesthetic preferences and nature as "healer" and aesthetic perception, cognition and assessment of the environment. The second division deals with preferences within architecture, the comparison of preferences of natural and built environments, experts' and lay people's preferences, and concepts and roles in planning and participation.



Two IAPS Presidents: David Uzzell (left) and Gabriel Moser (right)

Call for Papers:
Journal of Architectural and Planning Research (JAPR)
Special Issue on
**Architecture and Planning for a Media
Rich Environment**

Media developments and human behaviour are linked both by design and by accident, sometimes with foresight and sometimes without a plan. No environment is left completely untouched by the plethora of options and varied communication experiences. The newspaper influenced and defined, in part, the barbershop, the village green, and the café. Portable radio altered the experience of walking, commuting and being in public with others. The mobile phone redefined contact, control and psychological presence in space. The computer keyboard opened distant retrievable vistas and varied data banks that changed our banking habits, shopping, library usage and the role of the workplace. The current push toward wireless data technology known as Wi-Fi, technology is transforming college campuses, airports, hotels and other environments.

Social cohesion and place are influenced by the escalating pace of technological development - advances inherently seeking to transcend the roots of place. This conflict of territorial emancipation and the search for place creates a challenging situation for design professionals today. To what degree is communication dependency built into a contemporary vision of community. How does the changing media environment change demands made on design professionals? The development of the "wired" "virtual," "digital" or "smart" city along with the rise of telecommuting, cyberspace and virtual communities, has spatial and ecological consequences requiring the attention of planners, designers, and architects.

JAPR is a blind peer-reviewed, scholarly journal with an International Editorial Board. Papers from authors on every continent provide truly international coverage of research developments. This special issue will address the issues arising from the modern media rich environment. Manuscripts are being sought on current and future issues and cases that will define the demands made on the built environment. Gary Gumpert and Susan Drucker are the editors of this issue. Manuscripts addressing topics from a broad range of perspectives and methodologies are appropriate. Papers should range from 2,000 to



6,000 words in length. *At this time we are soliciting one abstracts.* Deadline for abstracts is **Oct. 20, 2004.**

Abstracts or inquiries should be submitted to: Gary Gumpert, Communication Landscapers or Susan Drucker, Hofstra University, School of Communication, Dempster Hall, Hempstead, New York, 11550, tel: (516) 466-0136 or fax: (516) 466-1782, SPHSJD@HOFSTRA.EDU or LISTRA@optonline.net.

For more information about JAPR, publishing guidelines and sample articles and tables of contents, please go to: <http://www.lockescience.com/>

Scheidt, R. J. & Windley P. G. (Eds.). (2003): Physical Environments and Aging. Critical Contributions of M. Powell Lawton to Theory and Practice. New York: The Haworth Press.

About the book:

Physical environments and aging is a tribute to the significant and varied contributions made by Dr. M. Powell Lawton during his long and distinguished career in gerontology. This book charts the influence of Lawton's work on current thinking, research, and intervention at both macro- and micro-environmental levels. More than just an homage, this is also a practical guide to the field, offering you tractable theory, useful methods everyday experience of older adults.

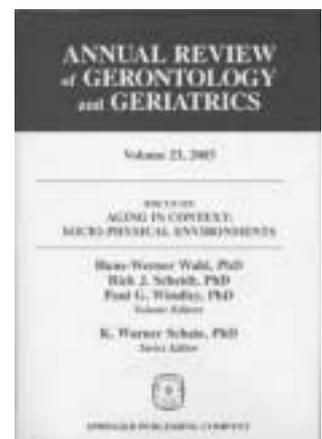
"Belongs on the shelf of academics – professionals, planners, and administrators who are variously concerned with how and why shelter and care settings influence the quality of lives of their older occupants and how these places can be changed for the better. This book presents chapters that contain important theoretical formulations, practical evaluations summaries, and empirical studies that increase our understanding of why environment matters and how to change its social, physical, and organizational features to achieve better living arrangements for older adults."

