WORLD LIBRARY OF PSYCHOLOGISTS SERIES

ROUTLEDGE

READINGS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PLACE

Selected Works of David Canter

DAVID CANTER

A **Psychology Press** Book

Readings on the Psychology of Place

In the *World Library of Psychologists* series, international experts present career-long collections of what they judge to be their most interesting publications – extracts from books, key articles, research findings and practical and theoretical contributions.

In this fascinating volume, Professor David Canter reflects on a career that has earned him an international reputation as one of the U.K.'s most eminent applied social psychologists and a pioneer in the field of environmental psychology, through a selection of papers that illustrate one of the foundational themes of his research career: the psychology of place. Split into four parts, each with a new introduction written by the author, the book provides insights into theories, methods and applications of place psychology. Covering a range of publications from early research in the 1960s up to recent explorations, this volume provides the unfolding research that elaborates this seminal theory, offering rich perspectives on how places gain their significance and meaning.

Featuring specially written commentary by the author contextualizing the selections and providing an intimate overview of his career, this collection of key publications offers a unique and compelling insight into decades of ground-breaking work, making it an essential resource for all those engaged or interested in the study of places.

David Canter is one of the U.K.'s most eminent applied social psychologists, being one of the few to be appointed as Honorary Fellow of the British Psychological Society and having been elected as a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences, the American Psychological Association and the Royal Society of Medicine. Although he is internationally known for his development of the discipline of Investigative Psychology, bringing scientific precision to 'offender profiling', his earlier and continuing work centres on the development of Architectural/environmental psychology, establishing the well-respected *Journal of Environmental Psychology* in 1980 and the International Association for People-Environment Studies (IAPS). He has worked as a management consultant to major U.K. companies on risk reduction, amalgamations and briefing for new building complexes and has given advice to government inquiries into disasters. He wrote and presented a six-part documentary series, *Mapping Murder*, which is also published as a widely read book. He is Emeritus Professor at the University of Liverpool, U.K.

World Library of Psychologists

The *World Library of Psychologists* series celebrates the important contributions to psychology made by leading experts in their individual fields of study. Each scholar has compiled a career-long collection of what they consider to be their finest pieces: extracts from books, journals, articles, major theoretical and practical contributions, and salient research findings.

For the first time ever the work of each contributor is presented in a single volume so readers can follow the themes and progress of their work and identify the contributions made to, and the development of, the fields themselves.

Each book in the series features a specially written introduction by the contributor giving an overview of their career, contextualizing their selection within the development of the field, and showing how their thinking developed over time.

Studies of Thinking
Selected Works of Kenneth Gilhooly
Kenneth J. Gilhooly

Cognitive Development and the Ageing Process
Selected Works of Patrick Rabbitt
Patrick Rabbitt

Individuals as Producers of Their Own Development
The Dynamics of Person-Context Coactions
Richard M. Lerner

Parenting
Selected Writings of Marc H. Bornstein
Marc H. Bornstein

Readings on the Psychology of Place
Selected Works of David Canter
David Canter

For more information about this series, please visit: www.routledge.com/World-Library-of-Psychologists/book-series/WLP

Readings on the Psychology of Place

Selected Works of David Canter

David Canter

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group
LONDON AND NEW YORK

Cover image: Courtesy of David Canter

First published 2024
by Routledge
4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge
605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-032-32140-0 (hbk)
ISBN: 978-1-032-32149-3 (pbk)
ISBN: 978-1-003-31305-2 (ebk)

DOI: 10.4324/9781003313052

Typeset in Bembo
by Apex CoVantage, LLC

Contents

Acknowledgments *viii*
Preface *x*

PART 1
Origins of the theory of place 1

1 Architectural psychology 5
DAVID CANTER

2 Office size: An example of psychological research in architecture 10
DAVID CANTER

3 Need for a theory of function in architecture 26
DAVID CANTER

4 Should we treat building users as subjects or objects? 35
DAVID CANTER

5 Judgements of people and their rooms 50
D. CANTER, S. WEST AND R. WOOLS

6 Distance estimation in cities 56
DAVID CANTER AND STEPHEN K. TAGG

7 The psychology of place 70
DAVID CANTER

PART 2
Elaborating the theory of place 77

8 The purposive evaluation of places: A facet approach 79
DAVID CANTER

9 Putting situations in their place 105
DAVID CANTER

10 Intention, meaning and structure: Social action in its physical context 132
DAVID CANTER

11 Action and place: An existential dialectic 145
DAVID CANTER

PART 3
Methodology – Studying place experience 159

12 A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments 161
DAVID CANTER AND KYUNG HOI LEE

13 Picture or place? A multiple sorting study of landscape 172
M. J. SCOTT AND DAVID CANTER

14 Revealing the conceptual systems of places 196
DAVID CANTER

PART 4
Applications – The theory of place in action 219

15 Intentionality and fatality during the King's Cross underground fire 221
IAN DONALD AND DAVID CANTER

16 The environmental range of serial rapists 238
DAVID CANTER AND PAUL LARKIN

17 Why do we leave it so late? Response to environmental threat and the rules of place 249
DAVID CANTER

18 Creating places without designers 266
DAVID CANTER

Bibliography – Selection of David Canter's Architectural/Environmental Psychology Publications *276*
Index *280*

Acknowledgments

Chapter 1. Canter, D. Architectural Psychology in D. Marchand, E. Pol, and K. Weiss (eds) *100 Key Concepts in Environmental Psychology*. Paris: Dunod

Chapter 2. Canter, D. (1968). Office size: An example of psychological research in architecture. *Architects' Journal*, April 24, 881–888.

Chapter 3. Canter, D. (1970). Need for a theory of function in architecture. *Architects' Journal*, February 4, 299–302.

Chapter 4. Canter, D. (1969). Should we treat building users as subjects or objects? In D. Canter (Eds.), *Architectural psychology* (pp. 11–17). London: RIBA Publications.

Chapter 5. Canter, D., West, S. and Wools, R. (1974) Judgements of People and Their Rooms *British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology* 13, pp. u3–u8.

Chapter 6. Canter, D., and Tagg, S. (1975). Distance estimation in cities. *Environment and Behaviour*, 7(1), 59–80.

Chapter 7. Canter, D. (1977). *The psychology of place*. London: Architectural Press.

Chapter 8. Canter, D. (1983). The purposive evaluation of places: A facet approach. *Environment and Behaviour*, 15(6), 659–698.

Chapter 9. Canter, D. (1986). Putting situations in their place. In A. Furnham (Ed.), *Social behaviour in context* (pp. 208–239). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Chapter 10. Canter, D. (1985). Intention, meaning and structure: Social action in its physical context. In G. P. Ginsburg, Marylin Brenner & Mario von Cranach (eds.), Discovery Strategies in the Psychology of Action. Academic Press. Pp. 35–171.

Chapter 11. Canter, D. (1988). Action and place: An existential dialectic. In D. Canter, M. Krampen, and D. Stea (Eds.), *Environmental perspectives* (pp. 1–17). Aldershot, England: Avebury.

Chapter 12. Canter, D., and Lee, K.H. (1974) *A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments. In: D. Canter and T. Lee (eds.) Psychology and the Built Environment*. Architectural Press, pp. 48–55.

Chapter 13. Canter, D.V., and Scott, M.J. (1997) Picture Or Place? A Multiple Sorting Study Of Landscape *Journal Of Environmental Psychology* 17, pp. 263–281.

Chapter 14. Canter, D. (2016) Revealing the Conceptual Systems of Places In R. Giffford (Ed.) Research Methods for Environmental Psychology, pp 137–160 https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119162124.ch8.

Chapter 15. Donald, I., and Canter, D. (1992) "Intentionality and Fatality during the King's Cross Underground Fire". *European Journal of Social Psychology* Volume 22, 203–2 18.

Chapter 16. Canter, D., and Larkin, P. (1993) The Environmental Range of Serial Rapists *The Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 13 63–39.

Chapter 17. Canter, D. (2013) Why do we leave it so late? Response to Environmental Threat and the Rules of Place, *J Earth Sci Clim Change*, 5:1 http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2157-7617.1000169.

Chapter 18. Donald, I., and Canter, D. (1992) Intentionality and Fatality During the King's Cross Underground Fire, European Journal of Social Psychology, 22 (3) 203–218.

Preface

By the 1980s, a small but dedicated community of academics and some practitioners were studying psychological aspects of people's interactions with their surroundings. As explored in my article (reproduced here) describing *architectural psychology*, the origins of these studies had been the practical concerns about designing buildings so that they were more effective for their users. But by the 1980s, the interest in human experience and use of their physical contexts had broadened. Architectural psychology had been subsumed under the wide-ranging umbrella of environmental psychology. This latter area is evolving to focus on the important issues of human response to climate change and how people may be persuaded to modify their environmentally related activities.

The emerging focus on this 'green environmental psychology' led to a reduced interest in the earlier research, carried out during the last three decades of the twentieth century. Those studies, and contributions to many aspects of design, were overshadowed by the pressing need to connect with behavioural aspects of the many environmental challenges. However, in recent years, there has been a reawakening of interest in those earlier studies. This is demonstrated, for example, by the book by Lily Bernheimer (2017) and, most recently, the book by my former student and later colleague, Ian Donald (2022). That reawakening has encouraged a reappraisal of the significance of the earlier research. It is contributing to understanding how those psychological processes underlying human transactions with the physical environment are at the heart of any climate-relevant behaviour.

One particular aspect of the early research has not been ignored. This is the study of 'place' as an aspect of experience, as distinct from a mere space or location. This was first elaborated in my book *The Psychology of Place* (Canter, 1977), the introductory summary of which is reproduced here. There has since been a great outpouring of studies and publications around the theory and applications of this way of thinking about places. It is, therefore, appropriate to bring together in the present volume a set of earlier publications that elaborate the details of this seminal theory. These earlier works are complemented by more recent studies which build directly on that initial research.

Most of these publications emerged in a pre-digital age. Consequently, they are not as readily available as subsequent publications. Furthermore, many of them were published in books of readings or relatively obscure journals because that was where

the interest was in the topics. This also make them more difficult to access. Therefore, bringing them together here provides a valuable resource for those who wish to understand the origins and engage directly with the many strands of *The Psychology of Place*.

References

Bernheimer, L. (2017) *The Shaping of Us* London: Robinson
Canter, D. (1977) *The Psychology of Place* London: Architectural press (Also available on Kindle)
Donald, I. (2022) *Environmental and Architectural Psychology: the basics* New York: Routledge

Part 1

Origins of the theory of place

At the age of 21, I embarked on a PhD with the Pilkington Research Unit in the Department of Building Science at the University of Liverpool (although my PhD was registered and officially supervised in the Department of Psychology). The topic of the PhD, awarded in 1969, was 'The Psychological Implications of Office Size'.[1] This was formulated within a simple-minded experimental psychology tradition. The assumption was that the larger the office, the more distractions, so the poorer the performance of office workers in those rooms. This was a 'determinist' assumption about the impact of the environment on behaviour. As illustrated in the 1968 article, reproduced here from the *Architects' Journal*, the results challenged that assumption.

In the tradition of field experiments, I got people to complete clerical tests in different-sized offices. These varied from rooms with only a few people in to those with over 100 in. Some of the office workers were tested in the office in which they normally worked. Others were tested in offices of a different size from their usual room. To my confusion, I found no change on the test scores for people tested in different offices but a clear indication that the larger the office in which they normally worked, the poorer their scores. After much head scratching, I realized that I was identifying something about the sorts of people who worked in offices of different sizes. I was not measuring the direct impact of the environment on their performance.

This turned my determinist assumptions on their head. For one reason or another, people of differing clerical abilities seemed to be drifting towards offices that housed different numbers of workers. In the early 1960s, when my data were collected, there were high levels of employment. People could choose where they wanted to work. Therefore, one assumption could be that people who liked working in large open offices would accept jobs there. Those who did not like that possibility would not. There were also likely to be status issues about who ended up in which offices. These considerations led the awareness that people make use of buildings in relation to their understanding of the possibilities these offer. This understanding relies to some extent on the users', or potential users', interpretation of any particular physical context – in a word, the 'meaning' of that environment.

Remarkably (I think, for the young researcher I was then), I did indicate in this first paper, which was presented as an illustration of the possibilities for research in architecture, that there was a need 'to build theoretical models which explain, in

DOI: 10.4324/9781003313052-1

detail, the relationships between the disciplines of architecture and that of psychology' (page 881). The subsequent quarter of a century of my research struggled with aspects of this possibility.

