

Restorative Environments

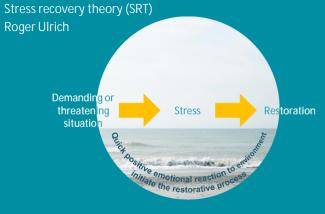
24.1.2023 SPT-E5020 Marketta Kyttä

Main source:

Joye, Y. van der Berg, A. (2019) Restorative Environments. In Steg. L. & : de Groot, J.I.M. Environmental Psychology: An Introduction. Wiley.



Photo: Unplash



about the ways certain environments promote

psychological or physiological recovery process

Two main theories

Kaplan & Kaplan

Directed attentional

Restoration

Attention restoration theory (ART)

fatique (DAF) after limited capacity prolonged engagement in to direct their tasks that are mentally attention fatiguing

Photo: Unplash, KumikoShimizu

People have

Slow, cognitive mechanisms in environmental restoration



According to Attention

Restoration Theory (ART)
environment promote recovery process when humanenvironment relationship is characterized by these

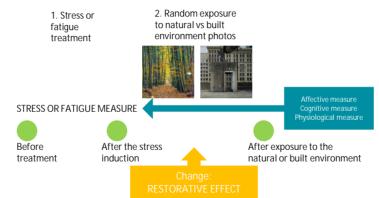
- qualities:
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- 1. Fascination
- Extent
 Being away
 Compatibility



Measuring the perceived restorative potential of environments An operationalization of Attention Restoration Theory:

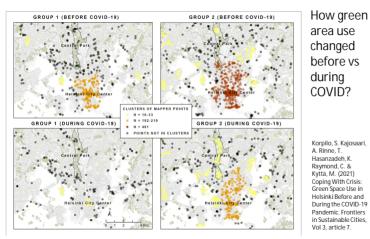
- $Perceived\ restorativeness\ scale\ (PRS)\ {\it (Hartig, Korpela, Evans \& Gärling, 1996, 1997)}$
- My attention is drawn to many interesting things
 → Fascination
- There is much going on
 - → Extent/ coherence
- Spending time here gives me a break from my day-to-day routine
- → Being away
- I can do things I like here
 - → Compatibility

Experimental paradigm in restorative environments research





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COVID

How the urban dwellers of four Nordic cities used green areas during COVID?

Fagerholm, N. Samuelsson, K. Eilola.

Analysis of pandemic

outdoor recreation

and green infrastructure in

Nordic cities to

enhance urban

resilience. Accepted

Urban Sustainability.

to be published in npj

S. et. al. (2023)





Turku

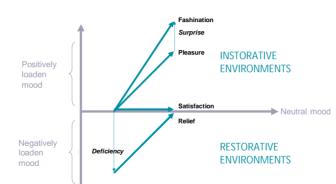


Stockholm

NEW WAYS OF USING GREEN AREAS



How about instorative environments?







Can also built environment settings can be restorative?



Photo: Unplash/ Patrick Baum and M.R.