

# Evaluation in Progress

Strategies for Environmental Research and Implementation



**18th IAPS Conference**  
**EVALUATION IN PROGRESS**  
**Strategies for Environmental Research and Implementation**  
**July 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> 2004 Vienna, Austria**

**Travelogue by Satu Åkerblom**

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## **Appendix**

Program Overview  
View from the Hotel window

## **1. Purpose of the journey**

The participation in the IAPS in Vienna is a part of the TeTT-project. In the TeTT-project (functionality, aesthetics, safety, economy) aim is to create a movable full-scale laboratory, the usability of environments is going to be computer analysed by focusing on peoples acting and managing in the space. The main goal of this three-year project is to develop a test method for new apartment buildings and renovation that optimised transfers users needs and the limitations and possibilities of the building to planning and the developing goals for new products. One goal of the work is also to bind international contacts. An international conference is, of course, most suitable for that. On the other hand you get the idea of what is going on in the environmental research field and where the TeTT-project stands in a wider perspective. In 8. Findings - New Connections and Perspectives my conclusions of the benefits of the conference can be read.

From SOTERA Pirjo Sipiläinen and Satu Åkerblom attended the conference.

## **2. What is IAPS?**

IAPS, International Association for People-Environment Studies, is founded 1981. It aims to improve the physical environment and human well being by integrating research, education, policy and practice. IAPS´s main area is Europe, but it is well known over seas as the many participants from both America and Japan showed.

## **3. The conference**

The 18th IAPS conference “Evaluation in Progress, Strategies for Environmental Research and Implementation” took place in the Technical University, in the absolute center of the city Vienna and was organized by IRIS ISIS, Institution for Spatial Interaction and Simulation, TU Wien, July 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

## **4. Goals and Topics**

The main goals of the conference was to debate ways and means of stimulating new proposals, documenting existing situations and assessing diverse tools and techniques that can promote evaluation and user feedback.

The special aim of this conference was to cover topics, such as:

- Housing surveys
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Health and Social Impact Assessment
- Post-Occupancy Evaluations
- Small- and Full-Scale Simulation Tools and Techniques
- Computer Modeling and simulation tools

## 5. Keynote Session

Josef Hochgenener, Zentrum für Soziale Innovation

*“Europe Extended – Scenarios and Projects”*

The speaker pointed out that “New” frontiers bring big challenges and great potential for Europe. Some notes from the speech:

- Political integration – constitutional processes
- Economic development – human & growth potential
- Cultural diversity – languages, exchange, mutual respect
- Social cohesion – reduction and closing of gaps

The main question is how to reach “the tipping point” winning people’s hearts and minds?

## 6. Paper sessions and symposia

I attended the following sessions and symposia; brief notes are enclosed.

Paper session no 1 / **6.1** Data Collection and Methodology

Paper session no 3 / **6.2** Environmental Attitudes and Values

Paper session no 13 / **6.3** Human Spatial Behaviour

Paper session no 22 / **6.4** Simulation and Evaluation

Paper session no 23 / **6.5** Simulation and Evaluation

Symposium no 10 / **6.6** 3D-Environmental Simulation - Multimedia and Multiuse

Symposium no 18 / **6.7** Home and Health in Very Old Age Across Europe: Preliminary Findings from the ENABLE-AGE Project

*Paper session 1*

### **6.1 Data Collection and Methodology**

Chair: Nordström, M.

#### **6.11 Scales on Perceived Urban Residential Quality Indicators**

Bonaiuto, M., Fornara, F. and Bonnes, M.

The work presents efforts standardizing and validating instruments measuring different aspects of residential neighbourhood environmental quality perception. Tools PEQIS, a standard of indicators for a specific environmental object, RS an evaluative response, RREQ residential environment Quality. CFA confirmed 19 Perceived Residential Environment Quality (PREQ) and one Neighbourhood Attachment.

## **6.12 Mapping Research on the Social Value of Architecture**

Edge, M. Craig, A. and Conniff, A.

The goal was to instruments measuring different aspects of residential neighbourhood environmental quality perception, through a national-based sample, which mirrors a spectrum of the different national urban typologies.

Aim to establish the extent and quality of research carried out since 1997 available to the Scottish Executive to inform its future policy priorities in architecture.

The scope [www.scotticharchitecture.com/education-content/resources/research](http://www.scotticharchitecture.com/education-content/resources/research)

Summary report <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/resfinds/edrft1-00.asp>

Public participation and research on participation are neither popular in mainstream architecture nor particularly encouraged by institutional systems in the UK. There is by the mapping a great opportunity for the people-environment studies research community to take a more central role in helping to realise and measure the success of built environments in relation to that policy.

Figueiredo, D. Monteiro, C. and Roazzi, A.

Social Representations of Architectural Heritage

Was not presented

## **6.13 Modes of Generalisation From a Single Case**

Johansson, Rolf

The case studies are becoming more and more common

Models of generalizing from a case 1) Logic of replication, 2) Theory generating and 3) Naturalistic generalisation

1) Hypothesis is tested in the case and verified 2) case + facts => theory 3) Fact/theory -> (abduction) -> Case, "the surprising fact is observed", reflection-in-action.