The starting point for developing 'theoretical models' was to explore what architecture is *for.* This may initially seem obvious, but there is a crucial distinction between civil engineering and architecture. I did develop the consideration of this distinction a few years later (Canter, 1977), but the initial idea was to explore the functions of architecture. The need for an account of that exploration was also published in the *Architects' Journal* and reprinted in the present volume.

It draws attention to three ways in which buildings function:

- as a filter – keeping nasty things (like noise) out and letting good things (such as daylight) in;
- as a social facilitator – providing the spatial opportunities to house various activities and the potential relationship between those activities; and
- as a signifier – providing possibilities for the interpretation of the meaning of buildings and the spaces they house.

This latter point was rather contentious at the time because there was still the myth enshrined in the slogan 'form follows function', somehow indicating that the design of a building was merely a reflection of the uses to which it was to be put. However, once it was acknowledged that one function of a building is to indicate what those purposes are with all the cultural and status overtones that implies, then the idea that a building was just an engineering project, 'a machine for living in' as Le Corbusier famously announced, is no longer sustainable.

The implication of this perspective is summarized in that 1970 paper as the following:

> building type categorisation is often inadequate.
>
> > For example, modern office buildings are . . . the same inside and out. Yet what goes on in them . . . are quite different. The head office of an organisation making a specialised product has quite a different hierarchy from, say, an insurance company. A cellular block of offices might be right for one but not for the other.
> >
> > (page 301)

I like to think that this perspective fed into the debates emerging in architecture in the early 1970s, about approaches to building design, and the need to recognize the meanings that buildings carried. This was articulated by the architect and architectural commentator Charles Jenks (1977). He expropriated a concept from discussions in English literature of 'post-modernism'. Most importantly, he argued that post-modern architecture has a 'language'.

What Jenks did not do was to take the next step and recognize that languages have listeners who may or may not understand what is being said. My discovery of

what people brought to their interactions with buildings was opening up as much a perspective that saw them as agents, not passive users. The rather neat title of the paper (reproduced here) that I gave at the legendary 1969 Dalandhui conference (Canter, 1970), 'Should we treat building users as subjects of objects?', encapsulated a debate which resonates still today. One intriguing study in my paper, which never found a more conventional journal outlet, was the consideration of where students at the Architectural Association, London, School of Architecture chose to sit, in a seminar series I gave, when I arranged the layout of the room in different ways. Quite remarkably, they sat at the front when it was a semi-circular layout but at the back when laid out in straight rows. In those late 1960s days, the AA (as it was known) was somewhat radical. I still remember that the babies taken to my seminar series were not as great a distraction as the dogs brought along. In this context, the reading of the nature of the particular seminar was clearly derived from the layout of the room with the consequent decision of whether to attend the event and, if so, where to sit.

It was from this consideration of how people read a room that it occurred to me that the context in which a person is seen could carry meanings about that person. The study for which I supervised an architect, Roger Wools (reprinted here), did indeed demonstrate the power of the context on judgements of people. This idea was elaborated many years later by Sam Gosling (2008) in his popular book. This idea has subsequently been reflected in various television game shows in which people have to guess who the owner is of homes presented to them. Sam's attempt to participate in such guesses were often not very successful, demonstrating the complexity of these relationships. A follow-up study I did with videos instead of still photographs gave such complex results that it was yet another interesting study that never got published.

By the mid-1970s, I was seeking to broaden the reach of my work. The previous focus on buildings and rooms seemed to me to be an unnecessary limitation. A remarkable one-year Leverhulme fellowship to Japan had opened my eyes to the relevance of psychological considerations to larger environmental contexts. The ways in which we build up our understanding of cities had intrigued me as I started to learn how to navigate around Tokyo. I was, therefore, curious about the accuracy with which people generate ideas of where things are, especially how far away they are. From my background in laboratory studies of perception, it occurred to me that in a city where locations cannot be immediately seen, there must be some internal representation. How did this relate to the representation of maps? A very straightforward study suggested itself, examining the estimates people made of distances (reproduced here).

By this stage, I had started to use a form of statistical analysis that has proven powerful ever since. This is the representation of relationships as distances in a notional space. However, in the case of distance estimation, it was possible to represent average distant estimates as distances in a notional space. That representation could be compared with other representations. In the complex city layout of Tokyo, there is a public transport system that is represented as a circle, but on an actual map, it is much more elliptic. It was, therefore, rather interesting to see that the spatial representation

of distance estimates was much closer to a circle that an ellipse. This really paved the way for recognizing that places are as much mental representations as geographical ones. Writing my widely cited book, *The Psychology of Place*, was a journey for me, exploring the psychological implications of places. The introductory summary of that book is reproduced here.

The widely quoted and elaborated framework developed in that book from a variety of research sources is that places are aspects of experience that combine physical, conceptual and action facets. These three are always present, helping to indicate what a place is. The implications of this triumvirate have been developed through theories and practice.

Note

1 Available in the University of Liverpool Library.

References

Canter, D.V. (1970) (Ed) *Architectural Psychology* London: RIBA publications
Canter, D. (1977) "Why architecture is necessary." *RIBA Journal*, 84, June 1977: 261–262.
Gosling, S. (2008) *Snoop: what your stuff says about you*. London: Profile Books
Jenks, C. (1977). *The Language of Post-Modern Architecture*. London: Academy Editions.

1 Architectural psychology

David Canter

Architectural psychology (known, unsurprisingly, in German as Architekturpsychologie) is an area of social research and practice that considers the implications for human experience, thoughts and actions of interactions with the built and natural environment. Its initial heyday was in the late 1960s and early 1970s with a seminal conference in Scotland in 1969 (Canter, 1970) and another in Australia in 1974 (Canter, 1974) and a book of original research the same year (Canter and Lee, 1974). The term fell into disuse but is making something of a comeback in the 2020s, with a number of design and research groups using the term to describe their activities. There was a psychology and architecture conference at the University of Texas in 2016[1] and a conference using the term was planned in Germany for 2021.

The area of study emerged as the Second World War came to an end. At that time, there was a growing democratization of politics combined with awareness of changes in society. This meant people in authority could no longer decide for the population at large. The growth of the social sciences also reflected a move towards a more systematic understanding of individual and social behaviour of relevance to many areas of decision making. Those in power could no longer be relied on to understand how people lived. In architecture, this was mirrored by a move towards a more scientific basis for design decision making, reflected in the U.K. in the 1951 Festival of Britain which foregrounded the contribution of science and engineering to modern society, including many aspects of building design.

Across Europe, there were government-funded projects, starting in the 1950s, to provide guidelines for the massive building programme after the destruction of the Second World War. In the U.K., there were initially studies for housing (Morris, 1961), then offices, shops and railway premises, then schools and hospitals. These studies, typically conducted by civil servants and sociologists, tended to focus on appropriate levels of spatial provision for different activities. Other early studies were carried out mainly by physicists and engineers. They examined aspects of thermal comfort, noise annoyance (e.g., Griffiths and Langdon, 1968, who were actually experimental psychologists) and the implications of lighting levels, especially daylight penetration into homes and offices. Much of this work related directly to the impact of the physical environment on productivity (Oborne and Gruneberg, 1983).

DOI: 10.4324/9781003313052-2

The scientific trend in architecture gave rise to research units, such as that funded by the plate glass manufacturer, Pilkington, who set up the Pilkington Research Unit, initially studying daylight penetration, then office design (Manning, 1965) and, subsequently, schools. This then developed into the multidisciplinary Building Performance Research Unit (Markus et al., 1972). A Europe-wide research association grew out of these studies, the International Association for People Environment Studies (IAPS), with the rather more elegant Australian acronym PAPER (People and the Physical Environment Research).

The origins in the U.S. in the late 1950s and early 1960s were requests from architects to psychiatrists and psychologists for guidance on the design of buildings which housed people that the designers considered to be very different from themselves, notably psychiatric patients and children. An early account by the psychiatrist Osmond (1957) introduced the then rather novel idea that the function of a psychiatric ward should be the basis for design. This was the start of a stream of research that laid the foundations for architectural psychology in the U.S. This gave rise to the Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA) which is still active today.

These developments were encouraged by three early publications from the U.S. which had paved the way for the consideration of the spatial aspects of human activities and experience with architectural implications, Lynch's (1960) *The Image of the City*, Sommer's (1969) *Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design* and Rapoport's (1969) *House Form and Culture*.

The area of study broadened out to cover aspects of landscape experience and the meaning of building forms. Consequently, although the term 'architectural psychology' was widely used, many of those involved were not psychologists and the areas of study went far beyond those aspects of the environment over which architects have control. This has included somewhat limited studies of the psychology of architects and architectural decision making.

Not long after the designation of the existence of architectural psychology through conferences in the U.S. and the U.K., the label environmental psychology was introduced in the U.S. with the establishment in New York of an environmental psychology doctoral programme. Although much of the early research under this umbrella dealt directly with aspects of buildings, the promotional power of U.S. researchers led to the term nudging the label architectural psychology out of common use. With the advent of the 'environmental movement' and the growing awareness of a climate crisis, many social scientists became involved in what might be called 'green environmental psychology'. In many cases, this is an aspect of social psychology dealing with attitudes to climate change and related actions such as recycling and being more 'environmentally friendly'. With that broadening of the meaning of environmental psychology, architectural psychology became identified as a particular area of the wider field. This does add some confusion because there are important epistemological differences between green environmental psychology and architectural psychology.

From its earliest days, there were theoretical explorations of the ways in which people interact with their surroundings. This is often confusingly couched in questions about the impact of buildings on human actions and experiences. These

questions are based on the assumption of what is known as 'architectural determinism'. This is the belief that buildings directly shape what people think, feel and do. A commonly cited quotation from Winston Churchill in his discussion of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament after being damaged during the Second World War captures the complexity of even an elementary view of the influence of architecture: 'We shape our buildings, and after that, they shape us'. The interactive nature illustrated by Churchill point to the limits of buildings' determining human actions. Many studies show that, except at the extremes of environmental conditions, people are remarkably flexible in their response to the physical environment. Therefore, more complex theories have emerged that explore what people bring to their use and experience of buildings as much as what influence buildings have on them.

A central theory to emerge as part of the move away from a strongly determinist perspective draws on the concept of 'place' (Canter, 1977). This is proposed as an aspect of experience in which physical, social, emotional and behavioural facets are all combined. The central premise is that all actions and experiences are spatial and all spaces carry implications for actions and experiences. In its most extreme form, this is embedded in a phenomenological perspective that accepts 'being-in-place' as a wholistic aspect of living (recently reviewed by one of the leading thinkers of this approach, Seamon, 2018). This has its origins in the musings of the French 'philosopher' Bachelard (1958). Although, intriguingly, many geographers seem to have gotten bored with map-making, and this phenomenological viewpoint now typically dominates areas of social/human geography (e.g., Malpas, 1999).

One particular strand of theory building has been the exploration of the meaning of places. This has taken on the form of elaborating how and what meanings buildings stimulate. This connected with an emerging interest in semiotics and was given impetus by Jencks's declaration of the existence of a 'post-modern architecture' (Jencks, 1977). As long as the dominant style in architecture followed the (rather ambiguous) slogan ascribed to Le Corbusier of 'form follows function', the idea that buildings carried meaning was something of an anathema. Once that idea was undermined, there was room for consideration of what the significance of physical forms might be. Early work brought together by architects Broadbent (1980) and Rapoport (1982) provided a variety of perspectives in how buildings generate meanings. The meaning of places is still an active area of scholarship (Castello, 2010).

Research into architectural psychology takes on many different forms (Groat and Wang, 2002). In general, it eschews laboratory studies because they provide such a distinct context that all that can be studied there is the laboratory experience itself. The research design, regarded as the golden standard in experimental research, of the double-blind controlled trial makes little sense when studying people's experience of buildings. They always have a related reason for being there, a role in the building, which cannot be readily simulated for the purpose of research. The practical and ethical challenges of randomly assigning people to different physical environment also limits the use of this research design.

However, the ease of showing people pictures of places and asking them to react to those images has nonetheless provided a trend in publications which has been

enhanced with the facility provided by digital media, notably videos and virtual reality representations. Surveys and various forms of interviews, which relate directly to architectural experiences, have tended to be the favoured form of research. Within the phenomenological tradition, these interviews have usually been open-ended explorations of direct experience, often bordering on autobiography or descriptive journalism.

