SPECIAL
RIKARD KÜLLER (1937-2009)

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
OF URBAN HISTORIC PARKS
by Anna Pawlikowska-Piechotka

AN COMANN, SMALL TOWNS
IN SCOTLAND UNDER THE MICROSCOPE
by Joanna Hooi and Laura Hart

MULTI-STOREY:
CHANGING PATTERNS OF REGENERATION
by Andrew Paul

ENVIRONMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH
by Kevin Charras

International Symposium (Istanbul, Turkey)
"Revitalising Built Environments: Requalifying Old Places for New Uses"
IAPS BOARD 2008-2011

Ombretta Romice, President
University of Strathclyde/ Department of Architecture/ 131 Rottenrow/ Glasgow/ G4 ONG/ UK
Tel: +44 141 5483006.
ombretta.r.romice@strath.ac.uk

Edward Edgerton Secretary
University of the West of Scotland/ School of Social Sciences/ Psychology Division/ High St. Paisley PA1 2BE / UK.
Edward.Edgerton@uws.ac.uk

Birgitta Gatersleben Membership Affairs, iaps mailing list
Department of Psychology/ School of Human Science/ University of Surrey Guildford/ Surrey GU2 7XH/ UK Tel: +44 (0) 1483 689306/
Fax: +44 (0)1483 689553.
B.Gatersleben@surrey.ac.uk

Karine Weiss
Université de Bourgogne - IUFM
51 rue Charles Dumont - F-21000 Dijon
karine.weiss@u-bourgogne.fr

Kevin Thwaites Website Developer
Department of Landscape/ University of Sheffield/ Arts Tower/ Western Bank/ Sheffield S11 9EQ T. 0114 2220620.
k.thwaites@sheffield.ac.uk

Peter Kellett Promotions
University of Newcastle upon Tyne, School of Architecture Planning and Landscape/Daysh Building/ Newcastle University/ Newcastle upon Tyne/ NE1 7RU Tel: +44 141 222 6023.
p.w.kellett@newcastle.ac.uk

Elena Sautkina Student Liaison
MRC Social and Public Health Sciences Unit / 4 Lilybank gardens / Glasgow G12 8NZ/ UK Tel: +44(0)1413573949
elena@sphsu.mrc.ac.uk

Aleya Abdel-Hadi Emeritus Professor of Interior Architecture.
Fine Arts, Helwan University
Mohamad Thakeb street, Zamalek - Cairo, Egypt
Tel.: +202 38500518, +202 38500480
mob.: +2012 2425474
e-mail: aleyah2000@hotmail.com

Giuseppe Carrus Conference Advisor
Università Roma Tre/ Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione/ Dipartimento di Studi dei Processi Formativi, Culturali e Interculturali nella Società Contemporanea/ Via del Castro Pretorio 20, 00185
Rome - Italy
T: +39-06-57339819.
g.carrus@uniroma3.it

Hartmut Gunther Fundraising, Hall of Fame selector
Universidade de Brasilia/ Instituto de Psicologia.
hartmut.gunther@gmail.com

Riklef Rambow Bibliography co-ordinator
Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus / Fakultät 2
rambow@psyplan.de

Eulogio Real Deus Bulletin Editor
Grupo de Investigación en Psicología Comercial
Facultad de Psicología – Campus Sur s/n
15705 - Universidad de Santiago de Compostela/ Spain.
T: +34981563100 (Ext. 13913).
joseeulogio.real@usc.es
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS  by Ombretta Romice

Dear IAPS members,
This has been quite a year of activity!

The Board has four new members and as a consequence many of the well established activities have been transferred on, so it has been quite a steep learning curve for all of us - but nevertheless an enjoyable and rewarding one!

IAPS has a new and improved website, designed professionally to represent the richness of ideas and activities in which we engage. The site, following recommendations from our members, has several new features and changes.

After great request, we now have online payment (through paypal) and this has attracted a good number of new subscriptions.

With a new Corporate identity (now downloadable for members for headed papers, signatures etc), we have been emailing schools, research centres and other organisations informative material on IAPS and have received numerous new subscriptions over the past few months, which is great news!

The Bulletin is still one of our main activities and will from now on, because of the good review of the last special issues, try and publish one topical issue per year.

The Young Researchers section of IAPS is developing, with the biannual Workshop growing in size and activities (with very positive feedback from participants), expertise in the organisation being transferred across congresses and published on the Bulletin, and an International study opportunities database being completed. Links between the YR group and Socrates, Erasmus and Marie Curie programmes are currently being explored.

Preparations for IAPS 2010 in Leipzig, titled “Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of global Change on Human Habitats” are going ahead and it promises to be another fantastic and memorable event. All members of the board will be working along Prof Sigrun Kabish and her team in this considerable (but surely ultimately rewarding) effort!

I wish to thank all the Board members for their invaluable work, and hope you appreciate our new activities and look forward to your comments as usual.

Best wishes to all.

Ombretta Romice, President

EDITORIAL ADDRESS  by Eulogio Real

The present issue is printed halfway between Rome and Leipzig, when IAPS members meet again at Zürich. As the new editor of the Bulletin, I think it’s time to acknowledge the effort and dedication that the former editor, Ricardo García Mira, has devoted to the IAPS Bulletin for the last years. I would be glad if the reader can’t find any difference between issue no. 35 and previous issues of the Bulletin, because it means that the expected quality has been preserved.

With respect to the contents of this issue, we have included four articles. Anna Pawlikowska-Piechotka presents a paper on the social function of urban historic parks. Andrew Paul presents a design project on changing patterns of regeneration for high-rise buildings. Joanna Hooi and Laura Hart explore the importance of small towns in Scotland. Finally, Sarah Payne, winner of the 2008 YRW, presents an advance of her work on soundscapes within urban parks. We have also a section devoted to IAPS 2008 YRW, provided by Elena Sautkina. Together with this, there are the usual sections of news, events and books.

Again, I hope that you find this issue interesting and informative. We are always open to questions and suggestions from IAPS members, as well as interested in what you are doing. IAPS Bulletin is a vehicle for research and innovation in the Person-Environment field, and articles and papers are welcome. You just have to follow our simple guidelines for manuscripts.

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. We are sure that the publications of IAPS will improve in quality with this assistance.

Please, send your contributions for the next issue by e-mail or post.

The maximum word length for articles is 2000 words.

Notice with regard to the English language in your manuscripts.
We, friends and colleagues, will miss Rikard Küller, Emeritus Professor in environmental psychology at Lund University, Sweden. He left us on January 21, 2009 after a prolonged period of illness.

Rikard Küller was one of the founders of the IAPS and the first elected president of the organisation. He was a key figure and most prolific researcher in environmental psychology in Sweden and internationally. In 1998 he became the first professor in environmental psychology in Scandinavia.

His interest in environmental psychology began however many years earlier. In 1965 Rikard was employed at the Department of Architecture, Lund Institute of Technology, where he worked as a lecturer in the education of architects and as a researcher. He had a bachelor and licenciate degree in psychology. In 1973 he received his doctorate, a DSc, in theoretical and applied aesthetics. In Rikard’s dissertation, which was one of the first in Sweden with an environmental psychological approach, Rikard developed a new psychometric method to assess the built environment, the semantic environmental description (SED). The strong link he made between architecture and psychology was characteristic for his entire research career which covered a wide range of areas such as perception of light and colour, work environments, health and recreation environments for elderly people and during the later years on global sustainability issues. Rikard led over 40 research projects and the results have been presented in over 200 publications. Rikard found no research question too small and he was always prepared to give his utmost effort to solve a research problem. His efforts strongly contributed to the theoretical and methodological development of environmental psychology, as we know it today. In the early 1970s, Rikard was, for example, one of the first people in the world to record brain activity of various architectural stimuli in the built environment. This was a research area that he felt strongly about, and at the 20th IAPS conference in Rome 2008 his work was presented in a special symposium on EEG in environmental psychology, that he personally organised.

Internationally Rikard, became well-known for his pioneering work on the non-visual effects of lighting. He was in many ways a man ahead of his time when formulating new research questions. At the CIE 20th Session, Amsterdam 1983, Rikard presented his research on non-visual effects of office lighting. His presentation was met with scepticism at the time, but in 1993 he was awarded the CIBSE Walsh-Western Award for the best paper of lighting research in the English language - Küller, R. & Wetterberg, L. 1993. Melatonin, cortisol, EEG, ECG and subjective comfort in healthy humans: Impact of two fluorescent lamp types at two light intensities.

