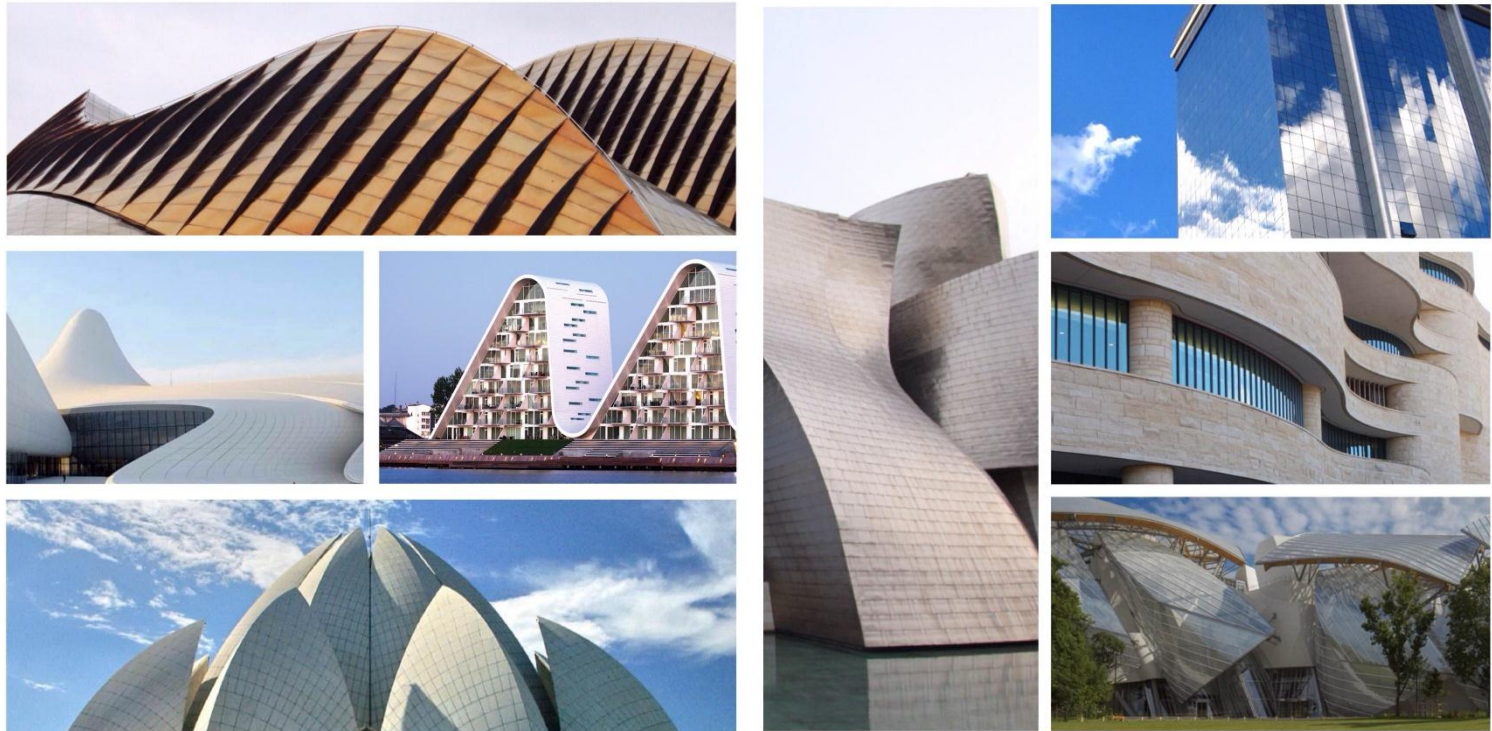


Sculptural buildings, reflective glass buildings and graffiti art murals – an exploration into restorative profiles

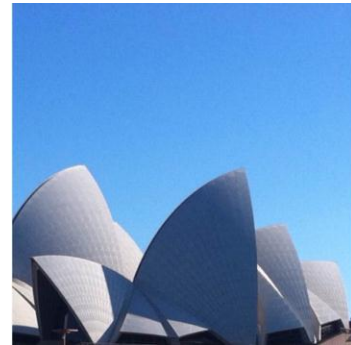


Dr. Elisa Reifschneider

Restorative Environments

Restoration as the ‘process of renewing physical, psychological and social capabilities diminished in ongoing efforts to meet adaptive demands’
(Hartig, 2004)

Environments promote restoration due to specific plastic, esthetic, social and symbolic attributes, many linked to our evolutionary history.