The influence of architectural psychology is difficult to pinpoint, in part because of the amorphous nature of architecture and the many different stakeholders, such as owners, planning authorities, managers and (rarely) potential users, who influence architectural decision making. However, the ways in which architectural education and the fashion for grand architecture has changed over the past half-century must, to some extent, have been influenced by the debates in architectural psychology. These have included the recognition that people bring their own perspective and aspirations to the use of any buildings and that the idea of 'function' in architecture carries a complex mixture of psychological implications, an issue discussed directly in the early days of architectural psychology (Canter, 1970). The involvement of potential users in the design of buildings, with all the benefits that it brings, can also be seen as influenced by concepts and research drawn from architectural psychology.

Note

1 www.youtube.com/watch?v=eCYApmWq__k

References

Bachelard, G. (1958) *The Poetics of Space* London: Penguin Books

Broadbent, G. (with Richard Bunt and Charles Jencks), (1980) *Signs, Symbols and Architecture* London: John Wiley & Sons

Canter, D. (1970) The Need doe a Theory of Function in Architecture *Architects' Journal*, *151(5)* pp. 299–302

Canter, D. (1970) (Ed.) *Architectural Psychology: proceedings of the Dalandhui conference 1969* London: RIBA Publications.

Canter, D. (1974) (Ed.) *A Short Course in Architectural Psychology* Sydney: Architectural Psychology Research Unit, University of Sydney

Canter, D. and Lee, T. (1974) (eds.) *Psychology and the Built Environment*. London: The Architectural Press

Canter, D. (1977) *The Psychology of Place* London: Architectural Press

Castello, L. (2010) *Rethinking the Meaning of Place* London: Routledge

Griffiths, I.D. and Langdon F.J. (1968), Subjective response to road traffic noise, *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 8 (91), pp. 16–32,

Groat, L. and Wang, D. (2002) *Architectural Research Methods* Chichester: John Wiley & Sons

Jencks, J. (1977) *The Language of Post-Modern Architecture* (1977) London: Rizzoli

Morris, P. (1961) 'Homes for Today and Tomorrow' report by Sir Parker Morris for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961. BADDA2543. Museum of Domestic Design & Architecture, Middlesex University. Accessed November 03, 2020. https://moda.mdx.ac.uk/object/badda2543/

Lynch, K. (1960) *The Image of the City* Cambridge: MIT Press

Malpas, J. (1999). Place and Experience: A Philosophical Topography Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Markus, T.A., Whyman, P., Morgan. J., Whitton, D., Maver, T., Canter, D. and Fleming, J. (1972) *Building Performance, Building Performance Research Unit*, London: Applied Science Publishers

Manning, P. (1965) Office Design: A Study of Environment. Liverpool: Department of Building Science, University of Liverpool

Oborne, D.J. and Gruneberg, M.M. (1983) *The Physical Environment at Work* Chichester: John Wiley & Sons

Osmond, H. (1957) Function as the basis of psychiatric ward design, *Psychiatric Services*, 8 (4), pp. 23–27

'Homes for Today and Tomorrow' report by Sir Parker Morris for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961. BADDA2543. Museum of Domestic Design & Architecture, Middlesex University. Accessed November 03, 2020. https://moda.mdx.ac.uk/object/badda2543/

Rapoport, A. (1969) *House Form and Culture* Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall

Rapoport, A. (1982) *The Meaning if the Built Environment: a nonverbal communication approach* Beverley Hills: Sage

Sommer' (1969) *Personal Space: the behavioral basis of design* Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall

J. M. WALDRAM, Studies in interior lighting. Trans. ilium. Engng Soc. Lond. 19, 95 (1954). 3. R.G. HOPKiNSON and J. LONGMORE, The permanent supplementary artificial lighting of interiors. Trans. ilium. Engng. Soc. Lond. 24, 121 (1959).

Seamon, D. (2018) *Life Takes Place: Phenomenology, Lifeworlds and Place Making* New York: Routledge

Architectural psychology

Bachelard, G. (1958) The Poetics of Space London: Penguin Books

Broadbent, G. (with Richard Bunt and Charles Jencks), (1980) Signs, Symbols and Architecture London: John Wiley & Sons

Canter, D. (1970) The Need doe a Theory of Function in Architecture Architects' Journal, 151(5) pp. 299–302

Canter, D. (1970) (Ed.) Architectural Psychology: proceedings of the Dalandhui conference 1969 London: RIBA Publications.

Canter, D. (1974) (Ed.) A Short Course in Architectural Psychology Sydney: Architectural Psychology Research Unit, University of Sydney

Canter, D. and Lee, T. (1974) (eds.) Psychology and the Built Environment. London: The Architectural Press

Canter, D. (1977) The Psychology of Place London: Architectural Press

Castello, L. (2010) Rethinking the Meaning of Place London: Routledge

Griffiths, I.D. and Langdon F.J. (1968), Subjective response to road traffic noise, Journal of Sound and Vibration, 8 (91), pp. 16–32.

Groat, L. and Wang, D. (2002) Architectural Research Methods Chichester: John Wiley & Sons

Jencks, J. (1977) The Language of Post-Modern Architecture (1977) London: Rizzoli

Morris, P. (1961) 'Homes for Today and Tomorrow' report by Sir Parker Morris for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961. BADDA2543. Museum of Domestic Design & Architecture, Middlesex University. Accessed November 03, 2020. https://moda.mdx.ac.uk/object/badda2543/

Lynch, K. (1960) The Image of the City Cambridge: MIT Press

Malpas, J. (1999). Place and Experience: A Philosophical Topography Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Markus, T.A. , Whyman, P. , Morgan, J. , Whitton, D. , Maver, T. , Canter, D. and Fleming, J. (1972) Building Performance, Building Performance Research Unit, London: Applied Science Publishers

Manning, P. (1965) Office Design: A Study of Environment. Liverpool: Department of Building Science, University of Liverpool

Oborne, D.J. and Gruneberg, M.M. (1983) The Physical Environment at Work Chichester: John Wiley & Sons

Osmond, H. (1957) Function as the basis of psychiatric ward design, Psychiatric Services, 8 (4), pp. 23–27

'Homes for Today and Tomorrow' report by Sir Parker Morris for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961. BADDA2543. Museum of Domestic Design & Architecture, Middlesex University. Accessed November 03, 2020. https://moda.mdx.ac.uk/object/badda2543/

Rapoport, A. (1969) House Form and Culture Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall

Rapoport, A. (1982) The Meaning if the Built Environment: a nonverbal communication approach Beverley Hills: Sage

Sommer' (1969) Personal Space: the behavioral basis of design Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall

J. M. Waldram , Studies in interior lighting. Trans. ilium. Engng Soc. Lond. 19, 95 (1954). 3. R.G. HOPKiNSON and J. LONGMORE, The permanent supplementary artificial lighting of interiors. Trans. ilium. Engng. Soc. Lond. 24, 121 (1959).

Seamon, D. (2018) Life Takes Place: Phenomenology, Lifeworlds and Place Making New York: Routledge

Office size

Bennett, G. K. , and Gelink, M. (1951). Clerical Aptitude. New York: The Psychological Corporation.

Broadbent, D. E. (1958). Perception and Communication. Oxford: Pergamon Press [Aa3].

Cohen, J. (1956). Le temps psychologique. Journal Psychologique Normale et Pathologique, 53, pp. 285–306.

Demos, G. D. (1966 [1997]). Controlled Physical Classroom Environments and Their Effects Upon Elementary Schoolchildren (Windowless Classroom Study). Office of Riverside County Superintendent of Schools, Palm Springs, CA.
Eysenck, H. J. (1965). Fact and Fiction in Psychology. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books [Aa3].
Fouilhé, P. (1960). Evaluation subjective des prix. Revue française sociologique, 1, pp. 163–172.
Ghiselli, E. E. (1960). Analysis of Relationships. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologist's Press.
Larson, C. T. (1965). Effect of Windowless Classrooms on Elementary Schoolchildren. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.
Manning, P. (ed) (1965). Office design: A study of environment. University of Liverpool, Department of Building Science, 1 (4), pp. 317–319. [(92)] Ba4].
Manning, P. (1967). Windows, environment and people. Interbuild/Arena, October [(32): Ba4].
Markus, T. A. (1967). The function of windows – a reappraisal. Building Science, 2, pp. 97–121 [(32)].
Rodda, M. (1967). Noise and Society. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd [Ab1].
Stevens, S. S. (1961). To honour Fechner and repeal his law. Science, 133, pp. 80–86.
Waller, R. , and Thomas, R. (1967). The cash value of the environment. Arena, January [Ba4].
Wells, B. W. P. (1965a). Subjective responses to the lighting installation in a modern office building and their design implications. Building Science, 1, pp. 57–68 [(92): Ab7].
Wells, B. W. P. (1965b). The psycho-social influence of building environment. Building Science, 1, pp. 153–165 [Aa3: Ba4].

Need for a theory of function in architecture

Blai, B. (1964). An occupational study of job satisfaction and need satisfaction. Journal of Experimental Education, 32 (4) [(E2s)].
Bossard, J. H. S. (1932). Residential propinquity as a factor in marriage selection. American Journal of Sociology, 38, pp. 219–224 [(E2s)].
Broadbent, D. E. (1958). Perception and Communication. London: Pergamon Press [(E2u)].
Canter, D. V. (1969, April). Attitudes and perception in architecture. Architectural Association Quarterly, pp. 24–31 [(E2s)].
Festinger, L. , Schacter, S. , and Back, K. (1950). Social Pressures Informal Groups. New York: Harper [(E2s)].
Goffman, E. (1959). The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. New York: Doubleday [(E2u)].
Gullahorn, J. T. (1952). Distance and friendship as factors in the gross interaction matrix. Sociometry, 15, pp. 123–134 [(E2s)].
Herzberg, F. , Mausner, B. , and Snydermann, B. (1954). The Motivation to Work. New York: Wiley [(E2s)].
Ittelson, W. H. , Proshansky, H. M. , and Rivlin, L. G. (1972). Bedroom size and social interaction of the psychiatric ward. In Wohlwill, J. F. & Carson, D. H. (eds), Environment and the Social Sciences: Perspectives and Applications (pp. 95–104). American Psychological Association. Washington https://doi.org/10.1037/10045-009
Maslow, A. H. (1962). Toward a Psychology of Being. London: D. Van Nostrand [(E2u)].
Moller, C. B. (1968). Architectural Environment and Our Mental Health Horizon. New York: Horizon Press [(E2s)].
Myrick, R. , and Marx, B. S. (1968). An exploratory study of the relationship between high school building design and students' learning. Office of Education Bureau of Research. US Department of Health, Education and Welfare [713 (E2u)].
Sommer, R. (1969). Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall [(E2u)].
Warr, P. B. (1964). Proximity as a determinant of positive and negative sociometric choice. British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, 4, pp. 104–109 [(E2s)].
Wells, B. W. P. (1965). The psycho-social influence of building environment. Building Science, 1, pp. 153–165 [(E2s)].

Should we treat building users as subjects or objects?

Bannister, D. , and Mair, J. M. M. (1968). The Evaluation of Personal Constructs. London: Academic Press.
Canter, D. (1967). The measurement of appropriateness in buildings. Transactions of the Bartlett Society, 6, pp. 43–60.
Canter, D. , M'Comisky, J. , and Johnson, J. (1968). Familiarity with architectural concepts and academic achievement of architecture students. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 28, pp. 871–874.
Canter, D. , & Wools, R. (1970). A technique for the subjective appraisal of buildings. Building Science, 5, pp. 187–198.
Hall, E. T. (1966). The Hidden Dimension. New York: Doubleday.
Sherif, M. , and Sherif, C. W. (1967). The own categories procedure in attitudes research. In Fishbein, M. (ed) Reading in Attitude Theory and Measurement. New York: Wiley.
Slater, P. (1964). The Principal Components of a Repertory Grid: An Account of the Computing Programme Grid Analysis 2 with Some Notes on Grid Analysis 3. Vincent Andrews.
Sommer, R. (1969). Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design. New York: Prentice Hall.
Wools, R. (1970). The assessment of room friendliness. In Canter, D. (ed) Architectural Psychology: Proceedings of the Conference Held at Dalandhui, University of Strathclyde, 28 February–2 March 1969. London: RIBA Publications.