Rikard had a wide international network and he had several international assignments as guest researcher and lecturer, plenary speaker at international conferences in Europe as well as in Japan, USA and the former Soviet Union. He pre-
I have been a friend and colleague of Rikard Küller for so long that I cannot remember the first time we met. But I do remember clearly that when the idea emerged of forming an International Association of Architectural Psychology in the early 1970’s that Rikard was the obvious person for me to turn to in order to get the organisation moving. There were a handful of us psychologists actually employed in Schools of Architecture. Rikard was a leading pioneer of these, still rare, adventurers. In the US there had been some meetings under the heading of Architectural Psychology and we agreed it was essential to have a European based organisation, both to complement the interesting North American efforts and to deal with the many challenges and research questions that were more relevant in Europe than the US. I had organised the first European based conference in Scotland and Rikard undertook to put together the first mainland Europe conference in Lund a couple of years later, the place where he spent his whole academic career.

In those early days most of us had found our way into architecture from an interest in the psychology of aesthetics, but it was Rikard who stuck with these issues and pursued a vigorous, psychophysiological rooted approach to the topic. However, although he favoured a rather purist approach to his research he never lost sight of the applications and implications of his studies. Indeed, I remember his excitement at one conference when he told me about his work in homes for the elderly in which by providing furniture and other artefacts from their past their adjustment and survival could be greatly improved. This reminiscence therapy has since become standard practice to aid people with dementia.

I always think of him as a warm, somewhat larger than life individual, with white hair and beard. To me he was the epitome of the supportive professional Scandinavian; happy to share a beer, but ever willing to contribute at the highest intellectual levels. I looked forward to meeting him at conferences, not least because of the vitality and enjoyment he brought. He will be greatly missed.

Maria Johansson, Thordyörn Laike and Jan Janssens
Environmental Psychology
Dept of Architecture and Built Environment
Lund Institute of Technology
Sweden

Byron Mikellides
Dept of Architecture
Oxford Brookes University
UK
IAPS expresses its gratitude to the Workshop mentors: Barbara Bonnefoy, Arza Churchman, José Antonio Corraliza, Sandrine Depeau, Carole Després, Ferdinando Fornara, Jacqueline Frick, Birgitte Gatersleben, Vittoria Giuliani, Barbara Golliönik, Caroline Hägerhäll, Maria Johansson, Peter Kellett, Yvonne de Kort, Dick Urban Vestbro.

Excellent Research Proposal Award

This year, in addition to the Best Paper, six excellent research proposals were awarded. This award was created for Master’s and PhD students which in-progress work, despite its excellent potential, cannot yet be published. The award includes a 1-year IAPS membership.

Mentors have agreed upon awarding Matt Andrews (University of Surrey, UK), Elena Bilotta (University Roma 1, Italy), Jaime Hernandez (University of Newcastle, UK), Isabelle Richard (University of Provence, France), Louise Ritchie (University of West of Scotland, UK), G.S. Subbaiyan (National Institute of Technology, India) for their research proposals.

Best Paper Award

Seven excellent papers have been short-listed to compete for the Best Paper Award, which grants to the winner a 5-year IAPS membership and the possibility to publish the paper in the IAPS Bulletin and the post-conference book.

The short-listed candidates were: Carlos Galan-Diaz (Robert Gordon University, UK), Pablo Olivos Jara (Complutense University of Madrid, Spain), Nadja Kabish (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Germany), Tatu Limbumba (Ardhi University, Tanzania), Ana Loureiro (Lisbon University Institute, Portugal), Sarah Payne (University of Manchester, UK), and Karin Smolders (Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands).

The Best Paper Award Jury constituted by Barbara Bonnefoy, Birgitte Gatersleben, Barbara Golliönik and Peter Kellett has consensually decided to give the Best Paper Award 2008 to Sarah Payne for her paper entitled: Soundscapes within urban parks: their restorative value.
Natural environments are generally more restorative than urban environments (Hartig et al., 1991), providing recovery from attentional fatigue and enabling reflection (Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989). Access to natural, restorative environments is therefore important to help reduce urban dwellers’ stress, alleviate cognitive fatigue and help provide a healthy, sustainable human population (Grahn & Stigsdotter, 2003).

Urban parks contain many natural elements, thus they are potential restorative environments for urbanites. However, a restorative environment is only such if it facilitates a restorative experience. As environmental experiences are not just visually based, but are multi-sensorial, the soundscape (sonic environment) could be important in providing restoration. Indeed, urban parks may provide a visual respite that indeed there is a relationship between soundscapes and restorative experiences.

To understand laypeople’s perception and conceptualisation of urban park sounds, their description and categorisation of these sounds were determined. Thirty-one representative urban park sounds were written and presented on cards to 38 laypeople, for a multiple card sort task. Participants provided a category label and an affective label for each group of sounds they identified. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis, seven categorised sound types were identified. Overall, laypeople used a basic level of categorisation, compared to the superordinate categories (e.g. Natural, Human and Mechanical) often used by soundscape researchers. Moreover, differences arose in the categorisation of urban park sounds between laypeople who perceived higher levels of restoration from visiting urban parks and those with lower levels. This suggests that indeed there is a relationship between soundscapes and restorative experiences.

Study Two

This relationship was further explored in a study adapting perceived restorativeness scales (Hartig, 2007; Laumann et al., 2001) into sound specific items (e.g. my attention is drawn to many of the interesting sounds here). Audio-visual recordings in urban, urban park and rural locations were presented to students in lecture theatres, to test the ability of the developed Perceived Restorativeness Soundscape Scale (PRSS) in differentiating between soundscapes’ restorativeness. Perceived spatial sound quality was measured to control for the lack of professional acoustical recordings and playback facilities. PRSS analyses resulted in a two factor structure, comprising of a General Factor and a Being-Away-To and Coherence Factor. The PRSS significantly differed between the three environments; the urban soundscape was rated as significantly less restorative than the urban park soundscape, which was significantly less restorative than the rural soundscape.

Study Three

A final in situ study combined the previous studies results to explore the extent that urban park soundscapes are restorative. Open and closed ended questions were answered by 400 park users leaving two Sheffield parks, ascertaining their perceived sounds, sound type predominance, restoration and response to the PRSS, among other variables. Sound pressure levels [dB(A)] within the parks were also measured. Five different types of soundscapes were identified from the perceived predominance levels of each sound type. The type of soundscape a participant perceived significantly differed to the level of perceived restorativeness of the soundscape, as rated by the PRSS factor scores. In particular, participants who perceived the soundscape type consisting of strong predominating Natural sounds with Happy People and weak People’s Object sounds were more likely to rate the soundscape as high in perceived restorativeness, than to be expected by chance. When all the contextual, personal, and experiential variables were assessed only small levels of variance were explained though, perhaps due to the large interaction be-
tween all the variables, which cannot be controlled, given the type of study (in situ) and sample size (for more detail see Payne, 2008). Importantly, one significant contributor to the restorative experience was related to the sonic environment - the participant's awareness of the soundscape.

**Conclusion**

Collectively, the studies highlight the ability to integrate psychological restoration and soundscape research. Associations between these two areas suggest that soundscapes may be an important aspect of individuals' potentially restorative experiences. Although limitations exist with each of the studies (experimental control, acoustic facilities, complexity from numerous variables), the results triangulate to support the presence of important associations between soundscapes and psychological restoration. With growing concerns about the sonic environment and its effect upon humans, the consideration and future management of soundscapes is likely to become an important aspect in enabling well-being and successful sustainable communities. Well designed urban parks, in particular, can therefore help contribute to the development of necessary restorative places, by providing both visually and acoustically restorative experiences.

**References**


Hartig, T. (2007; personal communication, 1st March). An extension of:


Anna Pawlikowska-Piechotka
Ph.D. Eng. Architect
AWF University Warsaw.

Introduction

Constant process of Warsaw urbanization brings both positive and negative elements to its socio-economic development. Although it is irreversible process it is believed that through the sustainable spatial planning we can alleviate some of the negative inputs. One of the most negative signs of contemporary urbanization of Warsaw is the urban sprawl process, chaotic and often uncontrolled expansion of town buildings and in consequence aggressive urban growth into the open green areas, as town parks and gardens, linear green space, urban farmlands, allotments and children’s play grounds (Gutry-Korycka, 2005). As it is widely known, the deprivation of natural resources together with insufficient infrastructure important for active, everyday recreation can result in physical and mental health problems of local community (Czerniak, 2007), (Moughtin, 2005). Studies of this process and founding compensation for the local community in form of better organization of town open space and green areas (more intensely provided with sport and leisure infrastructure) seems to be important as the revitalization program of open space may counteract the damage and negative effects.

