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indigenous peoples.
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by Luís Alcalá Baillie

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**19th IAPS CONFERENCE:
“ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT”
[ALEXANDRIA - EGYPT 2006]**



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

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Just a few words to strongly encourage you to assist the **19th Conference of IAPS** which, I believe, will be especially exciting for the four following reasons:

- It is an unique occasion to experience the **Bibliotheca Alexan-drina**, built by Snøhetta, the renowned Norwegian architect in collaboration with Hamza Associates, and inaugurated in October 2002 as the rebirth of the great ancient Library of Alexandria (332 AC) <http://www.bibalex.org>. The **Bibliotheca Alexandrina** is meant to be a place of learning, dialogue and tolerance, and we are happy to organise IAPS 19 with their participation.
- The conference theme: "**Environment, Health and Sustainable Development**" is a challenging thematic of growing importance in our society. It is therefore not surprising that 'Health and environment factors' is one of the eight 'Millennium Development Goals' the United Nations have set for the beginning of this century.
- This IAPS conference will be a unique opportunity to encounter people-environment specialists from North Africa and the Middle-East as well as the rest of the world, to exchange with practitioners, academicians, scientists and decision-makers in the field, and to build up new and exciting collaborations.
- Last but not least, **Alexandria** is a wonderful location away from the tourist masses and yet close enough to Cairo and the pyramids as well as to the most beautiful sandy beaches in a period where tourism is less active and the climate is more friendly.

Soon the website of the conference <http://www.iaps19-bibalex.com> will be ready. In the meantime, just record in your diaries these important dates: **September 11 – 16, 2006, Bibliotheca Alexandrina**. Looking forward to seeing you there.

Dear friends:

Here we are once again with a new issue of our Bulletin, which this time includes several interesting articles dealing with significant aspects of person-environment interaction. *Luis Alcalá*, in his study of the Eñepa ethnic group in Venezuela, refers to the need for awareness of the varying discourses relating to sustainable development and invites us to promote inter-cultural solutions to global problems, to explore environmental attitudes and knowledge through a variety of historical and cultural contexts and processes, and to bring social science fieldwork into how we understand the interactive processes that take place between communities and their environment.

Paula Torres analyses the relationship between the urban environment and anti-social behaviour, as well as the influence of the physical, social and family environments on the degree of social maladjustment in adolescents, in an attempt to discover an explanation for deviate behaviour and the interactive processes between and within society and the family.

Carol Després reflects on an equally important subject, that of "complexity in person-environment research", analysing both the conceptual aspects involved and the ways in which variables can be operationalised. She discusses aspects concerning the need to distinguish between complex theoretical frameworks and multidimensional methodological strategies on the one hand, and effective methodologies and statistical analyses and interpretations that lose sight of complexity on the other.

Finally, *Mark del Aguila* puts forward a selection of proposals for communal accommodation for elderly people suffering from cognitive and physical disorders. He stresses the importance of the two-way integration of buildings and contexts to help individuals and the community to adapt and fit in with each other, placing particular emphasis on the need for the community to adapt.

We have also chosen to include the poster that Byron Mikellides (Oxford Brookes University) prepared for the 17th IAPS Conference in 2002, with its outstanding illustrations, and the comments put forward by Enric Pol (University of Barcelona). These two documents provide an entertaining overview of the evolution of the two main disciplines present in IAPS (Psychology and Architecture) over the past 35 years.

The common factor that binds all these contributions together is the emphasis they place on the community, space as a social and physical context and multidisciplinary, which are, naturally, key dimensions in the analysis of person-environment interaction.

NOTICE WITH REGARD TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN YOUR MANUSCRIPTS.

Although we welcome all our members to submit material, any paper or other material submitted for publication in the Bulletin must be written to high standards of English grammar and punctuation. To help the review process, such material should be checked by a fluent English speaker before submitting it to the Bulletin. I am sure that the publications of IAPS will improve in quality with this assistance.



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The relationship between indigenous peoples and their environment and the development concept are both greatly debated issues. Throughout this article we would like to address them and show their relevance in explaining the Eñepa people's recent history.

There is a wide agreement as to the ethnocentric and imperialistic roots of development (Escobar, 1995). It is also agreed that, in development policies and projects, experts' knowledge tends to prevail over local and indigenous knowledge concerning the management of natural resources (Crewe and Harrison, 1998; Vitebsky, 1993).

Debate arises when considering the possibility of positive changes within development discourse and policies. Since the 50's, development has evolved from economic priorities and vertical relationships to social and environmental concerns and civil society organisations. This evolution leads some authors to encourage the involvement of social scientists in the development industry as a means to change development from within (Gardner and Lewis, 1996). Others see these changes as a strategy to "allow the discourse to adapt to new conditions" and the industry to continue its expansion, while maintaining "the architecture of the discursive formation laid down in the period 1945-55" (Escobar, 1995: 42). From this perspective, the sustainable development concept is considered a discursive tool in order to reconcile environmental concerns and economic growth, although submitting environment to growth. Consequently, according to these authors, just as the development discourse blamed the poor for their lack of productivity, the sustainable development discourse blames them for their lack of "environmental consciousness" (Escobar, 1995: 195; Sachs, 1992). This analysis becomes more complex in the case of Latin-American Indigenous peoples. The reason for this is the alliance between the environmental movement and the indigenous movement, which has

DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND INDEGENOUS PEOPLES

AN OUTLINE OF THE EÑEPA CASE [VENEZUELA]

been positive in many ways, but implied defining indigenous peoples as merely guardians of Nature, and loading on them an environmental responsibility we have not yet assumed ourselves (Brysk, 1996). Thus, any time an indigenous group infringes sustainability principles it is not only acting in an undeveloped way but also betraying a constructed image of the Indian as protector of Nature (Brysk, 1996; Perera, 1997).

However, "it is agreed in most anthropological literature that humid forest cultures represent a successful model of adaptation and sustainable environmental management in terms of needs and resources", though endangered due to the impact of development actions and the influence of market economy (Perera, 1997). This fact should be considered from Gudeman's Cultural Economy. According to Gudeman (1986; 1990; 1998; 2001), economic models from other cultures –even when influenced by market economy– involve people-environment solutions that should be taken into account as basic in implementing particular projects and in questioning our own economic model.

Finally, it should be stressed upon that assessing development as a global phenomenon through analysis of discourse is insufficient. Social scientists' fieldwork is necessary in order to understand the diversity of contexts where development agents, local people and environment interact (Gardner and Lewis, 1996; Crewe and Harrison, 1998). In this spirit, a description of the Eñepa case is presented below, based on stages in two Eñepa communities (Keipon and Wipon, 6 months) and at the headquarters of an NGO dedicated to indigenous rights (Universidad Indígena de Venezuela, 10 months), as well as by interviews with cattle ranchers, missionaries and government employees. Fieldwork included territory mapping expeditions with GPS. Though ethnographic materials are still being processed, an outline of the research's conclusions regarding development and environment can be offered.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE EÑEPA ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR

The Eñepa (Estado Bolívar, Venezuela) are an indigenous group belonging to the Carib linguistic family and made up of more than 3000 people. In spite of intense migrations and the progressive fragmentation of their territory by the interests of criollos' (non-Indian Venezuelans), Eñepa communities share an awareness of being the same people and coming from the same place, awareness consistent with historical sources (Hall and Villalón, 1988).

According to their sages, Eñepa are originally from a place called Ariwa, where history began. The deceased Eñepa are buried with their faces looking towards Ariwa, where their souls go to.



THE HISTORICAL PROCESS OF TWO EÑEPA COMMUNITIES

The Eñepa subsistence economy is based on swidden (slash-and-burn) agriculture, fishing, and gathering, and involves a semi-nomadic settlement pattern in an environment combining savannah and forest. This way of life has been changing intensely during the last thirty years in the studied communities, Wipon and Keipon, and for similar reasons.

In the seventies both communities were relocated and concentrated by Catholic missionaries and governmental agents. Indians were attracted by services and manufactured items provided by the Mission and the Government, and so dependence started working and cultural change was accelerated. Accessibility deter-

There is a sort of kinship between animals and human beings due to Ariwa events. In Ariwa times some people transformed into the first animals, a fact that is remembered in Eñepa personal names.

Everyday behaviour implies the recognition of animal subjectivities. Some species are feared for their magical powers and require respectfulness towards them and their "homes" and dependence on the shaman's ability to interact with the animal world. For instance, we have observed in Keipon that neither boa constrictor nor any kind of spider is ever killed regardless of the danger they may imply.

Interaction with Nature is also determined by diet rules. Not everyone can eat anything. Some animal species or fruits are to be eaten only by the elders. Some animal species or fruits should never be eaten by children, pregnant women and their husbands, ... On the other hand, food cannot be combined freely. For example, peccary and deer meat should never be eaten together. Breaking these rules may cause diseases that only the shaman can diagnose and heal.

The work of mapping Eñepa territory has shown that the Eñepa have not only an admirable knowledge of their natural resources, but also an environmental perception where Nature and Supernature are interspersed. This perception is involved in a sustainable management of natural resources. However, Eñepa beliefs are not simply an unconscious "adaptive response" for survival. Such an explanation would fit in a description of indigenous peoples as "primitive". Neither do these beliefs represent a pragmatic calculation. Stating so would reduce Eñepa environmental attitudes to our western concept of sustainable development. Actually, Nature is, for the Eñepa, not just a means for survival or economic growth: Nature is a source of meanings.

mined missionary and governmental locations, so the Eñepa moved from dispersed settlements in the foothills to the lowlands and savannas, where they were expected to develop by means of leaving their "primitive" economy and settlement patterns and becoming modern farmers. In the new locations interaction with criollo population was intensified and contributed to the acculturation process, especially in Wipon, due to the construction of a road which permitted the arrival of agricultural entrepreneurs as well as the influence of the mines and the cities. The road was part of a national plan called La Conquista del Sur (The Conquer of the south), "designed to develop the isolated and economically backward territories" (Villalón, 2001; Perozo, 1986).

This process has created an interethnic conflict related to natural resources and broken the environmental balance found in the Eñepa traditional way of life.

On the one hand, Eñepa and criollos fight over land, but land here is simultaneously the reason for and the language used in the conflict. Indians lack the means for occupation used by criollos, i.e., cattle, fences, and documents. Additionally, Eñepa depend on the criollos' provision of manufactured items and transportation. The clearest sign of this dependence is indigenous alcoholism, actively promoted by the criollos, as a sort of Trojan horse.

On the other hand, environmental pressure has been increased due to the new settlement patterns and cultural change. Game became scarce and nutrition deteriorated to the extent of being a factor of endemic tuberculosis in Wipon. In the criollo neighbours' discourse, Eñepa are blamed for this scarcity and condemned for selling fish and game. They use a conservationist argument as a means to construct the ethnic other. This discourse is not exclusive of local cattle ranchers. It is also found in foreign "indigenous allies" such as government employees and NGO

workers, but in a different way: Indians with unsustainable practices are not only rejected for this but also for frustrating a constructed image of indigenous peoples as icons of environmentalism.

It should be remarked that environmental pressure and interethnic conflict are lower in Keipon. This community remained closer to the hills and relatively isolated due to natural barriers and lack of transportation. Furthermore, environmental beliefs and traditional hunting methods seem more alive in it.