Judgements of people and their rooms

Asch, S. E. (1946). Forming impressions of personality. The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 41, pp. 258–290.
Canter, D. V. (1969). An inter-group comparison of connotative dimensions in architecture. Environment and Behavior, 1, pp. 38–48.
Canter, D. V. (1971). Scales for the Evaluation of Buildings. Glasgow: University of Stratchclyde, mimeograph.
Canter, D. V. , and Wools, R. (1970). A technique for the subjective appraisal of buildings. Building Science, 5, pp. 187–198.
Gibbins, K. (1969). Communication aspects of women's clothes and their relation to fashionability. British Journal of Social and Clinical Psycholog, 9, pp. 301–312.
Goffman, E. (1959). The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. New York: Doubleday Anchor Books.
Hershberger, R. (1969). A study of the meaning of architecture. Environmental Design Research Association, 1st Annual Conference, Chapel Hill, NC.
Kasmar, J. V. , Griffin, W. V. , and Mauritzen, J. H. (1968). Effect of environmental surroundings on outpatients' mood and perception of psychiatrists. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 32, pp. 223–226.
Laumann, E. O. , and House, J. S. (1970). Livingroom styles and social attributes: The patterning of material artifacts in a modern urban community. Sociology and Social Research, 54, pp. 321–342.
Maslow, A. H. , and Mintz, N. L. (1956). Effects of aesthetic surroundings. I. Initial effects of three aesthetic conditions upon perceiving 'energy' and 'well-being' in faces. The Journal of Psychology, 41, pp. 247–254.
McKeachie, W. J. (1952). Lipstick as a determiner of first impressions of personality: An experiment for the general psychology course. The Journal of Social Psychology, 36, pp. 241–244.
Rosenthal, R. (1966). Experimenter Effects in Behavioural Research. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
Thorndike, E. L. (1920). A constant error in psychological rating. Journal of Applied Psychology, 4, pp. 25–29.
Thornton, G. R. (1944). The effect of wearing glasses upon judgements of personality traits of persons seen briefly. Journal of Applied Psychology, 28, pp. 203–207.
Vielhauer, J. A. (1966). The development of a semantic scale for the description of the physical environment. Dessert Abstract, 26, p. 4821.

Wools, R. M. (1971). The Subjective Appraisal of Buildings (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Strathclyde).

Distance estimation in cities

Appleyard, D. (1970). Styles and methods of structuring a city. Environment and Behavior, 2 (1), pp. 100–116.

Bartlett, F. C. (1932). Remembering. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Bratfisch, O. (1969). A further study of the relation between subjective distance and emotional involvement. Acta Psychologica, 29, pp. 244–255.

Briggs, R. (1972). Cognitive Distance in Urban Space (Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio State University).

Cadwallader, M. T. (1973). A methodological analysis of cognitive distance. In Preiser, W. F. E. (eds) Environmental Design Research, vol. 2. Stroudsburg, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson & Ross.

Dornic, S. (1967). Subjective distance and emotional involvement, a verification of the exponent invariance. Psychological Laboratory Report 237. University of Stockholm.

Ekman, G. (1961). Some aspects of psychophysical research. In Rosenblith, W. A. (ed) Sensory Communication. New York: John Wiley, pp. 35–47.

Gogel, W. C. (1969). The effect of object familiarity on the perception of size and distance. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 21, pp. 239–247.

Golledge, R. , and Zannaras, G. (1973). Cognitive approaches to the analysis of human spatial behaviour. In Ittelson, W. H. (ed) Environment and Cognition. New York: Seminar Press, pp. 59–94.

Ittelson, W. H. (ed) (1973). Environment perception and contemporary perceptual theory. In Ittelson, W. H. (ed) Environment and Cognition. New York: Seminar Press, pp. 1–19.

Künnapas, T. (1960). Scales for subjective distance. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1, pp. 187–192.

Kunnapas, T. (1968). Distance perception as a function of available distance cue. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 77, pp. 523–529.

Kuroda, T. (1971). Distance constancy: Functional relationships between apparent distance and physical distance. Psychologische Forschung, 34, pp. 199–219.

Lee, T. (1970). Perceived distance as a function of direction in a city. Environment and Behavior, 2 (1), pp. 40–51.

Lingoes, J. (1973). The Guttman-Lingoes Nonmetric Program Series. Ann Arbor: Mathesis.

Lowrey, R. A. (1970). Distance concepts of urban residents. Environment and Behavior, 2 (1), pp. 52–73.

Lundberg, U. , Bratfisch, O. , and Ekman, G. (1972). Emotional involvement and subjective distance: A summary of investigations. The Journal of Social Psychology, 87 (2), pp. 169–177.

Lundberg, V. (forthcoming). Individual functions of subjective time distance and emotional reaction. Scandanavian Journal of Psychology.

Lundberg, V. , Bratfisch, O. , and Ekman, G. (1972). Emotional involvement and subjective distance: A summary of investigations. Journal of Social Psychology, 87.

Lynch, K. (1960). The Image of the City. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Stanley, G. (1968). Emotional involvement and geographic distance. The Journal of Social Psychology, 75 (2), pp. 165–167.

Stanley, G. (1971). Emotional involvement and subjective distance. Journal of Social Psychology, 84, pp. 304–310.

Stea, D. (1969). The measurement of mental maps: An experimental model for studying conceptual spaces. In Studies in Geography No. 17. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, pp. 228–252.

Stevens, S. S. (1957). On the psychophysical law. Psychological Review, 64 (3), pp. 153–181.

Stevens, S. S. , and Galanter, E. H. (1957). Ratio scales and category scales for a dozen perceptual continua. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 54, pp. 377–411.

Teghtsoonian, R. (1971). On the exponents in Steven's law and the constant in Ekman's law. Psychological Review, 78 (1): 71–80.

The purposive evaluation of places

Argyle, M. , Furnham, A. , and Graham, J. A. (1981). Social Situations. London: Cambridge University Press.

Barker, R. G. (1963). On the nature of the environment. Journal of Social Issues, 19, pp. 17–34.

Borg, I. (1977). Some basic concepts in facet theory. In Lingoes, J. C. , Roskam, E. E. , and Borg, I. (eds) Geometric Representation of Relational Data. Ann Arbor, MI: Mathesis.

B.P.R.U . (1972). Building Performance. London: Applied Science.

Bromley, D. B. (1977). Personality Description in Ordinary Language. London: Wiley.

Canter, D. (1977a). Children in hospital: A facet theory approach to person/place synomorphy. Journal of Architectural Research, 6 (2), pp. 20–32.

Canter, D. (1977b). The Psychology of Place. London: Architectural Press.

Canter, D. (1977c). The Psychology of Place. London: St Martin's Press.

Canter, D. (1979). Y a t-il Des Lois d'Interaction environmentales? Presented to 4th IAAP, Louvain.

Canter, D. (1982). Facet approach to applied research. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 55, pp. 143–154.

Canter, D. (1983a). The potential of facet theory for applied social psychology. Quality and Quality, 17, pp. 67–75.

Canter, D. (1983b). Putting situations in their place. In Furnham, A. (ed) Social Behavior in Context. London: Allyn & Bacon.

Canter, D. , and Ambrose, I. (1981). Prison Design and Use. Guildford: University of Surrey.

Canter, D. , and Kenny, C. (1981). The multivariate structure of design evaluation. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 16, pp. 215–236.

Canter, D. , and Rees, K. (1982). A multivariate model of housing satisfaction. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, pp. 185–208.

Canter, D. , and Walker, E. (1980). Environmental role and conceptualizations of housing. Journal of Architectural Research, 7, pp. 30–35.

Craik, K. H. , and Appleyard, D. (1981). Streets of San Francisco: Brunswick's Lens Model Applied to Urban Inference and Assessment. Berkeley: IPAR.

Craik, K. H. , and Zube, E. H. (1976). Perceiving Environmental Quality. New York: Plenum Press.

Degerman, R. L. (1972). The geometric representation of some simple structures. In Shepard, R. N. (eds) Multidimensional Scaling: Vol. 1, Theory. New York: Seminar Press.

Donald, I. (1983). The Multivariate Structure of Office Evaluation (Unpublished M.Sc. dissertation, University of Surrey).

Downs, R. M. , and Stea, D. (1977). Maps in Minds: Reflections on Cognitive Mapping (pp. 264–272). New York: Harper & Row.

Friedmann, A. , Zimring, C. , and Zube, E. (1978). Environmental Design Evaluation. New York: Plenum.

Guttman, L. (1957). Empirical verification of the radex structure of mental abilities and personality traits. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 17, pp. 391–407.

Guttman, L. (1965). A Faceted definition of intelligence. In Studies in Psychology. Jerusalem: Hebrew University Scripts Hierosolymitana, vol. 14, pp. 166–181.

Guttman, L. (1968). A general non-metric technique for finding the smallest co-ordinate space for a configuration of points. Psychometrika, 33 (4), pp. 469–506. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02290164

Ittelson, W. H. (1973). Environment perception and contemporary perceptual theory. Environment and Cognition, Princeton: Seminar Press, pp. 1–19.

Kenny, C. , and Canter, D. (1981). Multivariate structure of nurses' evaluations of hospital wards. Journal of Occupational Psychology, 54 (2), pp. 93–108.

Lazarus, R. S. (1966). Psychological Stress and the Coping Process. New York: McGraw Hill.

Leff, H. L. (1978). Experience, Environment and Human Potential. New York: Oxford University Press.

Levy, S. (1981). Lawful roles of facets in social theories. In Borg, I. (ed) Multidimensional Data Representations: When and Why. Ann Arbor, MI: Mathesis Press.

Levy-Leboyer, C. (1978). Etude Psychologique Du Cadre De Vie Pari. Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

Lewin, K. (1951). Field theory in social science. In Cartwright, D. (ed) Social Science Paperbacks. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Lingoes, J. C. (1973). The Guttman-Lingoes Non-metric Program Series. Ann Arbor, MI: Mathesis Press.
Lingoes, J. C. , and Borg, I. (1977). Identifying spatial manifolds for interpretation. In Lingoes, J. C. (ed) Geometric Representation of Relational Data. Ann Arbor, MI: Mathesis.
Marans, R. W. , and Spreckelmeyer, K. F. (1981). Evaluating Built Environments: A Behavioral Approach. IL: University if Michigan: Survey Research Center
Rapoport, A. (1977). Human Aspects of Urban Form. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
Relph, E. (1976). Place and Placelessness. London: Pion.
Russell, J. A. , and Ward, L. M. (1982). Environmental psychology. Annual Review of Psychology, 33, pp. 651–688.
Seamon, D. (1979). A Geography of the Lifeworld. London: Pion.
Shapira, Z. , and Zevulun, E. (1978). On the use of facet analysis in organizational behavior research: Some conceptual considerations and an example. Working Paper No. 10. Pittsburgh: Carnegie-Mellon University, pp. 78–79.
Shye, S. (ed) (1978). Theory Construction and Data Analysis in the Behavioural Sciences. London: Jossey-Bass.
Stokols, D. (1976). The experience of crowding in primary and secondary environments. Environment and Behavior, 8, pp. 49–86.
Stokols, D. (1978). Environmental psychology. Annual Review of Psychology, 29, pp. 253–295.
Stokols, D. (1979). A congruence analysis of stress. In Sarason, I. and Spielberger, C. (eds) Stress and Anxiety, vol 6. Washington, DC: Hemisphere Press.
Stokols, D. (1981). People in places: A transactional view of settings. In Harvey, J. H. (ed) Cognition, Social Behavior, and the Environment, Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum. pp. 441–488.
Stokols, D. , and Shumaker, S. A. (1981). People in place: A transactional view of settings. In Harvey, J. H. (ed) Cognition, Social Behavior and the Environment. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
Tuan, Y-F. (1977). Space and Place. London: Arnold.
Toulmin, S. E. (1958). The Uses of Argument. London: Cambridge University Press.
Wohlwill, J. F. (1973). The environment is not in the head. In Preiser, W. F. E. (ed) EDRA 4. Philadelphia, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson, and Ross.