## **6.14 The Full-Picture: Psychosocial Impact Studies Methodology**

Palma-Oliveira, J.M., Gaspar de Carvalho, R., Antunes, D. and Mata, A.

It is important to including a more microanalysis in social impacts studies (SIS), in order to identify, predict and act upon the positive and negative consequences associated with a change in the perceived biophysical and/or social environment. The studies are costly.

Methodology and instruments for analysing psychosocial impacts: 1) Health and Well-being (physical and psychological); 2) Psychosocial (attitudes; cognitions/beliefs; behaviours).

An environmental stress model perspective. The models are: 1) based in a theoretical field that has been greatly developed by scientific research and 2) integrate concepts that commonly are not perceived as interrelated and as being part of the same phenomena in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); 3) following these reasons, increase the studies validity and objectivity; 4) go beyond a deterministic cost-benefit analysis, analysing the perceived costs and benefits and not only the material ones; 5) allow the impacts management and mitigation, based on a stress mitigation framework and scientific literature.

### *Paper session 3*

#### **6.2 Environmental Attitudes and Values - 2**

Chair: García Mira, R.

##### **6.21 Visual Character of the Built Environment as the Tool for Description, Analysis and Comparison of Architectural Object in the Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**

Niezabitowski, A.

The methodological proposal presented is based on the threefold classification of visual features of architectural objects. It contains: visual categories, visual aspects and visual modalities.

Initial assumptions 1) Visual character 2) Visual element 3) Visual feature 4)

Comparison of visual characters and 5) Comparability of visual characters

Morfotectonics, articulation (own terms). 1) the Shape 2) Dimensionality 3) Directivity

4) Substantiality

Calculation of the coefficient of similarity  $C_s = S/S + D$ , where S = number of similarities and D = number of differences

##### **6.22 Toward a Humanist Urban Open Space System - Study on the Shin Yi District in Taipei City**

Shu, C.F. Simon and Lung, T.Y.

Most of contemporary design and planning in Taiwan has been criticized for its inhumanity and for its insufficient amenities to meet the needs of pedestrians' movement purposes in most cities in Taiwan. Newly created isolated urban public spaces, such as urban squares, pedestrianized shopping districts, etc., cannot provide local people with a real pedestrian-friendly system, due to the lack of an integrated network for pedestrians' use.

To analyse a district in Taipei City the Space Syntax Analysis was used.

Simulating computer model for prediction of space. <http://.spacesyntax.com> and The Social Logic of Space, Space Is the Machine.

The degree of axial accessibility or visual accessibility (i.e. isovist) of each space within the whole spatial system can be represented by number and colour, which is assigned by the space syntax software.

Form of Analysis 1) Axial Analysis by Axman 3.0 /street axial integration 2) Isovist analysis by Depthmap / static space use patterns.

Through scattergram analysis of the above two elements, a scientific prediction model of space-use patterns will be provided. Through dynamic pedestrian movement axial analysis, an integrated pedestrian network system (which includes pedestrian routes, urban square's passing routes, public transportation system and vehicular routes, etc.) will be discussed. The convex analysis will then be used to predict the existing static behaviour observed in the urban public open spaces, especially in urban squares.

### **6.23 The Meaning of Preferences for Features of a Dwelling: A Study About (Sub)Urban Apartment Dwellers**

Coolen, H.

In the presentation attention was paid to cognitive micro-level factors such as goals, functions and values, which tell us something about the meaning housing preferences have for people. These are not usually getting enough attention. There is very little known about the relationships between the features of dwellings and the meaning these features have for the inhabitants. These were categorized. On the basis of these categories the individual meaning structures were aggregated into meaning networks, which were analysed by means of network analysis. These structures consist of such thing as well being, freedom, comfort, social contacts, privacy, clean, atmosphere, health and garden (!).

### **6.24 When Moving Is More Than Changing Residences: Relocation From the Perspective of Homeless Due to Natural Disasters.**

Wiesenfeld, E. and Amaro, A.

In the presentation treating of homeless due to Venezuelan 1999 landslides is described. The results presented illustrate the importance of strengthening the protagonism of victims of tragedies, through their involvement in disaster management, from its beginning. In this way people feel that they are able to control their own destinies in ways that are consistent with their lifestyles, feelings, needs, attachments and identities. A joint and coordinated effort between academic institutions together with private and public sectors is required to reach these goals.

## *Paper session 13*

### **6.3 Human Spatial Behaviour - 1**

Chair: Moser, G.

### **6.31 Adaptation to a New Model of Housing: A Case Study of Low-Rise Private-Sector Housing, Elghat, Saudi Arabia**

Al-Solaiman, S.

