Theme 3: Change and Tradition in Housing

Methodological Challenges in Studying Residential Environments

Symposium Chair: Saegert, Susan (City University of New York Graduate Center).

Researchers trying to understand how residential environments affect residents must develop strategies to distinguish between those aspects of neighborhood experience that are common and those that are unique to individuals or households. Homes and neighborhoods, as well as the people that occupy them, can be described psychologically, socially, as well as in physical terms. All of these levels can be examined using qualitative and quantitative methods, or a mix of both. Changes in residential environments and changes in people reflect both proximal and distal processes. Whether focusing on what are thought to be stable processes or relationships among residents and aspects of the environment, or on the change processes itself, the reality of flux must be considered. The following brief presentations will form that basis for audience discussion and presentations of their own research strategies:

Hierarchical Linear Models for studying building and neighborhood level crime;
Gary Winkel (CUNY)
Measuring home environments
Gary Evans (Cornell University)
Qualitative and quantitative methods for studying neighborhood change
Kira Krenichyn, Kevin Rafter, Chantal Montagnet and Susan Saegert (CUNY)
Progress and challenges
Ralph Taylor (Temple University) and Doug Perkins (Vanderbilt University):

Housing: Change in Residential Areas

Effects Of Dwelling Type Diversity On Appropriation Of Outdoor Spaces And Community Formation In Housing Schemes.
Lay, Maria Cristina D. (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil).

The study focused on the identification of design factors that might affect the ways residents living in mixed dwelling type housing schemes perceive, evaluate and use outdoor spaces. Taking into consideration the main role of open spaces as back stage to achieve community formation, it is assumed that residential environments should be evaluated in terms of the extent to which environments allow and provide the necessary conditions to encourage involvement between residents. The study deals with the specific site design attributes that affect the manner site layout is experienced by residents living in blocks of flats, detached, semi-detached and terrace houses, their perception of territory definition and its effects on community formation. Multi-method techniques were employed, such as observation of physical traces, observation of behavior, physical measurements, interviews and questionnaires. The results confirmed that communal open spaces are perceived, evaluated and used differently by residents, according to dwelling type, highlighting the actual and potential adverse implication of dwelling type diversity on appropriation and management of outdoor spaces.

Design And The Quality Of Place: Four Residential Areas In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Del Rio, Vicente (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Favero, Marcos (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Algeria, Bruno (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Santos, Adriana (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), and Quintal, Vanessa (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro).

How much of the design for an area leads to its recognition as a place, its public image and its perceived qualities/ An on-going research on the original projects of four traditional residential areas in the city, of their

present social, physical and functional conditions, and of cognitive and behavioral aspects of their user groups. Utilizing D. Canter's and K. Lynch's theories, we developed a comparative methodology to study and to identify reasons why these areas are often quoted as 'places' of quality in the city, how much of it is due to their original projects, and what may contribute to future residential design guidelines in Rio de Janeiro. The research so far suggests that the public image of the four areas - their perceived qualities, attractiveness and recognition as special places - is indeed related to the quality of the original projects, to the permanence of some of elements through time and to how they are perceived and preserved by the users.

Housing Appearance, Housing Quality and Sustainable Housing.
Reis, Antonio, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil).

Sustainable housing includes quality housing design providing for adequate human behavior and satisfaction. This paper explores, for low-middle income residents of five housing estates in Brazil, the importance of housing appearance, how these factors affect resident attitudes and behavior, and how they relate to other housing aspects. Data gathering means such as questionnaires, interviews and physical measurements, were used. Results show, for example, a relationship between territorial definition and control, maintenance of buildings and open spaces and an attractive residential environment.

Building The Walls Of Brick And Breaching Walls Of Separation.
Billig, Miriam (College of Judea and Samaria, Ariel, Israel) and Churchman, Arza (Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel).

The significance of the physical separation in housing and in public services of socio-economically different populations was evaluated, as subjectively seen by the people involved. Four new housing projects built in "neglected" neighborhoods in the city of Ramat Gan were compared. Each project consists of five to seven new condominium buildings, very different in appearance and status from the adjacent old buildings. The everyday encounter between both populations takes place at the common public services, on the street and by seeing each other through the window. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 160 women, half from the new buildings and half from the adjacent old buildings, improved satisfaction with housing of both groups, and the "others" are not regarded as troublesome. The physical boundary enables people not to

get involved with the "others" unless they wish to do so. Separation enables each group to conduct its way of life without being disturbed by the "others". With physical separation, ethnic differences were rarely mentioned. In the absence of physical separation, dissatisfaction, disengagement and indications of ethnic tension were found.

The Study Of Ideal Living Environment Of People Living In High Rise Apartment Housing In Osaka, Japan.
Hattori, Keiro. Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., Tokyo, Japan).

City of Osaka faces the problem of population decrease due to the people moving out to the surrounding suburbs. One of the characteristics of the living situation in Osaka is that many people reside in a high-rise apartment. Therefore, in order to collect information that helps to make policy to retain people within the city, two sets of questionnaires were conducted for the purpose understanding the ideal living perception of people living in a high-rise apartment building. As a result, three findings that could be useful for making the policy were obtained. First, people who live in high-rise apartment housing are fairly content with living in a high-rise apartment, especially old people. Second, despite their favorable image toward high-rise apartment housing, people still do not like extremely tall apartment housing. Third, people who have no preference to live in a single-detached housing tend to perceive the image of single-detached housing as not desirable place to live in. This result implies that there are some share of people who are living in a high rise apartment that do not consider living in single-detached housing as an ideal living style.

Affordable Housing In Africa: Case Studies From South Africa And Nigeria.
Asojo, Abimbola (The University of Oklahoma, OK), and Harris, Betty, (The University of Oklahoma, OK).

The African environment is a product of the Triple heritage: the indigenous, western and Islamic legacies. These factors combine to form cities different from any other part of the world. This uniqueness does not exclude African cities from problems facing developing countries, squatting is a major problem in urban areas. This research examines slums and squatter settlements in Cape Town, South Africa and Lagos, Nigeria, and explores methodologies for housing the urban poor by developing strategies for affordable housing through field research, analysis of cultural legacies, local materials, skills and construction techniques. Most African cities are organized into the fol-

lowing sectors: new towns, European quarters, African immigrant quarters and indigenous towns. During the era of colonialism, African towns served predominantly as administrative centers, housing only the colonialist employees with no consideration for the masses. Today, African cities are greatly affected by rural-urban migration, leading to an inability to absorb the population growth, and a proliferation of squatter settlements. Some African countries that tried to solve these problems failed because of inadequate response to the cultural context, lack of research, and the use of expensive foreign materials. This study will address these issues.

Growing Older In Postwar Suburbs: Residential Attitudes And Aspirations.

Despres, Carole, Fortin, Andree, Lord, Sebastien, (University Laval, Quebec, Canada).