The methodology and project schedule

Our research aim was to consider the question of modern requirements and expected standards for urban public ‘green space’ (with attention paid to children, disabled and old people needs). We were interested in the contemporary management and functional changes in the historic urban parks, their users profile and their opinion and comments. Finally we wanted to reflect on designer’s role, how produce more efficacious places for everyday active recreation (Finn, 2000). We were deeply convinced that the set of the study is very wide, but we felt really challenged as these problems have not been a subject of serious studies in Warsaw.

We have already managed to collect in Warsaw quantitative data and qualitative data, which were available as secondary sources (Finn, 2000): local spatial developments plans, Warsaw sprawl process diagnosis, Environmental State Analysis (ESA) - having a great help and assistance from the part of the Ministry of Spatial Management and Infrastructure, Architectural Monuments Conservatory Office, Warsaw Regional Planning Office and from the several Local Governments ('gminas') in Warsaw. To obtain primary sources we planned several field studies (in form of the workshops of our Master’s Degree course students of the AWF University Warsaw), carried in Warsaw’s city parks of historic values. The research project (DS-114/AWF) has been carried out in the Institute of Tourism and Recreation AWF Warsaw (2008).

Main results

In the selected historic parks students made observations and conducted interviews (Warsaw, 2008). They were interested on what was really going on in these green areas, how people really used open space and behaved there, who they were and what they truly thought and needed (poll made in form of questionnaire).

When asked about ‘the ideal local park’ image, the most frequently mentioned component was vegetation, (also rich, wild and ‘unkempt’), water arrangements (fountains, ornamented ponds), better facilities at children’s playgrounds, provision of sport facilities, comforts (seating, toilets, shelters), lightening, security (staff, CCTV), cultural and sport events, information boards about plant species and park history. Some mentioned more sophisticated features such as sculptures and mazes.

Of the many findings paper noted that the majority of users (70%) tended to visit parks in spring, summer and early autumn; about 40% of visitors visited the park more than three times a week only 10% of polled people claimed to visit the park every day. Most of the visitors (90%) spent less than one hour in the park. The majority of users (80%) preferred to visit parks as a group (mostly mothers with children); bringing children to parks was the main reason to be there (70%). Walking a dog was the other main reason to visit the local park (15% on average). Other leisure activities (active recreation, walking, jogging) were declared by 15% of park visitors (there was a balanced representation of females and males, young and elderly visitors). There was a very low level of disabled people (2, 5%). There was a slight over-representation of visitors interested in historical past of the park (65%) and under-representation of not interested in architectural relics (35%). Most park users claimed to feel safe in the local parks (95%), especially in daylight hours. The majority took more than fifteen minutes to get to the local park and the majority of park visitors had no access to a private garden (96%).

Seven main barriers have been identified that might deter from using local urban park:

- Lack or poor facilities (including children’s playground)
- Not having enough time
- Undesirable characters of other users (as presence of drunker, noisy youngsters)

1 I am grateful to Ricardo Gracia-Mira for his kind comments on the earlier version of this paper
Conclusions and Discussions

These results confirm our hypothesis that historic urban parks and gardens should be a matter of public concern as a part of wider problem of planning and managing public open space. Historic parks together with other greens: pocket and community gardens, allotments and linear parks are one of the most defining types of public space in Warsaw. It is usually assumed that their use and contribution they make to urban quality of life is undeniable (Gutry-Korycka, 2005). This covers a wide range of factors (enhancing natural and historical environment, enriching biodiversity) together with recreation needs, sustainable tourism and education role. Urban parks and gardens of historic value are crucial to create suitable urban climate and alleviate environment conditions - as to subdue air pollution, noise, climate changes. Moreover, in the rapidly changing urban scene, historic parks and gardens are seen these days often as a source of local identity, territory landmarks and as symbols of continuity and stability. Many park users claimed that their local park is both “a realm of urban freedom”, “unharmed world” and a place full of sentiment and romanticism, a place where they can mark the passage of their lives.

Like other European cities, Warsaw ‘cultural landscape’ and today’s city life is built not only on the social and cultural institutions, capital generated by the centuries history of the town but also on the contemporary flows of people and ideas, their needs and expectations. Warsaw historical parks and gardens are inextricable link to constantly changing urban culture. The long tradition of public parks and gardens is important to a sense of local identity and belonging. Historic urban parks and gardens are much more than just town green space. These places are not only recreation ground, their biodiversity play significant role in improving urban environment. They also serve to local community as a sense of ownership and affection, help to recognize the past.

We are convinced that a modern man or woman to meet his material and intellectual needs, developing individual and social personality, should identify himself with his ‘local space’, its symbols and landmarks. In this hometown space, urban historical parks and gardens (especially with architectural monuments), could connect effectively the past with modern society. It is assumed that the historic parks and gardens are the manifestation of the Warsaw culture and an expression of its natural resources, landscape. Culture, tradition, document of history and natural values – these values are inseparable (Garcia-Mira, Camselle, Martinez, 2003). It is obvious that the regeneration of historic parks, gardens and landscapes as elements of urban cultural heritage must be the subject of serious concern. Moreover it must be accompanied by creative continuation of tradition, undertaken with local community as an active participant of the project, as the most significant aim is the cultivation of local, regional – and finally - the national identity. This process requires coordination and motivation local community members to collaborate more in establishing new physical and social values in the historic urban parks. This might result in fortification of environmental values (‘vital city’), social ecology, sense of identity – within the context of the local community in much wider perspective, as local community contribution: active engagement in planning process, personal and community responsibility for environment quality, senses of territoriality.
Fig 1. Royal _zielenki Park (Warsaw). It seems that it is a real challenge to leave future generation diverse, rich historic urban parks and gardens, green places which will contribute in many ways to sustainability: where one will be able to find a sense of continuity, a relief from the pressures of urban living, places to be in touch both with the natural and historic values, places to be alone at times but also suitable places to meet other members of community (A. P. Piechotka, 2008)

References:

Table 1 Historic parks and gardens as urban fabric – regeneration combined strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Parks and Urban</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parks are part of national and local history, source of local and civic pride, important public space (social interactions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Threads to Parks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subject of vandalism, anti-social behaviour, public safety might be challenged, limited budgets of local authorities, land of great value on the real estate market (developer’s pressure), lack or weak local community participation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recreation and Sport Facilities: zoning</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Outdoor recreation space, tradition of active recreation and sports, children playgrounds, space for variety of sports (zoning to avoid conflict between active and passive recreation; conflict between dog owners and other users, conflict between teenagers and senior citizens)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wildlife: zoning</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zoning to avoid possible conflict between traditional management (principles of providing habitat and food) and wildlife management (replacement exotic specimen trees with native species, parts with un-mown grass)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Architectural Relics</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protection, new function (tourist, catering, museum), culture heritage, education, landmarks, symbols, document of history</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Involving Local Community</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Supporting local ‘friends groups’, participation in planning (restoration program) decisions, information, education – all helps to establish and enhance bonds between community itself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conservation, Maintenance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Managers, planners, local authority officers – should recognize that built historic relics (monuments of architecture, statues, memorials, fountains, kiosks) together with greens arrangement and recreation facilities are fundamental to the individual character, popularity and appreciation of these sites. New planting and new facilities (cafe, sport facilities) can boost the attraction of a park, but these changes must not result in the loss of the unique character. Zoning is necessary to avoid possible conflicts of park function and preservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Research project: DS-114 AWF University of Warsaw (2008)
The aim of this research was to transfer knowledge about environmental design treatment of Alzheimer’s disease to autistic disorders. In this perspective contemporary work and theories in this area were analysed and discussed in an integrative bio-psycho-eco-environmental perspective. In a first step, we examined the impact of one of the recommendations for people with Alzheimer’s disease, i.e. the personalisation of the private environment. In a controlled randomized trial, the effect of the personalisation of the premises of institutionalised elderly with Alzheimer’s disease and associated disorders has been tested. Results showed encouraging behavioural and psychological outcomes and are discussed in terms of well being for the inmates.

In order to elaborate an environment-behaviour model specific to autism, a systematic review of literature was conducted on environmental design outcomes for this specific disorder. In this perspective, a qualitative inquiry was also carried out. This inquiry was elaborated in consideration of Bronfenbrenner’s (1979) ecological model as well as Zeisel's (Zeisel, et al, 1994) Environment-Behaviour model for people with Alzheimer’s disease, and was conducted with the help of health practitioners. Eleven environmental factors were described to influence treatment of people with autism: (1) Exit control, (2) transitional spaces, (3) private spaces, (4) common spaces, (5) openness to the outside world, (6) residential character, (7) autonomy support, (8) sensory comprehension, (9) consistency of the environment, (10) progressive environment and (11) social environment.