Action to change the current situation in Eñepa communities is necessary and possible. As Gudeman and Rivera (1990), Taussig (1977) and Orlove (1986) have shown, the process of submission to market economy takes place in a progressive, contested and reversible way. The Eñepa keep basic features of their traditional way of life and are aware of the negative consequences of abrupt change. At the local level community assemblies play a major role in articulating awareness. Besides, the ethnic group as a whole is now exploring organizational, educational and economic alternatives through civil society organizations, mainly the Asamblea del Pueblo Eñepa (Eñepa People Assembly) and the Universidad Indígena de Venezuela (Indigenous University of Venezuela). These bodies cooperate in the revalorisation of Eñepa inherited knowledge, the solution of the territorial problem, and the progressive and voluntary acquirement of production techniques in order to achieve economic autonomy and sustainability (organic agriculture, duck-farming, fish-farming...).

CONCLUSIONS

The Eñepa case suggests that awareness of the historical roots of development, environmentalism, and sustainable development discourses is necessary to avoid fundamentalism and to allow intercultural solutions for global problems. It also points out the importance of exploring people's environmental attitudes and knowledge through diverse cultural and historical contexts and processes. It is time for interdis-

ciplinary approaches to these issues so as to provide new definitions and alternatives.

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FAMILY ENVIRONMENT CORRELATES OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOR IN URBAN VERSUS RURAL ADOLESCENTS

overcome one major obstacle, namely the difficulty of measuring the social environment. Perhaps the most representative example of the attempts to overcome this difficulty is the series of scales for evaluating the social climate in different environments produced by a team of researchers working under the guidance of R.H. Moos at Stanford University (see Moos, 1976). When developing these social climate scales Moos took as his starting point the evaluation of certain underlying dimensions that order and give uniqueness to the diversity of interactions that take place in social contexts, a perspective that has also been followed by other leading researchers into the family environment. Under different names, the studies undertaken in this field over the last forty years have referred to two fundamental underlying dimensions when evaluating the family environment: 1) a component of care or support, defined by different kinds of affective behaviour shown by parents towards their children, and 2) a component of control, defined by a wide range of regulatory or disciplinary behaviours on the part of parents. In addition to the Family Environment Scale (Moos & Moos, 1981), another instrument that has repeatedly proved appropriate for measuring these dimensions is the Parental Bonding Instrument (Parker, Tupling & Brown, 1979).

The constant interaction between the physical and social environments is an important factor in the understanding of the phenomenon of problem behaviour during adolescence, since certain environmental variables of a physical nature may not only have a direct effect on levels of drug use and delinquency in adolescents, but can also influence the relation between the variables in the social environment and problem behaviour in children. In this sense, several well-known studies hold that variables in the physical environment such as place of residence (urban habitat vs. rural habitat) or population density bear a close relationship to maladjusted behaviour (see Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992; Luengo, Mirón & Otero, 1991). Furthermore, as Moos (1976) himself points out, environmental variables such as the above affect the extent to which family variables impact on the behavioural problems of the children. For example, physical environment variables can influence affective bonding between parents and children and parental control by having a differing effect on other risk factors in problem behaviour, such as the susceptibility to the influence of deviant peers.

The aim of the present study is to contribute to research into the social climate in the family by examining the relationship between the features of parent-child interaction and the presence of behavioural problems in adolescence. It also aims to prove that the physical environment in which the social interaction takes place, represented in this case by the urban habitat in contrast to the rural habitat, has an effect both on the manifestation of social maladjustment in adolescents and on the family variables that influence behaviour, and should therefore be taken into account in studies on social deviation.

The present study has been undertaken from the standpoint of social environment studies, which together with research into the physical environment, constitute the two main axes of the analysis of the relationship between the environment and human behaviour.

One of the basic propositions of research in the field of Environmental Psychology is to attempt to design environments that maximise people's effective performance and personal competence, this being the reason for the high degree of relevance accorded to the study of the social systems that form part of these environments. In this respect, the discovery of those features that help to make a given social system dysfunctional and the study, on the other hand, of those factors that ensure that it works properly, will undoubtedly contribute much to this end.

One of the most important social systems in which people's lives take place is that of the family system, which carries the greatest weight as far as the formation of personality and the acquisition of behavioural habits is concerned. It is a privileged environment for learning and affective experience, and is the leading agent of socialisation. The fact that the family occupies such a pre-eminent position in the development of the individual means that it is no easy task to find a psychological theory of deviant behaviour that does not allude to the fundamental role played by the family in predicting any manifestation of social maladjustment in individuals, particularly in children. One classic psychological theory in particular, amongst the many that abound, receives particular attention in this study: the Theory of Social Control (Hirschi, 1969), given the importance it attaches to the family as an influential environment in the delinquent behaviour of children.

Any study within the field of environmental research of the role played by the social climate in determining human behaviour has to

METHOD

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

The sample for this study consists of 262 school students in their 1st and 2nd years of secondary education during the academic year 2002-2003 at four secondary schools, two in urban areas and two in rural areas, in the province of A Coruña (N-W Spain). The distribution of the sample by gender is 52.3% male and 47.7% female, the subjects having an average age of 12.42 years.

MATERIALS AND PROCEDURES

In order to assess the perception that adolescents from both urban and rural environments have of their family environment, all the participants in this study were asked to complete the Mother and Father versions of the original version of the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI, Parker, Tupling & Brown, 1979). The scores obtained for each of the parents were used to obtain a single score for each of the two family dimensions measured ("care" and "control").

Data was also gathered on the variables of "antisocial behaviour", "drug use" and "drug use intention" as measures of problem behaviour in adolescence. "Antisocial behaviour" was assessed by measuring its frequency, using for this purpose a reduced version of the Cuestionario de Conducta Antisocial [Questionnaire on Antisocial Behaviour] (CCA, Luengo et al., 1999). The information provided by the adolescents regarding drug use refers to the variables "tobacco use" and "alcohol use". To measure these, two questions referring to the prevalence of use during the subject's lifetime were used,

these being taken from the Cuestionario de Consumo de Drogas [Questionnaire on Drug Use] devised by Luengo, Otero, Mirón & Romero (1995). Given the possibility of the scores for these variables being particularly low as a result of the young age of the subjects in the sample, the "drug use intention" of these adolescents was also evaluated, using a six-item scale (see Luengo et al., 1995).

RESULTS

Correlational analysis was used to examine those features of the family environment associated with drug use and antisocial behaviour in the adolescents. The influence exerted by the physical environment on the measures of deviant conduct and on the dimensions of the family climate was examined by Student's t-test. In both cases the software used was SPSS for Windows, version 12.0 (2004).

Table 1 shows the data regarding the relation of the family environment to the variables of antisocial behaviour, tobacco and alcohol use and drug use intention of the adolescents in the whole sample.

The data in Table 1 show that for the first dimension of the family environment (family care) all the correlations with the variables of problem behaviour evaluated are significant. These relations also follow the expected direction, indicating that the lower the perception of parental care by the adolescents, the greater the risk of their becoming involved in drug use and antisocial behaviour. With regard to the second dimension studied (family control), the data show a lack of significance in the relationship of this family variable with the measures of drug use and antisocial behavior in early adolescence.

TABLE 1. Correlations between the perception of the variables of the family environment and the derivation on the use of drugs and antisocial behaviour.

		Antisocial behaviour	Tobacco use	Alcohol use	Drug use intention
Adolescent perception	Family care	-.418**	-.396**	-.288**	-.531**
	Family control	.068	-.097	-.173	-.005

* Correlation significant at a level of 0.05

** Correlation significant at a level of 0.01

TABLE 2. Comparison of the urban and rural environments with regard to problem behaviour variables and family environment variables.

		PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
		URBAN		RURAL		t
		Mean	Sx	Mean	Sx	
Problem behavior variables	Antisocial behavior	4.01	4.86810	1.73	3.46008	3.794**
	Tobacco use	0.74	1.353	0.27	0.708	3.390**
	Alcohol use	0.72	1.007	0.53	0.642	1.510
	Drug use intention	2.59	3.74722	1.14	2.34588	3.330**
Family environment variables	Care	1.41	0.49917	1.73	0.44978	-2.759**
	Control	1.61	0.49151	1.40	0.49827	1.854

* p<.01

** p<.001



Table 2 shows the results of the influence of the physical environment on the variables indicating problem behaviour and the influencing factors in the family environment. It includes data on the mean and standard deviation of each variable under consideration for both the urban and rural groups and the value for the statistical significance of F given by a comparison of the two groups.

The results regarding the influence of the physical environment in which the adolescents live on the variables related to problem behaviour show that the place of residence has an effect on antisocial behaviour, tobacco use and drug use intention. As can be seen from Table 2, the means of the significantly different measures of problem behaviour between the two groups are higher for the urban adolescents. No



statistically significant differences were found for alcohol use.

With regard to the variables of the social environment in the family the data show that the physical environment in which the social interaction takes place has a significant effect on the perception of family care by the adolescents in this study.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the data provided by this study shows that family care is a variable of the social environment of adolescents that is significantly related to the appearance of problem behaviours in early adolescence. The results obtained indicate that a low level of family care is a feature associated with involvement in antisocial behaviour and the use of tobacco and alcohol, as well as the intention to use drugs, among adolescents. These data confirm the emphasis that has been placed on the affective bonding (attachment) between parents and children as a variable that serves to predict deviant behaviour. On the other hand, the present study has been unable to find a relationship between the family dimension of "control" and problem behaviour in adolescents. There is, however, one feature of the sample that may serve to explain this finding, namely that all the subjects were in their early adolescence, i.e. under the age of 14. In children of this age it is very possible that the level of control exercised by parents does not make any difference as to the deviant behaviour of their children, since the demand for autonomy and independence does not become a priority for them until mid-adolescence.

Analysis of the influence of the physical environment on the measures of social maladjustment of adolescents and on the family variables that influence their behaviour reveals that the space in which the individuals live out their lives has an effect on both manifest deviant behaviour and the processes of social interaction in the family.

Firstly, the study shows that the urban environment is related in adolescents to higher levels of antisocial behaviour and tobacco use, as well as of the intention to use other drugs. These data agree with the findings of various researchers who have demonstrated the existence of a close relationship between the nature of the physical environment and deviant behaviour, such as Ingram (1993), who showed that the variable "urbanism" (referring to the negative consequences of exposure to urban environments) is a predictor of delinquency, or Hawkins et al. (1992), who found a relationship between certain community processes (population density, social mobility) and maladjusted behaviour. The lack of any relationship between the urban environment versus the rural environment with the use of alcohol also corroborates previous findings on the influence of the place of residence on the use of drugs by adolescents. As Luengo et al. (1991) state, in most studies carried out in this area differences between habitats which were relevant for other drugs were

attenuated in the case of this latter substance. Further study is needed to establish the main correlations that would explain a finding of this nature.

Secondly, the influence of the physical environment on the interactions between parents and children is demonstrable for the dimension of family care. In the present study we find that if the space in which the care interactions take place is a rural one, adolescents perceive a greater degree of family attachment than in an urban environment. This relationship is not evident in the dimension of family "control", probably for the reasons previously mentioned in this study regarding the relationship of this variable with the behaviour of children in early adolescence. It would also be interesting in future studies to analyse which aspects of the physical environment within the rural habitat, in contrast to the urban habitat, favour the relationship of family attachment.