Stephen M. Golant, PhD, Professor, Department of Geography and Institute on Aging, University Florida

Contents

- R. J. Scheidt and P. G. Windley:* Introduction.
- B. Schwarz:* M. Powell Lawton's Three Dilemmas in the Field of Environment and Aging
- G. D. Weisman and K. D. Moore:* Vision and Values: P. Powell Lawton and the Philosophical Foundations of Environment-Aging Studies
- V. Regnier:* Powell Lawton's Contribution to Purpose-Built Housing Design for the Elderly
- R. J. Scheidt and C. Norris-Baker:* Many Meanings of Community: Contributions of M. Powell Lawton
- M. P. Calkins:* Powell Lawton's Contributions to Long-Term Care Settings

H. Chaudhury: Quality of Life and Place-Therapy
J. Pynoos, C. Nishita and L. Perelman: Advancements in the Home Modification Field: A Tribute to M. Powell Lawton
J. A. Koncelik: The Human Factors of Aging and the Micro-Environment: Personal Surroundings, Technology and Product Development
F. Oswald, H.-W. Wahl, M. Martin and H. Mollenkopf: Toward



Contents

- H.-W. Wahl and F. R. Lang:* Aging in Context Across the Adult Life Course: Integrating Physical and Social Environment Research Perspectives
- J. Scheidt and C. Norris-Baker:* The General Ecological Model Revisited: Evolution, Current Status, and Continuing Challenges.
- R. L. Rubinstein and K. de Medeiros:* Ecology and the Aging Self
- S. Iwarsson:* Assessing the Fit Between Older People and their Physical Home Environments: An Occupational Therapy Research Perspective
- C. F. Longino, Jr.:* Socio-Physical Environments at the Macro Level: The Impact of Population Migration
- M. Diehl and S. L. Willis:* Everyday Competence and Everyday Problem Solving in Aging Adults: The Role of Physical and Social Context
- G. D. Rowles, F. Oswald and E. G. Hunter:* Interior Living Environments in Old Age
- M. Pinquart and D. Burmedi:* Correlates of Residential Satisfaction in Adulthood and Old Age: A Meta-Analysis
- N. Krause:* Neighborhoods, Health, and Well-Being in Late Life
- H. Mollenkopf and J. L. Fozard:* Technology and the Good Life:

Challenges for Current and Future Generations of Aging People

S. M. Golant: The Urban-Rural Distinction in Gerontology: An Update of Research

C. L. Fry: Kinship and Supportive Environments of Aging

P. G. Windley and G. D. Weisman: Environmental Gerontology Research and Practice: The Challenge of Application

384pp, ISBN 0-8261-1734-1, hardcover \$ 65.80 (outside US)

Schaie, K. W., Wahl, H.-W., Mollenkopf, H., & Oswald, F. (Eds.). (2003): *Aging Independently. Living Arrangements and Mobility*. New York: Springer Publishing Company.

About the book:

This volume is based on the conference "Aging in the Community: Living Arrangements and Mobility," organized by the German Centre for Research on Ageing at the University of Heidelberg in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University. It explores the similarities and differences of living arrangements and outdoor mobility in both cultures and the impact on older persons' roles in community life and sustainable community development.

Considering the future of aging theoretically from an environmental gerontology perspective and practically in terms of available technology, the central tenet of this volume is that future "indoor" and "outdoor" environments will become much more intertwined than is the case today. Merging the concerns of living arrangements and mobility, this volume leads us to a new understanding of distance and nearness even in the presence, for example, of severe chronic illness.

Contents

Section I:

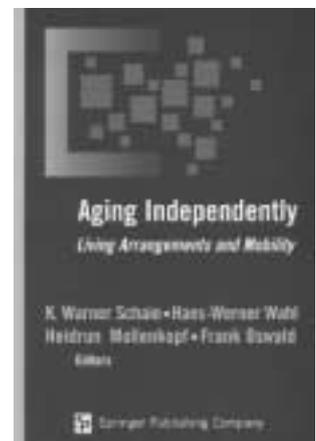
- H. W. Wahl:* Setting the Field: Research on Living Arrangements in Old Age for What?
- K. W. Schaie:* Mobility for What?

