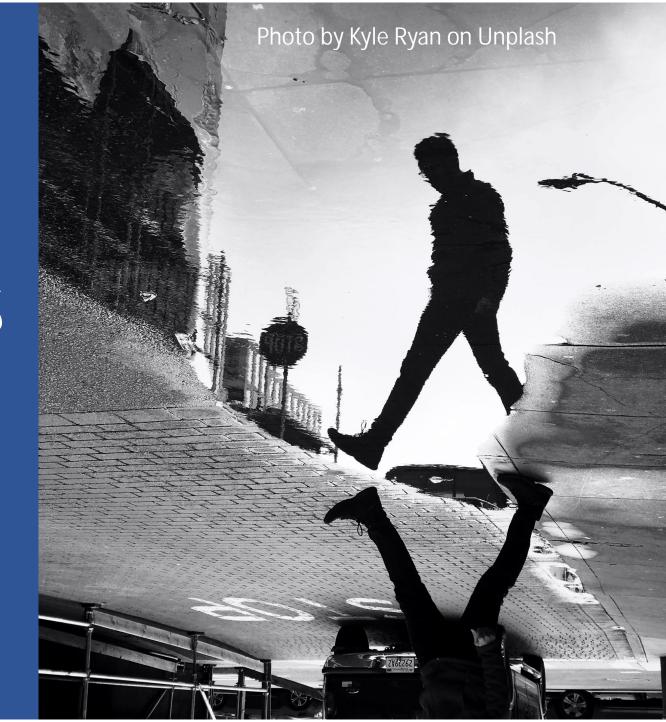
# Functional Environments

SPT-E5020 Marketta Kyttä



# The functional quality of the environment

### **VARIOUS SETTINGS:**

Objects

**Dwellings** 

**Blocks** 

Neighbourhoods

**Urban environments** 

Etc...



### **VARIOUS USER GROUPS:**

Children

Adults

Again population

People with disabilities

Mothers with strollers

Etc...



# Two basic approaches to explain behavior

Which explain behavior more?

COGNITIVE APPROACH
Mental constructs (beliefs, values, attitudes, social norms) mainly guide behavior

FUNCTIONAL APPROACH Environment (physical, social, cultural) mainly responsible for behavior that we engage

De Houwer, J. (2011) Why the Cognitive Approach in Psychology Would Profit From a Functional Approach and Vice Versa. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 6(2) 202–209.

### Fear of determinism...

### Determinism

One-way, determining influence of the physical environment on human behaviour.

### Possibilism

The choice regarding how to behave in a certain environment lies ultimately with the resident.

### **Probabilism**

Some choices are more likely in certain contexts than others. In this framework, urban planning and design becomes rather a creation of place potentials than of place-making

Dempsey, (2009) Are good quality environments socially cohesive? 1Measuring quality and cohesion in urban neighbourhoods. Town Planning Review, 80(3), 315–345.

# Theoretical approaches in psychology highlighting functionality

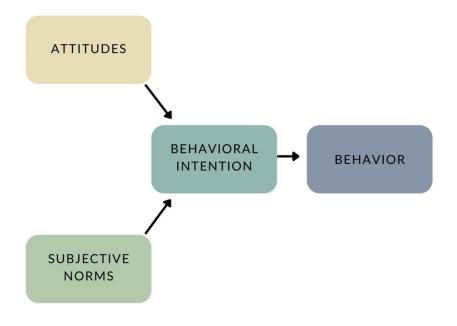
#### **ACTIVITY THEORY**

By Luria, Vygotsky, Leontjev

- Mental functions developing from the performance of external actions
- Activity situated within a historical, social, and cultural context
- Mediation tools essential that facilitate performance

# THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR (or THEORY OF REASONED ACTION)

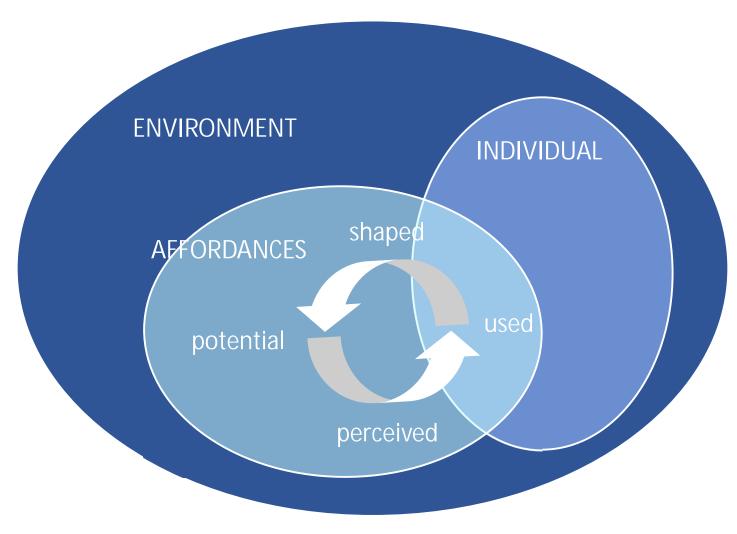
By Fishbein & Ajzen



# James J. Gibson's ecological perceptual psychology

The affordances of the environment are what it offers the animal, what it provides or furnishes, either for good or ill. The verb to afford is found in the dictionary, but the noun affordance is not. I have made it up. I mean by it something that refers to both the environment and the animal in a way that no existing term does. It implies the complementarity of the animal and the environment.

(Gibson, 1979/1986,p. 127).

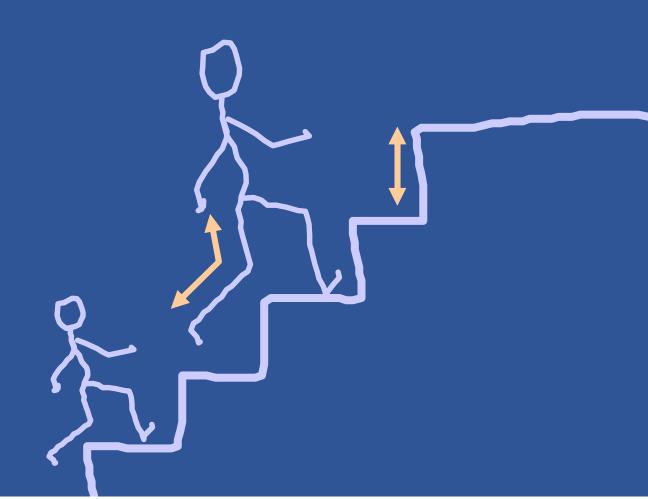


# Affordances are related to the bodily capabilities and dimensions of an individual

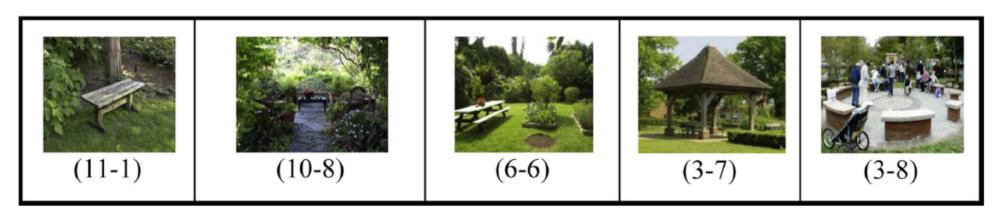
Warren (1995) developed a formula for optimal step height:

 $\pi$  = R/L where R = the hight of a step L = the length of the leg of the person

 $\pi_0$  = optimal relationship, that fits to the majority of people



## **Urban affordances**



Hadavi, S. Kaplan, R. & Hunter, M.C.R. (2015) Environmental affordances: A practical approach for design of nearby outdoor settings in urban residential areas. Landscape and Urban Planning 134, 19–32.



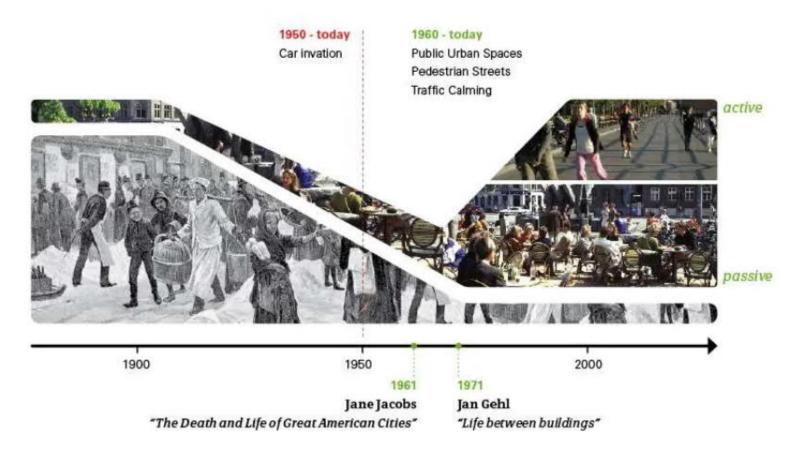
Richard Coyne (2021) Reflections on Technology, Media & Culture. <a href="https://richardcoyne.com/2021/10/30/urban-affordances/">https://richardcoyne.com/2021/10/30/urban-affordances/</a>

### Jan Gehl: Public life in cities

**Necessary Activities** 

**Optional Activities** 

**Social Activities** 



Gehl, J. & Gemzøe, L. (1996) Public Spaces, Public Life. Copenhagen: The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Architectural press.