Supporting Theories

Ulrich, 1993

Psychophysiological Stress Recovery Theory

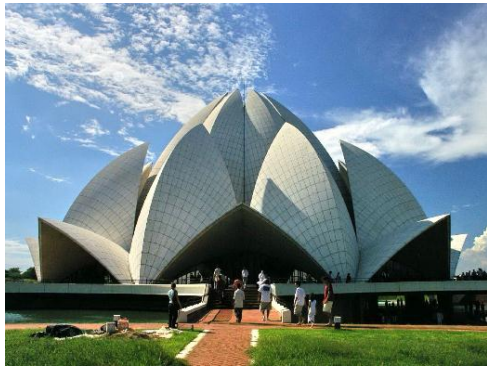
- Affective responses to environments – fast, automatic and implicit
- Environmental characteristics linked to better survival chances evoke biophilic responses: approximation and appreciation, restoration, improvement of higher cognitive function

Kaplan & Kaplan, 1989

Attention Restoration Theory

- Cognitive evaluation of environment's characteristics
- Attributes that promote a restorative experience
 - Being away
 - Extension (connectedness + scope)
 - Soft Fascination (calls forth involuntary attention)
 - Compatibility

Interest:



Studies

1- Image sorting task

How do people group different urban sceneries?

- Shared grouping criteria?
- Laypeople X people with art training?
- unconventional urban buildings X conventional urban architecture buildings ?
- Where do graffiti and reflective glass buildings stand?

2 – Semantic differential task

What is the perceived restorative potential of each group of images?

- Which environments are perceived as more restorative, which are less?
- Laypeople X people with art training?
- Which scenario is preferred?

Study 1 – Image Sorting Task

n= 152, 140 answered demographic questions, 135 complete answers

Age: 19-77, average of 37 years old (sd= 12,4)

Mostly female (61,4%)

80% college education,,

From all over the country (43% DF, 25% Southeast, 15% Northeast, 10% South)

46% laypeople, 54% with art training

Optimal sort platform

3 photographic stimuli per category

(constructed from theory predictions)



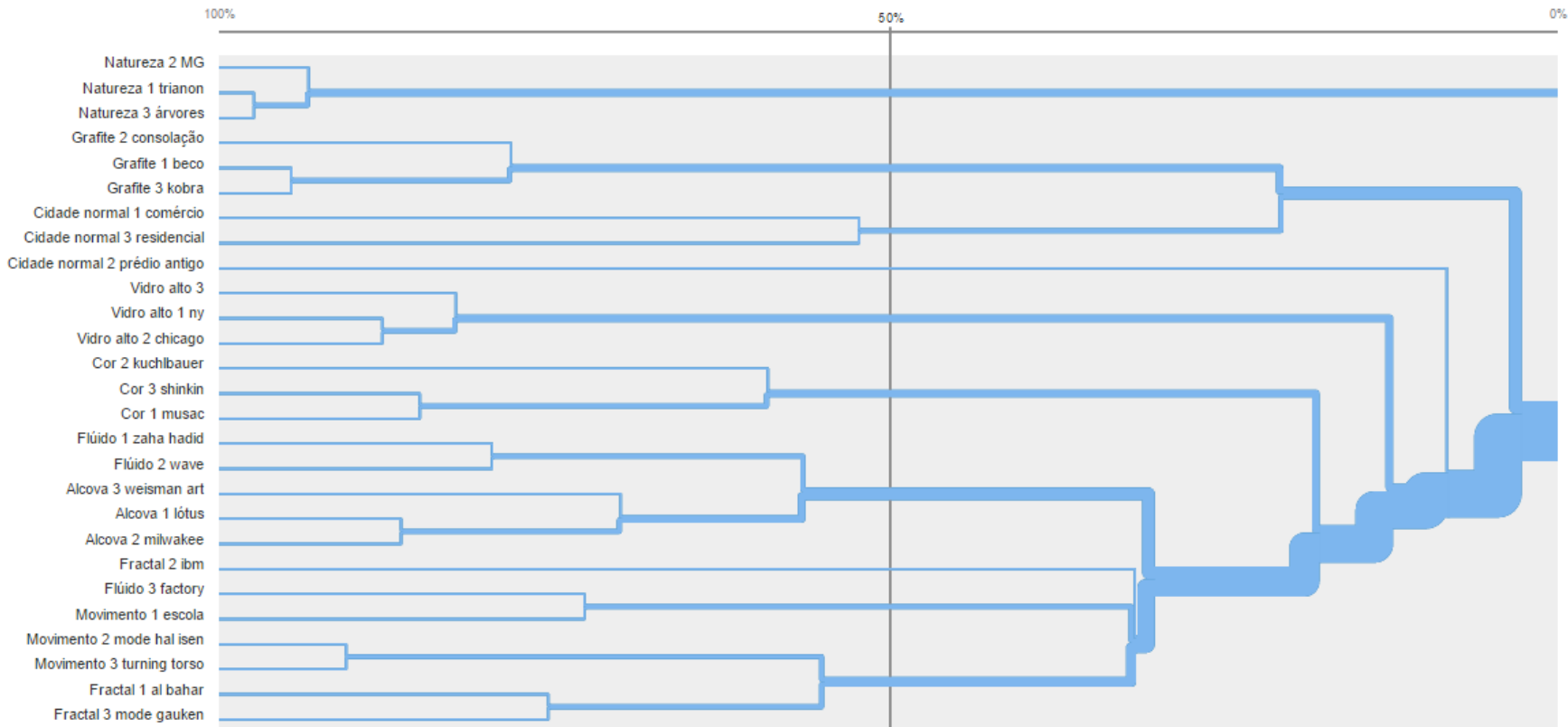


Classification – lay people

only complete answers (n=73)

Actual Agreement Method

The Actual Agreement Method works best with 30 or more participants and will depict only absolutely factual relationships. We call this the Skeptical Dendrogram.