Elghat is a town that lies 240 km northwest of Saudi Arabia's capital Riyadh and is at least one thousand years old. In order to modernise the town (1974) a wide new area of 95 hectares was accommodated in 808 lots. New western types of building were built, but since reinforced concrete was introduced for the first time, the lack of technical skill and knowledge of the contractor in charge resulted in many physical shortcomings of the houses. Many houses were wrongly placed, the front to the back and the back to the front. The inhabitants could not choose their neighbours. The spatial organisation of the houses did not follow the adequate separation of men and women. The new surrounding had also a lack of privacy since the external spaces were subjected to the eyes of neighbours. The sense of being part of the modern world was the first reaction, but it was not long until modifications were undertaken. Structural problems were fixed, additions were built to accommodate the growing family and the patterns were changed to social needs.

In the paper the changes during 25 years are followed up. And it shows step by step how the houses have been changed.

The case studies were made through fieldwork and interviews with the inhabitants; documentation of floor plans at the present state as well as reconstructions of the floor plans throughout the occupation of the house; and taking pictures of the external and internal features of the houses.

### **6.32 The Social and Environmental Influence of the Parker-Morris Report** Brierley, E.S.

The Parker-Morris report reflected the spirit of the times which was of a social attitude towards housing. The Parker-Morris report: Homes for Today and Tomorrow was published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1961. The context of the study is that not only of housing quality and of the neighbourhood but also that of the values people have and their attitude to the environment in which they live. The social and environmental influence of the Parker-Morris report is of the essence of the development not only of housing conditions in Britain over the past fifty years but also in the way in which people think about housing. The statistics indicate that the average size of households in Britain has fallen from 2.9 people in the early 1970s to 2.3 today. But in the same time the number of households with two or more rooms per occupant has risen from 37% to 57% today. This study found that there was at least one free bed space per dwelling and often an unoccupied bedroom.

### **6.33 What's the Culture of Space in a Squatter? A Case Study From Bursa-Turkey** Mutman, D.

In the paper is showed how immigrants in Bursa make an effort not to lose their cultural norms, but keep their personal life style. The study has the same aim as the case study of housing in Elghat. In the analyse a classification according to spatial dialectics is used, public / private, man / woman, inside / outside, day / night and clean / dirty.

### **6.34 Privacy in the Dwelling: an Analysis of Visual and Functional Connections** Reis, A. and Lay, M.C.

### **6.35 Why DIY? Personal and Social Factors of the Relationship between Self and Home**

Townsend, Leanne

In the two works privacy in dwelling is analysed. The methods used are 1) data was collected through questionnaires, 2) structured interviews and 3) physical measurements. These are analysed by non-parametric statistical tests and space syntax methods (a Micro Station program)

Privacy from other people was a problem in many dwellings types where there was no partition wall separating the kitchen and the living room, the bathroom door opened to the living room, and there was a bedroom opened (without a partition wall) to the circulation space.

Space Syntax method seems to be a very useful method.

## **6.4 Simulation and Evaluation - 2**

Chair: Schmidt, A.

### **6.41 Children Growing Up in Public Housing: Public Neighbours and Agents of Social Change**

Chatterjee, S. and Sullivan, V.

A small research that illustrates how children get aware of their own surroundings. The 3-D modelling exercise and the simulated role-play were much by the children. In an environment where children have no control over the conditions of their physical home, the fieldwork gave them experience in thinking that their preferences could lead to the creation of a better environment for all.

### **6.42 Evaluation, Persuasion, Translation: Evaluating Points of Contact between Research and Practice**

Francescato, G.

The built environment is built by many. Valid and reliable empirical evidence is not enough. We must translate findings into terms that policy makers and public see as reflecting real life conditions. Translation is not a methodological issue but an issue of interpretation. To make evaluations more effective we need to develop a more sophisticated understanding and we need to cultivate models of doing research that supports such roles.

### **6.43 Cognition of Spatial Separation in the Interior: Comparative Experiments Using Computer Graphics and Full-Scale Model**

Oi, N.

This presentation was really interesting while connecting and comparing computer graphics and full-scale modelling. In the presentation is also pointed out difficulties in depth perception in computer graphics.

Full-scale models are set using the corridor in a university building. Six settings of partition walls between the space where the seating (or starting) position is included and the other side of the partition were used focusing on the differences in arrangement and size: short walls from the both sides, a short wall in the centre, a hanging wall from the ceiling, low partitions (1110 mm, 740 mm, and 370 mm in height).

Computer graphics, as well as drawings, photographs and scale models are often used in designing or evaluating architectural space, but these presentation techniques should be used carefully. The depth perception could have important effect on the cognition of separation. Consequently, three experiments were planned for the comparative study as follows.

1: Computer Graphics. Each subject estimates the projected images on the screen) from the specified seating position.

2: Full-scale Models. Each subject estimates the real space of full-scale models from the specified seating position.

3: Full-scale Models. Each subject estimates the real space of full-scale models while walking along the instructed route in the space.