Postwar suburbs are aging, physically and socially. A detailed analysis of the 1991 Census reveals that, in absolute numbers, there are more older people living in suburbs than in the central neighborhoods of Quebec City metropolitan area (Mortin, Fortin, & Despres, forthcoming). The situation is even more critical in suburbs built between 1950 and 1975 in which nuclear family households are now in minority (33%) with the growing presence of one-person households and empty nesters. Even children are growing older; 40% of them are 18 years old or more. An important number of citizens who bought a house in these suburbs in the 50s and 60s are now reaching are approaching the age of retirement. What are their residential aspirations? Do they want to sell their house and move closer to the city? What are their attitudes toward alternative residential accommodations? Would they consider sharing their home with relatives or their children? Moving into elderly housing with services? This communication presents the analysis of 173 in-depth interviews with homeowners of five distinct suburbs in the Quebec metropolitan area. Preliminary results suggest a strong attachment to the neighborhood as well as a profound desire to stay in their home as long as possible. Major health problems would be a normal incentive to move out although building an accessory apartment for a member of the immediate family is attractive to a fir number of respondents. Considering the large segment of the American and Canadian populations living in single-family detached houses built between 1950 and 1975, our results suggest avenues for the architectural and urban adaptation of these neighborhoods.

Territorial Functioning And Victimization Experience In Council Estates In Sheffield.

Abdullah Ph.D., Aldrin, (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia).

The concept of territorial functioning is related to the management of places that are responsive to human security needs. It evolves around protecting a space and defending it against intrusion. This is based on the notion that residents are likely to protect spaces that belong to them. This study examines the relationship between territorial functioning and victimization experience. Territorial functioning was measured based on two dimensions: territorial attitudes and marking behavior. Police recorded Offence and Offender Data were used as an index of crime level while a victimization incidence count was incorporated to validate the police statistics. The study involved a survey of 217 participants from three council estates in Sheffield, England. In addition, structured interviews were conducted with a small number of selected residents. The findings indicate that there is a significant negative relationship between territorial functioning and victimization of household crimes. However, the way in which it operates is rather complex. The study discusses several possible explanations based on the findings of the interviews. Territorial functioning, crime level, council, victimization, Sheffield.

Planning for Local Economy and Individual Empowerment: Self-Build Housing and the 'New Vernacular'.

Edge, Martin, (Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland).

This paper discusses the rise in popularity in the of various forms of 'self-build' as methods of procuring housing in rural areas of the UK and argues that a number of paradoxes in policy act to produce a mode of development in the sector which is inappropriate to broad planning aims. It is suggested that close consideration of this growing procurement route is required to ensure that its development is consistent with the aims of planning in terms both of visual impact and economic sustainability. It is argued that current planning policy, purporting to favor vernacular forms of architecture and hence, by extension, the self-build procurement route, actually serves to ensure the professionalisation of building and the exclusion of the self-builder. The paper stems from a design research project carried out by the authors and others, which has resulted in several award winning low cost housing schemes being built.

Adapting Regulations And Policies For Postwar Suburban Renewal: The Case Of Quebec City.

Vachon, Genevieve (University Laval, Quebec, Canada), and Perez Lobato, Nidia (University Laval, Quebec, Canada).

Postwar suburbs were originally characterized by homogenous urban, architectural and social environments. Wide curving streets and single family ranch- or bungalow-style houses were built to house nuclear families with young children. Today, the social environment has changed dramatically, to the point where clients for whom these communities were initially built are now in a minority. In their place, we see a growing percentage of single parent households, retirees, home-based workers and extended or recomposed families. Suburbs have also become work destinations as well as places of commercial and social exchange. The physical context is also changing: bungalows built during the 50s and 60s are being renovated, as is the infrastructure of streets. In addition, cities are increasingly concerned by the economic and ecological costs of new development. Yet, in many of them, zoning and subdivision regulations limit the transformation of the existing built environment and have not been adequately adapted to accommodate these changes. In this context, planners, designers as well as policymakers point to the urgency of tackling those older suburbs before residents flee (a phenomenon already under way), leaving behind obsolete housing stock and infrastructure. How do current policies and regulations adjust to such social and physical change? Are they flexible enough to permit innovative renewal projects? How can norms, codes, renovation programs and other regulatory measures be modified to adequately frame suburban renewal? In the context of a CMHC-sponsored research project (and other urban design projects conducted in our School), we evaluated the degree of municipal regulations' flexibility to adapt to the transforming needs of residents. In a majority of the province's cities, for instance, the actual regulatory framework does not permit adding secondary units to existing suburban bungalows. By studying barriers to this type of intervention, we proposed measures to encourage inter-generation housing as one of many innovative strategies for suburban renewal.

Secondary Units And Sustainability In The Post-War Suburbs: A Case Study.

Perez Lobato, Nidia Iliana (Universite Laval-CONACyT, Quebec, Canada).

Social effects occurring in the typical post-war suburbs are studied nowadays: depopulation, ageing and diversification of population (Fortin & Despres 1999).

In light of this, change and innovation of planning regulations require the updating of knowledge about the suburbs of the America Cities is the 'soft' densification of the post-war suburbs by the way of secondary units. The City of Quebec, in particular, is opened to this strategy and inquires about changes in planning and building regulations as well as residential development. What is the regulatory and physical context to perform these changes? This research is concerned with the study of actual planning and building regulations that influence the condition of secondary units in the post-war suburb of Quebec City. Physical limits, social conditions and applications of building license are studied as well. This paper will try to state how the involvement of political authorities, scholars and the consideration of community needs are fundamental to propose regulatory reformations.

Housing the Disposessed: Refugees, Immigrants and Natural Disaster

The Green Line: Impact and Change in Nicosia.

Gumpert, Gary (Communication Landscapers), Drucker, Susan (Hosfstra University).

The authors argue that there are two divisions to be described in Nicosia. An overview of the division of the city between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot areas is provided along with a description of the Green Line and the resultant consequences, problems and challenges posed to inhabitants and administrations. The second division described is propelled by growth and facilitated by fear manifesting itself in diverse modern zones and sprawl outward form the Old City. A communication analysis of divided Nicosia is provided offering a perspective in which the city is seen as a channel of communication which speaks and influences the nature of social, psychological and economic interaction.

Culture, Space And Change: An Analysis Of Temporary Housing Areas Constructed After The 1999 Earthquake In Turkey.

Dostoglu, Neslihan (Uludag University, Turkey).

One of the most difficult jobs of architects is to make a correct assumption of users' utilization and perception style of the buildings they design. This subject becomes particularly significant when user groups have different socio-economic or ethnic background from the architect or when they have age, health or movement problems. Various types of research demonstrates that people with different levels of education and different cultural and geographic background derive spe-

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cific meanings from the same environment according to their past experience, and thus try to accomplish certain changes in the physical environment according to these differences in case there is misfit between the physical environment and their needs and values. One of the best means to test this hypothesis is to examine the changes that a certain neighborhood has gone through in its history. The temporary housing areas built in Turkey after the earthquake which took place in August 1999, as a result of which about 20,000 people died according to official records and many more were left homeless, have been chosen to observe such changes in this paper because the prefabricated housing units which have all been built at the same time look different at present. In this paper, the results of the analysis related with different temporary housing areas near Yalova, one of the cities affected massively by the earthquake in northwest Turkey, will be discussed with the aim of understanding the interaction between culture and space in home environment.

