

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Submission to the Planning Assessment Commission (PAC) for the Warkworth Continuation and Mount Thorley Continuation Projects 2014.

From Glenn A. Albrecht PhD

My opinion on the issues that I have been asked to address are based on:

1. An expert knowledge of the history of public health and the importance of the state of the environment on the physical and mental health of people. My expertise in this area is demonstrated by the fact that I have contributed to an international encyclopaedia of public health in the domain of ecosystem health and human health (Albrecht et al 2008) and a co-authored book, *Health Social Science* (Higginbotham et al 2001).
2. The fact that I have pioneered the research domain of *psychoterratic* or earth-related mental health conditions, (Albrecht, 2010, Albrecht 2011, Albrecht 2012) and have published material related to this concept in international publications where it is now having international impacts.
3. An academic profile that has entailed researching the lived experience of people in the Upper Hunter Valley of NSW under a competitively funded Australian Research Council Discovery Grant (Connor et al 2004, Albrecht 2005).

My opinions on psychoterratic issues are based on my expertise in the academic area of place relationships. I have a PhD in philosophy and an undergraduate degree in social science (sociology). I have recently retired a senior academic working at professorial level at Murdoch University in Perth, Western Australia. I have book chapters and peer reviewed journal publications in this emergent area. Many other academics and those in public policy now use and apply my work to the issues of mental health and well-being (positive and negative) and the environment, including climate change. My work has been also been featured in the international media with a clear indicator of its acceptance being the approximately 50,000 hits one gets, for example, for my concept of solastalgia when doing a Google search. I am regularly invited to be a keynote speaker at conferences and I was a speaker at [TEDxSydney](#) in 2010. I have more international publications pending on solastalgia and sense of place.

My expertise in the field is as a transdisciplinary social scientist. I have also worked collaboratively with professional academic psychiatrists and psychologists. I see solastalgia as an existential and psychological form of distress, one not connected to biomedical diagnosis nor alleviated by biomedical treatment. I make no judgements on biomedical matters.

A copy of my curriculum vitae is provided as Attachment 1 to my report.

I have read the Expert Witness Code of Conduct under the Uniform Civil Procedure Rules

2005 and I agree to be bound by it.

Glenn Albrecht 05/08/2014



1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Hunter Region of NSW has been adversely impacted by open cut coal mines. By the late 1990s these mines were estimated to directly affect over 500 square kilometers of former agricultural and natural landscapes (Daly 1999, Connor et al 2004). The scale of mining has escalated dramatically over the last 15 years and the total area within the region now affected by open cut mining and mining infrastructure must be well in excess of that figure. Approximately 1,280 square kilometers of the Hunter Valley is the subject of mining exploration leases.

1.2 The area known loosely as the 'Upper Hunter' has been disproportionately impacted by open cut coal mining over the last 30 years. The village of Bulga sits within the Singleton Council Local Government Area (LGA) which covers an area of approximately 5000 square kilometers and has a population of approximately 22,500 people.

1.3 The 'coal triangle' of the Upper Hunter, bounded roughly by Muswellbrook, Singleton and Broke covers about 390 square kilometers of river flats and the Hunter Valley floor. The Mt Thorley-Warkworth mine covers approximately 60 square kilometers or 15% of the coal triangle. The combined Warkworth-Mt Thorley mine exists within a 16.5 klm long and up to 4 klm wide strip of land from Jerrys Plains Road in the North to near the village of Broke in the South. It would have to be one of the largest mining-affected areas of land in the Southern hemisphere.

1.4 During the period of rapid mine expansion, the Upper Hunter has lost a number of its pre-mining villages. Villages that have already become non-viable under open-cut coal mining include, ironically, Mount Thorley and Warkworth. In addition, villages such as Ravensworth, Hebden, Gouldsville, Long Point, Wambo, Howick and Lemington have been 'lost' as viable places to live due to mining while villages under direct contemporary threat from open cut mining include Bulga and Camberwell. I argue in this response to the EMGA Mitchell Mclennan Pty limited (EMM) Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the Mt Thorley-Warkworth extension that Bulga will also be added to the list of 'non-viable' Upper Hunter villages if the extension is permitted to proceed. In the process, the citizens of Bulga and many in the areas surrounding the mega-mine will experience solastalgia as defined as a loss of sense of place as they have a lived experience of the chronic desolation of their home landscape.

2.0 Overview

2.1 In my opinion, the EMM SIA is inadequate on a number of different levels. Right from the outset, there is a claim in the Executive Summary (E4) that, with respect to social issues:

- *A detailed social impact analysis has been undertaken. The results of which are that, while immediate neighbours have expressed subjective concerns*

in respect of the proposal, the objective evidence demonstrates that the actual impacts meet the levels prescribed in various government policies. Therefore, while not wanting to minimise the subjective concerns of immediate neighbours, the impacts of the proposal need to be considered in this light.

Further, it should be noted that the decision by the L&E Court in respect of the Warkworth Extension 2010 was a merits based appeal determined on those particular facts the subject of the appeal. Accordingly, it is not a binding legal precedent that limits the discretion of future decision makers in respect of the proposal.