Putting situations in their place

1

Altman, I. (1975). The Environment and Social Behavior. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.
Archea, J. (1977). The place of architectural factors in behavioral theories of privacy. Journal of Social Issues, 33, pp. 116–137.
Argyle, M. , Furnham, A. , and Graham, J. A. (1981). Social Situations. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Ayer, A. J. (1982). Philosophy in the Twentieth Century. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
Barker, R. B. (1968). Ecological Psychology. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
Barker, R. G. (1965). Explorations in ecological psychology. American Psychologist, 20, pp. 1–14.
Barker, R. G. , and Associates . (1978). Habitats, Environments and Human Behavior. London: Jossey-Bass.
Bechtel, R. B. (1980). Contributions of ecological psychology to the evaluation of environments. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, pp. 153–168.
Best, R. L. (1977). The Beverley Hills Supper Club Fire. Washington, DC: National Bureau of Standards.
Boyce, P. R. (1981). Human Factors in Lighting. London: Applied Science Publishers.
Brittan, A. (1973). Meaning and Situation. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Buttimer, A. , and Seamon, D. (eds) (1980). The Human Experience of Space and Place. New York: St. Martin's Press.
Canter, D. (1969). Should we treat building users as subjects or objects? In Canter, D. (ed) Architectural Psychology (pp. 11–17). London: RIBA Publications.
Canter, D. (1972). Royal hospital for sick children: A psychological analysis. The Architects' Journal, 156, pp. 525–564.
Canter, D. (1977). The Psychology of Place. London: Architectural Press.
Canter, D. (1979). Y à t-il des lois d'interaction environmentales? In Simon, J. (ed) Proceedings of 4th IAAP at Louvain-la-Neuve. Louvain: University Catholic.
Canter, D. , Breaux, J. , and Sime, J. (1980). Domestic, Multiple Occupancy and Hospital Fires. D. Canter (Ed.). Chichester: Wiley.
Canter, D. , and Craik, K. H. (1981). Environmental psychology. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 1–11.
Canter, D. , and Kenny, C. (1975). The spatial environment. In Canter, D. , and Stringer, P. (eds) Environmental Interaction. London: Surrey University Press.
Canter, D. , and Lee, K. H. (1974). A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments. In Canter, D. , and Lee, T. (eds) Psychology and the Built Environment. London: Architectural Press.
Canter, D. , and Rees, K. (1982). A multivariate model of housing satisfaction. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, pp. 185–208.
Canter, D. , and Stringer, P. (1975). Environmental Interaction. London: Surrey University Press.
Canter, D. , and Walker, E. (1980). Environmental role and perceived housing quality. Architectural Research Paper, Symposium on Housing Quality, IAAP, Munich, 31 July 1978.
Cantor, N. (1982). Perceptions of situations: Situation prototypes and person-situation prototypes. In Magnusson, D. (ed) Toward a Psychology of Situations: An Interactional Perspective. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Craik, K. H. (1970). Environmental psychology. In Craik, K. H. , (eds) New Directions in Psychology. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
Craik, K. H. (1976). The personality research paradigm in environmental psychology. In Wapner, S. , Kaplan, B. , and Cohen, S. (eds) Experiencing the Environment. New York: Plenum.
Craik, K. H. (1981). Environmental assessment and situational analysis. In Magnusson, D. (ed) The Situation: An Interactional Perspective. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Delong, A. J. (1970). Dominance – territorial relations in a small group. Environment and Behaviour, 2, pp. 179–191.
Drabble, M. (1979). A Writer's Britain. London: Thames and Hudson.
Ellis, P. (1982). Shared outdoor space and shared meaning. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, pp. 209–222.
Espe, H. (1981). Differences in the perception of national socialist and classicist architecture. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 33–42.
Forgas, J. P. (1979). Social Episodes: The Study of Interaction Routines. London: Academic Press.
Gerngross-Haas, G. (1982). Organizational role differences in the evaluation of an experimental school. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, pp. 223–236.
Ginsburg, G. P. (ed) (1979). Emerging Strategies in Social Psychological Research. Chichester: Wiley.
Girouard, M. (1978). Life in the English Country House: A Social and Architectural History. London: Yale University Press.
Groat, L. (1982). Meaning of post-modern architecture: An examination using the multiple sorting task. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2, pp. 3–22.
Harré, R. (1979). Social Being. Oxford: Blackwell.
Hart, R. (1979). Children's Experience of Place: A Developmental Study. New York: Irvington Press.
Harvey, J. H. (ed) (1981). Cognition, Social Behavior, and the Environment. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Hawkins, L. H. (1981). The influence of air ions, temperature and humidity on subjective well-being and comfort. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 279–292.

Hill, M. R. (1979). Misunderstanding the goals of science: Myths, reconciliation, and an example. In Seidel, A. D. , and Danford, S. (eds) EDRA 10 Proceedings. Washington, DC: EDRA.
Hillier, W. R. G. , and Leaman, A. (1973, August). The man-environment paradigm and its paradoxes. Architectural Design.
Jakle, J. A. , Brunn, S. , & Roseman, C. C. (1976). Human Spatial Behavior: A Social Geography. North Scituate, MA: Duxbury.
Kelly, G. A. (1955). The Psychology of Personal Constructs. New York: Norton.
Kenny, C. , and Canter, D. (1981). A facet structure of nurses' evaluations of ward designs. Journal of Occupational Psychology, 54, pp. 93–108.
Kimura, M. (1982). A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Living Room Use and Evaluation (unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Surrey University).
Knox, P. L. (1975). Social Well-being: A Spatial Perspective. London: Oxford University Press.
Krampen, M. (1979). Meaning in the Urban Environment. London: Pion.
Krasner, L. (ed) (1980). Environmental Design and Human Behavior: A Psychology of the Individual in Society. New York: Pergamon.
Magnusson, D. (ed) (1981). Towards a Psychology of Situations. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Margulis, S. T. (1980). An overview of the status of the objective physical environment in psychological theory. *Paper presented to APA Convention*, Montreal, September 4, in the Symposium The Status of the Objective, Physical Environment in Environmental Psychology, 1980.
Mead, G. M. (1967). Mind, Self and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Michelson, W. (1970). Man and His Urban Environment. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
Milne, A. A. (1928). The House at Pooh Corner. London: Methuen.
Nasar, J. L. (1981). Visual preferences of elderly public housing residents: Residential street scenes. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 303–314.
Nishihara, K. (1967). Japanese Houses: Patterns for Living. Tokyo: Japan Publications.
Pirsig, R. M. (1974). Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance: An Enquiry into Values. London: Bodeley Head.
Preziosi, D. (1979). Architecture, Language, and Meaning: The Origins of the Built World and its Semiotic Organization. Berlin and Boston, MA: De Gruyter Mouton. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110808674
Proshansky, H. M. , Ittelson, W. H. , and Rivlin, L. G. (eds) (1970). Environmental Psychology: Man and His Physical Setting. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
Proust, M. (1957). Time Regained. London: Chatto and Windus.
Rapoport, A. (1977). Human Aspects of Urban Form. Oxford: Pergamon.
Relph, J. (1979). Place and Placelessness. London: Pion.
Richer, J. (1979). Physical environments for autistic children – four case studies. In Canter, D. , and Canter, S. (eds) Designing for Therapeutic Environments. Chichester: Wiley.
Richerson, P. J. , and McEvoy, J. III . (eds) (1976). Human Ecology: An Environmental Approach. North Scituate, MA: Duxbury.
Roethlisberger, F. J. , and Dickson, W. J. (1939). Management and the Worker. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1939.
Rohles, F. H. , and Munson, D. M. (1981). Sleep and the sleep environment temperature. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 207–214.
Rosengren, W. R. , and DeVaults, S. (1963). The sociology of time and in an obstetrical hospital. In Freidson, E. (ed) The Hospital in Modern Society. London: The Free Press of Glencoe.
Russell, B. (1927). Outline of Philosophy. London: Allen and Unwin.
Russell, J. A. , and Ward, L. M. (1982). Environmental psychology. Annual Review of Psychology, 33, pp. 651–688.
Schroeder, H. (1981). The effect of perceived conflict on evaluations of natural resource management goals. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 61–72.
Seamon, D. (1979). A Geography of the Lifeworld: Movement, Rest and Encounter. London: Croom Helm.

Sommer, R. (1969). Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
Sommer, R. (1974). Looking back at personal space. In Lang, J. , Burnette, C. , Moleski, W. , and Vachon, D. (eds.), Designing for Human Behavior. Stroudsburg, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross.
Sommer, R. , Herrick, J. , and Sommer, T. R. (1981). The behavioural ecology of supermarkets and farmers' markets. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 13–19.
Spencer, C. (1981a, June). Physical determinism and environmental cognition: Two major themes of early environmental psychology which served to keep it apart from social Psychology. Paper presented to the colloquium on The Position of Environmental Psychology in Relation to Social Psychology, Paris.
Spencer, C. (1981b). The new social psychology and its relation to environmental psychology. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 329–336.
Stokols, D. (1978). Environmental psychology. Annual Review of Psychology, 29, pp. 253–295.
Stokols, D. (1979). A congruence analysis of stress. In Sarason, I. and Spielberger, C. (eds) Stress and Anxiety, vol. 6. Washington, DC: Hemisphere Press.
Stokols, D. , and Shumaker, S. A. (1981). People in place: A transactional view of settings. In Harvey, J. H. (ed) Cognition, Social Behavior and the Environment. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
Stoppard, T. (1972). Jumpers. London: Faber and Faber.
Tagg, S. K. (1974). The subjective meanings of rooms: Some analyses and investigations. In Canter, D. , and Lee, T. R. (eds) Psychology and the Built Environment. London: Architectural Press.
Taylor, R. B. (1980). Is environmental psychology dying? Population and Environmental Psychology Newsletter, 1, pp. 14–15.
Teymur, N. (1981) Environmental discourse. London: Question Press.
Tuan, Y. (1977). Space and Place: The Perspective of Experience. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
Webley, P. (1981). Sex differences in home range and cognitive maps in eight-year-old children. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1, pp. 293–302.
Wicker, A. W. (1979). An Introduction to Ecological Psychology. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.
Wilkinson, J. , and Canter, S. (1982). Social Skills Training Manual. Chichester: Wiley.
Wohlwill, J. F. (1973). The environment is not in the head. In Preiser, W. F. E. (ed) EDRA 4. Stroudsburg, PA: Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross.
Young, D. (1978). The Interpretation of Form: Meanings and Ambiguities in Contemporary Architecture (unpublished M.Sc. thesis, University of Surrey).

Intention, meaning and structure

Argyle, M. , Furnham, A. , and Graham, J.A. (1981), Social Situations, Cambridge University: Cambridge.
Barker, R.G. and Associates (1978), Habitats, Environments and Human Behaviour, London: Jossey-Bass.
Canter, D. (1977a), 'Children in Hospital: A Facet Theory Approach to Person/Place Synomorphy', Journal of Architectural Research, 20–32.
Canter, D.V. (1977b), The Psychology of Place, London: Architectural.
Canter, D.V. (1979), Y'A-T-i/des Lois D'/nteraction Environmentales?, in proceedings of 4th LP. at Louvain-ta-Neuve – Simon, ed., Louvain: University Catholic.
Canter, D.V. (1985), 'Putting Situations in their Place', in A. Furnham (ed.), Social Behaviour in Context, New York: Allyn and Bacon.
Canter, D.V. and Craik, K.H. (1981), 'Environmental Psychology', Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1(1), 1–11.
Canter, D.V. and Walker, E. (1980), 'Environmental Role and Conceptualization of Housing', Journal of Architectural Research, 7, 30–35.

Cantor, N. (1981), ‘Perceptions of Situations: Situation Prototypes in Person-Situation Prototypes’, in D. Magnusson (ed.), Toward a Psychology of Situations: An International Perspective, pp. 229–244, Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
Douglas, M. (ed.) (1973), Rules and Meanings, Harmondworth: Penguin.
Forgas, J.P. (1979), Social Episodes: The Study of Interaction Routines, London: Academic Press.
Friedmann, A. , Zimring, C. and Zube, E. (1978), Environmental Design Evaluation, New York: Plenum.
Gerngross-Haas, G. (1982), ‘Organizational Role Differences in the Evaluation of an Experimental School’, International Review of Applied Psychology, 31(2), 223–236.
Ginsburg, G.P. (ed.) (1979), Emerging Strategies in Social Psychological/Research, Chichester: Wiley.
Groat, L. (1982), ‘Meaning of Post-Modern Architecture: An Examination using the Multiple Sorting Task’, Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2 (1), 3–22.
Harré, R. (1979), Social Being, Oxford: Blackwell.
Harré, R. , and Secord, P. (1972), The Explanation of Social Behaviour, Oxford: Blackwell.
Krampen, M. (1979a), ‘Profusion of signs without confusion’, Ars Semiotica, 2, 327, 359.
Krampen, M. (1979b), Meaning in the Urban Environment, London: Non.
Levy-Leboyer, C. (1982), Psychology and Environment, Beverley Hills: Sage.
Levy-Leboyer, C. (1982), Psychology and Environment, London: Sage Publications.
Mischel, W. (ed.) (1969), Human Action: Conceptual and Empirical Issues, London: Academic Press.
Nowakowska, M. (1981), ‘Structure of Situation and Action: Some Remarks on Formal Theory of Action’, in D. Magnusson (ed.), Toward A Psychology of Situations: An lnteractional Perspective, Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Eribaum.
Proshansky, H.M. , Ittelson, W.R. and Rivlin, L.G. (eds) (1970), Environmental Psychology: Man and His Physical Setting, New York: Ho] Rinehart and Winston.
Roethlisberger, F.J. and Dickson, W.J. (1939), Management and the Worker, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard.
Rosengren, W.R. and Devaults, S. (1963), ‘The Sociology of Time and Space in an Obstetrical Hospital’, in E. Freidson (ed.), The Hospital in Modern Society, London: The Free Press of Glencoe.
Russell, J.A. and Ward, L.M. (1982), ‘Environmental Psychology’, Annual Review of Psychology, 33, 651–688.
von Cranach, M. and Harré, R. (eds) (1982), The Analysts of Action: Recent Theoretical and Empirical Advances, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press .
Wertsch, J.V. (ed.) (1981), e Concept of Activity in Soviet Isychology, New York: M.E. Sharpe.
Young, D. (1978), The Interpretations of form: Meanings and Ambiguities in Contemporary Architecture, M.Sc Thesis (unpublished). University of Surrey.