The data obtained in this study demonstrate that the study of the interdependence between the physical and social environments should continue to occupy a relevant position within the context of research into the influence of the environment on human behaviour. Its findings show that in the prediction of deviant adolescent behaviour it is important to take into account the processes of interaction that occur within the family environment, although the interpretation of the relationship between family variables and problem behaviour should be carried out within the context of the physical space in which the social interaction takes place.

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ABSTRACT

This presentation is about complexity in people-environment research, how it is defined but also operationalized in various types of studies. I would like to engage in a discussion over ways of reducing the gap between, on the one side, complex theoretical frameworks and multidimensional methodological strategies and, on the other side, effective methodologies, statistical analyses and interpretations losing sight of complexity. For these purposes, I will refer to my experience as the coordinator of IAPS 2002 and 2004 Young Researchers Workshops, as well as jury member of IAPS 2000 and 2004 Young Researcher Award. I will complete this presentation by suggesting avenues to embrace complexity through, namely, transdisciplinary research programs.

INTRODUCTION: WHAT IS COMPLEXITY?

I made a web search with the words "complexity in research". The number of institutions and university research centers across disciplines whose names popped up on my screen amazed me; the same happened for scientific journals, some even carrying the word complexity in their title. Why is complexity at the center of recent epistemological debates and development in natural and social sciences? How is it defined?

In an online tutorial introduction, Bernard Pavard and Julie Dugdale from the *Complexity in Social Sciences Research Center* in Toulouse (COSI, in France) inferred this definition from their own work: *a system for which it is difficult, if not impossible to restrict its description to a limited number of parameters or characterising variables without losing its essential global functional properties*. They differentiate between a *complicated* system like

UNDERSTANDING COMPLEXITY IN PEOPLE-ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

LOSING SIGHT OF COMPLEXITY IN PEOPLE-ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH?

as a plane or computer, and a complex system such as ecological or economic systems. The former are composed of many functionally distinct parts but are in fact predictable, whereas the latter interact non-linearly with their environment and their components have properties of self-organization that make them non-predictable beyond a certain temporal window. This definition of complexity echoes ecological or transactional approaches in people-environment studies. It implies that people's behaviors and society are intrinsically connected in space and time.

It is especially true of natural and human-made environments, at whatever geographical scale, that need to be understood in all their complexity: climate change, health, housing, poverty, urban sprawl, globalization, tourism, to name just a few. As Pavard and Dugdale continue (2005), narrow expert knowledge who addresses issues outside their initial context and specificity can lead to over-simplification of models which in turn leads to non applicable results in real situations.

INVESTIGATING COMPLEXITY:

IAPS YOUNG RESEARCHER AWARDS AND WORKSHOPS

To appreciate how complexity is being operationalized in people-environment research, I will turn to the work of doctoral students whom, working with cutting-edge scientific literature as well as with recent developments theory and methods, are quite likely to come across this notion.

I refer to about 70 doctoral theses at early stages, mid-stage or near completion I was acquainted with as the coordinator of IAPS 2002 and 2004 Young Researchers Workshops, as well as jury member of IAPS 2000 and 2004 Young Researcher Award. The doctoral candidates were studying in Europe, North and South America, Oceania; some of them were originating and conducting their research out of Africa or Asia. The topics varied from healthcare facilities design and evaluation, children's environments, housing design and policies, urban forms and urbanization processes, cultural identity, sustainability and ecological behaviors.

In the proposals, most doctoral candidates state their conviction about the need to approach their research problem "in all its complexity". The thesis proposals adopt a MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE REALITY UNDER STUDY, adopting multiple levels of analysis:

- 1) Individual, morphological and societal (politico-economic),
- 2) Objective and subjective,
- 3) Static and temporal/historical.

Almost all students endorse METHODOLOGICAL TRIANGULATION. More than half favored case studies because context and variation cannot be left out, comparing two to three envi-

ronments of the same type (hospitals, schools, neighborhoods, public spaces, countries or cities). The proposals combine a rich variety of COMPLEMENTARY DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES:

- To document behaviors, two third of the studies favor face-to-face interviews, mostly semi-structured ones. Eleven of them combine it with a self-administered questionnaire survey (among which only a few use validated scales and/or have random samples); four others, with focus groups.
- To study the environment itself, ten surveys combine interviews with various observation techniques mostly systematic inventories, behavioral mapping and/or video/photo analysis but also "walk-through". Morphological analysis of floor plans is conducted, but also analyses of cartographic material and aerial photographs.
- To study societal influences on people-environment relations, census and other data basis are analyzed but also content analysis of, namely, legislation records, websites, advertising and meeting minutes.
- Finally, to understand the transformation of people-environment relations along time, which fewer proposals do, two longitudinal surveys but several use of archival materials of various kinds.

My enthusiasm reading the dissertation proposals was, however, overshadowed by the gap I observed between the complex theoretical frameworks and multidimensional methodological strategies of 1st and 2nd year doctoral candidates, on the one hand, and statistical analyses and interpretations of 3rd and 4th years ones, on the other hand.



Indeed, for the Young Researcher Award, the jury received several submissions that consisted of much less "complex" research. In contrast with the multidimensional research strategies put forward in most thesis proposals reviewed for the workshops, the near-completion studies seem to lack or have lost sight of complexity throughout the process. Several limitations can be identified in these studies in relationship with complexity.

A smaller number of studies report multidimensional research methods. Several contributions consist of surveys using self-administered questionnaires. They are well conducted, with solid questionnaire design, some of which on the basis of exploratory qualitative studies and/or using validated scales. However, they have limited explanatory power. Most are cross-sectional surveys and show no consideration for longitudinal follow-ups. The bulk uses multiple regressions or multivariate analyses for statistical analysis, thus reducing variation, which may partially mask the intrinsic complexity of the problem under study. Rarely is there integration of objective and subjective measurements. With regards to sensitive topics, this could hide a tendency for respondents to answer in a "politically correct" way (in relationship, namely, to health and ecological behaviors). Finally, physical environments, if described at all, are rarely analyzed systematically. Depending how one puts it, these survey may result of inaccurately measuring of the right things or accurately measuring the wrong things.

One could argue that this should be of no surprise, that doctoral candidate typically over estimate their time and resources. I argue that this answer is too simple and that the situation might very well be related to the larger institutional scientific culture.

Indeed, I noticed that most doctoral candidates who manage not to loose track of complexity through the research progress had an AFFILIATION WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH GROUPS WITH BROADER RESEARCH PROGRAMS; their doctoral thesis was only one piece of a puzzle. These students were more at ease with presenting a complex theoretical and conceptual framework, on the one hand, and a methodology limited to some aspects of the problem under scrutiny, on the other hand.

In contrast, disciplinary confinement seems to be related to either a reduction of the complex reality under study or a loss of complexity throughout the process. It seems like if doctoral students are very much dealing with the tension between disciplinary specialization, on the one hand, and complexity of the reality to be understood, on the other hand. By avoiding cross-fertilization across disciplines, the potential for these doctoral students to contribute to the advancement of environment-behavior theory and methods is reduced.

Since we have come to develop complex models of people-environment relations, wouldn't it be time to give ourselves the research structures to support such "complex" empirical research, as well as its applications?

EMBRACING COMPLEXITY IN PEOPLE-ENVIRONMENT

RESEARCH: A CALL FOR TRANSDISCIPLINARY

The sociology of knowledge reminds us that disciplines are socially produced across institutionalization and "professionalization" processes, that the historical making and functioning of disciplinary segmentation should not be confused with the complex SOCIAL / SPATIAL / POLITICO-ECONOMICAL / HISTORICAL reality to be understood. Indeed, disciplinary segmentation is the outcome of the process of knowing about reality which, to operate, needs to reduce it to analytical dimensions. In other words, it is the outcome of a methodological reduction of reality. The research object being always more complex than its disciplinary representation, researchers need to co-construct their research object across several disciplines.

In order to deal with these limitations, various sets of obstacles need to be revised or dismantled: on the one hand, ontological and epistemological positions that do not embrace the complexity of the natural and human-made environment and the transactional/ecological nature of the relationship between people and their surroundings; on the other hand, isolation of researchers in terms of resources and collaborations, through specialization, segmentation and bureaucratization of knowledge and expertise.

In a special issue of *Future* (2004) that Roderick Lawrence and myself edited on transdisciplinarity, we emphasize the importance of careful consortium development and team building as a basis for effective research. Across the contributions in the issue, we identified several characteristics of transdisciplinary research.

- Transdisciplinarity challenges knowledge fragmentation. It deals with research problems and organizations that are defined from complex and heterogeneous domains.
- This mode of knowledge production is also characterized by its hybrid nature, non-linearity and reflexivity, transcending any academic disciplinary structure.
- Transdisciplinary research accepts local contexts and uncertainty; it is a context-specific negotiation of knowledge.
- Transdisciplinarity knowledge is the result of a research process that includes the practical reasoning of individuals with the constraining and affording nature of social, organizational and material contexts.
- Finally, transdisciplinary research is often action-oriented. It frequently deals with real-world problem and generates knowledge that not only addresses the problem but also contributes to its solution. One of its aims is to bridge the gap between knowledge derived from research and decision-making processes in society.

Through my own experience conducting research, teaching future architects and planners, as

well as conducting participatory design processes, I have come to realize that the result of "complex" people-environment research is also the most easily transferable to design. Such studies are best conducted within multidisciplinary research teams with transdisciplinary research and action programs.

CONCLUSION

The schools of architecture and planning could be in an excellent position for coordinating transdisciplinary research production and teaching their students as well as students from other disciplines how to transfer "complex" knowledge toward better practices.

Indeed, architecture and planning are fertile domains for transdisciplinary contributions because of their very nature as multidisciplinary or "undisciplined" disciplines, involving both the natural and social sciences, fundamental research and action-oriented practices, as well as educational curriculum based on studio multidimensional problem-solving.

Our shared conviction and professional implication in the study of people-environment relations, despite the diversity of our disciplinary trainings, add to our qualifications for coordinating transdisciplinary research on priority social issues. We just need to find ways for the future generations of students to be part of such innovative research and teaching practices.

For in-depth discussions of the concept of transdisciplinarity from theoretical, historical and applied perspectives, see:

DESPRÉS, C., LAWRENCE, R.J. (Eds) (2004) *Transdisciplinarity. Futures*, Vol. 36, No 4. Special issue. (See book display)



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By the middle of this century, South Korea will experience a more than four-fold increase in prevalence of elderly persons with cognitive and physical impairments. By 2050, there will be more than 500 thousand elderly South Korean's with moderate or severe dementia, representing approximately 1.5% of the total population. At present, in 2003 there were 21,205 elderly resident in 119 homes for the aged and 232 nursing homes for the aged.

The low numbers of elderly living in residential facilities reflects a strong South Korean tradition of maintaining close proximity between families and aged relatives by providing for elder family members within an extended household. However, at a time when population prevalence is elderly persons with cognitive impairments is increasing, the availability of family resources to provide ongoing support is decreasing. Workforce participation rates are increasing, the size of family units is decreasing, and there has been a shift from larger detached housing to high-rise apartment style living. The shift to apartment living is decreasing available space to accommodate extended families and increased workforce participation and increased persons working per household is reducing available time to assist aged family members with cognitive and physical impairments.