Section II: The Aging Individual and the Environment - Basic Considerations

- J. D. Fozard:* Enabling Environments for Physical Aging: A Balance of Preventive and Compensatory Interventions
- A. Kruse:* Psychological Issues of Aging in the Community
- L. N. Gitlin:* M. Powell Lawton's Vision of the Role of the Environment in Aging Processes and Outcomes: A Glance Backward to Move us Forward
- G. D. Rowles and J.F. Watkins:* History, Habit, Heart and Hearth: On Making Spaces into Places

Section III: Aging in the Community "indoor": Living Arrangements

- V. Regnier:* Purpose-Built Housing and Home Adaptations for Older Adults: The American Perspective
- L. Großjohann:* Purpose-Built Housing for Older Adults: The German Perspective



F. Oswald: Linking Subjective Housing Needs to Objective Living Conditions Among Older Adults in Germany

S. Meyer and H. Mollenkopf: Home Technology, Smart Homes, and the Aging User

G. D. Weisman: Creating Places for People with Dementia: An Action Research Perspective

Section IV: Aging in the Community "outdoor": Mobility

H. Mollenkopf: Impact of Transportation Systems on Mobility of Elderly Persons in Germany

J. Stutts: The Safety of Older Drivers--The U.S. Perspective

B. Schlag: Safety and Accidents Among Older Drivers--The German Perspective

G. Rudinger and E. Jansen: Self-Initiated Compensations Among Older Drivers

continued on page 24 ➔

García Mira, R. / Sabucedo Cameselle, J.M. / Martínez, J.R. (Ed.) (2003) Culture, Environmental Action, and Sustainability (Goettingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers) 424 pp. , hardcover, US \$74.95 / CAN \$112.00 / Euro74.95 (SFr. 122.00 / £48.95)

Culture is an important mediator between behaviour and the environment, impacting on social participation and environmental action, and thus in turn on sustainable development. It is also of great significance in shaping our quality of life within the context of globalization, both in urban and rural areas.

In this volume, renowned researchers from around the world and from a variety of disciplines, including psychology, architecture, design, and urban planning, take a global perspective in looking at the implications of culture and cultural differences for our quality of life and the way in which people interact. These implications are illustrated using real-world examples.

The contributions, carefully selected and edited from presentations at the 17th Conference of the International Association for People-Environment Studies (IAPS) held in A Coruña, Spain, deal with the following main themes:

- Culture, quality of life, and globalization
- Environmental action and participation
- Urban sustainability and cultural diversity
- Children and the environment
- The elderly and the environment

A useful tool for researchers, students, and those involved in decision-making processes, this book should contribute to the improved management of environmental resources within a framework of sustainability, multiculturalism, and responsible environmental action.

Table of Contents

I Introduction by Ricardo García Mira, José Manuel Sabucedo Cameselle, and José Romay Martínez

II. Culture, Quality of Life and Globalization • Culture, quality of life and globalization by R.García-Mira & J.M. Sabucedo • Our uncommon future by D.Uzzell • Globalisation, common dilemmas and sustainable quality of life. What can we do, what can we want, what may we achieve? by C.Vleck • At home everywhere and nowhere: Making place in the global village by Nan Ellin

➔ *continued from page xx*

P. P. Jovanis: Macro-Interventions: Roads, Transportation Systems, Traffic Calming, and Vehicle Design

B. Färber: Micro Interventions: Assistive Devices, Telematics, Person x Environment Interactions

S. L. Willis: Programmatic Interventions with the Older Driver: A Conceptual Framework

Section V: Future Perspectives of Aging in the Community: Combining Perspectives of Aging Inside and Outside the Home

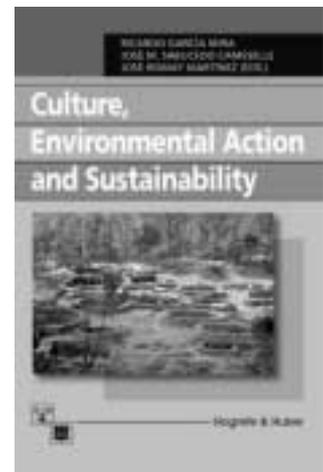
H. W. Wahl and L. N. Gitlin: Future Developments in Living Environments for Older People in the U.S. and Germany

P. Waller: Future Developments in Mobility for Older Citizens: The View of an American Scholar

G. Kroj: Future Developments of Mobility in the Elderly: A German Traffic Psychologist's Perspective

N. Charness: Living Arrangements and Mobility in Old Age in Germany and the U.S.: Integrative Thoughts on Aging in the Community

376pp, ISBN 0-8261-1854-2, hardcover \$ 65.95



III. Environmental Action and Participation

• Action competence in environmental education by María Dolores Losada and Ricardo García Mira • Participatory action research as a participatory approach to addressing environmental issues by Esther Wiesenfeld, Euclides Sánchez and Karen Cronick •

Neighbouring, sense of community and participation: research in the city of Genoa by Laura Migliorini, Antonella Piermari and Lucia Venini • Environmental values and behaviour in traditional Chinese culture by Chin-Chin Kuo and Terry Purcell • Some sociodemographic and sociopsychological predictors or environmentalism by Maaris Raudseep • Sustainable technology and user participation: Assessing ecological housing concepts by focus group discussions by Michael Ornetzeder.