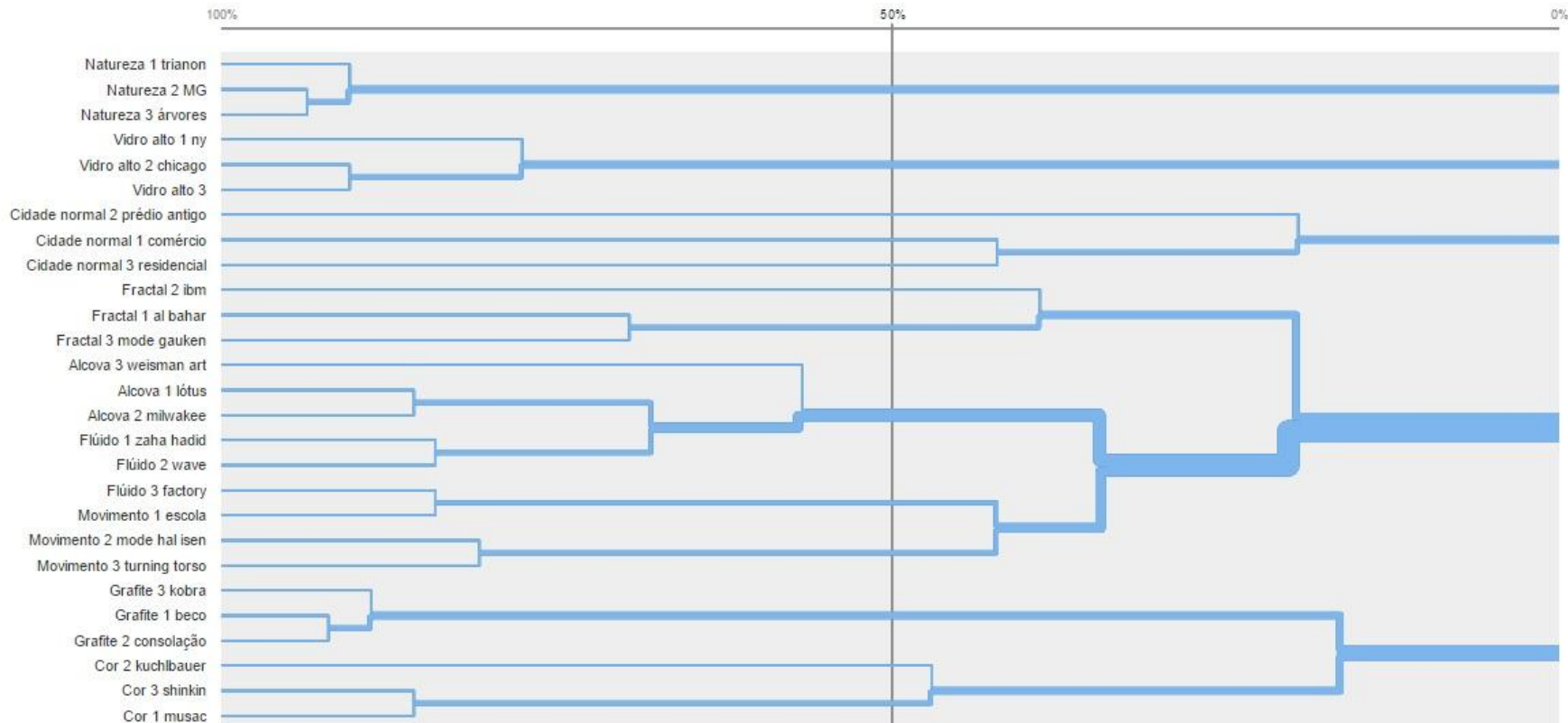


Classification – people with art training

only complete answers (n= 62)

Actual Agreement Method

The Actual Agreement Method works best with 30 or more participants and will depict only absolutely factual relationships. We call this the Skeptical Dendrogram.



Similarity Matrix

Similarity Matrix

Grafite 1 beco															
96															
91	88														
40	38	37													
9	9	12	41												
4	4	4	20	33											
9	9	9	17	29	24										
4	4	4	14	30	17	83									
6	6	6	14	30	16	79	90								
0	0	1	3	12	11	29	40	41							
0	0	1	1	12	11	20	30	32	80						
3	3	3	6	17	16	25	35	38	67	75					
4	6	6	6	12	14	24	24	25	48	51	69				
4	6	4	4	11	19	19	22	20	46	45	50	61			
3	4	3	4	11	20	19	22	24	51	56	62	59	83		
1	1	3	1	9	17	20	20	20	48	51	41	46	56	56	
0	0	1	1	9	17	14	17	17	53	54	40	45	46	51	83
0	0	1	1	9	19	14	19	17	51	54	45	41	46	53	69
1	1	1	1	9	19	12	16	17	46	51	43	45	45	51	72
3	4	3	1	9	16	14	17	19	45	53	48	50	48	53	66
20	22	22	9	8	14	9	9	8	20	27	22	30	24	27	27
27	29	27	12	12	19	17	19	19	25	27	29	29	35	35	29
29	30	30	14	11	14	19	19	17	20	22	25	33	33	33	22
14	16	14	12	24	24	24	25	20	25	27	41	58	56	43	33
3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	1
3	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	1
4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

Figura 13. Matriz de similaridade dos participantes que possuem treino formal nas artes (n=62).