Magnitude/Size Estimation method was used in all experiments to estimate the cognition of spatial separation. To investigate the relation between the easiness of

movement in the space and the feeling of separation, the impression on “easy to go through – hard to go through” was also graded according to seven ranks. In each experiment, the similar tendency is found among subjects. Consequently, spatial separation is presumed to be a common feeling. The result of Experiment 1 showed that the feeling of separation increases with the height of low partitions, as the easiness of movement decreases. The result of Experiment 2 also showed that the feeling of separation increases with the height of low partitions, although the difference in the easiness of movement between 740 mm and 1110 mm was not apparent. The result of Experiment 3 showed the similar tendency to other experiments, except the impression of the easiness of movement for 1110 mm low partition. From the comparative experiments, validity of still images of computer graphics for the cognition of spatial separation was confirmed. However, the further work should be needed, as the eye point of the still image seemed to have some influence on the cognition of space. It is note worth that low obstacle feel easier to pass in reality than in graphics.

#### **6.44 My Home or My Shared House: The Housing Preferences of Students Who Share Their Houses with Roommate(s)**

Kepez, O. and Demir, E.

Background Altman (1975). The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of privacy needs on housing preferences of college students living with roommates. The subjects were 60 students who live in the student housing neighbourhoods along school's bus line. The study utilizes correlational research with the use simulation in the tactical level. A visual data set was designed and the respondents were asked to prefer among each set of visuals with the reasons behind their choice. The showed material was 1) plans and axonometric perspectives of the types of one or two story apartments, 2) photographs of different row houses, 3) photographs of different entrances to units (why?). . Respondents were told that all had the same rent, utilities and outdoor spaces and asked to prefer houses using the sets of visual data provided. The reasons for their selections and eliminations were asked and the answers were recorded. Each subject was separately open interviewed.

The results showed that there was a strong desire for home like appearance even though it was to be shared. Two story types were preferred more than one story apartments. General aims of selecting two story types were explained as having two different environments for different functions. Some respondents defined this as separation of the entertainment part from living part.

The main benefit of this study was, I think, the use of material and data collecting.

#### **6.45 Perception and Use of Non-Territorial Offices in The Netherlands**

Van de Voordt, D.J.M. and Volker, L.

Centre for people and buildings, [www.cfpb.nl](http://www.cfpb.nl), [www.re-h.nl](http://www.re-h.nl)

An instrument for diagnosing offices, with modular structure and parts that can be chosen: 1) experience (satisfaction, health, image), 2) use (behavioural patterns, occupancy), 3) economical aspects (productivity, facility costs and economic value added), 4) future value (trends, adaptability to trends and organizational changes)) and 5) the implementation process of new workplaces. The instrument is being tested.

*Paper session 23*

**6.5 Simulation and Evaluation - 3**

Chair: Zacharias, J.

**6.51 The Evaluation and Implementation of Color Research Issues Involving a Web Survey of iaps Members** Burton, Christina M.

In the survey was clarified 1) iaps members use of colour research 2) where lighting information is search 3) What areas of colour and lighting need more research 4) do iaps members believe that colours promote healing 5) what their colour and lighting decisions are based on. And so on

Some recommendation fore future research 1) children/ youth environments 2) culture/ space built environment s 3) health care environments 4) housing.

**6.52 Predicting Experiential Qualities of Architecture by Its Spatial Properties**

Franz, G., von der Heyde, M. and Bülthoff, H.H.

<http://www.kyb.mpg.de/~gf/anavis> gives a good background for the Space Syntax method.

For the research a psychophysical experimental method based on virtual reality simulations was combined with spatial analysis techniques derived from Space Syntax and empirical aesthetics. A few parameters characterizing basic spatial properties were widely sufficient to explain the variance in affective appraisals of rectangular indoor spaces. A spherical panorama was used to show the images. The virtual standpoint was fixed, but subject could freely choose the gaze direction. The analysis of isovists proved to be suitable for generically describing important perceptual properties of spaces.

A nice work that combines VR and Space Syntax.

**6.52 Design Quality and Institutional Performance - The Impact of Well-Designed Buildings on the Performance of Higher Education Institutions in England.**

Grimshaw, R., Peglow, Chr., Puybaraud, M. and Symes, M.

The paper reported of a study that investigated the link between well designed university buildings and performance.

The results highlighted both the factors that were common across all case studies and factors that were specific to each institution and location. Primary data collection included a questionnaire survey, structured discussions with different groups, structured interviews with personnel involved in operating or using the facilities, and direct observations of the buildings and of their patterns of use. The analysis of this information used specialist software, selected because of its ability to combine qualitative and quantitative data. Important dimensions were found, such as 1) branding – using the image 2) user demands – functionality 3) spatial study and 4) links to the community.

## *Symposium 10*

### **6.6 3D-Environmental Simulation - Multimedia and Multiuse**

Convenor: Schmidt, A.

#### **6.61 Applications of Simulation Procedures to Experimental Aesthetics and to Design Decisions in Architecture**

Weber, R.