IV. Urban Sustainability and Cultural Diversity

• City-dwellers' relationship networks: Patterns of adjustment to urban constraints by Gabriel Moser, Alain Legendre and Eugenia Ratiu • Planned gentrification as a means of urban regeneration by Miriam Billing and Arza Churchman • Ubiquitous technology, the media age, and the ideal of sustainability by Andrew Seidel • Applying urban indicators to clarify the urban development of Taipei by Yung-Yaan Lee • Choosing sustainability: The persistence of

➔ *continued on page 25*

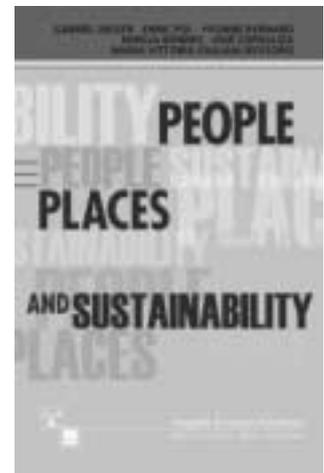
non- motorized transport in Chinese cities by John Zacharias • A cultural comparative analysis of two villages in Storm Valley, Rize by Fitnat Cimsit, Erincik Edgü and Alper Ünlü • The dialectics of urban play by Quentin Stevens • Gated communities and urban planning: Globalization national policy by Sarah Blandy and David Parsons • Performance and appropriation of residential streets and public open spaces by Maria Cistina Dias Lay and Jussara Basso

V. Children and the Environment • Evaluating links intensity in social networks in a school context through observational designs by María Teresa Anguera, Carlos Santoyo Velasco and M. Celia Espinosa • Projects and policy for childhood in Italy by Antonella Rissotto • The body goes to the city: Research on safe routes to school and playgrounds in Ferrara by Marcello Balzani and Antonio Borgogni • Environmental comfort and school buildings: The case of Campinas, SP, Brazil by Doris C.C.K. Kowaltowski, Silvia A. Mikami G. Pina, Regina C. Ruschel, Lucila L. Labaki, Stelamaris R. Bertolli and Francisco Borges Filho

VI. Elderly and the Environment • Satisfaction ratings and running costs of nursing homes: Advantages of smaller and more homelike units by Karin Hoyland • New urbanism as a factor in elderly mobility by

Michael J. Greenwald • Founding houses for the elderly: on housing needs or dwelling needs? by Wim J.M. Heijs • Older Spanish adults' involvement in the education of youngsters by Vicente Lázaro Ruiz and Alfonso Gil López

**Moser, G., Pol, E., Bernard, Y., Bonnes, M., Corraliza, J.A. & Giuliani, V. (Ed.) (2002) People, Places, and Sustainability (Goettingen: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers) 352 pp.
US \$44.95 / CAN \$67.45 / Euro 44.95 (SFr. 75.00 / £28.95) ISBN: 0-88937-263-2**



Sustainable development involves satisfying the needs of the present generation without compromising the chances for future generations. Quality of life thus plays an important part in determining how we can achieve sustainable development. What are the perspectives for the 21st century? *People, Places and Sustainability* presents new approaches to traditional issues of people-environment studies and environmental psychology, looked at in the light of sustainability.

The contributions brought together in this book cover the main issues addressed by the International Association of People-Environment Studies (IAPS), which includes psychologists, sociologists, architects, and designers.

The book is divided into four main sections:

- **Urban Change and Sustainability** discusses the cultural and historical references as models for sustainable cities. Today's metropolises host increasingly culturally heterogeneous populations.
- **Community, Attachment and Identity** looks at the conditions for their sustainable development in the light of communities' participation, through processes of identification and place attachment. People's relations to their immediate residential surroundings, their workplaces, or learning environments, significantly influence their health and well-being.
- The contributions to **Proximal and Specific Spaces** concern requirements of environmental layout and design which enable them to become sustainable.
- Finally, **Global Environment Issues and Ecological Behavior** points at ways to promote ecologically favorable behavior in order to achieve the conditions required for sustainable development.