The Meaning Of Home In Environmental Disasters: Case Studies Of Residential Radiation And Landslide.
Bih, Herng-Dar (National Taiwan University, Taiwan).

Using Ming-Sen Building (residential radiation) and Lincoln Community (landslide) as cases, this paper tries to show how environmental disasters affect the meaning of home for the victims. The home is not only a residential space; it is a field of pre-reflective actions. It provides us with a base to plan our future. It represents and nourishes an environment for the development of our self-identity. For the people who still stay in the Lincoln Community, they face a lot of uncertainty. They are not sure if another disaster will happen when typhoon or earthquake comes. This uncertainty results in the confusion of the basic house maintenance and the difficulty to plan their future. Environmental disasters not only cause the loss of assets but also create the inversion of the meaning of home. The home, which used to be a safe, stable, and controllable space, now becomes a source of danger, a place from which people want to escape. It also results in the reorganization and reflection of family relations, and the challenge of a person's ability and value system.

Losing a House - The Impact of Re-housing Refugees in Public Housing.
Hadjiyanni, Tasoulla (Minneapolis, Minnesota).

Using data from interviews with 100 children of Greek-Cypriot refugees and their parents on the island of Cyprus, the paper examines the impact of losing a

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normative house and being re-housed in non-normative public housing. Forced to abandon their places due to the 1974 Turkish invasion of the island, Greek-Cypriot refugees found themselves re-housed in three types of government-provided housing; estates, self-help housing and Turkish-Cypriot housing. Being Cyprus' first attempt at public housing, estates and self-help housing do not conform to the normative requirements for housing on the island. In parallel, Turkish housing presents limitations that result from being the housing of another culture. The analysis alludes to the role of housing in facilitating a preferred way of life and the problems that result when refugees are deprived of their past way of life. The housing adjustments refugee families undertook to improve their aspirations. As the design of the public housing units was one of the constraints, the paper concludes with recommendations for housing planners that account for both the old way of life and the new housing aspirations.

From Our House To Their House: Suggestions For Considering The Cultural Impact Of Immigration On Residential Design And Development In The United States.
Dearborn-Karan, Lynne (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee).

During the past 30 years the foreign-born population in the United States has increased to a record level and is predicted to grow and significantly impact various geographic and economic sectors of the housing market in the United States. The mortgage banking industry has studied the potential impact that this changing demographic will have on the lending market and has suggested ways that that sector can respond to the needs of immigrants in business and mortgage practices. While there is no systematic study of how residential design can respond, architects and others concerned with residential design can learn something from studying examples. The influence of two particularly large concentrated, and well-resourced immigrant groups on design in specific housing markets are briefly described. Several affordable housing design projects that are home to different immigrant groups are also briefly described and the specific design issues concerned with accommodating low-income immigrants are discussed. Finally, this paper concludes with some suggestion of how designers of the built environment might respond to challenges presented by the changing demographic that the current wave of immigration brings to the various sectors of the housing market.

"The Changing Landscape of Cyprus".

Gumpert, Gary (Communication Landscapers), Drucker, Susan (Hosfstra University), Hadjiyanni, Tasoulla.

The military operations of 1974 in Cyprus led to the formation of two autonomous areas housing Turkish Cypriots in the north and the Greek Cypriots in the south. The island is divided by the "Green Line," a buffer zone patrolled by U.N. Peace-keeping forces. Movement is blocked and communication severed. There are multiple and conflicting Cypriot identities and feelings of nationalism ranging from pride in being Cypriots, to feelings of connection to a Hellenic heritage and cultural, political, and economic ties to Greece. A Turkish Cypriot identity linked to a distinct religious and linguistic background co-exists with Turkish settlers living in the independent north yet tied to Turkey. This panel will examine the division taking into account the resultant resettlement of a large percentage of the population internally and internationally. The needs and concerns of refugees and the changes made to the landscape in partition efforts will be explored as will issues relating to urban growth and development, chang4s in housing, place attachment and the use of social spaces.

Learning from Tradition: Cultural Perspectives on House Design from Around the World

Workshop Chair: Augustin, Sally

Human Factors Design Analysis Of The Big Brother House: How Not To Be Habitable.

Augustin, Sally (Haworth, Michigan), Wise, James (Eco-Integrations, Washington), and Forrest, Constance (Forrest Painter Design, California).

The Big Brother television program recreated a version of classic isolation and confinement experiments - with a few twists. The premise of the Big Brother show was very straightforward: ten strangers were confined to a specially built 1800 foot house where their every move was monitored 24 hours a day. Participants gave up all contact with the outside world and any semblance of privacy. Through a two-stage process involving voting by those confined and the viewing public, 'housemates' were ejected from the residence until after 90 days one contestant remained to collect the $500,000 grand prize. The social and physical environments experiences by people living in the house lead to extreme group dynamics and individual behaviors although the American version of the show did not result in the higher levels of conflict or romance exhibited in Dutch versions of the same show.

The organizers of this session will compare the design of the house used as the Big Brother set with the sorts of designs suggested by research on habitability in isolated and confined environments. They will review how specific aspects of the interior design of the Big Brother house impeded group and individual functioning, and how certain events in the house appeared to confirm results of prior research. The speakers also will address how design could have been used to optimize participant behavior and social interactions. Discussion will be unstructured after a short introductory presentation by each organizer.

European Residential Culture As A Basis For Differentiation In Residential Environments: Imitation Or Inspiration?

Smeets, Jos (Eindhoven University of Technology), and Teklenburg, Jan A.F. (Eindhoven University of Technology).

Because of an increasing differentiation in lifestyles and as a reaction to the homogeneous residential environments that are so typical for large parts of many cities that were built in the last century, there is an increasing demand for differentiation in residential environments. Often designers and developers look into architectural history to achieve the demanded differentiation. To answer the question whether the use of 'historical' or 'regional' styles are capable of producing such a differentiation, this paper shows a brief overview of the cultural history of the house. It is shown that imitation of these styles does not by itself create differentiated residential environments that meet contemporary standards or comply with contemporary urban culture. From the cultural history of the house it is shown that particular styles and forms are embedded in their time and region, and that strong architectural features exist that can carry the many meanings the house has had over time. Used as a source of inspiration the cultural history of the house may serve as a valuable tool to create viable, pleasant and sufficiently differentiated residential environments.

Change in Traditional Bedu Home Layout As A Function Of Lifestyle.

Al-Homoud, Majd (Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan) and Al-Oun, Salem (Jordan Badia Research and Development Program, Jordan).

Traditional Arab societies used to be collectivist societies that are moving to individualism as an impact of western cultures. Home as a social, psychological, and physical package reflects reality and ideals of cultural changes. Phenomenally the traditional Bedu home sus-

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tained its identity over generations. The staying power of this landscape of the traditional desert home is attributable to its cultural importance. The hypothesis of the study suggests that the more the Bedu lifestyle moves towards modernization, the more symbolic the traditional Beit El-Sha'r become. Face to face structured and open-ended questionnaires were used to elicit the data, year 2000. The sampling technique included different house density in 34 villages of North Eastern Jordan Badia, and was proportionally randomized in a systematic way. Three house type categories of house layouts associated with traditional Bedu home were represented differently in the sample. The three house types include the traditional Beit El-Sha'r, the transitional home layout, and the modern home. The running analysis suggests that even though Beit El-Sha'r is not basic for Bedu living, it is an asset and Bedu are symbolically attached to it. The outcomes are suggesting that it is the most flexible architectural piece for living and adapting the arid weather. Though the problem sustains, how to make modern Bedu homes that compete with such a traditional image.