Consistency of the environment was explored in an experimental study with autistic participants. According to our model this environmental factor can be defined as the degree to which the environment enables people with autism to sustain their abilities, to feel secure and to implement exploratory behaviours. Results showed improved social interactions, verbal communication and autonomy, as well as decreased fear, self injurious behaviours and gastrointestinal disorders. These outcomes are discussed in terms of openness, sense of security and improvement of quality of life. Theoretical as well as empirical data are discussed in order to refine the perspective of environmental parameters as a clinical tool for healthcare for people with autism.

In a general conclusion, environmental considerations for clinical practice are approached as a cycle of interest that is often coupled to a general environmental concern. Transition of environmental approaches from a psychological disorder to another are discussed, as well as “culture dependent” processes of design for a same pathology. Finally, social environment is underlined as a preponderant factor that cannot be dissociated from environmental design features.

Key Words

Environmental psychology; Alzheimer’s disease; Autism; Architecture; Care giving; Mental health.

Email: kevincharras@hotmail.fr

‘Thesis presented in December 2008, at the Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, University of Paris-Descartes. Supervisors: G. Moser and K. Weiss, Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, Paris-Descartes University; S. Tordjman, Service Hospitalo-Universitaire of child and adolescent Psychiatry, University de Rennes 1, France. Examiners: J. Zeisel, University of Salford, UK.; C. Barthélémy, University of Tours, France and M. Morin, University of Aix-Marseille 1, France.
Small towns are an important part of the civic tapestry of Scotland. They provide not only a historical legacy but are important drivers for the economy, activity and culture. Over the course of the twentieth century, many of Scotland’s small towns have been threatened by decline. Loss of industry and employment has taken the heart out of some of our small towns leaving a legacy of derelict buildings and a commuting workforce. Subsequently the identity, purpose and pride of many small towns are under threat and the economic potential and benefits these towns can offer the rest of the country is not being realised. Over time, increased numbers of households have lead to an unprecedented physical expansion of these settlements so while the population may have declined, the footprint of many has expanded. Development has focused on housing and little has been done to provide employment / services for towns. This has led to a pattern of outward migration for work and leisure. This does nothing either to improve the integrity of small settlements or promote sustainable living. Thus the paradox of growth and decline.

Planning guidelines recognize the importance of these settlements and in general terms how they should be improved. However, they provide only an overview to problems and provide no directly applicable solutions /assessment criteria for urban designers, planners and architects. To develop a set of coherent and applicable planning and urban design guidelines there is an urgent need to understand the factors that have contributed and are currently contributing to a successful town and recognise the complex issues that face these settlements.

The first part of our research, An Comann – 50 small towns in Scotland, aimed to highlight the importance and complexity of this issue through the reconstruction of 50 case studies of small towns over a 150 year lifespan. Using figure ground illustrations it provided a graphical record of the physical development to reveal patterns of growth. This was substantiated by historical background research which explained the reasons for these structural changes. Current socio economic statistics were used to establish a broad picture of each town today, revealing how the past has impacted on the present performance of each settlement. The purpose of this study, beyond formal documentation of these settlements and the pattern of development over time, was to identify the key elements that have led to past failure or success.

Today the way our towns grow and are shaped may be markedly different than the past fifty years but it is still crucially rooted in how they have evolved over time. Background research into the history of the case studies substantiated the physical evidence uncovered in the graphic exploration. Six types of settlement were identified which can all be traced through time. These were: market towns, industrial, planned, coastal, tourist and commuter. It was found that remarkable similarities existed within the categories. These are reflected not only in the physical structure and history of the towns but in modern day performance. Statistical analysis supported a correlation between the traditional role and current level of success or failure.

Data was collected for each town in relation to a number of factors. These included, economic, social, the built environment, transport connections and growth. The analysis provided in the case studies concluded that the most important factor in the development of our towns is function. It clearly demonstrated the demise of industrial towns which after the loss of their main employer have struggled to adjust to the 21st century. Conversely, it showed that the towns that have adapted to suit modern lifestyles appear to be thriving.

Joanna Hooi and Laura Hart
(researchers)

University of Strathclyde,
Department of Architecture with
Architecture and Design Scotland.

131 Rottenrow, G4 0NG Glasgow, UK
Email: ombretta.r.romice@strath.ac.uk

AN COMANN
Fifty Small Towns in Scotland, + Twenty Small Towns in Scotland Under the Microscope.
This second phase of the study, Twenty Small Towns in Scotland Under The Microscope, takes an in depth look at the physical structure of a selection of the settlements used in the earlier work. This provides an extra layer on information to supplement the socio-economic and functional elements already outlined.

Research takes place at town, block and plot scale to reveal the morphological patterns that have attributed to the shapes and form of small towns over time. The case studies remain separated by town type. Each town is then analysed in three chronological time frames, 1850-1900, 1900-1950 and 1950-2008.

The following factors are investigated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town Scale Diagrams</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Growth in the Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Key Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Size and Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distribution of Green Spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Route Structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Scale Analysis (400 sqm sample)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block size and number of blocks in sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Pattern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street frontage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built vs. un-built landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Scale Analysis (200 sqm sample)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plot size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes through block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard and soft landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dwellings per block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The collection of the above data provides a completely unique collection of detailed graphic information that reflects the urban morphology of Scotland since the industrial revolution. The research reveals three ages of development with distinct characteristics. In the 19th C towns were compact units with tight street patterns leading out of or around a main street. Over time this core is swallowed up by sprawling suburban development. This started with the establishment of large urban blocks in the mid twentieth century leading to the modern appearance of cul de sacs and peripheral housing estates with little or no meaningful relationship with the original core. As housing grew outwards the core of each town remained the same and continued to house a majority of the key buildings, retail and facilities needed to support the town. Put simply, towns out grew their centres. For many residents, town centres are simply no longer reachable by any means other than the car. Development has almost entirely consisted of residential use this has decayed the meaning of the town as a unit. Instead many have become simply a collection of houses, dependent on larger settlements or out of town facilities to survive.

This negative pattern of development has been assisted by the lack of clear planning and urban design guidelines to support more sustainable development. It also reveals a ‘one size fits all’ approach to building that fails to recognise any element of local history, topography or character.

It is hoped that this study will illustrate the desperate need to re-visit how our settlements grow in the future. Along with An Comman, it provides a base on which to start to generate ideas that can positively contribute to our small towns.

This work will soon be available in 3 volumes for purchase, and an exhibition will open by end of 2009. For further information, contact the University of Strathclyde.
On the 13th July 2008, under the cover of darkness, two more of Glasgow’s high-rise towers were reduced to rubble in just twenty-three seconds (Figure 1). After holding a prominent place in the city’s skyline for over forty years, the dust settled on the tonnes of rubble, surrounding streets and nostalgic onlookers. Many enjoyed the spectacle, many were happy to see the back of the ‘multis’, however, many were sad to see the communities which formed and thrived, die. This is a typical scene up and down the UK and as the destructive bells of comprehensive redevelopment sound again in the 21st century, questions are raised about the practice of demolition and its effect on people, community and the environment.

The post-war housing programme, when the high-rise was first born in the UK, saw communities dispersed and relocated around the densely populated urban centres and suburbs. As local government focussed purely on numbers of houses built and the number of people re-housed, family and neighbourhood support networks which had developed over generations were obliterated almost overnight. In the short-term, the housing programme was heralded a success by many. However, as people settled into their new homes and environments the shortcomings of the situation became apparent. Much academic literature outlines the pertinent historical (e.g. Glendinning and Muthesius, 1994), sociological (e.g. Jephcott, 1976; Coleman, 1994), political (e.g. Dunleavy, 1981) and technological factors which lead to the widespread demise of the buildings themselves and their communities. More recently however, there has been a marked shift in the focus of academic literature and research from the physical and social problems to the potential of tower blocks as a successful housing typology and analysis of the already applied solutions (e.g. Towers, 2000; Church & Gale, 2000; Price & Meyers, 2004).

Multi-Storey: Changing Patterns of Regeneration, a design project completed as part of a Postgraduate Diploma in Advanced Architectural Design, seeks to make a contribution to the established body of work and the general debate advocating the retention of the high-rise typology. By using the remaining towers on the Sighthill estate as a case study the project uses a back-to-basics approach to explore alternative and more comprehensive rehabilitation strategies which can potentially be applied to this and other estates across the country. As a starting point, the project explores why the tower block as a typology has failed generally to create a liveable and secure environment for its residents (Figure 2) as a result of issues such as the demarcation of public-private space, security, access, ownership, thresholds etc. Through multi-disciplinary research and by gaining an appreciation of current work in the field of high-rise regeneration, a series of diagrams and strategies examine and respond to the physical environment, building fabric and

Boundaries

Create streets around the tower to delineate space. This strategy is more suited to a more urban situation.