Workforce Participation

- The overall workforce participation rate for non-farm workers has risen from 52% in the 1960's and early 70's to 60.2% in 2003.
- The participation rate for the non-farm female workforce has increased from 31.3% in 1973 through 38.8% in 1983, to 47.2% in 2003.

COMMUNITY BASED HOUSING FOR SOUTH KOREAN SENIORS WITH COGNITIVE AND PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENTS:

A DESIGN PROJECT FOR 2020 AND BEYOND

Household Composition

- In the period 1963-2003, the number of income earners per household increased from 1.09 to 1.45.
- In the period 1980-2000, the number of persons per household has decreased from 4.7 with 1.19 income earners to 3.2 with 1.40 income earners.

Apartment Living

- The percentage of South Korean households living in apartments increased from 4.9% in 1980 to 36.6% in 2000.



Figure One: Typical Apartment Buildings in Daegu, South Korea.

The close proximity between families and aged relatives is reflected in the low numbers of elderly in residential facilities. In 2003 there were 21,205 elderly resident in 119 homes for the aged and 232 nursing homes for the aged. To accommodate cultural traditions and declining family-based resources, the design project remodelled an existing apartment building in a recently completed housing estate to enable elderly persons with cognitive and/or non-medical physical limitations to age in a familiar place close to friends and family. To achieve this, the project is guided by four criteria:

- Is the design suitable for aged persons with cognitive and physical impairments?
- Will the proposed design enable family's active participation in ongoing care?
- Will the proposed design enable interdependence between the community and elderly community members?
- Is the design and its associated facilities integrated into the community to be of benefit to the community?

DESIGN PROJECT

The design project is focused on an apartment building in a recently completed housing estate that was constructed to house

athletes for the 2003 University Student Games (Daegu, South Korea, 21-31 August, 2003). The redesign of an existing building ensured a building form remained consistent with the housing estate and avoided residents being stigmatised by the appearance of their location. Additional advantages of developing an existing building in an established context are that family members reside close by and residents are able to maintain participation within established informal support networks (Del Aguila, Cox & Lee, in press; Groves & Wilson, 1991; White & Groves, 1997).



Figure Two: Site Plan.

In the estate there are 24 15-story buildings comprising 1,935 apartments in total. Excluding the selected building, the 2000 Korean Census figures indicate the remaining 1,875 apartments will provide accommodation for 6,400 residents (3.4138 residents per apartment, <http://www.nso.go.kr/eng>). Using the KNSO population projections for cognitive and physical impairment, the estate should plan for 60 aged persons with cognitive impairment and up to 150 persons with physical impairment in 2010. By 2050, these figures would have increased to

approximately 300 seniors with physical impairment and 300 with cognitive impairment, of which more than 100 would have a moderate or severe dementia. The proposed design will accommodate 195 persons with single occupancy in each of the private room. With dual occupancy of the 5 larger rooms on each floor, the building accommodates to 260 persons. There are also 13 caregiver residences throughout the building, one per residential floor.

The selected building is a typical of modern Korean apartment buildings: 15 floors with 4 apartments per floor. It is centrally located within the estate with adjacent open space and a view across the river. The external form and core locations were retained and balconies enclosed to form additional interior space. The ground floor (1st level) incorporates a medical clinic, office space, and a day care centre that opens out to the dementia garden on the south side. Dining and exercise rooms are located on the 2nd level. Levels three through fifteen are used for accommodation. Access is from the North side adjacent to a recreation area with sufficient garden space for residents to grow vegetables, and to build a Gate Ball court and deck overlooking an existing Child Park. Gate-ball is game derived from croquet and is a popular activity among Korean seniors.

**LEVEL ONE:
DAY-CARE CENTRE, MEDICAL CENTRE & OFFICE SPACE**

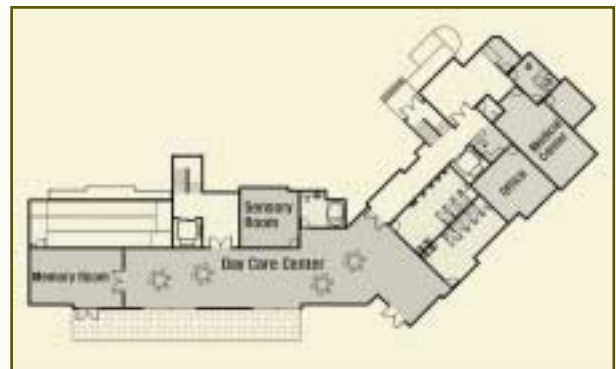


Figure Three: Level One Floor Plan.

The day care centre is a contained environment that is connected to residential floors via stairs and elevator, to the medical centre and office via corridor and has ramp and elevator access to the dining room on the second floor. Within the day care centre, there is a multipurpose internal space that opens out to the dementia garden, sensory and memory rooms, two washrooms and bath facilities. The sensory room could be used for visual, auditory, or tactile experiences and small group activities, films, etc. The memory room is a small museum with images and objects representative of residents, activities, and scenes from Daegu. To assist with community integration and transitions, both building residents and elderly persons from the community would use the day care centre.

The medical centre would provide consultations for both building residents and community members. The provision of these services could be enhanced through e-healthcare technology. Telemedicine capability would be achieved by networking the medical centre and telemedi-

cine centres in similar facilities to specialist centres in hospitals. The e-healthcare infrastructure would efficiently manage the community's total health care needs. Specialist consultations and access to specialized knowledge; skills and information through e-healthcare enables community-based treatment, reduces hospital admissions, advances hospital discharges, enhances care and supports service delivery (Tang & Venables 2000).

Telemonitoring would be of benefit to residents with cognitive and/or physical impairments (Edge, Taylor, Dewsbury & Groves 2000; Groves 2002). Networking residential floors to a monitoring station in the medical centre would provide an environment that is constantly and unobtrusively monitored to ensure the individual is safe and also facilitate resident activities by providing prompts that could be auditory and/or visual. The intelligent home technology will also enable automation of specific tasks that an individual is unable to perform or has difficulty. Overall, this integration would provide added functionality that reduces human intervention and enhances privacy of residents. It will:

LEVEL TWO: DINNING ROOM & EXERCISE CENTRE

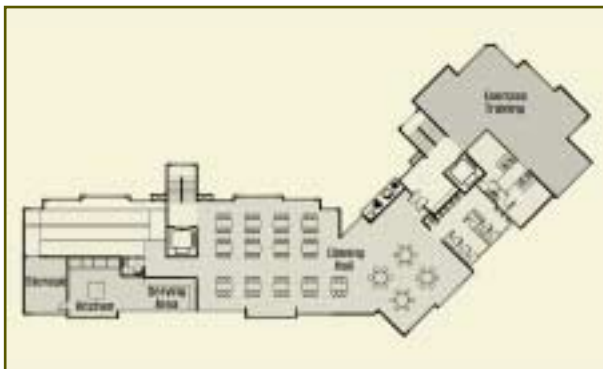


Figure Four: Level Two Floor Plan.

The second floor dining room overlooks the dementia garden and river beyond. It is accessible by ramp, elevator and stairs from the day-care centre below and via corridor from the elevator and stairs next to the exercise centre. Although some non-ambulatory day care clients will require elevator access, ambulatory will be encouraged to use the ramp. Hand washing facilities could be positioned at the beginning or top of the ramp. The ramp passes an emergency washroom before turning to the food serving area. Clients participate in meal selection and are assisted to the tables beyond and with eating as required. General washrooms are located at the far end of the dining room.

The kitchen facilities can also provide meals in the day care centre or to residences. Kitchen supplies are delivered to the ground floor, moved to the first floor via elevator, and to the kitchen storeroom-loading dock located on the ramp at the rear of the storeroom. A panel concealing the loading dock door is opened from inside the storeroom. The exercise room is accessible via stairs and elevator from the ground floor and residences, and via the dining room from the day care centre. The centre will provide for day care clients, building residents and at other times community residents.

LEVELS THREE TO FIFTEEN

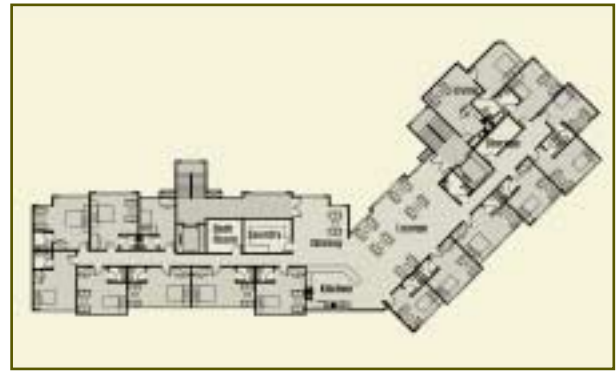


Figure Five: Residence Floor Plan (levels 3-15)

The 13 residential floors (levels 3 through 15) are designed as separate "houses" with 15 sleeping units and a separate caregiver's residence (with private entrance). Each house includes a common kitchen, dining, lounge, and laundry facilities, a common bathroom and two entrances (front doors). Choice of entrance is determined by residential use. If a house is used for cognitively impaired residents, the western front door is used for internal access to the day care centre and dining room below. If residents with out cognitive impairment occupy a house the eastern front door is also opened to enable access between floors and to ground floor and underground parking garage.

When designing these floors, accumulated experience (CMHC 1999, Luxenberg 1997; Warner 1998) and recent research (Zeisel et al 2003) informed the following design strategy:

- Reduce the number of environmental cues to interpret by, for example, removing excess furniture and objects throughout the residence, improving lighting, and simplifying furniture arrangements in rooms and access routes throughout. This is evidenced in the central location of the dining, kitchen and lounge areas on residential floors for accessibility and reducing corridor length. In the day care centre, the design provides direct lines of site and accessibility between the day care centre and the dementia garden.
- Encourage memories by including salient objects and pictures of familiar people and scenes from the past throughout the building. This is highlighted in the memory room and the traditional design of the dementia garden.
- Install way-finding cues on doors and draws, in elevators and on different floors and areas.
- Install task specific fixtures and fittings (door handles, corridor railings, grab-bars, automatic taps, etc.).
- Address safety issues by utilizing non-flammable building materials, eliminating sharp edges, adding anti-scalding valves, using appliances with automatic shut-offs, and including locks on windows and external doors. The internal and external doors, for example could be electronically opened and closed by resident tags and key cards.

DEMENTIA GARDEN



Figure Six: GYEONGSANG-GAMYEONG PARK was the site of the first Provincial Governor's office in Daegu, established at this location in 1601. The park includes the Seonhwadang hall that was the governor's office, the Jingcheong pavilion that was the governor's residence and 27 Seonjeongbi steles that explain achievements of the old governors. In 1907, the buildings and surrounding area were redesigned into a park for local citizens.