The results of these studies show that many of the assumptions of common sense knowledge about the influences of design on the perceived visual quality of architectural space could indeed be corroborated; yet a number of common beliefs about the negligibility of contextual parameters in design are shown to be incorrect. How do people "see" Augenerwegungsstudium

1. Eye-movement patterns of prototypical architectural interior spaces 2D vs. 3D
2. Influence of properties of the facades on the perceived visual unity and beauty of streets, influence of facades on the perceived, aesthetic Quality of street using Quick Time Presentations
3. Influences of spatial parameters on the aesthetic quality of streets
4. Digital models as a basis for decision
5. Facades: Geometrical factors and aesthetic judgement
6. Influence of spatial parameters on the aesthetic quality of streets

#### **6.62 Visual Simulation Methods for Environment-Behavior Study**

Ohno, Ryozyo Tokyo University

Their attempt is to develop 1) various mode of display, static-dynamic, passive-dynamic, focal vision-peripheral vision, only vision – multi-model (+ kinaesthesia) 2) and apply new research subjects (e.g. orientation in a zero gravity environment) 3) and to improve hardware for easier manipulation, combination of scale-model (analogue) with computer graphics (digital).

1) Perception of a sense of enclosure in an interior space using scale model and CCD camera, 2) Effects of emerging scenes from the occluding edges on visual attention and evaluation of the landscape, (Interiors without the back wall, the walls and sealing are changed => people tend to look at the edge that moves fast). 3) The Effectiveness of design guideline regulations for improving streetscape, (a model in cardboard + digital animation) 4) Spatial orientation in a virtual weightless environment  
Visual simulation system where stepping interface is used.

#### **6.63 Peculiarity of Video-Computer Methods of Space Design in Contemporary Moscow**

Matalasov, M. and Zavrajine, K.

Some exteriors with implanted projects were presented.

## **6.64 Appropriate 3D-Environmental Simulation in Planning Practice - High Tech or Quick and Dirty**

Schmidt, J. Alexander

Fundamental issues regarding the medium

- 1) Targeting the communication to specific groups,
- 2) Reducing complexity,
- 3) Considering economic viability and
- 4) Firing the imagination

## **6.65 The Presentation Is the Project**

Toulouse, Catherine und Lengyel, Dominik

The presentation has to transport the whole project only by itself. The visual information has far more effect on the recipient than any description. Representations are not additions to presentations and therefore additions to projects, but an integral part of the project.

### *Symposium 18*

## **6.7 Home and Health in Very Old Age Across Europe: Preliminary Findings from the ENABLE-AGE Project**

Convenors: Oswald, F. and Sixsmith, J.

### **6.71 Home and Health in Very Old Age: New Perspectives on an Old Topic?**

Iwarsson, S., Oswald, F., Wahl, H.-W., Sixsmith, A., Sixsmith, J., Szeman, Z. and Tomsone, S.

In this project (Enable-Age) that involves five European countries (Germany, Hungary, Latvia, UK and Sweden) the well being in very old age is studied. Different methodological approaches and data from different sources are combined. Home environment (objective, subjective). Healthy ageing (autonomy, well being, participation)

1) Survey Study N=1,928/ 1,357 (n=1919), 2) In Depth Studies (n=200), followed by consultation interviews (n=60), 3) Policy Update Review, five countries  
The World Health Organization's conceptual framework on disability and functioning (ICF) and Lawton's ecological model on ageing were bases for the work.

Challenges in multi-disciplinary, cross-national research should not be underestimated!  
[www.enableage.arb.lu.se](http://www.enableage.arb.lu.se). The site for the project is very informative and is, as the whole project, worth following. The main data has been analysed during autumn 2004, so we can wait for results during spring 2005.

"Very old" means 75-85 / 80-90.

### **6.72 Objective and Subjective Aspects of Home in Old Age: The Survey Approach** Oswald, F., Iwarsson, S., Nygren, C., Tomsone, S. and Wahl, H.-W.

The home is an important component of everyday life in old age. Different objective and subjective aspects of housing with special emphasis on environmental barriers: accessibility, usability, meaning of home and control beliefs. There is a considerable amount of unique variance of objective and subjective housing aspects beside general control belief measures. Only weak relations exist between control beliefs and the number of barriers inside and outside the home. External control beliefs are negatively related to objective accessibility in all research sites.

### **6.73 Home, Gender, and Well-Being: A Qualitative Approach** Sixsmith, J. and Kucsera, C.

UK/ Hungary. Background 1) Ageing in place, 2) The gendered home, 3) Järviluoma, Moisala and Vilkkö 2003, 4) Home and healthy ageing and 6) Well-being. In both countries 40 participants. Aims to approach; Grounded theory, semi-structured interviews (1-2 hours long) conducted at home. Preliminary findings: Important home based influences on well-being, experience of health. Conc. Gender impact, well-being, temporal perspective, negotiating. There appears to be a relatively larger emphasis amongst the UK sample concerning the control and acceptability of technical supports within the home while the Hungarian sample stressed the important role of personal assistance. Well-being also seemed to be linked to ability to independently negotiate everyday life amongst the older women and to make decisions, carry out duties and engage with household tasks amongst the older men. Being able to develop interests and practice creative skills enabled the older people to place themselves outside of the physical constraints of ageing. The work underscores the need to understand well-being within the gendered context of the home environment.