Action and place

Bach, J.S. (circa 1720) Six Suites for solo ‘Cello Number 6 in D major BWV 1007–1012
Barker, R.G. (1968) Ecological Psychology Redwood City: Stanford University Press.
Blythe. R. (1981) (ed) Places: An anthology of Britain Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Canter, D. (1977) Psychology of Place New York: St. Martin’s Press.
Canter. D. (1977) Children in Hospital: a facet theory approach to person/place synomorphy. Journal of Architectural Research 6 (2).
Canter, D. (1979) Y a-t-il des Lois d’ Interaction Environnementale in J-G Simon (ed) Experiences Conflictuelle de l’Espace Louvain-LaNeuve: Universite Catholique, 391–398.
Canter, D. (1986) Putting Situations in their Place: foundations for a bridge between social and environmental psychology in A. Furnham (ed) Social behaviour in Context London: Allyn and Bacon.
Canter, D. (1984) “Intention, Meaning and Structure: Social Action in its Physical Context” in M. Ginsburg (eds) Discovery Strategies in Psychology Social

Von Cranach, M. and Harré, R. (eds) (1982) The Analysis of Action London: Cambridge University Press.
Csikszentmihalyi, M. and Rochberg-Halton. E. (1981) The Meaning of Things London: Cambridge University Press.
Gergen, K.J. (1971) The Concept of Self New York: Holt. Rinehart and Winston.
Grauman, C.F. (1976) The Concept of Appropriation (Aneignung) and Modes of Appropriation of Space in P. Korosec-Serfaty (ed) Appropriation Space published by Universite Louis Pasteur pp. 113–125.
Groat. L. (1982) Meaning in Post-Modern Architecture Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2(1). 3–22.
Hillier, W.R.G. and Leaman, A. (1973) “The Man – Environment Paradigm and its Paradoxes” Architectural Design August.16
Kaplan, S. and Kaplan, R. (1983) Cognition and Environment New York: Praeger
Karolyi, O. (1981) Introducing Music Harmondsworth: Penguin,
Kelly, C.A. (1955) The Psychology of Personal Constructs New York: W.W. Norton.
Krampen, M. (1979) Meaning in Urban Environment London: Pion.
Lym, C.R. (1980) A Psychology of Building Engelwood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
Lynch, K. (1972) What Time is this Place? Cambridge: MIT Press.
Mao, T-T. (1967) On Contradiction Peking: Foreign Language Press.
McDougall, W. (1908) Introduction to Psychology London: Methuen.
Mead, G.H. (1934) Mind, Self and Society Chicago: University of Chicago
Parkes, DON . and Thrift, N.J. (1980) Times, Spaces and Places New York: Wiley.
Peled, A. (1976) The Place as a Metaphoric Body Haifa: The Technion.
Proshansky, H.M. , Abbe, K e , Fabian, A.K. and Kaminoff, R. (1983) Place-Identity: Physical world socialization of the self. Journal of Environmental Psychology 3(1) 57–83.
Relph, E.C. (1976) Place and Placelessness London: Pion.
Seamon, D. (1979 A Geography of the Lifeworld London: Croome Helm.
Singer, P. (1983) Hegel New York: Oxford University Press.
Sully, J. (1892) Outline of Psychology London: Longmans, Gren and Co.
Valle, R.S. and King, M. (eds) (1978) Existential-Phenomenological Alternatives for Psychology New York: Oxford University Press.
Wertsch, J.V. (ed) (1981) The Concept of Activity in Soviet Psychology New York: M.E. Sharpe.

A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments

Canter, D. , and Wools, R. (1970). A technique for the subjective appraisal of buildings. Building Science, 5, pp. 187–198.
Chapman, D. (1955). The Home and Social Status. London: Routledge.
Halloran, R. (1970). Japan: Images and Realities. Tokyo: Tuttle.
Joiner, D. (1971). Social ritual and architectural space. Architectural Research and Teaching, 1 (3), pp. 11–22.
Laumann, E. O. , and House, J. S. (1970). Living room styles and social attributes. Journal of Social Research, 54, pp. 321–342.
Lingoes, J. (1973). The Guttman-Lingoes Nonmetric Programme Series. Ann Arbor: Mathesis Press.
Nishihara, K. (1967). Japanese Houses: Patterns for Living. Tokyo: Japan Publications.
Sommer, R. (1969). Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design. New York: Prentice Hall.
Suzuki, I. (1971). Architectural Planning 6: Planning of Communal Houses. Tokyo: Tokyo University Press.
Wools, R. , and Canter, D. (1970). The effect of the meaning of rooms on behaviour. Applied Ergonomics, 1 (3), pp. 144–150.

Picture or place? A multiple sorting study of landscape

Appleyard, D. (1970). Notes on urban perception and knowledge. EDRA Two. Proceedings of the Second Annual Environmental Design Research Association Conference, October 1970. Pittsburgh, PA: Halstead Press, pp. 97–101.

Balling, J. D. , and Falk, J. H. (1982). Development of visual preference for natural environments. Environment and Behavior, 14 (1), pp. 5–28.

Bernaldez, F. G. , Gallardo, D. , and Abello, R. P. (1987). Children's landscape preferences: From rejection to attraction. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 7, pp. 169–176.

Blankson, E. J. , and Green, B. H. (1991). Use of landscape classification as an essential prerequisite to landscape evaluation. Landscape and Urban Planning, 21, pp. 149–162.

Brown, T. C. , and Daniel, T. C. (1987). Context effects in perceived environmental quality assessment: Scene selection and landscape quality ratings. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 7, pp. 233–250.

Canter, D. (1974). Empirical research in environmental psychology: A brief review. Bulletin of the British Psychological Society, 27, pp. 31–37.

Canter, D. (1977). The Psychology of Place. London: Architectural Press.

Canter, D. (1984). Action and place: The existential dialectic. IAPS 8 Conference on 'Environment And Human Action'. West Berlin, pp. 16–26.

Canter, D. , Brown, J. , and Groat, L. (1985). A multiple sorting procedure for studying conceptual systems. In Brenner, M. , Brown, J. , and Canter, D. (eds) The Research Interview: Uses and Approaches. London: Academic Press.

Canter, D. , and Monteiro, C. (1993). The lattice of polemic social representations. In Breakwell, G. M. , and Canter, D. V. (eds) Empirical Approaches to Social Representation. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Carles, J. , Bernaldez, F. , and De Lucio, J. (1992). Audio-visual interactions and soundscape preferences. Landscape Research, 17 (2), pp. 52–56.

Coeterier, J. F. (1983). A photo validity test. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 3, pp. 315–323.

Danford, S. , and Willems, E. P. (1975). Subjective responses to architectural displays: A question of validity. Environment and Behavior, 7 (4), pp. 486–516.

Davis, T. (1989). Photography and landscape studies. Landscape Journal, 8 (1), pp. 1–12.

Flew, A. (1979). A Dictionary of Philosophy. London: Pan Books.

Fransella, F. (1984). Personal construct therapy. In Dryden, W. (ed) Individual Therapy in Britain. Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Garmonsway, G. N. (1965). The Penguin English Dictionary. London: Penguin Books.

Genereux, R. L. , Ward, L. M. , and Russell, J. A. (1983). The behavioural component in the meaning of places. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 3, pp. 43–55.

Gimblett, H. R. (1990). Environmental cognition: The prediction of preference in Rural Indiana. Journal of Architectural and Planning Research, 7 (3), pp. 222–234.

Grahn, P. (1991). Landscapes in our minds: People's choice of recreative places in towns. Landscape Research, 16 (1), pp. 11–19.

Groat, L. (1982). Meaning in post-modern architecture: An examination using the multiple sorting task. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2, pp. 3–22.

Herzog, T. R. (1985). A cognitive analysis of preference for waterscapes. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 5, pp. 225–241.

Herzog, T. R. (1989). A cognitive analysis of preference for urban nature. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 9, pp. 27–43.

Hodgson, R. W. , and Thayer, R. L. (1980). Implied human influence reduces landscape beauty. Landscape Planning, 7, pp. 171–179.

Hull, R. B. , and Revell, G. R. (1989). Cross-cultural comparison of landscape scenic beauty evaluations: A case study in Bali. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 9, pp. 177–191.

Hume, D. (1777). Enquiries Concerning Human Understanding and Concerning the Principles of Morals, 1986 ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Ittleson, W. H. , Proshansky, H. M. , Rivlin, L. G. , and Winkel, G. H. (1974). An Introduction to Environmental Psychology. London: Holt, Rinehart & Winston Inc.
Kaplan, S. (1987). Aesthetics, affect and cognition: Environmental preference from an evolutionary perspective. Environment and Behavior, 19 (1), pp. 3–22.
Kelly, G. A. (1955). The Psychology of Personal Constructs. New York: W.W. Norton.
Kroh, D. P. , and Gimblett, R. H. (1992). Comparing live experience with pictures in articulating landscape preference. Landscape Preference, 17 (2), pp. 58–69.
Law, C. S. , and Zube, E. H. (1983). Effects of photographic composition on landscape perception. Landscape Research, 8, pp. 22–23.
Patsfall, M. R. , Feimer, N. R. , Buyhoff, G. J. , and Wellman, J. D. (1984). The prediction of scenic beauty from landscape content and composition. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 4, pp. 7–26.
Reber, A. S. (1985). The Penguin Dictionary of Psychology. London: Penguin.
Ruddell, E. J. , Gramann, J. H. , Rudis, V. A. , and Westphal, J. M. (1989). The psychological utility of visual penetration in near-view forest scenic-beauty models. Environment and Behavior, 21 (4), pp. 393–412.
Schroeder, H. W. (1991). Preference and meaning of arboretum landscapes; combing quantitative and qualitative data. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 11, pp. 231–248.
Shuttleworth, S. (1980). The use of photographs as an environment presentation medium in landscape studies. Journal of Environmental Management, 11, pp. 61–76.
Stewart, T. R. , Middleton, P. , Downton, M. , and Ely, D. (1984). Judgements of photographs vs field observations in studies of perception and judgement of the visual environment. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 4, pp. 283–302.
Ulrich, R. S. (1977). Visual landscape preference: A model and application. Man-Environment Systems, 7, pp. 279–293.
Uzzell, D. L. (1989). People, nature and landscape: A research review. Environmental Psychological Perspectives on Landscape. Landscape Research Group. Monograph.
Uzzell, D. L. , and Lewand, K. (1990). The psychology of landscape. Landscape Design, pp. 34–35.
Wilson, M. (1995). Structuring qualitative data: Multidimensional scalogram analysis. In Breakwell, G. M. , Hammond, S. , and Fife-Shaw, C. (eds) Research Methods in Psychology. London: Sage Publications.
Zube, E. H. (1973). Rating everyday rural landscapes of the Northeastern U.S. Landscape Architecture, pp. 370–375.
Zube, E. H. (1984). Themes in landscape assessment theory. Landscape Journal, 3 (2), pp. 104–110.
Zube, E. H. , Pitt, D. G. , and Evans, G. W. (1983). A lifespan developmental study of landscape assessment. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 3, pp. 115–128.
Zube, E. H. , Simcox, D. E. , and Law, C. S. (1987). Perceptual landscape simulations: History and prospect. Landscape Journal, 6 (1), pp. 62–81.