Detached Houses Spatial Transformation: Size, Functions And Feelings.

Reis, Antonio, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

This paper identifies detached houses spatial transformation, characterized by additions to dwelling size, and examines residents' feelings about dwelling size and functions as consequence of these changes. Five main patterns are identified in three samples consisting of: three and two bedrooms detached houses in IAPI housing estate, and of two bedrooms detached houses in Vila Farrapos estate, for low-middle income people in southern Brazil. Data collection was made by means of physical measurements, questionnaires and informal interviews. Statistical analysis was conducted, for example, to reveal correlations between some of the aspects investigated and statistically significantly differences between the categories of patterns of detached houses spatial transformation. Some of the main results reveal the effect of lot size on spatial transformations, considering number and type of spaces, and on residents' feelings. Moreover, spatial transformation tended to be less stable in the number of rooms than in the type of new spaces.

Methodological Challenges in Studying Residential Environments.

Workshop Chair: Saegert, Susan (City University of New York Graduate Center).

The purpose of this workshop is to share innovative strategies for addressing the complexities of doing research on people's experiences of residential environments and hopefully developing new directions for the future that build on the approaches shared. People's experiences of their residential environments encompass their own homes, the streets, commercial and institutional facilities, public spaces and the homes of others in the neighborhood. While the environment is shared, the experiences may differ and may be more influenced by some aspects than others. Thus people are nested within homes they share with others, and homes are nested within neighborhoods. Researchers trying to understand how residential environments affect residents must develop strategies to distinguish between those aspects of neighborhood experience that are common and those that are unique to individuals or households. A second level of complexity arises when we acknowledge the multiple dimension of experiences of homes and neighborhoods that can be described psychologically, socially, as well as in physical terms. Indeed the effects of residential environments on people also can be considered in terms of psychological, social and physiological constructs. All of these levels can be examined using qualitative and quantitative methods, or a mix of both. How to choose an appropriate descriptive strategies, and possibly incorporate both approaches in a useful way are challenges researchers must resolve. Finally, changes in residential environments reflect processes initiated by people occupying them, as well as processes instigated at more distal levels. Similarly, changes in people may be linked to aspects of particular residential environments or forces beyond the immediate settings, or a combination of both. Whether focusing on what are thought to be stable processes or relationships among residents and aspects of the environment, or on the change processes itself, the reality of flux must be considered.

The Effectiveness of Shared Space in Residential Communities.

Lee, Yeunsook, Housing & Interior Design Department, Yonsei University Shinchon-dong 134, Seodaemun Gue, Seoul, Korea

In order to satisfy the fast expanding housing demands, Korea has relied on mass-production for over forty years. The consumers' desire of ownership and the construction company's desire for economic profits have accelerated the appearance of apartments without shared spaces, thereby contributing to the diminishing communal culture. One alternative for future housing possesses the shared space concept. The pur-

pose of this research was to examine the effectiveness of shared spaces in various aspects, pursuant to use as basic data to estimate the value and validity of legislation and to explore the practical ways to achieve the goal. A three-stage Delphi survey was used. Contents included were value and necessity, significance of dissemination, ways to secure and for legislation, and management of the shared space. Subjects were 31 experts chosen form academic, practice and administration fields of relevant areas such as architecture, construction, urban planning, housing policy, housing environments, women welfare, children welfare, elderly welfare, medical welfare, digital and leisure society. Shared spaces were found to be necessary and for legislation to reduce various social problems, to recover the communal culture, and to function as a spatial infra-structure for future community services. Useful opinions were also generated.

The Meaning Of Modern Environmental Transition For Residents' Lives In Suburban Areas - Case Study On The Transition Of The Old Houses In A Residential Area Excluded From New Town Planning.
Kita, Michihiro (Osaka University, Osaka, Japan).

This study aims to discuss the meaning of modern environmental transition for residents' lives in suburban areas, by clarifying the spatial structure of traditional houses and the process of their transformation in a special residential area, which is facing various modern urbanization issues. The Kamishinden area, located at the center of a planned community called Senri new Town, was excluded from new town planning 35 years ago. This area, which includes an old existing village, developed as an agricultural community about 370 years ago, now faces the typical urbanization issues of most modern suburbs; the rapid transition of their plans and site plans, and transition of usage of their spaces were obtained. Before new town construction, the spatial structure of houses had a relation not only to the physical environment, such as land forms and water systems, but also to the social environment, such as local events, community and particular ceremonies. After new town construction, a remodeling of houses took place, reflecting a change in lifestyle brought on by a partial loss of social identity, and a reduction in interaction with the community.

Assessing The Role Of The Outdoors In Residential Care Environments For Older Adults.
Rodiek, Susan (Texas A&M University, College Station, TX).

Relocating from a private home to a residential care facility is an important transition for many older adults. While providing increased benefits, unintended consequences may occur, such as reduced outdoor contact due to centralized facility design, or underutilized outdoor activity areas. This study examined the type and frequency of outdoor usage at five residential facilities for older adults, and attitudes toward the changing role of the outdoors in residents' lives. Environmental design principles were derived from the findings, and form the basis for comparison of outdoor areas at exemplary facilities in the UK, Canada and Scandinavia.

Meaning Of Home And Community For Homeworkers.
Moore, Jeanne (University of Teesside, UK).

In recent years the increasing centrality of home was heralded as a new utopia in which work, particular using new technologies would become part of a domestic idyll. Home would re-emerge as a central unit in society with enhanced economic, educational and social functions. Others envisaged that electronic home working would promote more fragmented and isolated forms of existence, finally contributing to the disintegration of community life. Building on previous research on the concept of home, and adopting a transactionalist perspective, this paper examines the implications of homeworking on the way home is conceptualized and experienced. It further examines the extent to which homeworkers value and use their local services and community facilities. Drawing from a recent pilot survey of 40 homeworkers, this paper suggests that the quality of home experience is differentiated by physical, financial, resource, gender and social factors. Conclusions will be drawn on the benefits and tensions in the experience of home and community for homeworkers. Implications for residential and community planning are considered.

Waking Up From The Dream: Alternative Forms Of Housing In North America.