### **6.74 Old and New Welfare Regimes in Europe: Effects on Housing Policies for Older People**

Sixsmith, A., Széman, Z., Kennedy, V., Naumann, D., Nygren, C. and Tomsone, S.

The national policy reviews done in 2003. Sweden, Nordic/ UK, liberal/ Germany; continental/ Hungary and Latvia, transformational. The transformational countries have undergone development since systemic change in the 1990s. In all countries the aim of policy is that the older people remain independent in their own homes. Recent economic and demographic trends may undermine this policy. Topic list: Targeted data analysis (in progress), Consultation (planned) and Recommendations report (planned).

### **6.75 Integrating Accounts of Person-Environment Action in Old Age: European Perspectives**

Green, S., Sixsmith, J., Tomsone, S., Dahlin Ivanov, S. and Sixsmith, A.

PEO Model (Law et al 1996). Person - Accessibility, Environment – Satisfaction with home, Occupations – Activities (indoor). Little is known about the daily lives of very old people living at home or about ways to meet occupational needs. The POE-model is used and the results are showed in the former presentations.

## **7. Poster session**

The conference also consisted of a large poster session. Some interesting ones:

### **7.1 The Older Population Habits in Outdoor Recreation**

Bengtsson, A.

The results presented are a part of a project, a Swedish national questionnaire survey, which aims to gain a general perspective on habits in outdoor recreation. The older peoples uses of outdoor environment will be studied concerning activities and experience values. Important things are fore example accessibility, security, safety, activities, environmental qualities, but also how costumes differs over the week and over the year in outdoor recreation. Comparative studies will investigate different age groups and environmental preconditions. The result will be analysed and used to develop concepts for design.

This ongoing study is good to notice by other researchers in SOTERA.

### **7.2 Internal Habitability of the House and its Relation with the Cycles of Life of Families**

Gomez Herrera, José

In this poster the writer analyses homes by looking at the cycles of life, the physical characteristics of the house and their influence are analysed from the internal habitability. The different cycles of life of families are seen as the time for establishment of the pair, birth and raising of the children, game of the children at home, and separation or death of some member of the pair. Each one of the members of the family is different at different moments of their life. The writer suggests following levels of psychological transactions, satisfaction of personal necessities, transactions by explicit familiar agreements, transactions that connect the activities and values of the family with those of the community and familiar transactions that connect the familiar activities to universal values.

### **7.3 The Ecological Study on the Neighbourhood Walking of Elderly People**

Miyatani, Izumi and Mori, Kazuhiko

Elderly people's walking in the neighbourhood is important to keep their health and also to communication with their neighbours. The result of the study is that walking of aged people can be classified in two depending on time and distance. The first one is "slow" and takes a long time and walks solely, the other one is "fast" and is shorter in time and the walk is fast.

Fast walkers are mostly in the group of Young-old(60-75) and tends to have the purpose for physical exercise, and to select diversely any kinds of walking way. In slow walking safety is an important factor to choose routes. Slow walkers are mostly in the group of Old-old (75+) and tends to enjoy environment and take one's time, and to select constantly their routes.

Although the writers refer to Japanese surroundings, the results probably could be very similar, for instance, in Finland.

## 7.4 The Ecological Study on the Sitting Behaviour on Benches in a Park

Nishiwaki, Tomoko and Mori, Kazuhiko

Sitting behaviour is changed diversely depending on the setting of bench even if its feature is almost the same as with others. The main factors that guide sitting behaviour are “sunshine”, “bench direction”, and “relations between the entrance and the bench location” and the tendency is the same for factors as sitting time, rate, sitting direction, gender, age group and actions.

The writer has noticed that nowadays planners do not have the same ability to situate benches as they had in old Japanese gardens, where the benches supported various behaviours.

## 7.5 The Efficacy of Door Design Modifications in Reducing Exit Attempts Among People with Dementia

Navai, M.L. and Wells, N.M.