Revealing the conceptual systems of places

Adams-Weber, I. R. (1979). Personal construct theory: Concepts and applications. Chichester, UK: Wiley.
Allport, G. W. (1937), Personality: A psychological interpretation. New York, NY: Holt Saunders.
Argyle, M. , Furnham, A. , & Graham, I. A. (1981). Social situations. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
Bieri, I. (1971)., Cognitive structures in personality. In H. M. Schroder and P. Suedfeld (Eds.), Personality theory and information processing. New York, NY: Ronald Press.
Block, J. (1961). The Q-sort method in personality assessment and psychiatric research. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas.
Bonarius, H. , Holland, R. , & Rosenberg, S. (Eds.). (1981). Personal construct psychology: Recent advances in theory and practice. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press.

Brown, I. , & Sime, J. (1980). A methodology for accounts. In M. Brenner (Ed.), Social methods and social life (pp. 157–188). London, UK: Academic Press.
Bruner, J. , Goodnow, I. , & Austin, G. (1956). A study of thinking. New York, NY: Wiley.
Canter, D. (1977). The psychology of place. London, UK: Architectural Press.
Canter, D. , Brown, J. , & Groat, L. (1996). A multiple sorting procedure for studying conceptual systems. In D. Canter (Ed.), Psychology in action (pp. 40–71). Dartmouth, UK: Aldershot.
Douglas, M. (Ed.) (1977). Rules and meanings. Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin.
Fransella, F. , & Bannister, D. (1977). A manual for Repertory Grid Technique. London, UK: Academic Press.
Frost, A. , & Canter, D. (1982). Consumer psychology. In S. Canter and D. Canter (Eds.), Psychology in practice: Perspectives on professional psychology. Chichester, UK: Wiley.
Garling, T. (1976). The structural analysis of environmental perception and cognition. Environment and Behavior, 8, 385–415.
Glaser, B. , & Strauss, A. (1967). The discovery of grounded theory. Chicago, IL: Aldine.
Groat, L. (1982). Meaning in post-modern architecture: An examination using the multiple sorting task. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 2, 3–22.
Hankinson, G. (2004). Repertory Grid analysis: An application to the measurement of destination images. International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing, 9.
Honikman, B. (1974) Architectural uses of the Rep Test. In P. Slater (Ed.), The intrapersonal space (pp. 96–110). Chichester, UK: Wiley.
Horayangkura, V. (1978). Semantic differential structures. Environment and Behavior, 10, 555–584.
James, W. (1890). Principles of psychology. New York, NY: Holt Saunders.
Kelly, G. (1955). The psychology of personal constructs. New York, NY: Norton.
Lingoes, J. (1973). The Guttman – Lingoes Nonmetric Program Series, Ann Arbor, MI: Mathesis Press.
Miller, G. A. (1956). The magical number seven, plus or minus two. Psychological Review, 43, 81–114.
Morrison, P. , & Lehane, M. (1995). Exploring qualitative data. Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, 6, 552–563. doi:1080/09585189508410783.
Osgood, G. E. (1962). Studies in the generality of affective meaning systems. American Psychologist, 17, 10–28.
Osgood, G. E. , Suci, G. I. , & Tanenbaum, P. M. (1957). The measurement of meaning. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
Palmer, I. (1978) Citizen assessment of the coastal visual resource, Coastal Zone 78. II. San Francisco, CA: American Society of Civil Engineers.
Pitt, D. G. , & Zube, E. H. (1979). The Q-sort method: Use in landscape assessment research and landscape planning. In G. H. Eisner (Ed.), Our national landscape. Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, CA.
Rosch, E. (1977). Human categorization. In N. Warren (Ed.), Advances in cross-cultural psychology (Vol. 1). London, UK: Academic Press.
Schiffman, S. S. , Reynolds, L. M. , & Young, F. W. (1981). Introduction to multidimensional scaling. London, UK: Academic Press.
Scott, M. J. , & Canter, D. V. (1997). Picture or place? A multiple sorting study of landscape. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 17, 263–281.
Shaw, M. L. G. (1982). The extraction of personal meaning from a Repertory Grid. In E. Shepherd and I. E. Watson (Eds.), Personal meanings. Chichester, UK: Wiley.
Smith, A. E. , & Medin, D. L. (1981). Categories and concepts. London, UK: Harvard University Press.
Stephenson, W. (1953), The study of behavior: Q-technique and its methodology. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
Stringer, P. (1974). Individual differences in Repertory Grid measures for a cross-section of the female population. In D. Canter & T. Lee (Eds.), Psychology and the built environment (pp. 96–104). London, UK: Architectural Press.
Vygotsky, L. (1934). Thought and language. Boston, MA: MIT Press.
Ward, L. M. (1977). Multidimensional scaling of the molar physical environment. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 12, 23–42.

Ward, L. M. , & Russell, J. A. (1981). Cognitive set and the perception of place. Environment and Behavior, 13, 610–632.
Wilson, M. , & Canter, D. (1992). The development of central concepts during professional education. Applied Psychology: An International Review, 39, 431–455.
Zvulun, E. (1978). Multidimensional scalogram analysis: The method and its application. In S. Shye (Ed.), Theory construction and data analysis in the behavioral sciences (pp. 237–264). San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Intentionality and fatality during the King's Cross underground fire

Abelson, R. P. (1976). Script processing in attitude formation and decision-making. In Carroll, J. S. , and Payne, J. W. (eds) Cognition and Social Behavior. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
Abelson, R. P. (1981). Psychological status of the script concept. American Psychologist, 36, pp. 715–729.
Appleton, I. (1980). The requirements of research into the behaviour of people in fires. In Canter, D. (ed) Fires and Human Behaviour. Chichester: Wiley.
Best, R. L. (1977). Reconstruction of a Tragedy: The Beverly Hills Supper Club Fire, Southgate, Kentucky, May 28th. Boston National Fire Protection Association, NFPA No. LS-2.
Canter, D. (ed) (1990a). Fires and Human Behaviour, 2nd ed. London: David Fulton Publishers.
Canter, D. (1990b). An overview of human behaviour in fires. In Canter, D. (ed) Fires and Human Behaviour, 2nd ed. London: David Fulton Publishers.
Canter, D. , Breaux, J. , and Sime, J. (1980). Domestic, multiple occupancy and hospital fires. In Canter, D. (ed) Fire and Human Behaviour. Chichester: Wiley.
Canter, D. , Comber, M. , and Uzzell, D. (1989). Football in Its Place. London: Routledge.
Canter, D. , Donald, I. , and Wood, P. (1988). Behavioral and psychological aspects of the fire at King's Cross Station. Invited Report to the Fennell Investigation into the King's Cross Underground Fire, University of Surrey, Guildford.
Canter, D. , Powell, J. , and Booker, K. (1987). Psychological Aspects of Informative Fire Warning Systems. BRE, Building Research Establishment Report, Garston.
Donald, I. , and Canter, D. (1990). Behavioral aspects of the King's Cross underground fire. In Canter, D. (ed) Fires and Human Behaviour, 2nd ed. London: David Fulton Publishers.
Fayol, M. , and Monteil, J.-M. (1988). The notion of script: From general to developmental and social psychology. Cahiers de Psychologie Cognitive, 8, pp. 335–361.
Fennell, D. (1988). Investigation into the King's Cross Underground Fire. London: HMSO.
Kelly, H. H. , Condry, J. C. , Dahlke, A. E. , and Hill, A. H. (1965). Collective behavior in a simulated panic situation. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 1, pp. 20–54.
Langer, E. J. , Blank, A. , and Chanowitz, B. (1978). The mindlessness of ostensibly thoughtful action: The role of "placebic" information in interpersonal interaction. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 36, pp. 635–642.
Latane, B. , and Darley, J. M. (1968). Group inhibition of bystander intervention in emergencies. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 10, pp. 215–221.
Latane, B. , and Darley, J. M. (1969). Bystander "apathy". American Scientist, 57, pp. 244–268.
LeBon, G. (1895). *Psychologie des Foules*, Transl. *The Crowd* (1903). London: Unwin.
Milgram, S. , and Toch, H. (1969). Collective behavior: Crowds and social movements. In Lindzey, G. , and Aronson, E. (eds) The Handbook of Social Psychology, vol. 4, 2nd ed. London: Addison-Wesley.
Mills, A. J. , and Murgatroyd, S. J. (1991). Organizational Rules. Milton Keynes: Open University Press.
Mintz, A. (1951). Non-adaptive group behavior. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 46, pp. 150–159.
Moscovici, S. (1985). The Age of the Crowd. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Quarantelli, E. L. (1954). The nature and conditions of panic. America Journal of Sociology, 60, pp. 267–275.
Sime, J. (1990a). Crowd safety and security in complex building settings: Environmental design and management. Paper presesnted to Ameliorer L'Architecture et la Vie Quotidienne dans les

Batiments Publics, Centre Scientifique et Technique du Batiment (CSTB), Paris, 25–27 July 1990.
Sime, J. (1990b). The concept of panic. In Canter, D. (ed) Fires and Human Behaviour, 2nd ed. London: David Fulton Publishers.

The environmental range of serial rapists

Amir, M. (1971). Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Brantingham, P. J. & Brantingham, P. L. (1981). Notes on the geometry of crime. In P. J. Brantingham & P. L. Brantingham , Eds., Environmental Criminology. Beverley Hill, CA: Sage, pp. 27–54.
Capone, D. L. & Nicholas, W. (1975). Crime and distance: an analysis of offender behaviour in space. Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, pp. 45–49.
Canter, D. (1977). The Psychology of Place. London: Architectural Press.
Canter, D. & Tagg, S. (1975). Distance estimation in cities. Environment and Behaviour, 7, 58–80.
Curtis, L. A. (1974). Criminal Violence. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.
Golledge, R. G. (1987). Environmental cognition. In D Stokols & I. Altman , Eds, Handbook of Environmental Psychology. New York, NY: John Wiley, vol. 1, 131–174.
Kind, S. S. (1987). Navigational ideas and the Yorkshire Ripper investigation. Journal of Navigation, 40, 385–393.
LeBeau, J. L. (1987a). The methods and measures of centrography and the spatial dynamics of rape. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 3, 125–141.
LeBeau, J. L. (1987b). Patterns of stranger and serial rape offending: factors distinguishing apprehended and at large offenders. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 78.
LeBeau, J. L. (1987c). The journey to rape: geographic distance and the rapist's method of approaching the victim. Journal of Police Science and Administration, 15, 129–161.
Pyle, G. F. , Hanten, E. W. , Williams, P. G. , Pearson, A. , & Doyle, J. G. (1974). The Spatial Dynamics of Crime (Vol. 159). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Geography.
Repetto, T. A. (1974). Residential Crime. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger.
Rengert, G. & Wasilchick, J. (1985). Suburban Burglary: A Time and Place for Everything. Springfield, IL: C. C. Thomas Publishing.
Shaw, C. R. & McKay, H. D. (1942). Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
Sviatlovsky, E. E. & Eells, W. C. (1937). The centrographical method and regional analysis. Geographical Review, 27, 240254.
White, R. C. (1932). The relation of felonies to environmental factors in Indianapolis. Social Forces, 10, 459–467.

Why do we leave it so late? Response to environmental threat and the rules of place

Sunstein CR (2007) On the Divergent American Reactions to Terrorism and Climate Change. Columbia Law Review 107: 503–557.
Cronon W (1996) The Trouble with Wilderness: or, Getting Back to the Wrong Nature. Environ Hist 1: 7–28.
Donald I , Canter D (1992) Intentionality and Fatality during the King's Cross Underground Fire. Eur J Social Psych 22: 203–218.
Canter D , Comber M , Uzzell D (1989) Football in its Place: An Environmental Psychology of Football Grounds London: Routledge. National Library of Australia, Australia.
Devine-Wright P. (2011) Place attachment and public acceptance of renewable energy: A tidal energy case study. J Environ Psych 31: 336–343.

Korpela KM (1989) Place-identity as a product of environmental self-regulation. J Environ Psych 9: 241–256.
Gustafson P (2001) Meanings of Place: Everyday Experience and Theoretical Conceptualizations. J Environ Psych 21: 5–16.
Canter D (1977) The Psychology of Place. London: Architectural Press, UK.
Fullilove MT (1996) Psychiatric implications of displacement: Contributions from the psychology of place. Am J Psychiatry 153: 1516–1523.
Canter D (Ed.) (1970) Architectural Psychology. London: RIBA Publications, UK.
Barker RG , Wright HF (1952) One Boy's Day. New York: Harper, USA.
Barker RG , Wright HF (1955) Midwest and Its Children" New York: Row and Peterson, USA.
Barker RG (1965) Explorations in Ecological Psychology. Am Psychol 20: 1–14.
Barker RG , Gump P (1964) Big School Small School: High School Size and Student Behaviour, Stanford University Press, USA.
Gifford R (2007) Environmental Psychology: Principles and Practice Seatle: Optimal Books, USA.
Canter D (2001) Health and Beauty: Enclosure and Structure in Aesthetics, in Birgit Cold (edn.). Well-being and Health. Farnham: Ashgate. 49–56.
Canter D , Lee KH (1974) A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments. Psychology and the built environment 48–55. Kent: Architectural Press, Tonbridge, USA.
Canter D , Youngs D (2009) Investigative Psychology: Offender Profiling and the Analysis of Criminal Action. Chichester: Wiley, USA.
Canter D (1990) Fires and Human Behaviour. London: David Fulton, UK.