Franck, Karen A. (New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJ)

The idealized American dwelling is a detached single family house occupied by a single nuclear family of two parents and their children, distant from places of wage work and sharing no space or facilities with any other households. Often referred to as "the American dream", this idealized house and household are in a neighborhood of similar dwellings and families, also without shared amenities. Other arrangements, even conventional apartments, never achieve the status of the ideal and are frequently barred from neighborhoods of single family homes. The ideal, its deficiencies and the problems it creates for its residents and others when built have received their full share of critique over the past twenty years. Fortunately alternatives have also been proposed, championed and are being built. Several of these alternatives address the needs of households other than families with children, incorporate a sharing of spaces and facilities, and lessen the separation between wage work and domestic life. Four kinds of alternatives will be presented in this symposium: cohousing (Cooper Marcus), single room occupancy housing (Knecht), gohomes (Franck) and live/work residential developments (Ahrentzen). The presenters include: Karen Franck (New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJ), Clare Cooper Marcus (Berkeley, CA), Barbara Knecht (New York), and Sherry Ahrentzen (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, WI).

Cohousing In North America: Site Planning And A Sense.

Cooper Marcus, Clare (Berkeley, CA).

Twenty to thirty years ago, cohousing communities comprising clusters of individual dwellings plus shared common houses began to appear in several northern European countries (e.g. Sweden, Denmark, Holland). With the publication of *Cohousing: A Contemporary Approach to Housing Ourselves* by K. McCamant and C. Durrett in 1988, the concept was introduced to a North American audience. As of 2000, there were 51 completed and occupied cohousing schemes in the US and Canada and 20 more under construction or in the planning stage. This presentation will analyze the range of site plans employed in North American cohousing and consider the potential for these to enhance a sense of community; and discuss the marked contrast between beliefs about site planning and community as espoused by cohousing and those promoted by the proponents of New Urbanism.

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The GoHome, Then And Now.

Franck, Karen A. (New Jersey Institute of Technology, NJ).

The GoHome, designed and developed by San Diego architect Ted Smith, is a form of shared housing. Four to six very small, two-story dwellings, each with its own small bath, share a cooking/dining space. The first GoHome was built in Del Mar, California to provide affordable housing and live/work options to single people in this beach community. The GoHome is ingenious in several respects: each unit has its own access to the outdoors and to the shared kitchen. The two-story minimalist spaces are filled with light and allow the occupants to design and build the interiors as they choose. And because there is only one kitchen, the building meets the zoning for a single-family house in Del Mar. This presentation will include a review of the first GoHome, visited in 1984 and again in 2000 showing the change in interiors, a second GoHome built subsequently, and lessons adopted for the design of small apartments for urban singles.

Housing Single People: New SRO Residences.

Knecht, Barbara, New York

The Housing Act of 1937 defined single room occupancy residences as dwelling units without bathroom or kitchen facilities. They were a plentiful, affordable, urban housing option, albeit one considered somewhat undesirable and even substandard. People took meals elsewhere or cooked on hotplates, sleeping rooms were spare, common spaces minimal. In the 1970s and 1980s, thousands of these units were sacrificed to urban redevelopment, and this loss contributed to homelessness among adults. Since the mid-1980s, thousands of units for adults living without their families have been created as a result of renovation and new construction. These new SROs defy a simple physical description. Unlike their predecessors, they increasingly include private kitchens and/or bathrooms, significant common space for shared activities and extensive support services. They are no longer commercial ventures, but not-for-profit operations. Residents are selected based on their social histories and willingness to participate in the community life of the residence. The common thread is that each person is living apart from other family members or loved ones. They may not be single, but they are living singly. Examples of recent SROs will illustrate how the designs support the ideas of community living.

Two Worlds, One Roof: Live/Work In Urban Neighborhoods.
Ahrentzen, Sherry (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, WI).

Telecommuting and other forms of home-based work received a fair amount of press attention in the last decade. And entire industries emerged that support home businesses via special-interest magazines, newsletters and web sites, furnishings and equipment, and business and entrepreneurial education. U.S. demographic trends certainly support this increased attention: in 1997, a total of 21.5 million persons worked at home on their primary job. However, most of this public and business attention focuses on middle and upper-middle income households. Not as publicly visible but demographically prominent nonetheless is the prevalence of home-based work among working-class and lower income households, which is the focus of this presentation. I first argue that home businesses can be framed as an economic development strategy for lower-income households as well as for the urban community at large. This, however, demands a better understanding of the operations, needs, and strategies of households operating such home businesses, so that architects and policymakers can better plan for housing and community facilities that support these households. I then profile two residential developments whose design and development specifically target live/work conditions in urban lower-income neighborhoods. These profiles are supplemented with analysis from interviews with residents.

Designing Homes for User Needs.
Symposium Chair: Andrew, Chris, The Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, UK

This symposium will consider the housing design process from the perspective of the end user. As new technologies and materials have emerged, the range of potential design and housing types has evolved rapidly. Uptake of such technologies has until recently been slow within the UK house building industry, although a number of prominent and successful projects have now been completed. Despite the recent interest in technological innovation, however there still remains a generally conservative design approach, where new technologies are being embedded within existing, or mock-traditional, designs. From this situation, a number of important issues are being addressed. Memories of system building in the UK have led to confusion between process and product. This has resulted in the present-day construction industry failing to realize the potential benefits of innovations in production, instead concentrating on disguising innovation for fear of market resistance. The construction and property industries also operate using a variety of well-developed and historically proven methods for design assessment and valuation. These approaches however can prevent a full acceptance of non-traditional housing with regard to financial viability and marketability. Attempting to synthesize research findings and design approaches it presents difficulties. Nevertheless, the reduction of often complex research will inevitably amplify the design brief. Likewise, an understanding of the design process, and ultimate aims of a design project, can potentially increase the depth and resonance of associated research. Participants include: Chris Andrew (The Robert Gordon University), Anthony Craig (The Robert Gordon University), Martin Edge (The Robert Gordon University), Richard Laing (The Robert Gordon University), Graeme Slaven (The Robert Gordon University).

Prefabrication And Standardization In Housing: Old Dreams Revisited.
Craig, Anthony (The Robert Gordon University).

Through exploring the housing needs of potential future occupants, this study sought to generate designs for quality housing which would meet the needs of the occupant, whilst utilizing prefabrication technologies. This paper will report on an ongoing research project looking at resistance to prefabrication and standardization in housing. Throughout this project, an emphasis has been placed on framing the issue within the context of a historical perspective on prefabrication in the UK and abroad. Initial findings suggest that customer or client resistance towards prefabrication in housing may have been somewhat overestimated by a generally conservative house building industry. Indeed, the house building industry might be more resistant than its' potential customers. By reframing the issue of resistance towards questions of housing quality, it was found that although there is little measurable resistance to prefabrication and standardization in housing per se, there is clearly a notable customer/client resistance to what is perceived of as poor quality housing. By examining the issues of prefabrication and housing quality in both a historical and a present-day context, it is concluded that although the process of prefabrication should not be seen as a panacea for all housing needs, it should also not be confused with past examples of low-quality housing.

The Holistic Value Assessment Of Prefabricated Housing: Evolving Technologies And Methodologies.
Laing, Richard (The Robert Gordon University).