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Kaya N.; Weber M.J.: Territorial Behavior in Residence Halls: A Cross-Cultural Study
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Environment & Behavior, Vol. 35, No. 4, 2003

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Thompson B.J.: Architectural Hermeneutics V: Harry and the Philosopher's Stone
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Legendre A.: Environmental Features Influencing Toddlers' Bioemotional Reactions in Day Care Centers
Vranic A.: Personal Space in Physically Abused Children
Maxwell L.E.: Home and School Density Effects on Elementary School Children: The Role of Spatial Density

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Siegel J.M.; Shoaf K.I.; Afifi A.A.; Bourque L.B.: Surviving Two Disasters: Does Reaction to the First Predict Response to the Second?
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Environment & Behavior, Vol. 35, No. 6, 2003

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Cackowski J.M.; Nasar J.L.: The Restorative Effects of Roadside Vegetation: Implications for Automobile Driver Anger and Frustration
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Nooney J.G.; Woodrum E.; Hoban T.J.; Clifford W.B.: Environmental Worldview and Behavior: Consequences of Dimensionality in a Survey of North Carolinians
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Rotton J.; Cohn E.G.: Global Warming and U.S. Crime Rates: An Application of Routine Activity Theory
Anderson U.S.; Kelling A.S.; Pressley-Keough R.; Bloomsmith M.A.; Maple T.L.: Enhancing the Zoo Visitor's Experience by Public Animal Training and Oral Interpretation at an

continued on page 27 ➔

Otter Exhibit

Leather P.; Beale D.; Santos A.; Watts J.; Lee L.: Outcomes of Environmental Appraisal of Different Hospital Waiting Areas

Journal of Environmental Psychology, Vol. 23, No. 1, 2003

Tommy Gärling, Satoshi Fujii, Anita Gärling and Cecilia Jakobsson: Moderating effects of social value orientation on determinants of proenvironmental behavior intention

Florian G. Kaiser, Gabor Doka, Patrick Hofstetter and Michael A. Ranney: Ecological behavior and its environmental consequences: a life cycle assessment of a self-report measure

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Anna D. Eisler, Hannes Eisler and Mitsuo Yoshida: Perception of human ecology: cross-cultural and gender comparisons



Journal of Environmental Psychology, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2003

Special issue on Restorative Environments, Edited by Terry Hartig and Henk Staats

Terry Hartig and Henk Staats: Guest Editors' introduction: Restorative environments

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Agnes E. van den Berg, Sander L. Koole and Nickie Y. van der Wulp: Environmental preference and restoration: (How) are they related?

Henk Staats, Arenda Kieviet and Terry Hartig: Where to recover from attentional fatigue: An expectancy-value analysis of environmental preference

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Annika M. Nordlund and Jörgen Garvill: Effects of values, problem awareness, and personal norm on willingness to reduce personal car use

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Journal of Architectural and Planning Research: Vol. 20, No. 1, 2003

Theme Issue: How Can Consumers Benefit from Therapeutic Environments?

Mardelle McCuskey Shepley, Molly McCormick: Preface: How this Issue Came About

Molly McCormick, Mardelle McCuskey Shepley: How Can Consumers Benefit from Therapeutic Environments?

A. Hearing Consumer Voices

Amy Leventhal Stern, Susan MacRae, Teresa Harrison, Emily Fowler, Susan Edgman-Levitan, Margaret Gerteis, Janice Walker, Wayne Ruga: Understanding the Consumer Perspective to Improve Design Quality

David B. Gray, Mary Gould, Jerome E. Bickenbach: Environmental Barriers and Disability

Roger S. Ulrich, Robert F. Simons, Mark A. Miles: Effects of Environmental Simulations and Television On Blood Donor Stress

Marie-Helene Tetreault, Romedi Passini: Architects' Use of Information in Designing Therapeutic Environments

B. Design Collaboration for Social Responsibility

Stephen Verderber, Ben J. Refuerzo: Research-Based Architecture And the Community Healthcare Consumer: A Statewide Initiative

John P. Marsden, Margaret P. Calkins, Sherylyn H. Briller: Educating Ltc Staff about Therapeutic Environments