Use edges of tower to create boundaries around the base. Only used if communal space is created within.

Create boundaries away from the edge giving controlled and semi-private communal space around base of tower.

Andrew Paul
(Postgraduate Diploma student)

University of Strathclyde,
Department of Architecture
131 Rottenrow,
G4 0NG Glasgow, UK.

Email: ombretta.r.romice@strath.ac.uk

Figure Two – Options Diagram: Boundaries, Andrew Paul, 2009
space provision. Furthermore, the project proposes a set of social interventions to introduce community facilities to the block such as libraries, nurseries, allotments and community rooms making these places more community orientated and geared towards collective living (Figure 3).

With over three thousand towers in the UK and pressure being placed on local government to increase housing output, there is potential for post-war housing developments to be rehabilitated into attractive and good places to live for a broad spectrum of the socio-economic demographic. With the 21st century incarnation of comprehensive redevelopment being used as a mechanism to wipe out the perceived problems of the present day, it is crucial that housing policy does not mirror that of the post-war era with the mistakes being translated into the built environment once more. A more considered and historically sensitive approach which understands the problems affecting tower blocks (many of which are common) is more likely to generate sustainable housing output. Multi-Storey critiques the comprehensive redevelopment approach and uses, develops and applies an arguably limited body of research to a real situation. It highlights that there is greater potential to reinforce places, buildings and communities as opposed to obliterating them to the pages of history in the case of the first two Sighthill tower blocks.
Over the past five years, there has been a rapid increase in research investigating the complex interactions between self and environment. In this emerging literature, two pathways can be identified. Research informed by the concepts of place attachment and place identity has sought to clarify links between aspects of the self and specific, familiar, often urban locations such as blocks, neighbourhoods or cities. A second strand of research has focused upon self-environment interactions by adopting a conception of environment at a more general or higher scale, typically focusing upon the natural environment, and relating this to conceptions of identity. This special issue seeks to draw together and consolidate work on both of these pathways, and to clarify the distinctions between them, with the overarching aim of deepening understanding of self-environment interactions and the relationship between identity, place and environmental behaviour.

Special issue editors:
Dr. Patrick Devine-Wright (University of Manchester, UK - pdwright@manchester.ac.uk)
Prof. Susan Clayton (The College of Wooster, USA - sclayton@wooster.edu).
MIXED METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW AND IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A SPECIAL ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIPLE RESEARCH APPROACHES


Editors: Eugenio De Gregorio, University of Rome and Colin Holmes, James Cook University

Deadline for Papers: [1st dec. 2009]

Contributions are invited to a special issue of the International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches (IJMRA) dedicated to Mixed methods in Psychology and Law and in Criminological Research. The issue will include papers on epistemology in psychological legal and criminological domains, theoretical and empirical research experiences and commentaries on mixed approach in legal, criminological and psychological literature; examples of studies which have run qualitative and quantitative, as well multiple approaches are welcome; and challenges and emerging issues in combining innovative approaches and evaluation programs are invited too.

Manuscripts should be submitted to MRAeditorial@e-contentmanagement.com according to the journal’s Author Guidelines to be found at http://mra.e-contentmanagement.com/author-guidelines/

Please indicate in the covering email that it is for the special issue on Mixed methods in Psychology and Law and in Criminological Research and the preferred section.

Any queries regarding the special issue may be addressed to Guest Editor Eugenio De Gregorio at eugenio.deggregorio@uniroma1.it

Work may be submitted - in the format of a case study, literature review, research note or research article - for the following parts:

Section 1: Epistemological background for research in Psychology and law and in Criminology

- Historical and philosophical perspectives
- Mainly quantitative content analysis and related approaches
- Mainly qualitative content analysis and related approaches

Section 2: Theoretical issues and planning stages for multiple approach

Examples of studies using multiple approaches which have attempted diverse -

- Sampling strategies
- Data formats
- Sequencing of data sets
- Integration of data sets
- From qualitative to quantitative designs
- From quantitative to qualitative designs
- “Born to be mixed”

Section 3: Challenges and emerging issues

- Ethical issues (Role of participants, researcher and team based approaches, clients and users)
- Analytical issues
- Reporting information

Section 4: Mixed methods and evaluation for intervention, prevention and crime reduction research

- Restorative justice and victimology
- Community-based programmes

Commentaries: Review of initiatives, policing, social work, psychological and social literature

Each section will include an invited Editorial of about 1000 words and 3-4 articles of 6000-8000 words.
Urban Research and Architecture: Beyond Henri Lefebvre

The conference will take place at the ETH Zurich, November 24th to 26th, 2009. It follows the symposium Rethinking Theory, Space and Production: Henri Lefebvre Today which took place at the TU Delft, November 11th to 13th, 2008.

http://www.henrilefebvre.org/hlt/index.html

5th Global Conference: Pluralism, Inclusion and Citizenship

Salzburg, Austria, Friday 6th November Sunday 8th November 2009

Call for papers
With this multi-disciplinary project we seek to explore the new developments and changes of the idea of pluralism and their implications for social and political processes of inclusion and citizenship in contemporary societies. The project will also assess the larger context of major world transformations, such as new forms of migration and the massive movements of people across the globe, as well as the impact of the multiple dynamics of globalisation on rootedness and membership (including their tensions and conflicts) and on a general sense of social acceptance and recognition. Looking to encourage innovative trans-disciplinary dialogues, we warmly welcome papers from all disciplines, professions and vocations which struggle to understand what it means for people, the world over, to be citizens in rapidly changing national, social and political landscapes.

For further details about the project please visit:
http://www.inter-disciplinary.net/at-the-interface/diversity-recognition/pluralism-inclusion-and-citizenship/

For further details about the conference please visit:

Sustainable electricity consumption: Analyzing success factors and barriers on the individual and political level

TRANSPOSE Midterm Conference

Münster, Germany. 5 November 2009

The conference is organized by TRANSPOSE, a social-ecological research project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research from 2008-2011. The TRANSPOSE Midterm Conference is designed to be a forum for substantive discussion on sustainable electricity consumption among an international audience. Around 40 scholars will be gathered for this workshop-like conference. For further information on TRANSPOSE, please visit our website on http://transpose.uni-muenster.de/en/index.shtml.

If you wish to join our TRANSPOSE Midterm Conference, please send us your proposal by Tuesday, 30 June 2009. You can do this by e-mailing your proposal as an attached file in word format to Dr. Hildegard Pamme <hildegard.pamme@uni-muenster.de> and Dr. Kerstin Tews <ktews@zedat.fu-berlin.de>. The proposal should be typed with 1.5 line spacing on one/two A4 pages and should cover your research question, the concrete field of research, the applied methods and your main results. If there are any questions, do not hesitate to contact us!

International Symposium jointly organised by IAPS-CSBE ‘Culture & Space in the Built Environment Network’ and the IAPS - HOUSING Network

REVITALISING BUILT ENVIRONMENTS: Requalifying Old Places for New Uses

Istanbul – TURKEY - 12-16 October 2009

Deadlines
Call for Papers 26 September 2008
Deadline for Submission of Abstracts of papers and posters (with biographical note) 09 January 2009
Notification of Accepted Abstract and poster 06 February 2009
Deadline for submission of full papers 15 June 2009
Deadline for full paper review 13 July 2009
Notification of accepted full papers 20 July 2009
Deadline for registration 04 September 2009
Deadline of revised papers 19 September 2009
Symposium 12-16 October 2009

preliminary programme
12 October 2009 registration
13 October 2009 registrations, thematic city walks and welcome reception
14-16 October 2009 paper presentation, posters and symposia’s
17 October 2009 one or two day tour

Contact
Symposium website: www.culturespace2009.org
e-mail: info@culturespace2009.org
First European Conference on Energy Efficiency and Behaviour
University Maastricht Conference Centre, Maastricht, The Netherlands, October 18-20, 2009
In October 2009, the First European Energy-efficiency and behaviour Conference will be held in Maastricht, the Netherlands. The conference will be focused on understanding the behaviour decision making of individuals in contributing to the reduction the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

2009 European Energy-Efficiency and Behaviour Conference
Hotel de L’Empereur, Maastricht, the Netherlands, October 18th till 20th, 2009
If you would like to attend, please register online http://www.conference-energy-behaviour.nl. If you would like to contribute, please visit the abstract page http://www.conference-energy-behaviour.nl/abstracts.html for details about how to submit your presentation abstract.