The potential benefits of prefabrication have long been realized in manufacturing industries, and are becoming increasingly so in the construction of new housing. Key objectives that should be addressed in any housing construction include an acceptable user perception, quality of living space and recognition of practical user needs. A large proportion of recently constructed housing, which made use of prefabricated methods, has suffered from designs that seek to reproduce "traditional" outcomes using new technologies. Although a number of historical queues may be driving this trend, the full benefits of prefabrication cannot be realized in the absence of designs, which gain and emerge from the technology itself. This paper describes the results of a study where the holistic value assessment of a range of prefabricated housing designs was undertaken. Financial decisions, although apparently objective, are very often driven by wide ranging subjective judgments. By recognizing the importance of subjectivity within the value assessment, central issues concerning environmental, social and aesthetic change can be recognized fully. As new technologies develop, the methods used to appraise results must evolve also, thereby helping ensure that innovative and appropriate modern outcomes are recognized.

Researching Design: Experiences With Projects In Sustainable, Affordable Housing.
Edge, H.M. (The Robert Gordon University).

This paper reports on an ongoing program of housing research. The program started with a major, three year research commission, which sought radically to challenge the existing designs for conventional, public sector housing in rural areas of Scotland. Its primary aim was the pursuit of major capital cost savings, without reduction in important, measurable housing standards. A number of award winning housing developments and a series of specific research results were generated by the project, which had a practical demonstration phase. The research team now has a number of funded commissions, which have learnt from the experiences of the earlier research and design process. The paper looks, in a wider, theoretical context, at the lessons these projects have for design in the context of a research project and, equally, at the status of research within a design project. It is argued that there are, conventionally, fundamental differences (too often conflicts) between these two kinds of activity. In trying to bridge these differences, the project had, in

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its entirety, to be methodologically innovative. Some of the potential conflicts between the modus operandi of conventional design and research activities are highlighted and the associated issues are characterized as pertaining to: the problems studies, the processes employed and the people involved. The broad issue of the interface between the practical, project based, 'holistic', place-specific design process and the academic, generalisable, universal research process, is not one confined to any particular project. The paper highlights a number of more general societal movements, which are serving to push the two types of activity together.

Defining Identity - Resisting Mass Production: Using Human-Environment Concepts To Characterize Changes In Housing.
L'Heureux, Marie-Alice (University of California, Berkeley, CA).

This paper studies Estonian housing plans to examine shifts in attitudes to housing in the transition from independent Republic (1920 - 1940) to Soviet-occupied territory (1940-1991). By applying concepts drawn from human-environment studies (territoriality, dominance, personalization, privacy, and personal space) to the study of hundreds of illustrations and plans of houses and housing projects that were published and/or built, I characterize dwelling patterns that were considered "Estonian", "Soviet", or "Russian" in official documents. The government of independent Estonia encouraged new dwelling patterns to improve the quality of life and reflect the changed status of its citizens. During Soviet times, mass production of housing and furniture had the subtext of creating socialist citizens who were intended to reject bourgeois values. Since privatization in the mid-1990s, after Estonian independence, residents have grappled with how to achieve personalized environments in the hundreds of thousands of mass dwelling units. Through a close examination of plans and existing built housing both the overlap and contrasts between the goals of the Estonian Republican and Soviet ideals are subtlety yet unmistakably clear. By carrying on this analysis to the present, I also give some indication of the shifts since privatization.

Accommodating Changing Needs: Lifestyle And Adaptable House Design.
Ozaki, Ritsuko (SPRU, University of Sussex, UK).

People's housing requirements change according to, and depend on, their lifecycle stages and lifestyles, as well as their cultural backgrounds and physical environment. It is especially important to accommodate residents' changing needs in the social housing sec-

tor, whose customers are more likely to live in the same house for a long time than private owner occupiers. This paper reports on the progress of a current research project on innovative customer-focused approaches to UK housebuilding. The overall aim is to offer a greater level of flexibility and adaptability to house design. This paper explores people's perceptions of their future lifestyle and accordingly their perceived requirements by prompting them to focus on their future circumstances. Our preliminary survey (questionnaires and in-depth interviews) has identified that the most common future lifestyles that people anticipate. These could be labeled as: working from home, having children, and ageing and ill health. Respondents have also identified their housing requirements associated with each lifestyle. These will be reflected in the specifications of our demonstration projects.

Negotiating the Spaces of Home: Accommodating Income Generating Activities Within the Domestic Setting
Dr Peter Kellett, School of Architecture Planning and Landscape, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

The home is not only a place of shelter for the household and a key setting for social reproduction. In many parts of the world it is also a place of production: some or all household members may be involved in income generating activities, ranging from small-scale part-time tasks with few specific spatial demands, to manufacturing activities which may dominate the dwelling environment. The presence of such activities within the domestic setting raises a number of issues central to our understanding of the social nature of space and how its meanings are constructed and negotiated through time. This paper will examine the conceptual and physical boundaries between income generation and domestic activities through the selective use of empirical data collected in informal settlements as part of an ongoing international comparative research project. This research is examining the impacts of home-based enterprises in four developing world cities: Surabaya (Indonesia), Delhi (India), Cochabamba (Bolivia) and Pretoria (South Africa). Detailed household case studies will be used to illustrate a range of issues including: how individuals conceptualise their working and living spheres, how boundaries are created and marked, and how changes in activity are accommodated. The paper will examine the spatial and social implications of such activities, and discuss how an analysis of the integration of non-domestic activities can inform and broaden our understanding of the production, use and meaning of domestic space.

Making Better Dwellings: Improving Environmental Performance and Addressing Behavior

Affordable Models For Environmentally Friendly Housing In Scotland: The Cultural Acceptability Of Radical New Approaches To Housing.
Edge, Martin (Robert Gordon University, Scotland)

The authors have designed, built and monitored a 'Zero Heating' house, the end result of a major research program aiming to produce radical new designs for more sustainable affordable housing in Scotland's rural areas. The broad objective was to deliver radical environmental improvements over current 'standard' housing. A particular aim was to reduce the need for dedicated heating plant to as close as possible to zero. The precedents for housing with these kinds of aims have tended to be one-off, high cost designs which have made environmental improvements at the expense of economic affordability. They are typically not replicable designs which can be applied to a mass market for affordable housing. The 'Zero Heating' house, despite being a single, prototype house, aimed to deliver replicable improvements at an initial capital cost no greater than that of standard, low cost, 'spec-built' mass housing. Following initial theoretical life cycle cost work, the environmental performance of the house was monitored over a winter. Of particular interest was the need to compare theoretical performance with the way in which the house was actually used by its occupants. The 'Zero Heating' house and other designs offer great possibilities for radical energy saving and other environmental improvements in new housing and are the subject of further research investigating perceptions of and resistance to new approaches to housing design amongst the British public. residential, architecture, experiment/quasi-experiment, ecological issues

Ancient Principles, Modern Technologies: Contemporary Housing Designs as Arranged Marriages.
Olson, Emelie (Whittier College, Wrightwood, CA).