Similarity Matrix

Natureza 3 árvores															
98															
95	94														
5	5	5													
4	5	4	94												
1	1	1	79	82											
1	2	1	48	48	51										
0	0	0	22	25	35	52									
0	0	0	5	8	16	19	46								
0	0	0	6	9	17	20	43	91							
0	0	0	12	15	23	26	46	86	88						
0	0	0	4	4	6	6	18	56	57	47					
0	0	0	4	4	6	6	19	46	47	37	90				
0	0	0	4	4	8	8	16	46	46	37	72	78			
0	0	0	5	5	6	6	14	36	38	30	58	58	75		
0	0	0	5	5	6	4	11	30	33	23	61	65	62	68	
0	0	0	6	5	8	5	15	31	34	25	57	64	60	58	73
0	0	0	5	5	6	7	11	34	37	28	59	62	58	59	66
0	0	0	5	5	6	7	11	31	34	25	54	61	59	62	64
0	0	0	4	4	5	5	12	34	37	28	58	66	63	65	63
0	0	0	4	4	5	8	14	37	38	30	54	55	56	62	56
1	1	1	11	11	15	16	21	26	29	25	48	50	47	52	74
4	4	4	21	19	21	23	21	27	27	25	34	35	47	64	47
0	0	0	31	31	25	15	11	26	26	22	37	36	37	38	39
0	0	0	38	39	34	18	15	24	26	23	28	27	28	30	34
0	0	0	38	36	31	18	15	20	21	18	28	31	30	30	33
0	0	0	11	13	19	18	28	22	22	25	19	23	22	20	25

Figura 14. Matriz de similaridade dos participantes leigos (n=73).

Study 2 – Semantic Differential

n= 125

- Mostly females (68%).
- Age 19 -75, average of 37 (sd= 11,5)
- From all over the country (similar distribution).
- Most did not participate in Study 1 (62%)
- Most are laypeople (67%)