EXPERIENCING LIGHT 2009
International Conference on the Effects of Light on Wellbeing
Eindhoven, The Netherlands, 26-27 October 2009
www.experiencinglight.nl
EXPERIENCING LIGHT 2009 is an international two-day scientific conference for those interested in the effects of light and light design on human wellbeing. It approaches wellbeing in its broadest sense, including mood, emotions, subjective and objective health, comfort, atmosphere perception, productivity and performance.

Important dates:
Extended abstract deadline: 1 March 2009
Notification of acceptance: 15 April 2009
Full paper deadline: 1 June 2009 (only for accepted abstracts)

CFP The City: Culture, Society, Technology (Vancouver)
Vancouver on November 6th and 7th, 2009.

Conference Information and Call for Papers
All proposals will be refereed.
We welcome individual twenty minute paper proposals, panel proposals (three twenty minute papers), and symposium proposals (up to four linked papers with a moderator or discussant in a single session). We also welcome proposals for creative performances related to our theme (literary readings and performances, for example).

Call for papers
We welcome proposals from any disciplinary perspective, as well as those that cross disciplinary boundaries, on The City: Culture, Society, Technology.
Send to: conference.coordinator@interdisciplinarythemes.org (Christian Riegel, Conference Coordinator)
For further information, please see our website: www.interdisciplinarythemes.org

CFP: There Goes the Neighborhood?
University Entrepreneurialism, the City, and Urban Development
16th Annual Mini-Conference on Critical Geography
The University of Georgia in Athens, October 23 and 24, 2009
If you are interested in participating in this session, please send an email describing your potential contributions to Eliot Tretter (etretter@mail.utexas.edu).

International Greening Education Event in Karlsruhe, Germany (About Ecologizing Education)
A three-day International Seminar on Greening Education will be held from 30th September to 2nd October 2009 in the “green” city of Karlsruhe, Germany. This event will
take education and environmental policy makers, government and non-governmental organisations, education institutions, teachers, international agencies and environmental professionals through the need for greening education, and then discuss effective initiatives that governments, education institutions and development organisations need to take and can take to provide sustainable knowledge, skills, values and practices in the classrooms and in the communities.

For further information, please see the event details http://www.etechgermany.com/GreeningEducationEvent.pdf.

Workshop Urban Laboratories: towards a Science and Technology Studies (STS) of the Built Environment

Thursday 5 and Friday 6 November

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
Maastricht University, the Netherlands
Organized by the Manchester Architecture Research Centre and Maastricht Virtual Knowledge Studio


Call for papers
Please submit a 500 word abstract by 1 July 2009 to the organizers Bas van Heur (b.vanheur@vks.unimaas.nl) and Ralf Brand (Ralf.Brand@manchester.ac.uk). We will send out notices of acceptance mid-July.

Conference “Environmental Decisions: Risks and Uncertainties”

The Institute for Environmental Decisions (IED) of the ETH Zurich together with the Social Psychology Group of the University of Zurich are organizing a conference about risks and uncertainties related to environmental decisions. The conference will take place from April 25 to 29, 2010 at Monte Verità (South of Switzerland). We would like to invite you to participate in this conference.

More information about the conference, pillars, submission criteria, and location can be found in the attached brochure and on our website: http://www.ied.ethz.ch/CEDRU/index.
IAPS NEW WEBSITE

Kevin Thwaites

Soon after the last IAPS conference in Rome, the new IAPS web-site was finalised and launched. The IAPS Board commissioned a young and creative web-site designer, Andrew Chung, to undertake this task in consultation with Ombretta Romice. The ultimate aim was to produce a site that gave the IAPS organisation a new internet identity reflecting the diversity of its members’ interests and activities and to provide a more interactive capability giving greater visibility to upcoming events and news relevant to the membership. The regularly updated ‘News Board’ in the blue box on the top right of the home page makes new things easy to see every time the site is visited.

One of the main focuses of attention has been to begin to move the site on from being simply a store place of information to make it more dynamic reflecting the creative and evolving nature of IAPS. One of the developments central to this has been to begin to move the site on from being simply a store place of information to make it more dynamic reflecting the creative and evolving nature of IAPS. The IAPS networks have the potential to demonstrate the diversity of activities that IAPS members engage in and showcase ongoing developments and new thinking. So, instead of a simple listing of the active networks and convener contact details, network conveners now have special login details to allow them to develop and update their own network pages as they wish. We have developed a suggested format for this using the Restorative Environments page and now several of the other networks are beginning to take advantage of this capability.

We hope in the near future to encourage an increase in the visual content of the network pages in particular by including galleries of relevant images and we are hopeful that as confidence grows in the use of these pages they will take on the unique personality of the networks within the overarching IAPS framework. A page for IAPS newest network ‘Urban Morphology and Representation’ has been recently developed and helpfully demonstrates the potential to showcase innovative research in a lively visual way. This page will continue to be managed and updated as the work of the network progresses by conveners Dr Raymond Lucas and Dr Fei Chen.

Other notable new developments include a recently re-worked Young Researchers section by Elena Sautkina which now provides quick and comprehensive access to potential study opportunities, as well as details of young researchers’ activities, including postings of Young Researcher award winners from previous IAPS conferences.

All old and new members can now register personal logins and passwords to use whenever they want to access the restricted pages of the website, including to see past issues of the Bulletin. To do this, members need to load the website (http://www.iaps-association.org) and then go to ‘register’ at the bottom left corner of the menu. Follow the easy procedure by inserting username, email etc and once this is done, enter the ‘invitation code’, which is new_iaps, and follow the remaining instructions. Members can also now monitor their membership status and pay membership fees online through Paypal. Donations can even be made by clicking the ‘donation flower’ at the bottom right of the home page.

Finally, to get IAPS completely up to date and connected with modern ways of communication IAPS now has a presence on the social networking site Facebook where members can share information, news and images more informally. Click on ‘Facebook’ on the home page to join in.
**DISSERTATIONS**


**JOURNAL ARTICLES**


**NEW OR FORTHCOMING**

**DISSERTATIONS**

**NEW OR FORTHCOMING**

**PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH REPORTS**


of participation in very old age and their relations to home and neighbourhood environments. American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 62, 77-86.


Youth, and Environments, 18, 36-63.


Unique insights into the planning, design, and management of sustainable and healthy environments

The planning, design, and management of sustainable and healthy environments are the key themes addressed in the papers in this book, selected from the IAPS 19 Conference held in Alexandria (Egypt). Authors from a number of different disciplines discuss challenges, approaches, and successfully implemented environmental measures intended to promote healthy and sustainable environments: healthy environments for children and adults, settlement patterns, housing and sustainability, managing the environment, nature.

With reports on research from Scandinavia to Latin America, Japan to the Middle East, by expert authors drawn from four continents, this book offers unique global insights into the planning, design, and management of sustainable and healthy environments that can inform and inspire activities at a local level.

Table of Contents (preliminary)

Foreword (Gabriel Moser & David Uzzell, Series Editors)

Introduction
Environment Health and Sustainable Development (Mostafa K. Tolba, Aleya Abdel-Hadi, & Salah Soliman)

Part 1: Towards Sustainable and Healthy Environments
Environment and Sustainability: The Overarching Issues (Ismail Serageldin)
Challenges Facing the Implementation of Sustainable Development: The Premises for Building a Sustainable Society (Mostafa K. Tolba)
Healthy Cities: Key Principles for Professional Practices (Roderick J. Lawrence)

Part 2: Healthy Environments for Children and Adults
Managing Time and Space of Everyday Life with a Focus on Health Promotion (Liisa Horelli)
Sustainable Highrise Developments: Factors Impacting on Residents’ Health and Wellbeing (Claire Henderson-Wilson)
Child-Friendly Cities, Sustainable Cities? A Child-Centered Perspective and the Child’s Perspective (Pia Björklid)
Children’s Different Views on Child-Friendly Urban Environments (Maria Nordström)
Creating Sustainable Places for Children (Susan Paget)

Part 3: Settlement Patterns, Housing, and Sustainability
Sustainable Liveability: Privacy Zoning as a Physical Condition for Social Sustainability (Machiel van Dorst)
Sustainable Housing: The Role of Open Spaces in Supporting Community Formation Across Dwelling Types (Maria Cristina Dias Lay & Antônio Tarcísio Reis)
Urban Socio-Spatial Segregation in Latin America: Contrasting Perspectives and Empirical Evidence (Dirk Heinrichs & Sigrun Kabisch)
Centripetal Gated Communities around Cairo (Aleya Abdel-Hadi & Hend Elazhary)
Changes in the Gated Communities of Istanbul (Pulat Gokmen)
The Question of Design Background that Operates Largely Below Consciousness: The Case of Amman (Shatha Malhis)
A Collaborative Sustainable Planning Program with Students and Inhabitants in Tochio, Japan (Shin-ya Nishimura & Akihiko Iwasa)