The dementia garden is designed as a supportive space "... with appropriate places to walk, sit, smell the plants, engage in safe and interesting activities, and be apart from others" (Zeisel et al 2003: 700). Located on the south side of the building, the garden has a traditional theme with features reminiscent of an old Korean garden that is frequented by seniors in Daegu, namely Gyeongsang-gamyeong Park (Figure Seven). The garden is enclosed by a traditional wall and includes a bell tower pagoda, garden beds and seonjeongbi stele marking the opening of the building. The path design is orientated towards features in the garden, the day-care centre entrance in front of the toilets, and at one point, combines with the colourful garden beds to map out the centre circle of the Korean flag. Sensory experience would be enhanced through the materials, the sounds and touch of the running water and the lawns for walking on and stones for sitting on. A water feature would take the form of a shallow elevated stream along the southeast wall starting with a small fountain east of the pagoda. A concealed entrance is located on the northwest edge for after-hours access by estate residents.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The design project aimed to utilize a community's capacity to assist aged community members in their community. Given the declining availability of family care-giving resources (space, time), the choice of location was seen as paramount in enabling a seamless transition from family based care to family's active participation in community-based care. Creating a flow between the building and the community further enables the transition. In addition to being a home for aged community members, the design supports the community with a medical centre and recreation facilities. By forming an integral part of the community fabric, the design enables family, friends, and community members to remain active participants in the ongoing lives of elderly

community members.

The design provides a cost-effective efficient quality of life for residents and benefits the community at large. It utilizes community capacity; economy of scale, e-healthcare technology and an adaptable floor plan design to enables the community to adapt to a changing population dependency ratio from the young to the old. If, in the short-term there was insufficient demand by elderly persons, the flexibility of design enables surplus building capacity to be utilized by different age cohorts. For example, specific floors could be dedicated to households of multiple sharers – students from a local boarding school, young people who have moved out of home, etc. Also, specific floors could be modified for a higher level of nursing as care if required.

The current approach of a bi-directional integration of building and context to assist both the individual and the community to accommodate aged community members can be generalized beyond South Korea. For example, in Australia where the population prevalence of aged persons with cognitive impairment is projected to reach 2.8% of the total Australian population by 2050 [Access Economics, 2005], several key principles underpinning the present design could be adapted to the Australian urban form. These principles are also applicable in other contexts where increases in the population prevalence and incidence of older persons with cognitive and physical impairment are expected. In summary:

- Locate facilities within residential communities to provide community members with a relocation choice within their community.
- Maintain form and scale consistent with context.
- Avoid signage that stereotypes building residents and users.
- Apply current design knowledge and cultural understanding to provide residents with privacy in a safe home like environment.
- Building infrastructure is available to, utilized and of benefit to all community members.
- System management enhances interdependence with the community and the community's capacity to accommodate aged members.

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NEWS

• UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER IN BELFAST

A new architectural course started at the University of Ulster in Belfast in 2003 and this year, 2005/6 is the first year of its degree course having all three years in place. There are around 120 students in all.

Architectural courses now include a subject area known as cultural context and at Belfast this is taken to mean 'quality of life issues related to buildings' and shares many of the interests taken up by IAPS members.

I would be very keen to hear from other members of IAPS who are teaching in architecture or design courses worldwide so that we can maybe meet and talk over common interests should we be attending conferences at the same time and so on, or by all means do email: wj.thompson@ulster.ac.uk at any time.

• HUMAN HEALTH AND NATURE CLEARINGHOUSE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED

The Human Health and Nature Clearinghouse has been launched and is available at: <http://www.deakin.edu.au/hbs/hsd/research/niche/clearinghouse.php>

This website offers a searchable database of projects and programs relating to the human health benefits of

contact with nature. Its purpose is to create a source of innovative project information for health practitioners, open space managers, policy makers and researchers. As well as stimulating further research relating to the connection between human health and the natural environment, the clearinghouse aims to encourage the development of networks and collaborative partnerships. The database enables users to search for projects and researchers within specific research categories, population groups and research locations. The search output includes:

- * project summaries
- * bibliographical information, including contact details of national and international researchers
- * publication details

Approximately 20 projects are currently loaded with a projected growth by at least 30 records annually and uploaded monthly. If you would like your research work to be included, access the on-line registration form.

Alternatively, contact Dr. Mardie Townsend, School of Health and Social Development, Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway, Burwood, Vic. 3125 Australia.

Ph. + 61 3 9251 7278 Fax + 61 3 9244 6261

Email: mardie.townsend@deakin.edu.au



GREETINGS FROM JEANNE MOORE

Dear friends,

I regret I am standing down as Secretary and Board member as my other work commitments have grown too great. But my connection to IAPS won't end there. I am a lifer! I've been hooked ever since my first IAPS in Delft which involved camping with other Surrey students in a field with moles in 1988! Very uncomfortable start, but something got under my skin! There is nothing more like home for me academically than IAPS conferences. Something about the eclectic mix, the quality people, the enthusiasm and the spectacular locations we've gathered in that make them so special and distinctive such as La Coruna, Paris, Vienna. In the last five years, since I've been Secretary, I've got to know some wonderful people who work behind the scenes to make sure IAPS continues to thrive. Imbedded in my memory forever was one ever lasting Board meeting in La Coruna, where we were redrafting our constitution

and continued to talk about it wherever we went, even when the meeting had finished, I ended up taking notes in the back of a taxi! So do get involved- it is always fun, despite being hard work at times. The elections are coming up next year so keep an eye on the website for details. IAPS is facing a bright and dynamic future. See you in Egypt!

LOOKING BACK

A 35 Year Old Love Affair AP, IAPC, IAPS (1969-2004)

Professor Byron Mikellides

Oxford School of Architecture, Oxford Brookes University

- 1 1969 Dalandhui (AP1)
Architectural Psychology:
"Courtship in the House of Blackdell"

1969



1. *Dalandhui*, 1969: Courtship in the House of Blackdell

- 2 1970 Kingston (AP2)
Architectural Psychology:
"Apprehension in the Convent"

1970



2. *Kingston*, 1970: 'Apprehension in the Convent'

- 3 1973 Lund (May) (AP3)
Architectural Psychology:
"Revitalised Hope in Diversity" (& Herring)

1973



3. *Lund*, May 1973: Revitalised hope in Diversity (and Herring)

- 4 1973 Surrey (October) (AP4)
Psychology & the Built Environment:
"Psychology First, Architecture Second"

1974



4. *Surrey*, October 1974: Psychology First, Architecture Second

- 5 1975 Sheffield (AP5)
Architectural Psychology:
"Education, Participation and Carl Marx"

1975



5. *Sheffield*, 1975: 'Education - Participation and Carl Marx'

- 6 1976 Strasbourg (AP6)
Space Appropriation:
"Space Appropriation - Misappropriation"

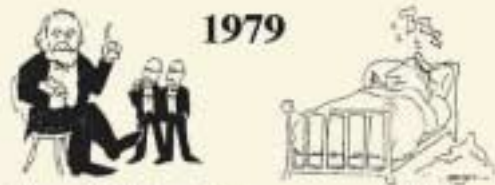
1976



6. *Strasbourg*, 1976: 'Space Appropriation Misappropriation'

- AP = Architectural Psychology
IAPC = International Architectural Psychology Conference
IAPS = International Association for the Study of People and their Physical Surroundings
IAPS = International Association for People - Environment Studies

7 1979 Louvain La Neve (IAPC 7)
 Conflicting Experiences of Space:
 "Conflicting Experiences of Space & Place"



7, Louvain-la-Neuve, 1979:
 'Psicologies, ideologia, desençam'

8 1979 Surrey (IAPC 7)
 Conflict & Narcissism

9 1982 Barcelona (IAPS 7)
 Home-Environment. Man-Environment:
 Qualitative Aspects
 "Midnight Cocktails in Gaudi's Park Guell"



8, Surrey, 1979: Conflicte i Narcissisme

10 1984 Berlin (IAPS 8)
 Perspectives on Environment & Action
 "Talking to Plants and Mother Nature"

11 1986 Haifa (IAPS 9)
 Environments in Transition



9, Barcelona, 1982: ... cada ovella al seu corral. ...

12 1988 Delft (IAPS 10)
 Looking Back to the Future

13 1990 Ankara (IAPS 11)
 Culture-Space-History



10, Berlin, 1984: T'estimo!

14 1992 Halkidiki (IAPS 12)
 Socio-environmental Metamorphoses
 "Late Night Confessions in Neos Marmaras"

15 1994 Manchester (IAPS 13)
 The Urban Experiences

16 1996 Stockholm (IAPS 14)
 Evolving Environmental Ideals -
 ways of life, values, design practices



11-16, 1986 - 96: Evolving ideals, ways of life and practices

17 1998 Eindhoven (IAPS 15)
 Shifting Balances - Changing Roles in
 Policy, Research & Design

18 2000 Paris (IAPS 16)
 Metropolis: Cities & Social life.
 Inter-multitrans disciplinarity.
 Sustainably Yours



17 Eindhoven: Shifting balances and changing roles

19 2002 Corunna (IAPS 17)
 Globalization & the new millenium

20 2004 Vienna (IAPS 18)
 Coral Anniversary



18 Paris: 2000, Sustainably Yours. ...

CLARIFYING CONFUSIONS IN THE NUMERATION OF THE IAPS CONFERENCES

ENRIC POL

Research Group on Social, Environmental and Organizational Psychology University of Barcelona.

IAPS was officially founded in 1980, with Rikart Küller as President and David Canter as General Secretary. However, its history goes back to 1969, as it is reflected by Byron Mikellides in the illustrations that he started, with drawings of Hellman (1969-1976, and 1986-2000) and we completed in Barcelona (1979-1984) with drawings of Joan J. Tartas.

The first conference was held in Dalandhiu in 1969 with the attendance of architects and psychologists, mainly from British context. The meeting was promoted by a young David Canter. However, before that conference, Terence Lee called up a meeting in 1963 in the framework of the British Psychology Society (BPS) and to which Maria Jahoda attended. Jahoda links with what Graumann & Kaminski (1976) and Kruse & Graumann (1987) call the first Environmental Psychology of the first third of XX century. The character mainly British of this meeting made that the official numeration not appear or that it be mentioned as conference number 0.

The second conference, which was the first officially international on Architectural Psychology, also was held in the UK, in Kingston. Sue Ann Lee played a relevant role in this conference and she was designed as the chief editor of *Architectural Psychology Newsletter*. This newsletter is the direct antecedent of the actual IAPS Bulletin. In this conference was used the acronym IAPC, International Conference on Architectural Psychology.

From here, IAPC conferences were a series of meetings based on a not formal organizational structure. Each organizational committee passed to another one the relay. Then, the 2nd IAPC was held in Lund (Sweden) in 1973, promoted by Rikard Küller; the 3rd IAPC was organized by Perla Korosec-Serfaty (currently Perla Serfaty-Garzon) in Strasbourg, and the 4th IAPC was held in Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium), by Jules Gerard Simon.

After the creation of the Master on Environmental Psychology at Surrey University (1974), David Canter called up an International Conference on Environmental Psychology (ICEP), and a second one, also in Guilford, Surrey, in 1979 just one week later than the IAPC conference held in Louvain-la-Neuve.

Some stress among both "traditions" and the fact that the attendants and promoters were practically the same, constrained to find an agreement between both series: IAPC and ICEP. This led to formalize the IAPS as an organization which explicitly tried to take the echoes of previous acronyms, pressing a name a little bit complicated and that avoid any disciplinary reference: (I) International (A) Association for the Study of (P) People and their physical (S) Surroundings. After that, the name has been simplified with the current formulation.