John Zeisel: Marketing Therapeutic Environments for Alzheimer's Care



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Kameshwari Pothukuchi: Working Women's Hostels in Bangalore, India: Incorporating Life-Cycle Issues in Shelter Policy

Virginia Kupritz: The Effects of Physical Design On Routine Work Activities

Virginia Kupritz: Accommodating Privacy to Facilitate New Ways Of Working

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Gholamhossein Memarian, Frank Edward Brown: Climate, Culture, and Religion: Aspects of the Traditional Courtyard House in Iran

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Jill Grant: Exploring the Influence of New Urbanism in Community Planning

Practice

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Perti Saariluoma, Isto Maartola: Stumbling Blocks in Novice Building Design

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Rudi Van Dam, Veerle Geurts, Isabelle Pannecoucke: Housing tenure, housing costs and poverty in Flanders (Belgium)

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Ritsuko Ozaki: The 'front' and 'back' regions of the English house: changing values and lifestyles

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Tom Kauko: On current neural network applications involving spatial modelling of property prices

Willem van Vliet: So what if housing research is thriving? Researchers' perceptions of the use of housing studies

Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, Vol. 18, No. 3, 2003

John Flint, Rob Rowlands: Commodification, normalisation and inter-

vention: Cultural, social and symbolic capital in housing consumption and governance

Peteke Feijten, Clara H. Mulder, Pau Baizán: Age differentiation in the effect of household situation on first-time homeownership

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John Doling, Nick Horsewood: Home ownership and early retirement: European experience in the 1990s

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X. Bonnefoy, M. Braubach, D. Krapavickaite, D. Ormand, I. Zurlyte: Housing conditions and self-reported health status: A study in panel block buildings in three cities of Eastern Europe

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Open House International, Vol. 28, No. 1, 2003

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Per Hultén: Energy saving by synergy and the quality of the built environment

E. Hasselaar, L. Morawska: Sustainable Building and Indoor Air Quality

Open House International, Vol. 28, No. 2, 2003

Enrique Ortiz: Two worlds, one purpose

N.J. Habraken: The Fine Grained Large Project

Lucien Kroll: Open Building, Globalization And The Manufacturing Of An Evolving Landscape

Ricardo Correa: Social Production of the Habitat: The Experience of a Brazilian NGO

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Jorge Andrade Narveaz and Andr: 30 years after, Balancing resources and quality in low-income housing

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Open House International, Vol. 28, No. 3, 2003

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Barnabas Nawangwe, Dick Urban: Modernism as a Tool for Development

Open House International, Vol. 28, No. 4, 2003

Guest Editors: Prof. dr. ir. Hugo Priemus; Dr. Roland Goetgeluk & Peter Louter MS

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The Objectives of IAPS are:

- To facilitate communication among those concerned with the relationships between people and their physical environment
- To stimulate research and innovation for improving human well-being and the physical environment
- To promote the integration of research, education, policy and practice

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- Holds regular conferences and specialised symposia and seminars in English and French
- Publishes a newsletter, conference and seminar proceedings and a membership directory

- Develops relationships with similar organisations (EDRA (N. America); MERA (Japan); PAPER (Australasia))
- Maintains study networks which regularly organise Network Symposia and publish Newsletters

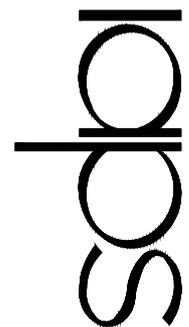
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Include:

- The right to vote and stand for membership of the Board
- Reduced fees for attending conferences and seminars
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In this Issue:

- 1 Human response to Innovative Workplace Design *by Theo van der Voordt*
- 5 Minutes of the IAPS Annual General Meeting July 7th 2004, Vienna Technical University *by Jeanne Moore, IAPS Secretary*
- 7 Recent Doctoral Theses in Environment—Behaviour Research: *Antonio González, Massimiliano Scopelliti & Pablo Paramo*
- 10 Green or Greed? *review by Mit Mitropoulos*
- 13 Forthcoming Conferences and Activities
- 16 Book Reviews *by Angela Castrechini, M^a Rosa Bonet & Montserrat Ecija*
- 19 Aesthetics, Well-being and Health *reviews by Jan A.F. Teklenburg*
- 22 Book Announcements
- 26 Recent Journal Issues



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