For millennia, humans constructed their dwellings by utilizing the basic principles of solar heating and cooling and by relying primarily on indigenous and sustainable materials. Contemporary houses tend to be more dependent on artificial lighting, heating, and cooling, while building materials are imported long distances. These changes are contributing to such prob-

lems as spiraling increases in the consumption of energy, which in turn leads to electricity shortages, environmental pollution, and global warming; growing poverty among those unable to afford imported fuel and materials; and the destruction of natural habitats by hydroelectric dams, oil-drilling, coal-mining, lumbering, etc. A counter trend is partially reversing these destructive trends: contemporary housing design that revive the ancient principles of solar heating and cooling, then marry them to modern technologies. Technologies as ancient as insulation and as modern as photo-voltaics promote the efficient conservation and harnessing of energy at the house-site, greatly reducing the use of imported energy. Utilization of indigenous and sustainable materials is also increasing. Both grass-roots and national organizations are supporting this revival by bringing together architects, designers, contractors, and home-owners. Bridges include cyberspace websites and networks as well as "hard copy" publications, "how-to" workshops, and public tours of homes and other buildings.

Energy-efficient ventilation behaviour in the home.

Meijders, Anneloes, Slangen - de Kort, Yvonne & van Drunen, Monique (Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands).

The impact of ventilation goals and knowledge of home users. We need users to cooperate to fully utilize the energy-saving potential of technical measures in the home, such as balanced ventilation. Compared to traditional ventilation, balanced ventilation aims to save energy by using the warmth of outgoing air to pre-heat incoming air. Research indicates that home users are unsatisfied with balanced ventilation systems. Also, because they unnecessarily keep opening windows, the energy-saving potential of these systems is not realised. In this study we aim to find explanations for this behaviour. We compared the ventilation goals of home users with the goals for which balanced ventilation systems were developed. In addition we studied users' knowledge of the functions, operation and design of the balanced ventilation system in their homes. We interviewed 26 people living in accommodation fitted with a balanced ventilation system. Both qualitative and quantitative data gathering and analyzing techniques were used. The results indicate that the goals of home users are particularly important in explaining their ventilation behaviour. Ventilation systems should therefore be altered to take these goals into account.

Comfort To Be Informed From Traditional Buildings: Traditional Diyarbakir Houses.

Akin, Can Tuncay (University of Dicle Engineering and Architectural Faculty, Turkey).

Today although a contemporary house or apartment is built with new materials according to technology and regulations to provide a satisfactory microclimate within the building, it is difficult to say they are successful comparing with a house that is constructed with traditional methods and materials even built by a non-architect. Microclimatic element these are used in a traditional house is natural. For example the use of water, stone (even in roofs), wood etc. is very important in traditional way. The main aim of this way is to decrease the stress of the climate. So these make all old settlements seems more successful and architecturally more interesting. Traditional Diyarbakir houses that are constructed in a castle (the second biggest city wall in the world) are courtyard type. They are inward looking and their sizes and complexities are different according to owner's power, social status, building site, privacy with five different plan typology. In this paper microclimatic elements of traditional Diyarbakir houses are determined systematically comparing with the typology, design features that makes a house sustainable, ecological and environmental influence. Residential, architecture, case study, culture, ecological issues, spatial behavior.

Interior Thoughts: Towards a Framework for Housing Modification Behaviour

Elizabeth Kempen, Department of Psychology, Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

It is hypothesised that home improvement represents the image of the new homeowner and to a lesser extent related to the function or purposes of the new home. To test this hypothesis it is necessary to explore how the new home presents the identity of the new homeowner and the components that constitute this image. In particular it is necessary to examine how such image building takes precedence over the actual purposes of the new home. The current study on home improvement explores the relationships between images and purposes across a range of newly built homes. This exploration covers a range of symbolic, personal, social, instrumental and evaluative components of home improvement. Within the diversity of such a framework opportunity arises to explore these intricacies and present a new perspective on home improvement.

Theme 3 Posters: Housing

Effects Of Common Areas On Social Interaction And Sense Of Community Within College Residential Living.

Bringham, Dana (Connecticut College, CT), Keene, Katherine (Connecticut College, CT), Krumpe, Todd (Connecticut College CT), and Atlas, Jaimie (Connecticut College, CT).

The relationship between common area and sense of community within three dormitories of similar corridor design but different commons spaces was investigated in this study. Sixty-six dormitory residents of Hamilton (no commons rooms), Morrisson (commons room on every floor), and Marshall (single central commons room), 18 men and 48 women, ages 18-22, completed three surveys to measure sense of community and friendships within the dormitory: Sense of Community Index (SCI), University Residence Environment Scale (URES), and a demographic/friendship (DF) survey. An analysis of variance indicated that Hamilton dormitory had significantly higher scores on the sub-scale Reinforcement of Needs (part of the SCI) than did Marshall dormitory. An analysis of variance revealed significant mean differences between the three dorms in the following sub-scales of the URES: Involvement, Emotional Support, Traditional Social Orientation, and Academic Achievement. The DF survey revealed significant differences between the dorms in the number of friends moved with, number of friends on the same floor, and feelings about neighbors. The findings were inconsistent with the original hypothesis that a single main common area would facilitate a general sense of community. The findings may be useful in future designs of dormitories.

Homesickness Among College Students And Distance From Parental Home.

Tognoli, Jerome (C.W. Post Campus/Long Island University, NY).

A phenomenological analysis of interviews with residential first year college students focused on reports of homesickness and the transitional adjustment from parental home to residential life on a college campus. Comparisons were made between those students whose parental home was less than 50 miles from the college campus and those whose parental home was over 100 miles away. Homesickness was reported more often for those whose parental home was furthest from campus. Recurring themes among those reporting homesickness included an emphasis on denial, a longing for family and friends, and missing one's house and hometown. Adjustment themes revolved around an appreciation for newly made friends at college, making one's dormitory room feel more homelike, maintaining email and telephone contact with parents and old friends, and generally viewing the experience as process. Additionally, those participants who reported being homesick made more visits home than did those not reporting homesickness. Self esteem scores were higher for those experiencing homesickness regardless of distance from parental home, and those living furthest from the parental home had higher internal local of control scores.

Notes About The Reinterpretation Of The Concept Of A Patio.

Bernardi, Jose (Arizona State University, AZ).

The paper will discuss the work of two Argentinean architects who used an interesting reinterpretation of the concept of a patio. 1 - In the public sector, the work of Miguel Roca with his proposal for the center and the neighborhoods of the city, while he was Secretary of Public Works. This work was initiated in the late 1970's and has been continued by new administrations until today. The common device in order to recuperate degraded public spaces, to link isolated individual buildings, or to recuperate the identity of the Suquia River as an urban element, was provided and based on the idea of patio. 2 - In the private sector, the paper will turn to the work of Jose Diaz. By using the characteristic construction material of the city (brick), his buildings provided balconies, livable "patios at higher level", creating a sense of enclosure which redefines the street as the city's communal patio. The presentation will be constructed in order to analyze: 1. The ideas or theories upon which the design is based, 2. The understanding of the relationship with the context, and 3. The experimentation with traditional materials and the use of new technology. Their work tried to contribute to the city according to individual and group interest and motivations, using a common element: the patio, where the inhabitants can read their past and participate in shaping their future.

To The Rescue Of The Dining Room.