looks like places from my day to day – doesn't

not interesting – interesting

can't do what I want – can

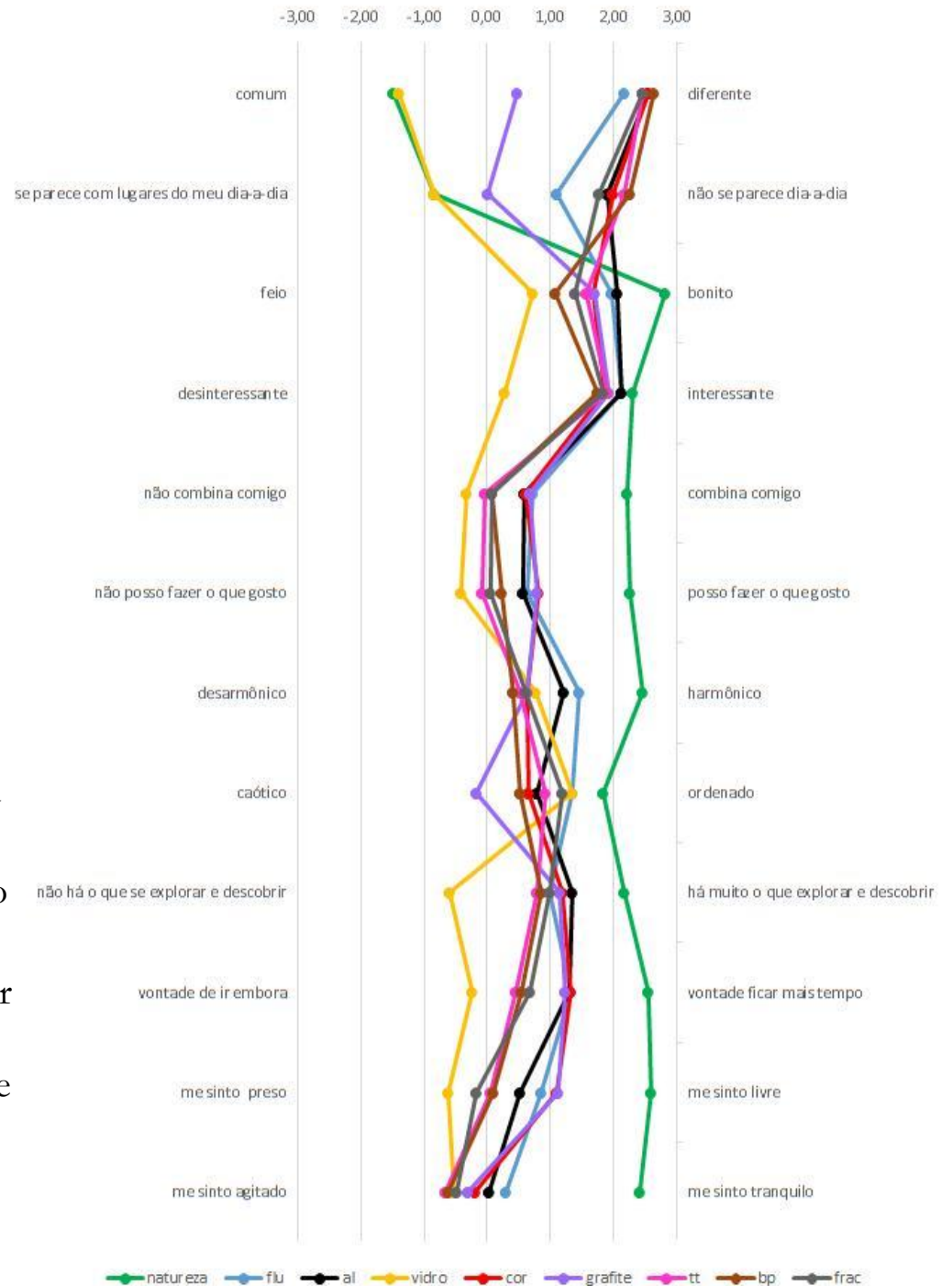
caotic – organized

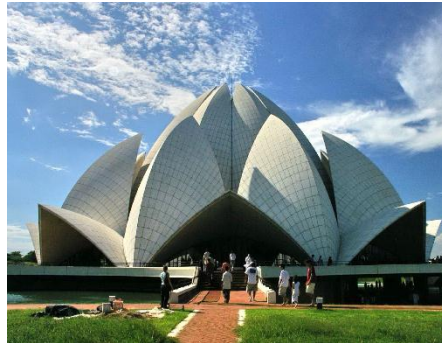
nothing to explore and discover – much to