Part 4: Managing the Environment and Nature
Experiential Landscape: Exploring the Spatial Dimensions of Human Emotional Fulfillment in Outdoor Open Space (Kevin Thwaites & Ian Simkins)
Redesigning Nature and Managing Risk: Social Representation, Change, and Resistance (Paulka Castro; Susana Batel, Hannah Devine-Wright; Nicole Kronberger, Carla Mouro, Karine Weiss, & Wolfgang Wagner)
Physical and Perceptual Investigation of the Urban Environment in Clerkenwell, London (Mohamed Refaee, Steve Sharples, Mags Adams, Trevor Cox, Gemma Moore, & Ben Croxford)
The Professionalization of Expertise in Sustainable Development (Martin Spence Symes)
Environmental Worldviews and Water Conservation: The Eco-Anthropocentric Paradigm (EAP) (Victor Corral-Verdugo, Mirilia Bonnes, Giuseppe Carrus, Gabriel Moser, & Jai Sinha)

Author Index, Subject Index
Towards tackling the Inevitable Ecumenopolis and the Tools to do it with.


This is a report rich in detail, clear in its pro-poor intentions, for equity and sustainability (from introductory notes, to specific Boxes, Figures, and Tables). It is lacking in information/communications dimensions (1), but timely to fit our current financial—into-economic crisis. It does make observations that can hack through complexity. But remains too politically correct for the complex job, and I don’t just mean the detailed Disclaimer that precedes both Foreword and Introduction—maybe UN-Habitat doesn’t want to go down the way UNESCO did in the early 1980s. Very wise.

“The use of” WCities8-9, “it is stated early on,” is at the user’s sole risk. No problem; I will take mine, and I suggest the reader will do the same, whatever his Human Settlements-related discipline is: we do have problems to solve, and opportunities to take up. It seems mayors may prove more effective than prime ministers, and multidisciplinary task forces more necessary to win the wars much better than the military do win mere battles. We need a strong UN-Habitat. And we do need the science, both as common reference now/later (for both citizens to understand, for various disciplines to collaborate, and decision-makers to be persuaded), and for one way to tackle complexity—art is successful with complexity but otherwise fails us. One way to go in science is to measure, and then compare. We therefore need to focus on a) what is important, and b) measurable—whilst noting down what qualifies (as a) but requires our innovative minds to make it visible (as b)) by creating ways to be able to take measurements. WCities8-9 is strong on the Gini Coefficient, but I want to suggest that it won’t do—at least not for the equity/sustainability agenda it sets itself. The Gini coefficient (GC) is being adequately defined here, explained and well presented for ‘Measuring inequality at the city level’ and gets an extensive airing on cities in Africa/Latin America/the Caribbean/Asia/selected by region, or urban and rural. GC is a handy metric for tabulating cities regarding distribution of income or consumption. On the other hand, WCities8-9 does give us findings on the city level, rather the usual national or regional ones. GC is a useful exercise, but it makes the assumption that consuming is directly related to income—and if so, that it is rightly so, and good enough, which is in opposition with both the Bhutan and Cuba cases we should look into, and WCities8-9 does itself. Only just.

That is why I find it necessary to come up myself with other suggestions, and would like to propose ISEW, or MEW, or SD (not to mention my own Conflict Avoidance Indicator, the CAI you most probably have not heard of—that I did not have for the Appropriation of Space IAPS conference in Louvain-la-Neuve back in 1979, as I owe it to my 2005 worktrip to Japan(2)). I will be brief here to explain that ISEW is the Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare, where the national income is adjusted to account for the welfare costs of environmental pollution, reduced welfare, reduced economic and personal security—Daly and Cobb who developed ISEW, found that since the 1970s welfare had actually declined in USA, after steadily increasing for most of the 20th c. It was Nordhaus and Tobin who had developed MEW, see Measure of Economic Welfare, and they also make a complexity approach to include items such as pollution/lifetime welfare. Similarly with Sustainable Development (SD) that is not to be confused with sustainability (also projected in WCities8-9): The latter implying that wellbeing can be at least maintained over time, whereas SD says that the factors determining quality of life (see health/education/human rights) do improve over time. It further means that ‘sustainable’ stresses how the capital stocks generating human wellbeing should not be depleted over time.

I mean to say that we must do our best to tackle complexity, whilst remaining practical. I mean we should carefully consider ISEW/MEW/SD before looking into Bhutan’s Gross National Happiness Index (GNI) that WCities8-9 also presents us with—I am sad to say that I have twice missed a trip to capital Thimphu but even the casual traveler to this land bordering the Himalayas knows of the high spiritual level of the Bhutanese, and therefore unlikely victims to illusions of progress. Question: Save having them share our values, what can we learn from Bhutan?

On the other hand Cuba is a splendid casestudy, and WCities8-9 makes the introductions—but no mention of the USA embargo without which we cannot fully understand their current position, and how to further work on it. The report claims Cubans have developed and enjoy a culture of safety in the face of natural disasters. A decentralization policy has furthermore allowed for a variety of settlements to develop in a wide spread with water/electricity/roads and services providing education/health/culture/administration with more to do (it always seems the case in the Eastern provinces). Question: What can we learn from the low-consumer Cuban story?

I was in a King Baudouin Foundation meeting last week focusing on Alzheimer and related diseases. Addressing an audience with 65 divorces to every 100 couples, the German speaker unwittingly urged us to ‘re-invent social cohesion’—in fact one of several environmental factors already known
to cause the disease that is turning into a phenomenon (one other factor is specific air pollutants, and 3 days before the conference a report was made public on waste tonnage in one Antwerp port dump: it was celebratory in announcing an unexpected low being brought in compared to last year’s forecasts: “Very satisfying as we want to avoid waste dumping. We predict however that the amount of industrial waste will go back up again the minute the economy recovers” the spokesman added). Question: What can we learn from Alzheimer’s, a disease as complex as any city, and becoming an epidemic?

The WCities8-9 report is also strong on slums. And my question has been: What can we learn from slums? It certainly will take more than following the policeman I am told is chasing after Jamal, Latika and Salim through the Mumbai slums in “Slumdog Millionaire”—it is during those first minutes that I love in all films, when the kids run for their life (the latter two coming from the slums in real life—the young girl’s name is Ali and boy Ismail. Mature Latika is played by Pinto that has just landed a $300,000 contract with Estee Lauder to promote its products). And how can we upgrade slums for meaningful survival? Why so? Because it appears to me that we are to have more of them. Their definition I expect will be enlarged to include more local wars, more natural disasters, and more population shifts because of them. The report is strong on slum upgrading and those policies that appear to work.

There are 2 good reasons Ekistics proves a necessary companion to this UN-Habitat report: The Ekistic Grid Index, and the Ecumenopolis concept (see below, and see 3).

This report refers in specific Figures to cities as “Small/Intermediate/Big/Large and Total,” with ‘Small’ being from population 100,000 to 5 times that. ‘Total’ has no number attached, and ‘Large’ goes for population 5 million and more. But what about settlements under the 100,000 mark? And what about Mumbai, Lagos, Tokyo, Shanghai, Sao Paulo, Dhaka, New York? Are they all size ‘Large’? On the other hand the Ekistic Grid accounts from the single person to up to the 50,000 million (see Ecumenopolis). Furthermore, any issues attached to those settlements Ekistics will give them 4 subheads under each of 5 elements and one 6th (Synthesis) for the complexity any city runs on. Finally each one of the subheads are further indented (primary or secondary). The Grid has been with us since the 1960s, and why not use them—until we have a better way to do the job?

This thought-provoking report was put together by a large number of learned people as with the long list of Acknowledgements. The list of contributors helps us situate the report, and I will here sidestep the ‘harmonious’ subtitle to the report title—in fact all 3 authors that are mentioned to have published using ‘harmonious’ in their respective titles, have been sidestepped in the report’s bibliography itself. It is pure guessing on my part that the unfortunate ‘harmonious’ subtitle was an appeasing term arrived at as compromise, at some point along the report process. The report after all doesn’t come forward with a set of harmonious cities, but I will: Edinburgh, Valetta, Tokyo. Question: With Ecumenopolis in mind, what can we learn from Tokyo?