# Functional quality

NOT guaranteed by functionalistic planning!

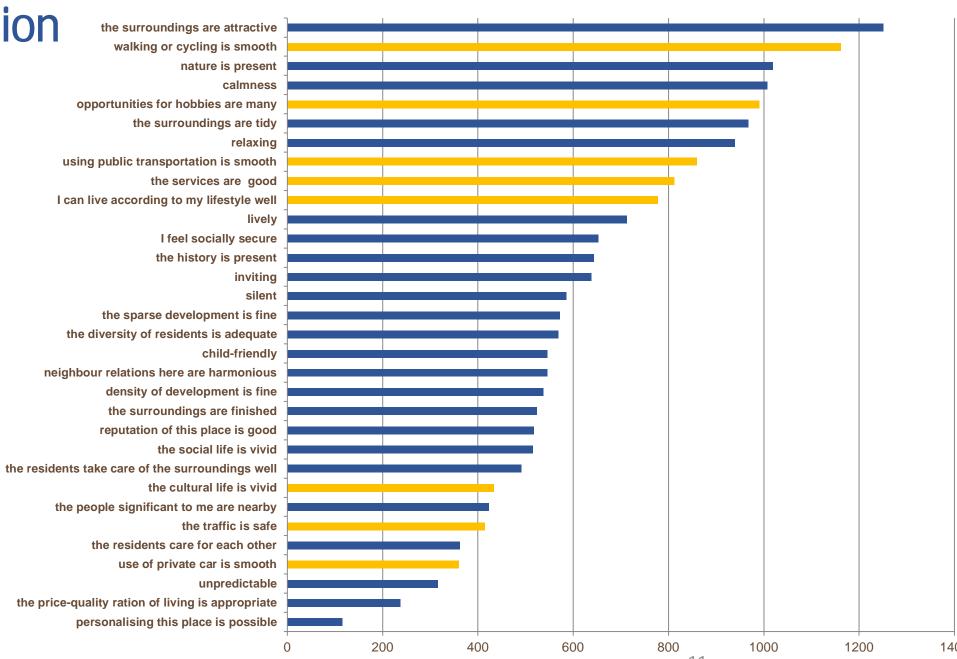
### Rather by:

- Mixed structure
- Accessibility
- Close by services
- Polymorfic space
- Etc.



Operationalization of functional quality

(Urban Happiness –study)



# **Evaluation of functional quality**

#### BUILDING LEVEL EVALUATION

- POE Post Occupancy Evaluation
- Preiser: "The process of evaluating buildings in a systematic and rigorous manner after they have been built and occupied for some time"

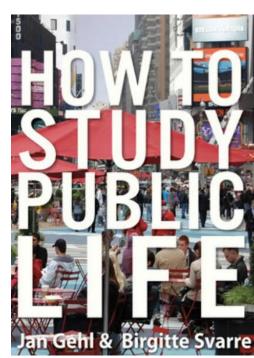
### Methodology:

- Walkthroughs
- Observations
- Surveys
- Interviews

#### NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL EVALUATION

- Ex-post evaluation
- Not done very often
- Except for Jan Gehl and us...





# How to promote pro-environmental behavior?

Again: Two main approaches

1

INFORMATIONAL STRATEGIES
Aim to change knowledge, values, attitudes, beliefs, social norms

2

STRUCTURAL STRATEGIES
Aim to change environmental circumstances and change habits or automatic behavior

Steg, L. van den Berg, A. & de Groot, J.I.M. (2012) Environmental Psychology: An Introduction. John Wiley & sons. NOTE: available in Aalto Primo!

# What really works?

Education
Information campaigns
Financial motivation



Tailored information & feedback Social influence Nudging

Abrahamse, W. (2020) Encouraging pro-environment behavior: what works and what doesn't. BECC webinar https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tlzObZnwq6w

Behavior Change Wheel (BCW)
... or Ball