want to leave – want to stay longer

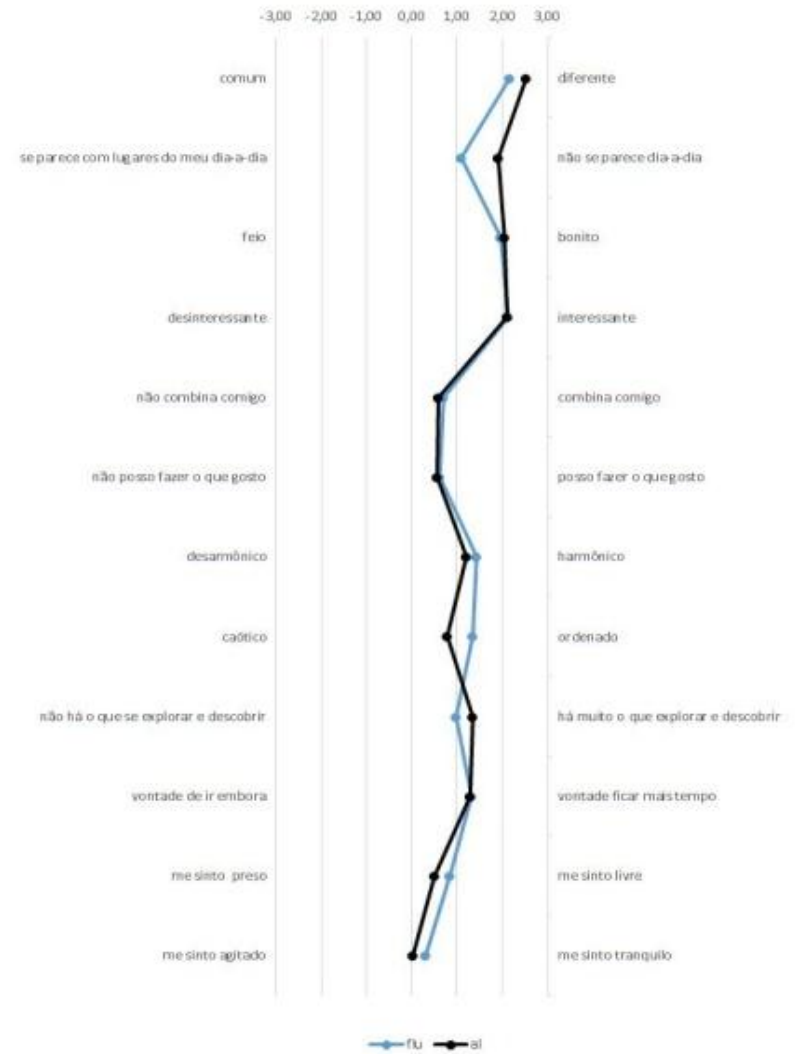
feel trapped – feel free

feel agitated – feel calm



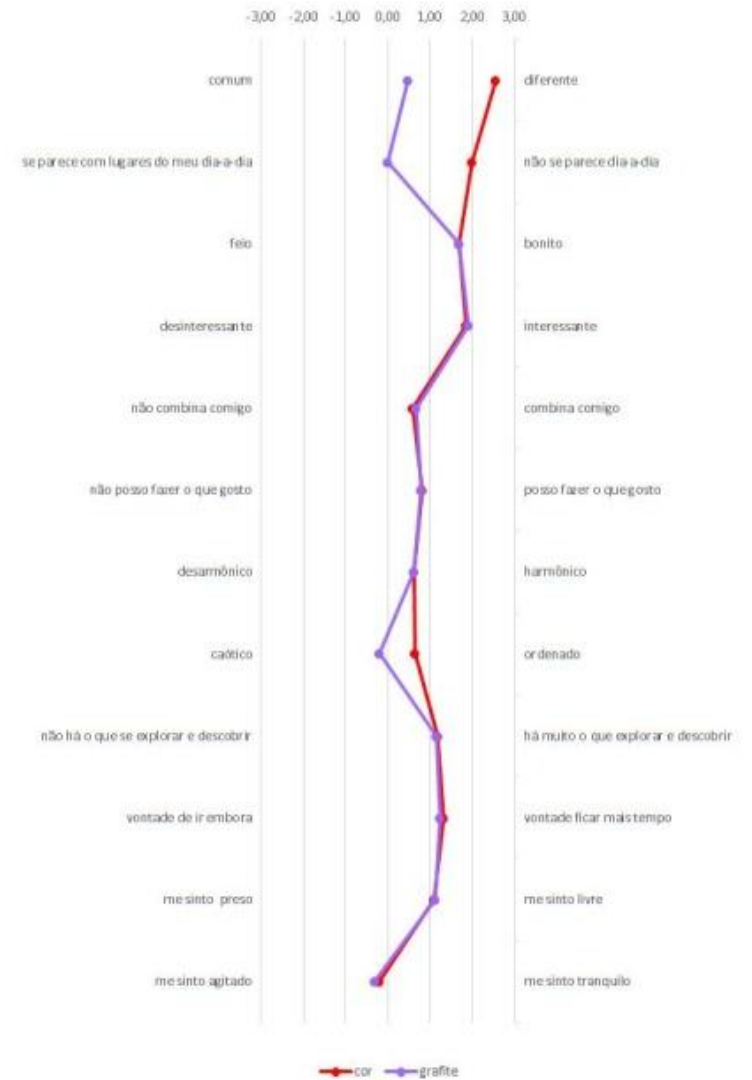