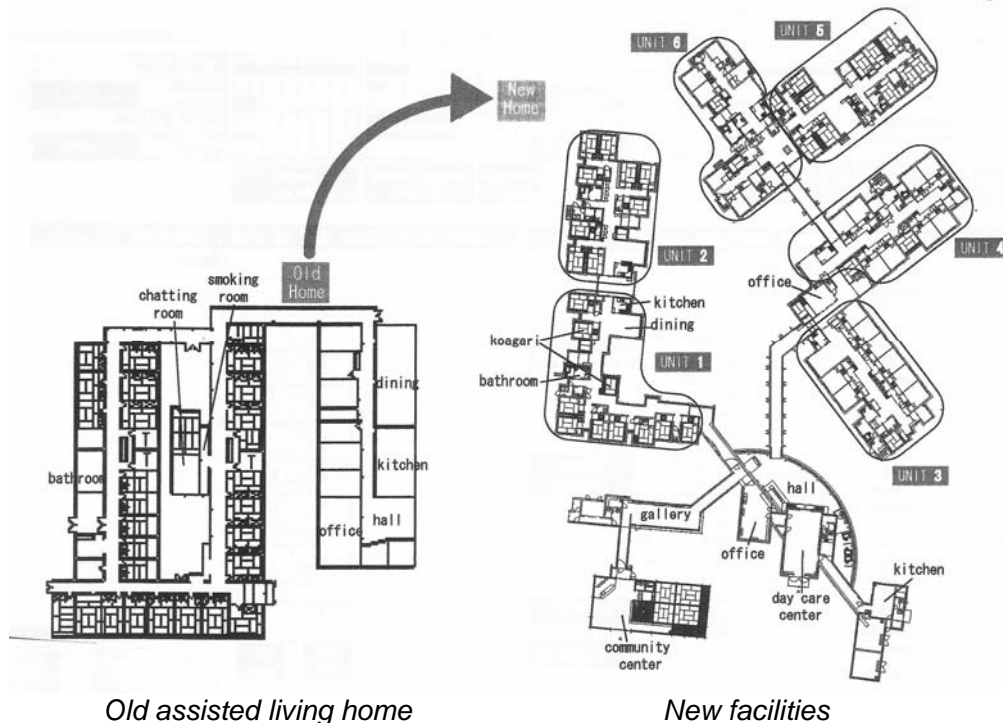
In the poster is described a study in different types of door design to reduce exit attempts among demented. In the intervention two glassed exit doors were changed and the exit attempts were followed. The doors were changed in three ways. 1) Grid on the floor in front of the door + cover on the mirror door 2) Cover on the mirror door 3) Camouflaging the door to look like the surroundings. The first way was the best way to reduce exit attempts.



*Door designs*

## 7.6 The Relationship Between Behavior and Environment at the Institutional Setting for the Elderly: Changes by the Transition From the Old Assisted Living to the New One

Terakawa, Y.



In the study the behavior of elderly are followed, when they move from an old nursing home to a new one. In the old setting residents had to share rooms, and common spaces were quite simple. In the new one every residents had a room of their own. The 50 rooms were separated into 6 units, and each unit had a dining room, a living room and a bathroom.

At the old one, during one-third of a day time residents were doing nothing special and spending time idly. They tended to stay at common spaces including the chatting room, because they did not want to stay with his/her roommate. The residents could be divided into 4 groups 1) Active behaviour at the resident's room, 2) passive behaviour at the resident's room, 3) active behaviour at the common spaces, and 4) passive behaviour at the common spaces. Men spent more time in hobby, like reading books, gardening and so on, and women spent more time in housekeeping, like cleaning rooms, washing clothes and so on.

By moving into the new one, residents' behaviour changed. They became more active and tended to engage into more activities. As each unit had a home-size kitchen women spent more time in housekeeping, preparing meals and clearing the table. They chose spaces depending on activities, that is, when they wanted to take a rest, they tended to stay at his/her room, and when they wanted to have contact with others, they came out from his/ her room to the common spaces. They tended to keep their activities longer inside rooms because roommates did not interrupt them. They visited other residents' rooms more frequently and stayed there longer. They took care of other residents more frequently, but at the same time, the number of troubles among residents increased. The staff was expected to control the relationship among residents.

### **7.7 Visual Representation, Animation and Presentation of Architectural Work** Skulinova, D. and Perina, Z.

The Czech presentation showed that the Eastern Europe is learning the “western” way of presentation. As the keynote speaker said we have much to overcome but the communication will be much easier and fruitful when we have the same bases.

### **7.8 Transactional Relationship Between Behavioral Environment of Elderly Residents and Regional Environment** Tachibana, H. and Takahashi, T.

The study describes and compares elderly residents behavior in two different surroundings. The first one is a housing area and another one is a town area that has been established spontaneously. In a strictly planned area the elderly tended to choose and use similar points and routes while in the town area the residents choose and used various points and routes.

## **8. New Connections and Perspectives**

The conference, as said, meant possibilities to connect new relations. Especially interesting was to meet in person the main organiser of the conference, Prof. Bob Martens (in Marimekko shirt) from the Vienna University of Technology. He is the head of the Vienna full-scale laboratory and has a deep interest in cad-technology, in this capacity he has had vivid relation to colleges in Finland and has visited us several times, especially the Oulu University. The full-scale laboratory is a part of the department of Architecture at TU. Martens was very interested in our work for a full-scale laboratory to HUT. Prof. Martens has a Finnish wife so he has also personal reasons to visit Finland.

In the paper session I got acquainted with Ann Ojala, who presented a stand about environmental concerns in Estonia. Olaja is a young finish speaking Estonian sociologist, who has also studied in Finland. She is god represent of the new EU countries.