Saleiro Filho, Mario (Santa Ursula University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

This work aims at the study of the social space, and the use man makes of it as a cultural product. Its aim is to make subsidiaries, on the basis of what's called as

man's behavior, available to the professionals, graduate and post graduate students in the areas of nutrition and architecture, bearing the configured residential food choice in mind. This work has the aim of analyzing and discussing the expression of the dining area (the dining room). The theoretic-methodological basis is supported by Abraham Moles who elaborated a space theory on human behavior "in which the immediate space concept imposed itself as an analysis model of daily life". The dining room is inserted, in a singular manner, within the Brazilian culture. Initially, it was implanted in the rear part of the residence, being used as an intimate room, for the bringing together of the family members, and so establishing the well-being of that nucleus. After the Burgess Revolutions in Europe in the XVIII century, the dining room started to enter the house's social sector. This modelled project was brought over French Artistic Mission to Brazil in the XIX century. It is applied in the contemporary home architectural programs that are professionally and academically developed in the City of Rio de Janeiro. With the arising and adoption of the "time is money" philosophy, as well as with the advent of the American fast food eating habits imposed by communication vehicles, the projecting of this space, is found to less and less necessary, bearing in mind the use instant foods allied by thermal packaging that make eating something that can be done anywhere and so substituting the sitting down at the table. At present we live in a society that's different the one that gave a social-functional meaning to that dining room. And so, with this setting, just how can we rescue the dining room area?

A POE of Minimal Garden Housing (Vienna, Austria)

Keul, Alexander (Salzburg University, Austria), Martens, Bob (Vienna University of Technology, Austria) and Tschuppik, Wolf-Michael (Vienna University of Technology).

Vienna allotment garden housing (Schrebergarten) was studied to know user wishes and satisfaction for a design studio project*. The POE was realized as an architecture student project. 63 field interviews (59% female, 41% male dwellers), location sketches, and photographs were taken in several allotment garden areas. Most gardens had 150/200 or 300/400 square meters with self-built houses of 30/35 or 50 square meters which covered 10 to 65% of the garden site. Most were flower or lawn gardens, only 18% orchards. 70% were rented, 30% owner occupied. 72% were allocated "until recall", 28% unlimited. 53% were used only in summer, 36% the whole year. 60% of the dwell-

ers were under, 40% over age 60. 72% were married. 60% had a 2 person-household. The density values of person per square meter peaked between 15 and 25. There was no statistical relation between crowding (13%) and objective density. 70% use their garden house as a second household, 70% experience a good neighborhood. Garden use and dwelling time/year are unrelated. Garden use rises significantly with household size. Garden use/type are not age related. A deregulation of Vienna allotment garden housing is underway and to increase design and use variance.

Design Studio 'Rolling Home': Mobile Housings For Allotment Gardens.

Martens, Bob (Vienna University of Technology, Austria), Tschuppik, Wolf-Michael (Vienna University of Technology, Austria), and Keul, Alexander (Salzburg University, Austria).

Some Viennese Allotment Gardens are only allocated "until recalled". Therefore, plots might have to be returned at short notice to the owners upon demand. Any building measures executed up to that point are to be removed at the "tenant's" expense. Thus the present design studio integrating environmental psychological research aimed at collecting a great variety of students' design work for mobile small and minimal houses. A constructional unit within nature space usually divided into grids was to be designed, with special attention to any effects resulting from transportability of the structure regarding the housing. The building space at the students' disposal was limited to 35 m2, building height not to exceed 5 m. The building structure was to allow for further developments, questions as to vertical piling of individual interior volumes as well as those of "optimum" utilizations of "scrap" areas and finally, maintenance costs for the structure designed were to be considered. The collection presented in this contribution is to be regarded as supplement to al such possibilities developed in line with "minimal housing". Differentiating as to typology results in more or less "rolling houses" and "buildings to be assembled" on the other hand.

Experimental Programs In France: What We Learned From The Years 70's.

Faure, Anne (ARCH'URBA, Paris, France).

Practices of the inhabitants are often badly taken in account in the design of social housing. In France, the change from quantity to quality, which was the goal of the researches in the field of social housing in the years seventies, is still now an example. Our team has studied four experimental programs based on the user needs and launched during the last 30 years, visited former

and recent experimental sites, analyzed the evaluation studies of the time, and interviewed the inhabitants of today. Results in terms of adequation between design and uses were compared. The opinions of the inhabitants concerning their needs and their satisfactions appeared very similar; whatever were the environmental context and the economic characteristics of the period. One of the most important demands is the need for space, large rooms, storage, kitchens designed to eat in. However, the surfaces offered by social housing in France are smaller and smaller. The more interesting approaches were the principles proposed by the two programs lead in the years seventies: new patters for small scale housing ("La Politique des Modeles" - 1973) and participation of the inhabitants in the design of their houses ("Le Jeu de Construction" - 1972).

Urban Oasis.

Paxson, Lynn (Iowa State University, College of Design, Department of Architecture, IA), Lund, Deborah (Iowa State University - Department of Architecture, IA), Rens, Julie (Iowa State University - Department of Architecture, IA), and Vigil, Danette (Iowa State University - Department of Architecture, IA).

This design project was undertaken as an entry to the Otis Elevator student design competition for housing one thousand people. We chose a site in Los Angeles, an abandoned freight storage yard on the edge of an existing neighborhood, and created a mixed use development of residential units of varying sizes along with studio and retail space for resident artists. This allowed for the possibility of working and living in the same arena. We felt it essential to include a school and daycare to attract families. An intimate scale ensures a personalized learning environment. The design consists of a series of stacked and rotated buildings that make each space different and give a sense of community and ownership. Socialization spaces and gardens where face-to-face interactions take place are created along the main paths of circulation. As an occupant travels to their private dwelling they weave through public and semi-public gardens. These gardens are cared for by the residents and provide defensible spaces for young children, teens, and adults. Low building heights ensure the possibility of recognizing faces on the ground plane even from the topmost level. The ability to configure the environment within the unit using sliding and rotating walls allows people to determine the use of space and to change it over time.

Housing Issues In Third World Countries: A Case Study Of Lagos, Nigeria.

Asojo, Abimbola (The University of Oklahoma, OK).

Lagos, a Yoruba city founded by the Aworis, formerly Nigeria's capital with a population of about 6 million suffers a housing crisis (Peil 1991). The city is completely surrounded by lagoons and creeks. The British seized Lagos and declared it a colony in 1862. The oil boom in the 70's offered Lagos a period of financial boom resulting in rapid growth and rural-urban migration. Today, the federal government has relocated the capital to the federal capital territory, Abuja, but Lagos still remains the commercial capital. Major infrastructure and government housing are located in Victoria Island and Ikoyi. Other parts of Lagos such as Surulere, Ajoromi, Mushin, Ikeja, Shomolu, Bariga, and Agege house migrant workers with slums proliferated around them. The slums have poor drainage systems, lack infrastructure, electricity, water and basic amenities. Housing policies planned in the third and fourth national developmental plan were affected by massive economic depression. The building industry has been drastically hit by the devaluation of the Naira, which exchanged for $2 in the 70's, and currently exchanges for one cent. This presentation explores methodologies for housing the urban poor in through field research, design aesthetic, analysis of local materials, skills, and construction techniques.