Fluid X Alcove



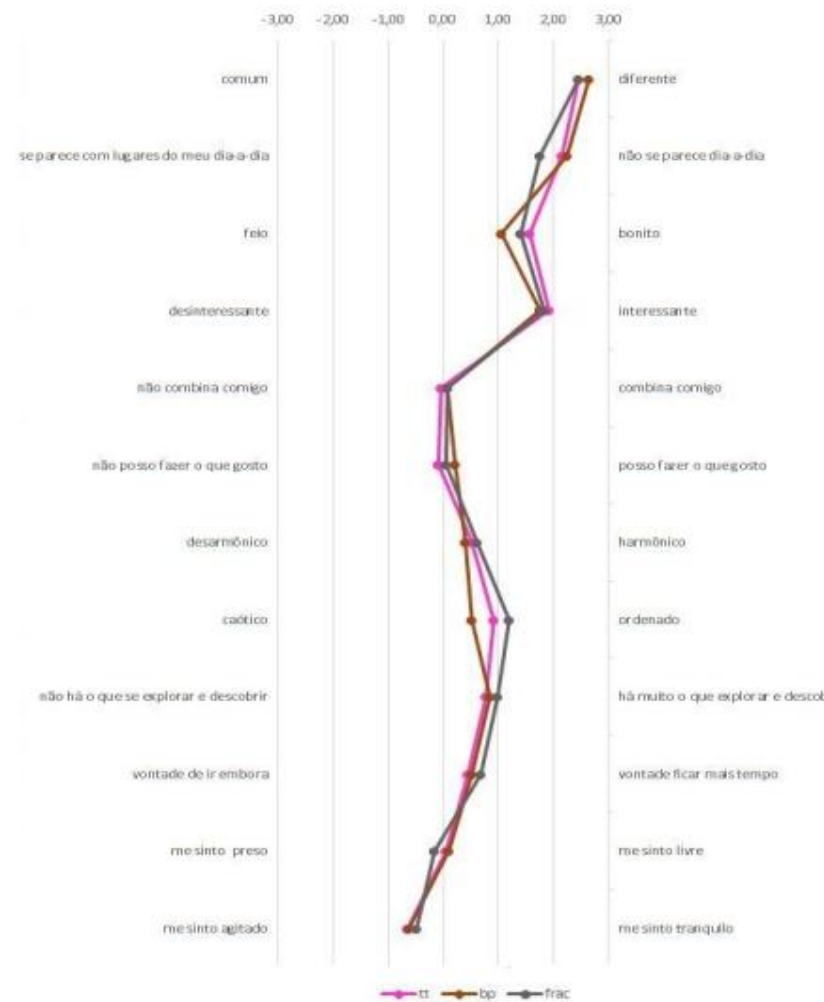


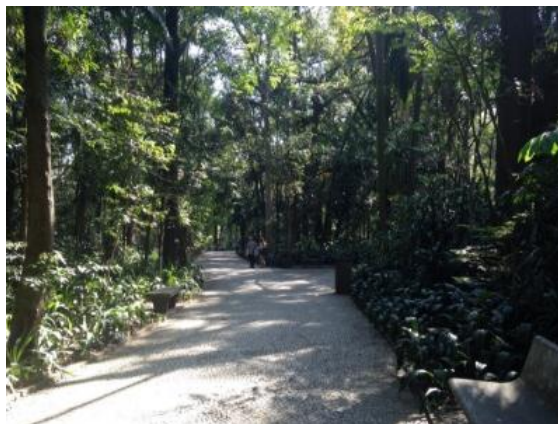
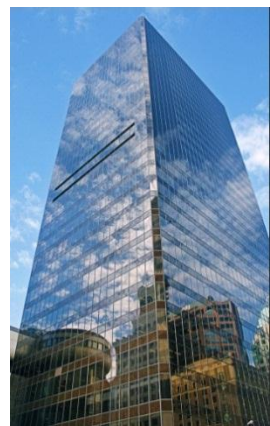
Graffiti X Color