3D-modelling is today very efficient in big-scale processes and illustration, but when it comes to interaction in a nearby, human scale the technique is just at this moment reaching the point were it will be a forth full aid. Our Swedish colleges have told me the interest in full-scale working is increasing. I think this trend could also be seen on the conference. The projects often combine full-scale research with 3D-modelling, comparing and integrating different approaches. The TeTT- project is in line with these tendencies.

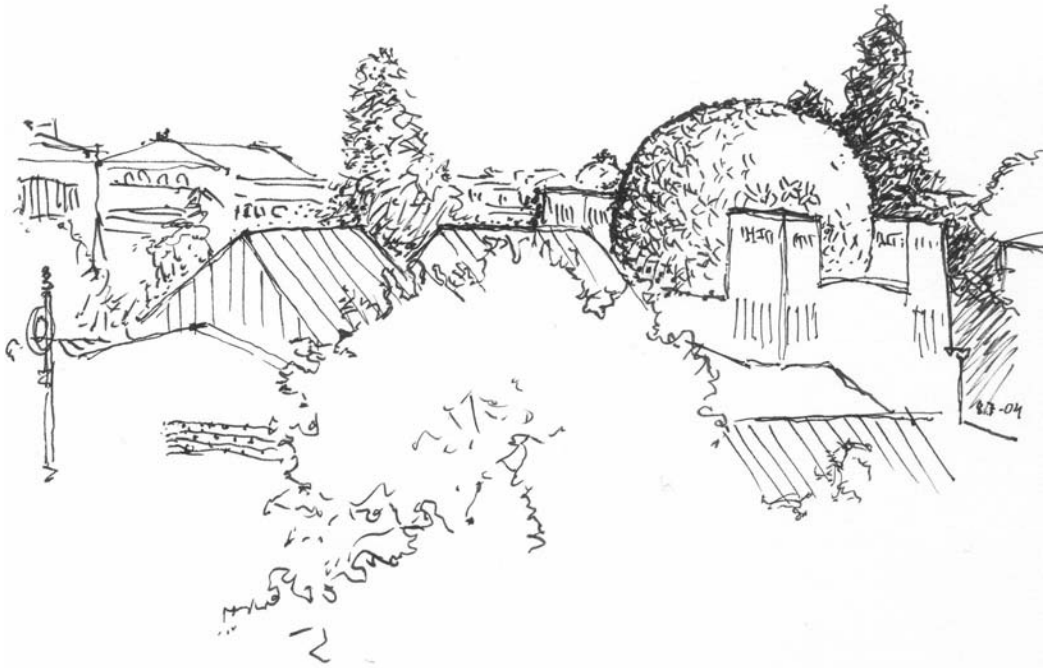
As to the other research methods surveys and semi-structured interviews seems to be often used. Net surveys probably have to be so specified to a certain group that they did not seem to very usual in these contexts. Analyses made by Space Syntax had been a relevant tool for room relation analyses.

IAPS will be a useful international forum for our research as the conference showed that it's about 450 members are central operators in their field. The Bulletin of People-Environment Studies that we now receive will be a good link to IAPS further activities.

**IAPS, Wien 2004  
Programme Overview**

Appendix

start	end	07.Jul	My Choise	08.Jul	My Choise	09.Jul	My Choise
8:00	8:30	Registration	Registration	Registration		Registration	
8:30	9:00						Poster session
9:00	9:30	Opening	Opening	Board		Poster	
9:30	10:00	Keynote	Keynote	Session			
10:00	10:30	IAPS -East					
10:30	11:00	Coffee break		Coffee break		Coffee break	
11:00	11:30	Keynote		Sessions	Paper session 3	Sessions	Paper session 13
11:30	12:00	IAPS -East			Environmental Attitudes and Values		Human Spatial Behaviour
12:00	12:30						
12:30	13:00	Lunch		Lunch		Lunch	
13:00	13:30						
13:30	14:00						
14:00	14:30	Session	Paper session 1	Sessions		Sessions	Symposium 18
14:30	15:00	Symposia	Data Collection and Methodology	Symposia	Paper session 22	Symposia	Home and Health in Very Old Age
15:00	15:30				Simulation and Evaluation - 2		Across Europe: Preliminary Findings
15:30	16:00	Coffee break		Coffee break		Coffee break	from the ENABLE-AGE Project
16:00	16:30	Session	Symposium 10	Sessions	Paper session 23	Sessions	
16:30	17:00	Symposia	3D-Environmental Simulation	Symposia	Simulation and Evaluation - 3	Symposia	
17:00	17:30		- Multimedia and Multiuse				
17:30	18:00	AGM		Network meeting		Network meeting	
18:00	18:30						
18:30	19:00						
19:00	19:30	Resepion	Resepion				
19:30	20:00	TU Wien	TU Wien			Farewell Party	
20:00	20:30					Heurigen	
20:30	21:00			Conf.Dinner	Conf.Dinner		
21:00	21:30			Town Hall	Town Hall		
21:30	22:00						
22:00	22:30						



View from the Hotel window. On the right The Vienna Secession  
Joseph Maria Olbrich, 1898