References

Canter, D. (1966). On appraising building appraisals. Architects' Journal, December 21, 881–888.
Canter, D. (1967) The Measurement of Appropriateness in Buildings, Transactions of the Bartlett Society 6. Pp. 43–60
* Canter, D. (1968). Office size: An example of psychological research in architecture. Architects' Journal, April 24, 881–888.
* Canter, D. (1969). Should we treat building users as subjects or objects? In D. Canter (Eds.), Architectural psychology (pp. 11–17). London: RIBA Publications.
Canter, D. (1969). An intergroup comparison of connotative dimensions in architecture. Environment and behavior, 1(1), 37.
* Canter, D. (1970). Need for a theory of function in architecture. Architects' Journal, February 4, 299–302.
Canter, D. (1970) (ed) Architectural Psychology: proceedings of the conference held at Dalandhui, University of Strathclyde, 28 February–2 March 1969 London: RIBA Publications
Canter, D. (1972). A psychological analysis of The Royal Hospital for Sick Children: Yorkhill, Glasgow. Architects' Journal, September 6, 525–564.
Canter, D. (1974). Psychology for architects. London: Applied Science Publishers.
* Canter, D. (1977). The psychology of place. London: Architectural Press.
Canter, D. (1977). Children in hospital: a facet theory approach to person/place synomorphy. Journal of Architectural Research, 20–32.
Canter, D. (1978). Way-finding and signposting: penance or prosthesis, R. Easterby , H. Zwaga (eds), Information Design. Chichester: Wiley
Canter, D. (1982). Psychology and environmental design. In S. Canter and D. Canter (eds) Psychology in Practice London: Wiley. pp. 289–310
Canter, D. (1982). Psychology and tourism management. Tourism Management, 3(3), 193–195.
* Canter, D. (1983) Putting Situations in their Place. in A. Furnham (ed.) Social behaviour in context. Boston: Allyn & Bacon pp 208–239
Canter, D. (1983). The physical context of work. In D. Osbirne (ed) Environment and Productivity Chichester: Wiley

* Canter, D. (1983). The purposive evaluation of places: A facet approach. Environment and Behaviour, 15(6), 659–698.
* Canter, D. (1985). Intention, meaning and structure: Social action in its physical context. In G. P. Ginsburg , Marylin Brenner & Mario von Cranach (eds.), Discovery Strategies in the Psychology of Action. Academic Press. pp. 35–171
* Canter, D. (1986). Putting situations in their place. In A. Furnham (Ed.), Social behaviour in context (pp. 208–239). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
* Canter, D. (1988). Action and place: An existential dialectic. In D. Canter , M. Krampen , & D. Stea (Eds.), Environmental perspectives (pp. 1–17). Aldershot, England: Avebury.
Canter, D. (1988). Environmental (Social) Psychology: An Emerging Synthesis. In: Canter, D. , Jesuino, J.C. , Soczka, L. , Stephenson, G.M. (eds) Environmental Social Psychology. NATO ASI Series, vol 45. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-2802-2_1
Canter, D. (1990) Understanding, Assessing and Acting in Places. In T. Garling and G Evans (eds) Environmental Cognition and Action: An integrated approach. New York: Oxford University Press pp. 191–209
Canter, D. (1990). In search of objectives: An intellectual Autobiography in Altman, I & Christensen, K. (Eds). Environment and Behaviour Studies: Emergence of Intellectual Traditions. New York. Plenum pp 315–338."
Canter, D. (1991) Social Past and Social Present: The archaeological dimensions of environmental psychology. In Social Space: Proceedings of the interdisciplinary conference on human behaviour in Dwellings and Settlements, Odense University Pres. Pp. 10–16
Canter, D. (1997) The Facets of place in G T Moore & R W Marans (eds) Advances in Environment, Behavior, and Design. 4. New York. Plenum. Pp 109–148
Canter, D. (2000). Seven Assumptions for an Investigative Environmental Psychology. In: Wapner, S. , Demick, J. , Yamamoto, T. , Minami, H. (eds) Theoretical Perspectives in Environment-Behavior Research. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-4701-3_15
Canter, D. (2001). Special editorial: symbol and threatened places. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 21(4), 325.
Canter, D. (2007). Mapping murder: The secrets of geographical profiling. Random House.
Canter, D. (2008) Do We Need a Metatheory of the Built Environment? Building Research & Information 36 (6) 663–667
* Canter, D. (2013) Why do we leave it so late? Response to Environmental Threat and the Rules of Place J Earth Sci Clim Change, 5:1 http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2157-7617.1000169
* Canter, D. (2016) Revealing the Conceptual Systems of Places In R. Giffford (Ed.) Research Methods for Environmental Psychology, pp 137–160 https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119162124.ch8
* Canter, D. (2018) Creating Places without Designers https://thecityateyelevel.com/
Canter, D. (2022). The Early Days of Architectural Psychology in The United Kingdom: An Intellectual Autobiography. Journal of Design Planning and Aesthetics Research, 1(1), 1–18.
Canter, D. , Benyon, M. and West, S. (1973) Comparisons of a Hologram and a Slide of a Room Interior. Perceptua and Motor Skills 37, pp. 635–638
Canter, D. , Breaux, J. , & Sime, J. (1980). Domestic, multiple occupancy and hospital fires. In D. Canter (Eds.), Fires and human behaviour (pp. 117–136). Chichester: England: Wiley.
Canter, D. , Brown, J. , & Groat, L. (1985). A multiple sorting procedure for studying conceptual systems. In M. Brenner , J. Brown , & D. Canter (Eds.), The research interview (pp. 79–114). London: Academic Press.
Canter, S. , & Canter, D. (1979). Building for therapy. *Designing for therapeutic environments: A review of research* , in Canter, D. , & Canter, S. (Eds.). (1979). Designing for therapeutic environments. Chichester, England: Wiley. Pp. 1–28.
Canter, D. , & Canter, S. (1971) Close together in Tokyo. Design and Environment 2(2) pp. 60–63
Canter, D. , & Canter, S. (Eds.). (1979). Designing for therapeutic environments. Chichester, England: Wiley.
Canter, D. , Comber, M. , & Uzzell, D. (1989). *Football in its place: An* environmental *psychology of football grounds* London: Taylor and Francis
Canter, D. and Donald, I (1986) Environmental Psychology in the United Kingdom: origins and current trends, in D. Stokols , and I. Altman (eds) The Handbook of Environmental Psychology

New York: Wiley
Canter, D. V. , & Gregory, A. (1994). Identifying the residential location of rapists. Journal of the Forensic Science Society, 34(3), 169–175.
Canter, D. & Hodge, S. (2008) Criminals Mental Maps in D. Canter and D. Youngs (eds) Principles of Geographical Offender Profiling pp. 249–258 Aldershot: Ashgate
Canter, D. , & Kenny, C. (1981). The multivariate structure of design evaluation: A cylindrex of nurses' conceptualizations. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 16(2), 215–236.
Canter, D. , Krampen, M. , & Stea, D. (Eds.). (1988). Environmental perspectives. Aldershot, England: Avebury.
* Canter, D. and Larkin, P. (1993) The Environmental Range of Serial Rapists The Journal of Environmental Psychology, 13 39–63
* Canter, D. and Lee, K.H. (1974) A non-reactive study of room usage in modern Japanese apartments. In: D. Canter and T. Lee (eds.) Psychology and the Built Environment. Architectural Press, pp. 48–55.
Canter, D. V. , & Craik, K. H. (1981). Environmental psychology. Journal of Environmental psychology, 1(1), pp. 1–11.
Canter, D. , & Hammond, L. (2006). A comparison of the efficacy of different decay functions in geographical profiling for a sample of US serial killers. Journal of Investigative Psychology and Offender Profiling, 3(2), 91–103.
Canter, D. , Hammond, L. , Youngs, D. , & Juszczak, P. (2013). The efficacy of ideographic models for geographical offender profiling. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 29(3), 423–446.
Canter, D. , Krampen, M. and Stea, D. (1988) (eds) Ethnoscapes: Current Challenges in the Environmental Social Sciences. Volumes 1, 2 & 3
Canter, D. M'Comisky, J. and Johnson, J. (1968) Familiarity with Architectural Concepts and Academic Achievement of Architecture Students. Perceptual and Motor Skills 28 pp. 871–874
Canter, D. and Monterio, C. (1993) "The Lattice of Polemic Social Representations: A comparison of the social representations of occupations in favelas, public housing, and middle-class neighbourhoods of Brazil" In: Breakwell, G.M. and Canter, D. (eds). Empirical Approaches to Social Representations. Oxford: Oxford University Press pp 223–247.
Canter, D. , Powell, J. , & Booker, K. (1987). Psychological aspects of informative fire warning systems. Borehamwood, England: Building Research Establishment.
Canter, D. , & Rees, K. (1982). A multivariate model of housing satisfaction. International Review of Applied Psychology, 31, 185–208.
Canter, D. , Rivers, R. and Storrs, G. (2007) Characterizing user navigation through complex data structures Behaviour & Information Technology 4 (2) pp. 93–102 https://doi.org/10.1080/01449298508901791
Canter, D. , & Stringer, P. (1975). Environmental interaction. New York: International Universities Press.
Canter, D. , & Tagg, S. (1975). Distance estimation in cities. Environment and Behaviour, 7(1), 59–80.
Canter, D. , & Walker, E. (1980). Environmental role and conceptualizations of housing. Journal of Architectural Research, 30–35.
Canter, D. , & Wools, R. (1970). A technique for the subjective appraisal of buildings. Building Science, 5, 187–198.
* Canter, D. & Scott M. J. (1997) Picture or Place? A Multiple Sorting Study of Landscape. Journal of Environmental Psychology 17, pp 263–281. 1997 Academic Press Limited.
Canter, D. , & Shalev, K. (2017). Putting crime in its place: Psychological process in crime site selection. In Principles of geographical offender profiling (pp. 275–286). Routledge.
* Canter, D. , & Tagg, S. K. (1975). Distance Estimation in Cities. Environment and Behavior, 7(1), 59–80. https://doi.org/10.1177/001391657500700102
Canter, D. , & Thorne, R. (1972). Attitudes to housing: A cross-cultural comparison. Environment and Behavior, 4(1), 3–32.
* Canter, D. , West, S. , and Wools, R. (1974) Judgements of People and Their Rooms. British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology. Pp. 113–118 https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8260.1974.tb00097.x
Canter, D. , & Youngs, D. (2017). (eds). Principles of geographical offender profiling. London: Routledge.

Canter, D. , & Youngs, D. (2017). Geographical offender profiling: origins and principles. In Principles of geographical offender profiling (pp. 17–34). Routledge.
* Donald, I. and Canter, D. (1992) “Intentionality and Fatality during the King’s Cross Underground Fire”. European Journal of Social Psychology Volume 22, 203–218
Groat, L. , & Canter, D. (1979). Does post-modernism communicate? Progressive Architecture, 12, 84–87.
Jing, J. , Canter, D. , & Haas, T. (2019). Conceptualizing Public Space Using a Multiple Sorting Task – Exploring the Links between Loneliness and Public Space. Urban Science, 3(4), 107.
Kenny, C. , & Canter, D. (1981). A facet structure for nurses’ evaluations of ward designs. Journal of Occupational Psychology, 54(2), 93–108.
Lundrigan, S. , & Canter, D. , (2001) A multivariate analysis of serial murderers’ disposal site location choice in Journal of Environmental Psychology 21 pg. 423–443
Wilson, M. A. , & Canter, D. V. (1990). The development of central concepts during professional education: An example of a multivariate model of the concept of architectural style. Applied Psychology, 39(4), 431–455.
Wools, R. and Canter, D. (1970) The Effect of the Meaning of Rooms on Behaviour. Applied Ergonomics 1(3) pp. 144–150