The strictly first conference of the association was held in Barcelona in 1982, coordinated by Josep Muntanola, Montserrat Morales and myself, under the title "Man-Environment: Qualitative Aspects". As the result of summing 4 IAPC and 2 ICEP, seven was the number that the organization designed for this conference (7th IAPS Conference). From here, the IAPS conferences continue with the current numeration already known.

Obviously, a lot of meetings more or less significant have been held in between. Some of them have been gathered by Byron Mikellides in his sequence, but there are more that due to their transcendence could be reflected in the comic. Due to its social turn, we could mention, for example, the meeting held in Paris in 1981, around Moscovici's group, and the Lisbon conference in 1987, which post-conference book titled *Environmental (Social) Psychology* by David Canter reflected the dominant approach. The details of secrets, tensions and discussions of this period that built up the approach of the current IAPS, in terms of a plural disciplinary approach were reflected and explained in my book *Environmental Psychology In Europe: From Architectural Psychology to Green Psychology* (1983, Aldershot, UK: Avebury).

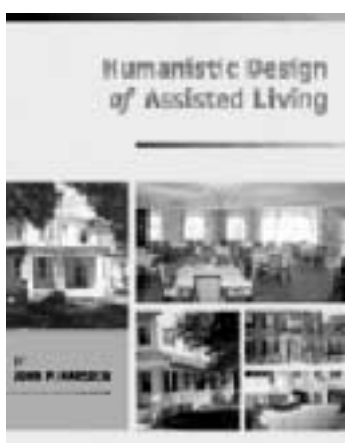
An introduction to urban housing design AT HOME IN THE CITY

Edited by
Graham Towers,
Architectural Press
an imprint of Elsevier



HUMANISTIC DESIGN OF ASSISTED LIVING

Edited by
John P. Marsden,
(Chatham College,
Pittsburgh PA),
The Johns Hopkins
University Press



Description:

This clear and concise guide is the ideal introduction to contemporary housing design for students and professionals of architecture, urban design and planning.

With the increasing commitment to sustainable design and with an ever-increasing demand for houses in urban areas, housing design has taken on a new and crucial role in urban planning. This guide introduces the reader to the key aspects of housing design, and outlines the discussion about form and planning of urban housing. Using chapter summaries and with many illustrations, it presents contemporary concerns such as energy efficient design and high density development in a clear and accessible way.

It looks at practical design solutions to real urban problems and includes advice on reclamation and re-use of buildings. The guidance it presents is universally relevant. Part two of the book features current case studies that illustrate the best in high density, sustainable housing design providing the reader with design information, and design inspiration, for their own projects.

Contents:

Foreword, Preface, Introduction ; Part one - Issues in Urban Housing, Context-The environmental Imperative, Standards- Dividing the space, Infrastructure -The urban neighbourhood, Housing forms- The design of urban space, Construction-The green agenda, Reclamation- Re-using built space, Design Quality- A question of taste, Perspective- Cities of tomorrow. ; Part two - Case studies, High density social housing - Iroko, Coin Street London, High density commercial housing- Rope Works Manchester, An urban village on a brownfield site- West Silvertown London, Model for a sustainable urban block-Homes for Change, Manchester, Homes for young single people 1- Foye Swansea, Homes for young single people 2- Caspar 1 Birmingham, Car-free social housing- Slateford Green Edinburgh, A prototype for sustainable urban housing- Bedzed Sutton, A project using modular construction- Sixth Avenue York, Regenerating social housing 1- Marquess Estate Islington, Regenerating social housing 2- Bijlmemeer Amsterdam, Redevelopment of a major brownfield site- Hammarby Sjostad Stockholm, Renewal of an old urban area- Ferencvaros Budapest.

Description:

Assisted living, a relatively new industry, provides an alternative to traditional long-term care. These residences serve the increasing numbers of elders who need help with daily activities but wish to maintain independence. Although they are promoted as resident centered and noninstitutional, research based on consumer input indicates that many older adults and their family members do not find the buildings to be particularly friendly, warm, or supportive. In Humanistic Design of Assisted Living, John P. Marsden has translated research-based information into innovative and practicable design strategies that directly address those unfavorable perceptions. Marsden provides an overview of assisted living's evolution then addresses the current information resources available to designers. He discusses successful humanistic design and presents a conceptual framework, based on consumer-based research, composed of six themes: familiar housing cues, protective enclosure, caring cues, human scale, usability, and naturalness. He applied this framework to specific guidelines for building exteriors, interior entries, and common shared spaces. His recommendations are supported by photographs that demonstrate effective design strategies as well as some less-successful examples. This comprehensive and accessible book presents essential design guidelines for housing owners, operators, administrators, policy makers, gerontologists, interior designers, and architects.

Reviews:

Marsden has provided professionals with an excellent guidebook for the design of assisted living housing by offering design guidelines grounded in input from consumers and research-based information for creating humane assisted living arrangements. A significant contribution to architects, planners, interior designers, landscape architects, and housing providers, as well as gerontologists, and nursing home and assisted living administrators."--Benjamin Schwarz, University of Missouri-Columbia.

METHODOLOGIES IN HOUSING RESEARCH

Edited by
**Dick Urban Vestbro,
Yonca Urol &
Nicholas Wilkinson**



The book reflects well the interdisciplinary nature of housing research and many of the contributions incorporate methodologies from architectural and planning, as well as social and behavioural research. To some extent methodologies in economic and political science research are also covered. This is not a book of proceedings, but a result of a process of selection from conference contributions which came from ten different countries, mainly Western Europe but also from Poland, Australia and Kuwait. At least four contributions have a developmental or third world perspective. Of the authors fourteen are men and eleven women. This is a better gender balance than in most academic publications. Since housing is a field with close connections to people's everyday life and to life values rather than system values, it is natural that the subject attracts female researchers. *METHODOLOGIES IN HOUSING RESEARCH* is intended for Masters and PhD candidates and their supervisors and will hopefully find its place on the bookshelves of all those engaged in research into environment, housing, sustainability and government agencies and also NGO's working in the field of human settlement and people-environment studies.

Contributing Authors: Anda, Cele, Coolen, Craig, Davidson, Edge, Glaumann, Hoekstra, Horelli, Hurol, Iwarsson, Johansson, de Jonge, Kabisch, Kellett, Khattab, Lans, Lawrence, Lee, Malmqvist, Marans, Marinova, McGrath, Morris, Nygren, Oswald, Sixsmith, Steinfuhrer, Svane, Szeman, Tipple, Tomson, Vestbro, Wahl, Werner, Wilkinson, Wlodarczyk.

From: Australia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Kuwait, Latvia, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Publisher: The Urban International Press

Further information:

Carol.Nicholson@theNBS.com and more at: www.openhouse-int.com

SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Edited by
**Maria Johansson &
Marianne Küller**



In this anthology some of the most influential Swedish environmental psychologists present their main field of research. Environmental psychology is described from the early years til more recent studies. The results are discussed and connected to the international studies. The book is divided into 20 chapters organized in themes. The theme physical environmental factors includes four chapters on the perception of noise, colour and light written by Staffan Hygge, Lars Sivik, Igor Knez and Rikard Küller. Under the heading environments for children and elderly Rikard Küller, Thorbjörn Laike, Maria Nordström and Pia Björklid discusses special needs of these groups in relation to indoor as well as outdoor environments. Gunilla Torell and Jan Janssens present research on cognitive maps respectively environmental simulation in representation of environments. The theme natural environment includes contributions by Caroline M. Hägerhäll, Gunnar Jarle Sorte, Patrik Grahn, Terry Hartig and Ann Enander. These chapters cover human perception of nature, the role of nature for restoration as well as human reaction to hazards. Four chapters by Mathias Gustafsson and Daniel Eek, Anders Biel and Gunne Grankvist, Tommy Gärling, and Maria Johansson present research related to environmental management such as social dilemma, household consumption, travel mode choice and environmental education. In addition Rikard Küller in an introductory chapter describes the beginning and early development of environmental psychology in Sweden. In the final chapter Tommy Gärling discusses Swedish environmental psychology in relation to the international development of the subject.

For more information or to order the book, please visit
www.studentlitteratur.se/31649.

Svensk miljöpsykologi is written in Swedish and published by Studentlitteratur AB. If you want the book to be translated into your own language please contact a publisher in your own country.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION IN HOUSING ENVIRONMENTS

Published by
IAPS-CSB Network



Social Change and Spatial Transformation in Housing Environments.

Proceeding of the Third International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network, 2005
ISBN 975-561-270-X, USD 10

This book contains the papers presented at **third International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network**. The purpose of the symposium was to open up discussion and debate amongst international scholars in order to more fully understand socio-cultural and spatial diversity in rapidly changing housing environments.

"Themes of the symposium were; Theories and concepts in culture-space studies of transformed housing environments: Can we identify new critical approaches and policies? What are the most appropriate methodologies for researching culture and space interactions? How are cultural, social and individual identities reflected in changing housing environments? Housing and neighbourhood quality, preference and user satisfaction; Case studies and projects in housing settlements: recent trends in housing design. Contradictions between globalisation and local and regional housing cultures.

TRADITIONAL ENVIORNENTS IN A NEW MILLENIUM: DEFINING PRINCIPLES AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Published by
IAPS-CSB Network



Traditional Environments in a New Millenium: Defining Principles and Professional Practice.

Edited by Hülya Turgut & Peter Kellett, 2002

ISBN 975-585-281-6, USD 25, 565 pages- paperback-colored

This book contains the paper presented at **second International Symposium of IAPS-CSBE Network**. The focus of the symposium was the culture specific issues of the "Traditional Environments" and "Continuity and Development Trends in Traditional Environments." Themes of the symposium were; Theories, Concepts and Methods in Culture-Space Studies of Traditional Settlements; Field Studies and Projects in Traditional Settlements: Implementing Conservation and Revitalization; Adaptability, Continuity and Change of Traditional Settlements; Issues of Changing Residential Identities: Regional Trends and Global Change

For further information and the order form please contact to following address:

Prof. Dr. Hülya Turgut Yıldız

IAPS-CSBE Network

Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi

Taskisla, Taksim 80191, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: space@itu.edu.tr

Fax: +90 212 244 92 43

Web: [http:// www. iaps-association.org](http://www.iaps-association.org) (link with CSBE Network)

REVIEWS ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Announces a Special Issue:
Housing, health and well-being

Roderick J. Lawrence
(Special Issue Editor)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Vol. 19: Nos. 3-4, 2004): Editorial Introduction, Roderick J. Lawrence / Gender Differences in Relations among Housing, Socioeconomic Status, and Self-Reported Health Status, J.R. Dunn, J.D. Walker, J. Graham and C.B. Weiss / Interventions to Improve Children's Health by Improving the Housing Environment, Nita Chaudhuri / Housing and Health in Later Life, Frank Oswald and Hans-Werner Wahl / Home Safety in the UK—A Review of the Dynamics of Human and Housing Factors, Richard Moore and David Ormandy / Investigations into the Indoor Environment and Respiratory Health in Boston Public Housing, P. Hynes, D. Brugge, N-D. Osgood, J. Snell, J. Vallarino and J. Spengler / Health Impact of Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Home, Lesley Rushton / The Housing and Health Transition in Thailand, S. Friel, A. McMichael, T. Kjellstrom and T. Prapamoto / Housing, Urban Development and Health in Latin America: Contrasts, Inequalities and Challenges, Francisco de Assis Comaru and Marcia Faria Westphal / Lead Poisoning in South African Children: the Hazard is at Home, A. Mathee, Y. von Schirnding, M. Montgomery and H. Rollin / Homelessness—On the Health Agenda in Wales?, J.W. Pritchard and J.W. Puzey / Residential Environments and Health: A Review of Methodological and Conceptual Issues, I. van Kamp, J. van Loon, M. Droomers and A. de Hollander.

