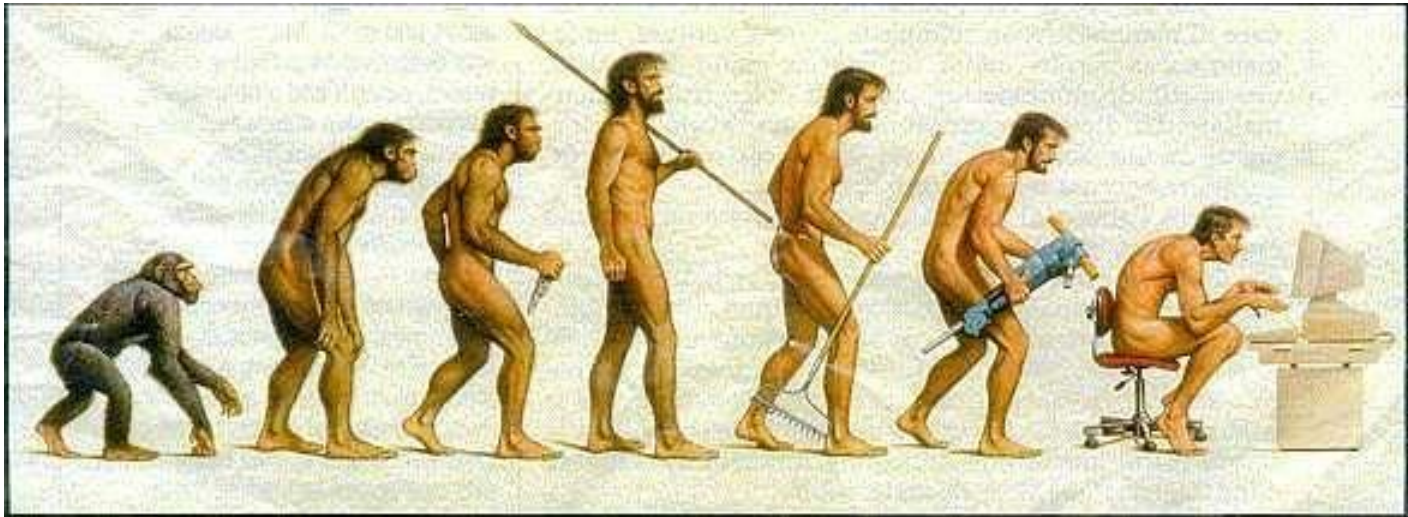


Subject: Architectural Psychology

Topic: Environmental Psychology - 1

Presented by: Hiba Gul

Environmental Psychology



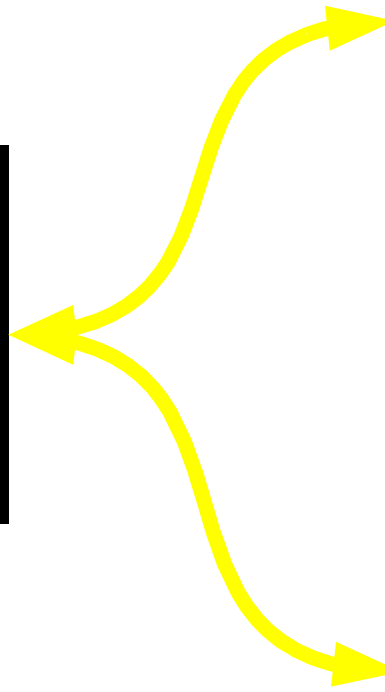
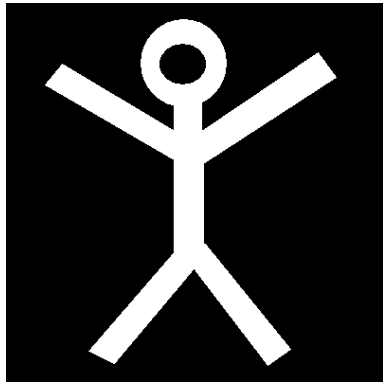
Overview

- ■ What is Environmental Psychology?
- ■ Negative Environmental Influences
- ■ Environmental Design
- ■ Natural Environment
- ■ Evolutionary Psychology
- ■ Biophilia

What is Environmental Psychology?

"Environmental psychology studies the interactions and relations between people and their environments." (Oskamp & Schultz, 1998, p. 206)

What is Environmental Psychology?



Scope

Environmental psychology is also known as, or closely related to:

- ◆ environmental social sciences
- ◆ architectural psychology
- ◆ socio-architecture
- ◆ ecological psychology
- ◆ ecopsychology
- ◆ behavioural geography
- ◆ environment-behavior studies
- ◆ person-environment studies
- ◆ environmental sociology
- ◆ social ecology
- ◆ environmental design research

Environment ↔ Humans

"Traditionally...environmental psychology has emphasized how the physical environment affects human thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. However, much recent environmental research has stressed the other side of the coin - how human actions affect the environment."

Environment ↔ Humans

“Ecological issues of people's relationship to their environment, both natural and human-made, have assumed crucial importance to our quality of life, and even to the survival capacity of humanity.”
(Oskamp & Schultz, 1998)

Environmental Psychology...

- Is a reasonably new 'discipline'
- Grew out of social psychology
- Has evolved in its own directions
- Is interdisciplinary, e.g., related to anthropology, architecture, urban planning, politics, sociology

Negative Environmental

Influences

1. Human spatial behavior
2. Environmental stressors
3. Environmental risks
4. Environmental design
5. Complex relations b/w physical stressors and people's mental and emotional adjustment to it (e.g., control)

Human spatial behaviour: Density and Crowding

◆ **Density** = # of people per space

◆ **Crowding** = subjective -ve experiences due to density

“some of the negative impacts of crowding can be reduced if people feel that they have some control over their crowded conditions”

(Oskamp & Schultz, 1998, p. 206)

Human spatial behaviour: Density and Crowding