This inspiring—useful report is repeatedly leading us towards a singular concept: Governing in a city of cities (page xv), and ‘ruralopolises’ as rural socio-economic systems fusing with metropolitan spatial arrangements (p.217), and ‘straddling’ (keeping one foot in town, another in countryside—p.219), and Governing for harmony in a city of cities (p.231), and inevitably more such references—if I was to dig further into this UN-Habitat report. This is simply because Ecumenopolis as networks of cities towards a world-wide one city, has been inevitable (3, 4) and we are all already living in it, whilst it is dynamically being formed—needless to add already preceded by an Electronic Ecumenopolis (5).

Notes:
(1) For instance see the global observation African-European system AEGOS, see [www.brgm.fr/brgm/aegos]. There is also OLPC worth reminding everybody, itself Un-backed, just as with implementations of the 2002 Earth Summit agreements.

(2) As conferences go, it is only now that I locate an Intimacy And Transition Spaces paper presented in same conference by Becker & Collier. Although they don’t propose or hint on the possibility for addressing measurable material, one subtitle goes Transition Spaces as Source for Potential Conflict.

(3) I must confess that even before receiving this UN-Habitat report I felt it would become more qualitatively useful if coupled with one other book. I therefore suggested (and I suggest it to the reader of this review) that they send me one authored by 5 ladies: Kitchen Table Sustainability—Practical Recipes for Community Engagement with Sustainability. When I didn’t receive it I chose the paper ‘Ecumenopolis: The Coming World-city.’ It is one text that combines several by C.A. Doxiadis (in Cities of Destiny, edited by Arnold Toynbee in 1967, Thames & Hudson, London). The paper is pages 189–205 in the ‘Reader On Ekistics’ that was published early this year (under the otherwise misleading date of Jan-Dec 2005).

(4) This writer’s approach has been considering space-as-a-network rather than as place, namely Space Networks (presented in the IAPS 1973 conference in Lund). Doxiadis would have called it a Man-in-the-Ecumenopolis approach.

(5) This morning I called Nederlands Tourism in Brussels: An automatic machine informs me that the office has moved from its rue Ravenstein and avenue Louise addresses to [www.Holland.com].

Galaxidi and Brussels, 2009.
Housing
- Roderick Lawrence, CUEH, University of Geneva, 102 Boulevard Carl-Vogt, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; Tel: +41-22-3788717; Email: Roderick.Lawrence@cueh.unige.ch
- Rolf Johannson, Built Environment Analysis, Infrastructure and Planning, KTH, SE-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel: 46-8-7980848, fax 46-8-7980568; Email: rofj@arch.kth.se
- Listserver for the housing network is available through the coordinators,

Education
- Necdet Taymür, Emeritus from METU, Ankara; /31 Laurafade Rd, London N2 9LT / UK. / Tel: +44-20-8883 406 / Email: n@taymur.co.uk
- Ashraf M Salama, Adana Group Consultants, 10020 Park Cedar Drive, Charlotte, NC 28210, USA; Tel: +1 704 341 0030 ext 103, Fax: +1 704 341 0652; E-mail: salama@theadmgroup.com
- Joy K Potthol, Bowling Green State University, 305 Johnston Hall, OH 43403 Bowling Green, USA; Email: jpotthoe@bgsu.edu

Landscape
- Ulla Berglund, Soderorts hogskola, Box 4101, SE-141 04 Huddinge, Sweden; Tel:46-8-5858914, fax 46-8-5858844; Email: ulla.berglund@sh.se
- Ton Rooolers, Centre for Environmental and Traffic Psychology, University of Groningen, Grote Kruisstraat 2/1, 9712 TS Groningen, The Netherlands; Tel: +31 50 3636773

Spatial analysis
- Bill Thompson, University of Ulster, School of the Built Environment, Newtownabbey, Co.Antrim, BT37 0BG; Tel: +44 28 9036 8559; Email: w.j.thompson@ulsterc.ac.uk
- Jesse Voss, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Architecture and Urban Planning, PO Box 413, Milwaukee WI 43201, USA; Tel +1 414 229 6721; Fax: +1 414 229 6976; Email: vossj@uwm.edu

Communication Technology and Place
- Gary Gumpert, Communication Landscapers, 6 Fourth Road, Great Neck, New York 11021, USA; Tel: +1-516-466 0136, Fax: +1 516 466 1782; Email: ggumpert@ix.netcom.com
- Susan Drucker, Hofstra University, School of Communication, Dempster Hall, Hempstead, New York 11550, USA; Tel: +1 516-463 5304/fax: +1 516-466 0136; Email: SPSHS@hofstra.edu

Children, Youth and Environments
- Gary Moore, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia; Tel 61-2-93516524; Fax 61-2-93515665; Email: gtm@arch.usyd.edu.au
- Marla Nordstrom, Department of Human Geography, University of Stockholm, SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel: +46 8 164836; Fax: +46 8 94988; E-mail: marla.nordstrom@humangeo.su.se

Network shared with EDRA

Culture and Space in the Built Environment
- Hülya Turgut, Istanbul Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Taskisla, Yakin 90191, Istanbul, Turkey; Fax: +90 212 2514895; Email: space@itu.edu.tr
- Peter Kellett, School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK; Tel: +44 191 2226232; Fax: +44 191 2226232; Email: p.kellett@ncl.ac.uk
Go to the Culture and Space in the Built Environment webpage http://www.iaps-association.org/CultureCSBE.htm

Gender and the Built Environment
- Lisa Horell, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Helsinki University of Technology, Hopsahallinrinne, 21B, 00570, Helsinki, Finland; Tel: +358 9 684 8887; Fax: +358 9 684 5224; Email: lisa.horell@hut.fi
- Ana Manchego Grem, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden; Email: amanchego@infra.kth.se
Listserver for the gender network is available through the coordinators.

Environment and Geontology
- Mark del Águila, Agad Services, Victoria University Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, Australia; Tel: +61-3-9699-9148; Email: mark.deleguia@vu.edu.au
IAPS-EDRA Environment and Geontology Network Webpage: http://archweb.tamu.edu/geo

History and the Built Environment
- Jacob Kinman, 47 Cricketl Int Crescent, Sheffield, S2 5AQ, UK; Tel: +44 114 2758488; Email: jkinman@hotmail.com
A listserver is available for network members. To subscribe, contact the coordinator. Webpage: http://www.urban-research.net/iaphistory.html

Sustainability
- Birgitta Gatersleben, Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 7XH, UK; Tel: +44 1483 689306; Email: b.gatersleben@surrey.ac.uk
- Linda Steg, Department of Psychology, University of Groningen, Grote Kruisstraat 2/1, 9712 TS Groningen, The Netherlands; Email: l.steg@pspw.nrg.nl

E-Learning and Virtual Teaching of Environmental Psychology
- Lisa Horell, Helsinki University of Technology, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Hopsahallinrinne 21 B, 00570 Helsinki, Finland; Tel: +358-0-489867, Phone: 358-45-7305010, Email: lisa.horell@hut.fi lisa.horell@itk.fi Website: www.eurofem.net/lisahorell www.hut.fi/Yksikot/YK/tutkimus/ARJA/

Restorative Environments
- Kevin Thwaites, Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield, Arts Tower, Western Bank, Sheffield S10 2TN, Email: k.thwaites@sheffield.ac.uk Phone: +44 (0)114 222 6062 Fax: +44 (0)114 275 4157
- Terry Hartig, Institute for Housing and Urban Research, Uppsala University, Box 785, SE-801 23 Uppsala, Sweden; Email: terry.hartig@ifi.uu.se Phone: +46 26 420 6532 Fax: +46 26 420 650

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

**DISCOUNTED JOURNALS FOR IAPS MEMBERS**

Several journals offer discounts to IAPS members. The procedure for subscribing is different in each case. IAPS members are best advised to go to the relevant website and get subscription information there. When they write to the Journal they should mention they are members of IAPS and claim their discount rate.

- **Environment and Behavior**
  Individual Subscription to IAPS Members 20% discount.
  For information: http://www.sagepub.com/Shopping/Journal.asp?id=4727

- **Environments by Design**
  IAPS members can purchase back issues, or packages of back and current issues at a discount of 25% on standard individual rates.
  For information: http://www.kingston.ac.uk/by_design/title_p.htm

- **Journal of Architectural and Planning Research**
  The current annual discounted member's subscription rate is USD 73.60.
  For details: www.lionscience.com

- **Journal of Environmental Psychology**
  Individual subscription rate to JEP = 92 € / 103 USD (approx. 20% saving).
  For information: http://www.academicpress.com/jep

- **Open House International**
  Normal Price £ 40 / USD 60, IAPS Members £ 30.
  For information: http://www.openhouse-int.com/