This special issue addresses the vast and complex subject of housing, health, and well-being. During the last decade, housing and health has returned to the research agenda. In 2001, for example, the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe established a Task Force to help raise both political and scientific awareness about housing and health in all countries, especially the New Independent States of central Europe and the former Soviet Union. Simultaneously, housing and health has been included on the agenda of researchers in a number of disciplines and professions, including environmental psychology, epidemiology, gerontology, human geography, housing studies, public health, and social welfare. In recent years, innovative research strategies and methods tackling complex subjects and contexts have been presented at conferences and seminars around the world. For example, the European Network for Housing Research has established a working group on housing and health, now called the residential context of health, which has held regular symposia since 1998.

One aim of this special issue is to present a set of reviews and empirical case studies of housing, health, and well-being. Collectively, they are meant to improve our current understanding. The contributions present examples of empirical research and professional practice in European and North American countries, as well as in Brazil, South Africa, and Thailand. The authors of the papers in this special issue live in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom (U.K.), and the United States of America (U.S.A.). In addition to their professional concerns about housing, health, and well-being, the contributors have other common interests: they share professional interests in applying their professional knowledge to improve the health and well-being of target groups (notably, children and elderly or homeless persons). The complex research in which these authors are involved concerns the human-made residential environment in relation to issues about quality of life (for example, the affordability and availability of adequate housing; or land use and urban planning for an active lifestyle). The authors not only deal with theoretical and methodological questions debated in university institutions but also, in addition, commonly collaborate with several end users of research, including policy decision-makers and practitioners.

The contributions in this issue confirm that there is still a gap between the accumulated empirical evidence on physical, economic and functional dimensions of housing conditions and health status, and the under-researched relations between the cultural, semiotic and symbolic dimensions of housing and health. This is unfortunate because the broad field of person-environment studies has provided numerous theoretical insights about residential environments. Today, there is a need for further integrating and synthesizing concepts in order to improve our current understanding of empirical housing and health relations across the whole life-span. The analytic schemes provided by several contributions in this special issue can serve as a conceptual foundation for future research. The impacts of housing conditions cannot and should not be underestimated. They merit more scientific research, more political commitment and more innovative interventions in the immediate future.

e-mail: h_freund@netvision.net.il

AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST

Announces a
Special Issue:
**Homeless, children
and youth**

**Darcy Varney &
Willem van Vliet-villem**
(Special Issue Editors)

American Behavioral Scientist (ABS) invites submissions for a special issue on homelessness among children and youth to be published in the summer or fall of 2006. Appropriate papers will contribute a social or behavioral science perspective, may be from any country, and should have implications for policies or actions that address problems of homelessness among young people. ABS has provided interdisciplinary, in-depth coverage of critical issues for more than 45 years.

Submission deadline: January 15, 2006. Send queries, abstracts and papers to the special issue editors:

Darcy.Varney@colorado.edu and Willem.vanVliet@colorado.edu.

Children, Youth and Environments University of Colorado, Campus Box 314
College of Architecture and Planning Boulder, CO 80309-0314 USA

URL: www.colorado.edu/journals/cye



The *Fundación Universidade da Coruña* (FUAC) is a private not-for-profit educational foundation with charitable status established for the purpose of promoting and developing the University of Corunna's activities and its relationship with society at large.

OUR MISSION AND GOALS

FUAC's *mission*, as stated in its statutes, is to collaborate with the University of Corunna in all its activities in order to strengthen and consolidate its position in the academic world, research and any other fields in which it plays an active part.

The foundation has as its *goals*:

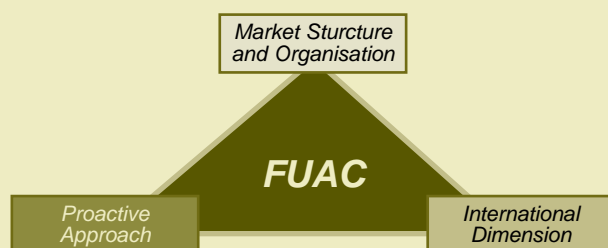
- To develop an increasing awareness regarding the transfer of scientific, technical and social knowledge and thereby boost innovation.
- To promote and facilitate cooperation by establishing one-on-one contacts or collective actions in a wide variety of fields.
- To create frameworks that facilitate organised and co-ordinated collaboration between organisations from different environments.

OUR ACTIVITIES

- The transfer technology and knowledge
- Technological R+D
- Join projects with other organisations and companies
- Industrial and intellectual copyright
- Forums and business meetings
- Professional work experience
- Employment
- Company start-ups
- Training: courses, masters, programmes...

OUR STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

FUAC's *strategic orientation* is based on three fundamental areas:



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MINUTES OF THE IAPS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2005

University of Strathclyde,
Glasgow
15th September 2005
at the Environmental
Psychology in
the UK Conference.



President's Report

Gabriel Moser welcomed the members to the meeting. He informed the meeting that during 2005 he has been working on the publication series with Hogrefe and Huber as well as liaising with Egypt for IAPS 2006. He is exploring conference options for 2008.

Secretary's Report

Jeanne Moore provided the meeting with a brief report outlining the key activities of the Board and Strategy Committee members since the last meeting in 2004. Her own work included liaising with the charity commission, preparing for meetings and taking part in email discussions with the Board and Strategy Committee during the year. Jeanne announced that she was standing down as secretary and board member due to her other work commitments. Gabriel thanked her for her work on behalf of the Board. A replacement would be sought and the members informed.

Treasurer's Report

Tony Craig presented the finances and report a healthy balance for 2004. These accounts are available by email request from Tony. He explained that the bulletin costs have increased due to having to meet the real costs of production in Spain.

Membership

Marino Bonaiuto reported that there are 450 members. A reminder letter would need to be sent out in November.

Bulletin

Ricardo Garcia Mira reported that the Bulletin was back to schedule with two high quality issues already produced. Future issues will be produced at a reduced or zero cost as sponsorship is being sought to cover costs from appropriate institutions. Members were invited to submit material for the Bulletin.

Publications

Gabriel talked about the Hogrefe and Huber series of IAPS books and the importance of having IAPS on the series. Future books apart from the conference proceedings will be considered.

Association

Gabriel informed members that an IAPS association had

been registered in France. This would give IAPS the option, in future, of no longer being a UK charity. This is to be discussed in the next few years.

Networks

Hulya Turgut sent in a report on networks. This showed that the Gender and Built Environment and Spatial Analysis networks were no longer running and should be taken off lists.

Doctoral workshop

It was agreed that the pre-conference workshop needed more time for students to hear feedback on their work. Also discussed was the need for some support for students during the year who made enquiries.

Conference 2008

Gabriel outlined several possibilities for the IAPS conference in 2008. Both Portuguese and Italian groups have expressed initial interest at hosting it. They will be invited to submit formal proposals.

Egypt 2006

The conference team were making good progress for the 2006 conference. Gabriel and Ricardo to make a site visit in the autumn.

Website

Ombretta Romice reported thousands of hits to the website since it has been revamped. Members to send links and information on books etc to Karine who is temporarily minding it while Ombretta is on maternity leave. It was agreed to add a disclaimer to the site for non-IAPS links and their content.

Bibliography

Florian Kaiser updated this overview of recent publications for the Bulletin and would repeat it each spring.

Digital Library

This is still working well and a great resource for IAPS members. The Board to discuss the future development of the library.

Questions/points from members

David Uzzell raised the issue of fees and suggested it was time for an increase. He further suggested that new networks could be established from the existing national associations e.g. UK, German, Swedish, Italian etc.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN THE 21st CENTURY: THEORY, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

**Oxford Brookes
University
Harcourt Hill Campus,
Oxford
December 12, 2005**

**For further information:
International Centre
for Open and
Continuing Education,
Oxford Brookes University
email: oce@brookes.ac.uk**



At the beginning of a new millennium, the global community faces many challenges.

Housing a rapidly growing world population, dealing with the depletion of natural resources and energy, responding to the increased impacts of natural and man-made disasters, and coming to terms with rapid technological developments constitute some of the issues that profoundly affect the way in which the world is perceived, organised and lived in at the beginning the 21st century. Each of these issues has major social and cultural implications, and all of them relate in one way or another to vernacular traditions. Important questions regarding the function and meaning of vernacular architecture therefore arise:

- How will vernacular traditions be affected by the ecological, cultural and technological changes?
- What part can the vernacular play in them?
- Will vernacular traditions be able to respond or adapt, or will they be forced to disappear, as so many traditions already have done in the course of the 20th century?
- Is there still a place for vernacular architecture in the 21st century?

This one-day conference aims to address these questions from an inter-disciplinary perspective, through lectures by a number of authorities in the field of vernacular architecture studies. The lectures will be followed by a plenary discussion session.

The conference coincides with the publication of the book *Vernacular Architecture in the 21st Century: Theory, Education and Practice*, edited by Lindsay Asquith and Marcel Vellinga and published by Routledge in October 2005.

Programme

WELCOME: John Raftery, Dean of the School of the Built Environment / OPENING: Charles Kneivitt, RIBA Trust / INTRODUCTION: Marcel Vellinga / BUILDING TRADITION: Control and authority in vernacular architecture. Simon J. Bronner / LEARNING FROM THE VERNACULAR: BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINING HUMAN HABITATS. Roderick J. Lawrence / A JOURNEY THROUGH SPACE: CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN URBAN PLANNING. Geoffrey Payne / THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR TRADITIONAL BUILDING, ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM. Matthew Hardy / VERNACULAR DESIGN AS A MODEL SYSTEM. Amos Rapoport / THE FUTURE OF THE VERNACULAR: TOWARDS NEW METHODOLOGIES FOR THE UNDERSTANDING AND OPTIMISATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF VERNACULAR BUILDINGS. Isaac Meir and Susan Roaf / ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AND VERNACULAR BUILDING. Howard Davis / CONCLUDING REMARKS. Paul Oliver / PLENARY DISCUSSION / CLOSE: Dr Lindsay Asquith & Dr Marcel Vellinga.

Speakers

Professor Simon J Bronner, Distinguished University Professor of American Studies and Folklore at Pennsylvania State University (USA) / Professor Howard Davis, Professor of Architecture at the University of Oregon (USA) / Dr Matthew Hardy, Secretary, International Network for Traditional Building, Architecture and Urbanism, London (UK) / Charles Kneivitt, Director, RIBA Trust, London (UK) / Professor Roderick J Lawrence, Professor in the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences at the University of Geneva (Switzerland) / Professor Isaac Meir, Professor at Ben Gurion University of the Nevev (Israel) / Professor Paul Oliver, Visiting Professor at Oxford Brookes University (UK) / Geoffrey Payne, Housing and urban development consultant, London (UK) / Professor Amos Rapoport, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Architecture at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (USA) / Professor Susan Roaf, Professor of Architecture at Oxford Brookes University (UK) / Dr Marcel Vellinga, Research Fellow at Oxford Brookes University (UK).