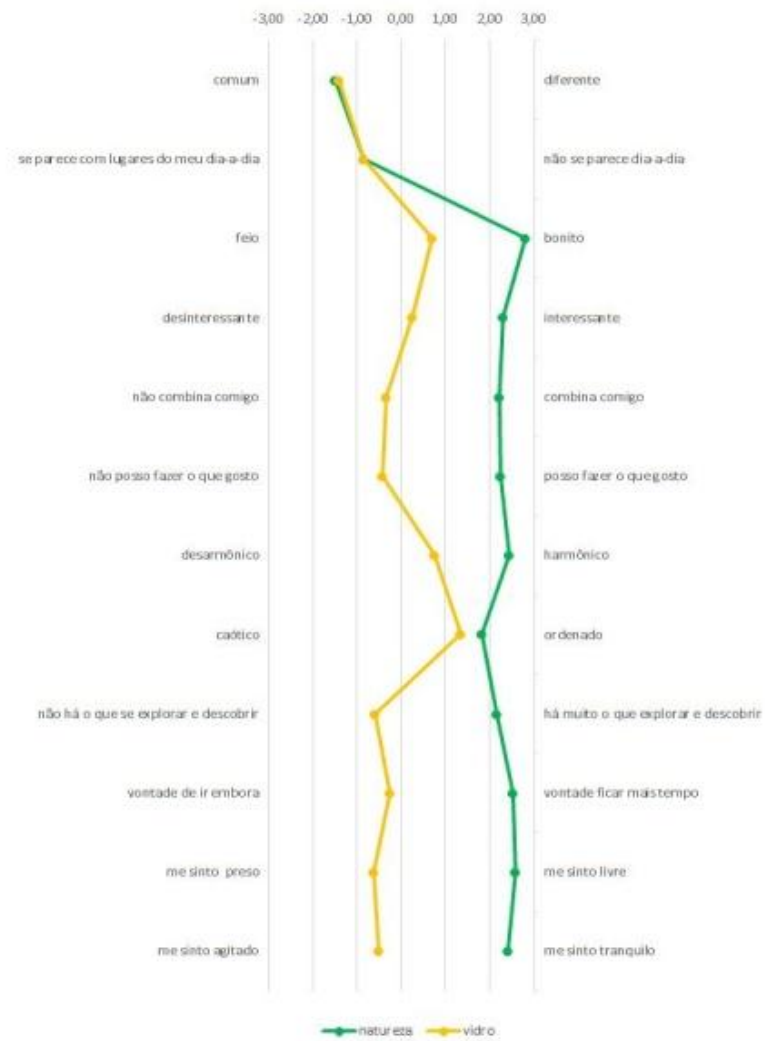


Towers X Low rise with skin X Fractal



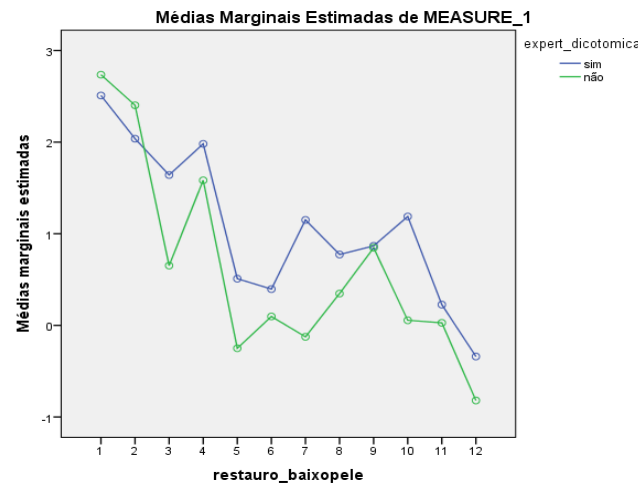
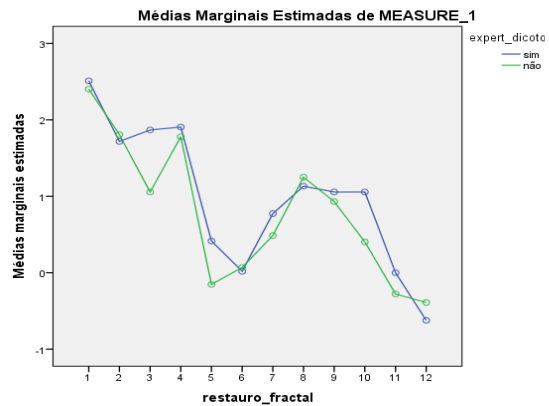
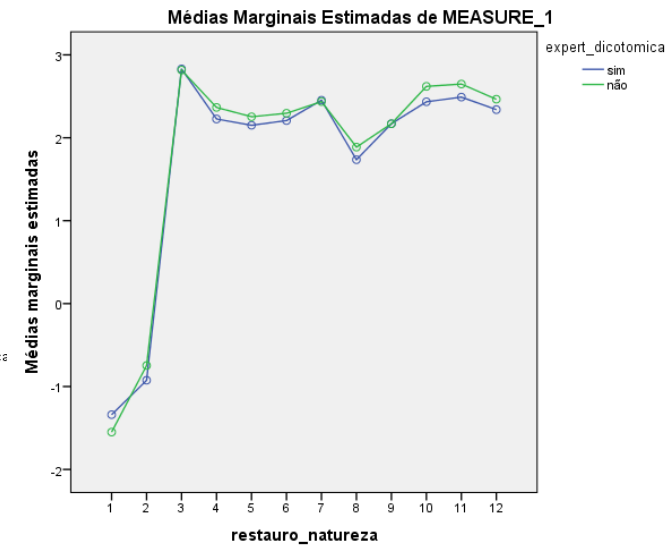
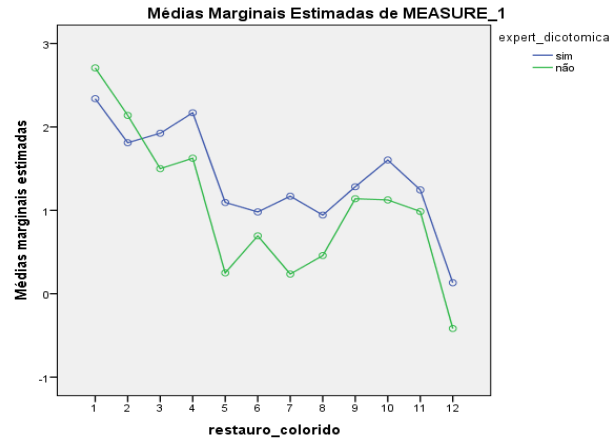
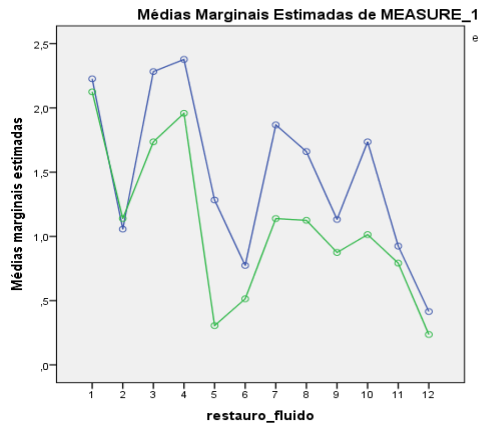


Glass X Nature



Restorative profiles

Lay people X People with art training



*nobody chose glass buildings



54,4%

Graffiti 10,4%

-  alcovas
-  baixopele
-  coloridos
-  fluidos
-  fractal
-  grafite
-  natureza
-  torres torcidas

Discussion

The city should not be evaluated as a homogeneous environment

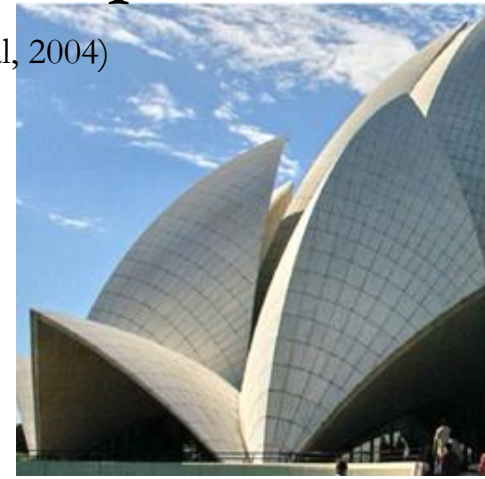
- No profiles were strongly negative
- The importance of good quality stimuli

Green areas are crucial, but they are not the only way to promote restoration in cities

- Promising restorative potential in well preserved urban environments with architectural projects that emphasize features predicted by theory
- Do restorative attributes have different weights in overall restorative potential?
- What about instorative benefits?

There are differences between laypeople and experts

- Results align with Model of Esthetic Experience (Leder et al, 2004)
 - For experts, processing is more focused in formal aspects
 - Expertise intensifies esthetic experience for urban environments (more pleasurable, coherent and accentuated)
- Curatorship of public spaces
 - Architecture needs an introduction



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