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19th IAPS CONFERENCE

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Bibliotheca Alexandrina,
Alexandria, Egypt
September 11-16, 2006**

For further information:
iaps web site:
www.iaps-association.org
Bibliotheca Alexandrina
web site:
www.iaps.19-bibalex.org
email:
info@iaps19-bibalex.com

We are happy to invite you to the 19th IAPS International conference:
Environment, Health & Sustainable Development.

It will be held from 11-16 September 2006, at the new Library of Alexandria, in Alexandria, Egypt.

The program will include:

Keynote addresses - Paper sessions - Symposia - Poster sessions - IAPS networks meetings - Young Researchers workshops for Doctoral students (IAPS Award for best submission) - Opening reception, a conference dinner - Interesting site visits & side events.

Conference- Chair:

Prof. Ismail Serageldin.

Co-Chairs / Members of the Organizing Committee:

Prof. Mostafa K. Tolba

Prof. Salah Soliman

Prof. Aleya Abdel-Hadi

Guidelines, Keynote Speakers & Travel/Hotel Arrangements:

Please visit conference website www.iaps19-bibalex.com

Conference Theme:

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nation has set eight developmental goals for the new millennium, four of which address health-related and environmental targets. This conference aims at research in the realm of People, Environment, Health and Sustainable Development.

Scholars from various disciplines are invited to submit abstracts of their research findings and overviews.

The conference is a forum where practitioners, policy-makers, and scientists exchange their views, visions, and know-how. Themes and sub-themes cover the following:

1. ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
 - Sustainable Planning and Design: Initiatives and Actual Practices.
 - Productivity and the Indoor Environmental Quality.
 - Pollution Management.
 - Urban Sprawl, Smart Growth, and Digital Cities.
 - Sustainable Urban Conservation and Small City Revitalization.
2. HEALTH & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
 - Land Use and Urban Planning for Health Promotion.
 - Health and Well-being in Residential Environments (formal/informal).
 - Agriculture, Nutrition and Health.
 - World Health Organization Healthy Cities Project.
 - Impact of Human Behavior on the Environment & Health.
3. SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
 - Architectural Education for Sustainable Development.
 - Social and Cultural Dimensions of Health and Well-being.
 - Women's Health and Gender Issues.
 - Requirements of Groups with Specific Needs.
 - Desert Communities, Tradition, and Eco-tourism.
 - Gated Communities: Impact and Challenges.





Gabriel Moser and Ricardo García- Mira in Alexandria, together with the organisers of the 19th IAPS Conference, Mostafa Tolba, Salah Soliman and Aleya Abdel-Hadi.



BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA OBJECTIVES:

Bibliotheca Alexandrina was designed to include all fields of knowledge. "It is not only a coherent and harmonious place for research centers, art exhibitions, conference halls, books, manuscripts, antiquities and e-resources, but also it is to play a vital role in enriching our human experience and paving the way for a better future for all" said the President of Egypt.

Bibliotheca Alexandrina is designed to achieve a set of four primary objectives:

- The world's window on Egypt.
- Egypt's window on the world. • A leading institution in the digital age.
- A forum for dialogue and understanding between peoples and cultures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

• Organizer

Bibliotheca Alexandrina:

Environment & Development Advisory Committee (BAEDAC)

Science & Technology Advisory Committee (BASTAC)

www.iaps19-bibalex.com

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• Conference venue

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• Important dates

December 31, 2005: Deadline for Abstracts

February 15, 2006: Notification of Acceptance

June 15, 2006: Deadline for full Papers



**PICK-POCKETING:
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS
OF THE DELINQUENT-
VICTIM INTERACTION.**

Elena Sautkina

**Advisors:
Gabriel Moser
& Sergey Enilkolopov
Institute of Psychology
Russian Academy
of Sciences**

Urban environment may favour crime, especially theft, which is the most frequent offence in many cities. In particular, pick-pocketing represents a real scourge and harms the quality of urban life. Pick-pocketing is theft of objects from pockets or bags of an individual committed secretly, so that the victim and others might not notice it.

In this thesis pick-pocketing is seen as a system consisting of three principal components: criminal, victim and environment (physical and social) where this crime is perpetrated. The objective of this research is to study the way a thief and a victim perceive and represent the same environment from their respective positions.

In order to guarantee a certain generality of results the research was conducted in two cities, Paris and Moscow, according to the same methodology which included:

- interviews with pickpockets,
- direct observations of environmental characteristics of urban sites defined by high or low pick-pocketing rates,
- interviews with passers-by in each site,
- interviews with pick-pocketing victims.

Results demonstrate that in-spot risk estimations by passers-by and official pick-pocketing rates rarely coincide within the same site.

It was found that pickpockets judge favourable for the theft such factor as high accessibility of a place as it offers them ways to escape and another factor –an inflow of potential victims. Besides, before acting they predict the meaning of environmental cues for a victim. They judge favourable for pick-pocketing such environmental characteristics that may create an environmental overload (because the victim's concentration decreases), social and physical symbols of order respect and police presence as they create a sense of safety in victims, which makes them less careful about their belongings.

Results from interviews with passers-by show that they estimate pick-pocketing risk as low in sites characterized by social and physical symbols of order respect, police presence and a high social density because they feel protected there.

As for pick-pocketing victims, they report post factum an under-estimation of risk and a sense of safety before the theft. However, they describe the case of their victimization by environmental affordances for a pickpocket, because their representations are adjusted by a recent experience.

This thesis highlights an opposition (responsible for victimization) between two ways of perception and representation of the same environment: in terms of criminal opportunities, from the point of view of a pickpocket; and in terms of risk control possibilities, from the point of view of a victim.

Although results show a few cultural variations between Paris and Moscow, the identified factors of pick-pocketing victimization are similar in both cities.

Key-words: urban environment, pick-pocketing, victimization, environmental cognition, social cognition, criminal thinking

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CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCE OF URBAN SPACES.

A STUDY IN PERCEIVED
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
IN NEIGHBOURHOODS OF
THE CITY OF MADRID

*Julián López-
Torrecilla Fernández*

Advisor:
**José Antonio Corraliza
& Javier Ruiz Sánchez**
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de Madrid. Spain

With bio-ecological models of human development (Bronfenbrenner, 1987) and contributions from transactional models (Altman y Rogoff, 1987) as starting blocks, we set out to find out how the children live and interact with their environment in terms of the physical characteristics of the urban fabric that surrounds them.

The sample is comprised of 167 participants, of whom 50.9% are male and 49.1% are female, taken out of four Government/State Schools in Madrid which are located in each of the four selected neighbourhoods. Each school, and therefore each neighbourhood is represented individually as a sub-group of the sample.

Selection of the neighbourhoods to include in the study was undertaken according to their layout and distance from the geographical and historical centre of Madrid. Chamartin and Tetuan are considered to be wholly consolidated neighbourhoods. Vicalvaro Casco Viejo, being as it is a satellite town that was absorbed into Madrid, presents mixed characteristics since although it has a historic centre; it also has recently developed areas. Finally, Madrid-Sur is a newly created neighbourhood.

We classified public space according to urbanistic standards into three categories: Park, Square and Street. We developed an instrument that combines quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis methods which can be applied easily.

The first section of the questionnaire on the experience of public spaces is analysed by means of statistical techniques which comprise frequency analysis, shows significant differences which point to the Park as being the preferred meeting point in less consolidated neighbourhoods, while in more consolidated ones, the Square is the more utilised space. Gender specific differences indicate that girls experience more fear when using the Park space and in the Square they experience less freedom-control.

In terms of the length of residence in the neighbourhood, we have found that children experience more involvement in behaviours of maintenance and up keeping of the neighbourhoods with longer established populations.

The Street Space emerges as the most appreciated space of the three. As well as not displaying any gender-specific differences within its elements, it inspires feelings of attachment where the element by which the children expressed that it was important to them and the element of "enjoyment of stay" are two important predictors. The street offers children more opportunities to develop, thanks to being able to undertake play, social interaction, interpersonal relationships and to develop friendships.

As well as the strictly quantitative analyses, a very important part of the questionnaire is based on aspects of analysis of a qualitative nature. This entailed asking participants to draw maps of their respective neighbourhoods from memory (mental maps) with a view to ascertain the amount of information and the degree of detail that they are able to put down. They were also asked to indicate specific places in their neighbourhoods, which gave us the necessary information to compile a prototypical map of each area. To complete the information gathered by the questionnaire, subjects were also asked to write a small essay that reflected their views on their neighbourhood in order to find out about their aspirations and their chances to exert change on the neighbourhood.

Another type of analysis that was undertaken was the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to identify the places mentioned by the subjects in the questionnaire, which appear more expansive throughout the more consolidated neighbourhoods. In less consolidated neighbourhoods, the places mentioned appear grouped around specific spaces such as shopping centers and leisure areas. Thanks to this analysis we have established the boundaries of their "own" neighbourhood as well as "shade areas", perceived by them within it and which seem to be more extensive in neighbourhoods considered as less consolidated.

Analysis of the mental maps reveals a greater variety and quantity of content in consolidated neighbourhoods, which the children use a greater number of reference points to describe and to place themselves within it.

Analysis of the children's essays has identified eight categories to classify their statements: social networks in which they are immersed, the public spaces in which they interact with others and negative aspects such as the perception of physical danger, dirt, noise, pollution and traffic.

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The Networks are interest and research groups formed by IAPS members. They carry out debates, discussion groups, publications, often possess their own website and organise symposia and conferences. For example, the Culture and Space in the Built Environment Network organised a very successful meeting in Istanbul in 1997, and the Spatial Analysis Network organised a conference on 'Spatial Analysis in Environment-Behaviour Research' in 1995 in Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

Find below a complete list of those currently operating within IAPS, and get in touch with them for more information!

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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

IAPS AIMS and OBJECTIVES

One of the priorities of the IAPS Board is to encourage more young researchers to join and be active within IAPS. Apart from special student rates for joining the Association (half the normal cost) and reduced rates for attending conferences, we have instituted a Young Researcher Award which recognises the best paper from a young researcher at the IAPS Conference. We also have a Doctoral Student Workshop linked to the Conference at which doctoral students can discuss their work with leading EB researchers and fellow students in a supportive environment.

We are also looking to further and facilitate international collaboration. This is best achieved by working with other EB organisations, but we are also currently looking to see how we can facilitate the setting up of a network of EB Research Units and Laboratories. This could potentially be highly beneficial for both international collaborative research funding and the teaching and training of young researchers.

In particular 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.

To Achieve its Objectives the Association

- Facilitates contact and exchange of ideas between members all over the world.
- 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.

Benefits of Membership Include

- The right to vote and stand for membership of the Board and Strategy Committee.
- Reduced fees for attending conferences and seminars.
- Free copies of the IAPS newsletter. This contains research summaries, articles, reviews, letters, lists of references, and general news of the research field.
- Reduced subscription rates for specified journals.
- The right to be listed in and receive a copy of the Directory of IAPS members.

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