2.2 The contrast made between ‘subjective concerns’ and ‘objective evidence’ is not one that is logically sound. There is a world of difference between the way real people respond to the “actual impacts” (noise, dust, environmental desolation) and the experience of impact levels as empirically measured by instruments and as prescribed by government. While the proponents might believe they can objectively measure impacts such as noise, they cannot measure the subjective impact of noise on particular people or even whole communities. It is also objectively true that different people have differing emotional and cognitive responses to similar stimuli such as the sounds emanating from a coal mine or a wind farm. In addition, there is a suppressed premise that actual impacts are only things that can be measured. Such an assumption dismisses the possibility that there are actual impacts that are not in principle measurable and it is precisely these types of impacts (e.g., loss of sense of place (solastalgia), loss of well-being, loss of sense of community) that are the essence of the subjective concerns of immediate neighbours and others who are in what is called ‘the zone of affectation’. From the outset, the authors of the SIA have minimized the subjective concerns of the residents and revealed an empirical bias that is all too common in conventional, proponent paid, non-peer reviewed SIA research.

2.3 The enduring ‘social’ value of the L&E Court decision with respect to the Warkworth Extension 2010 was that it gave legal credence to loss of sense of place and other subjective indicators of community well-being as legitimately perceived and felt impacts of open cut coal mining. The judgment provided much needed guidance for individuals, communities, the law and corporations on what counts as important for the quality of life in and continuity of rural communities affected by large scale mining projects. Justice Preston argued in his decision that:

18. In relation to social impacts, I find that the Project's impacts in terms of noise, dust and visual impacts and the adverse change in the composition of the community by reason of the acquisition of noise and air quality affected properties, are likely to cause adverse social impacts on individuals and the community of Bulga. The Project's impacts would exacerbate the loss of sense of place, and materially and adversely change the sense of community, of the residents of Bulga and the surrounding countryside.

2.4 The 2010 the Planning Assessment Commission (PAC) in their statement on the Warkworth Extension application indicated just how important this point about social

impacts was for guiding future mining applications. They argued that the extension would bring open cut coal mining and the threat of extinction closer to the village of Bulga and that:

A number of rural communities have been faced with this situation in the past. In almost all cases the mines have been approved and the communities have either been radically altered in character or become non-viable. With the current price of coal this outcome is almost inevitable when the overall economic benefits of the mines are balanced against the local community impacts. It appears that it is only if there are wider implications from the mining proposal that refusal becomes a possibility. If this is to change then NSW will need to develop a clear policy position that provides further guidance to decision-makers as to how social impacts on rural villages are to be balanced in the approval process for coal mines. (my emphasis)

2.5 The 2010 PAC was, in my opinion, wisely arguing for the need, in the interests of balance, to include greater attention to the intrinsic¹ value of local social impacts (including psychological impacts) on affected communities and that in the past, such balance in development decisions was impossible given the dominance of economic models that determined all forms of value as instrumental values. While the L&E Court decision included many elements of what was described by Justice Preston as a ‘polycentric issue’, it was significant that included in the matrix were important social impacts, particularly loss of a sense of place and other impacts that would “*materially and adversely change the sense of community*”. The decision accepted that the value of the mine in instrumental terms could not compensate the loss of sense of place and sense of community as intrinsically valuable². The two value systems are incommensurable and one cannot be traded-off for another. Justice Preston reached a conclusion that the mining-related impacts on Bulga could not be ‘balanced’ because they were inextricably woven into a polycentric context where they violated the intrinsically valuable aspects of village and rural life. In reaching this conclusion, the precedent-setting Preston extension rejection answered the PAC’s enlightened request for legal guidance on the future of rural villages in coal mining affected areas.

2.6 The NSW Government has now mandated, via the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) Amendment (Resource Significance) 2013, that assessment authorities must place a higher value on the instrumental values of a development (e.g., its wealth or job generating capacity) than any other consideration. In so doing it has contradicted the advice of the 2010 PAC for the Warkworth extension and by-passed the Preston decision in the L&E Court. Indeed, in what could only be an Orwellian definition of ‘balance’, the Mining SEPP eliminates the concept of any reasonable meaning of the word and replaces it with a pro-development fiat based solely on instrumental value. I therefore argue that this PAC (Warkworth 2014), in line with the L&E Court decision, must re-assert the important need for genuine balance and to achieve it by incorporating the social impacts of mining on mining affected villages and towns. In doing so, the option of refusal for expansion of existing mega-mines that already have huge local social and environmental impacts must remain on the table. If this option is

¹ Intrinsic value is a form of value that is valuable in and for itself. Places or things that have intrinsic value are inherently valuable in a form that is not measurable.

² Ecological integrity and health are also intrinsically valuable.

not left open then a slippery slope situation is created where no place in NSW is safe from mining if and when a valuable mineral asset is discovered. Large towns such as Singleton and Muswellbrook will then be at risk of destruction by mining as the value of the mineral assets below the town will be worth more than the real estate value of the assets above it.

3.0 The EMM Social Impact Assessment

3.1 At the outset of their report, EMM state that:

1.2 Overview

EMGA Mitchell McLennan Pty limited (EMM) was engaged by Warkworth Mining limited and Mt Thorley Operations Pty limited to undertake a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Mount Thorley Operations 2014 and Warkworth Continuation 2014 mining proposals (herein referred to as the proposals).

The SIA describes the existing social environment and considers the key changes that are likely to result, either directly or indirectly, from the proposals. As the proposals are to continue operations beyond 2015 at Warkworth Mine and 2017 at MTO, enabling the combined operations at MTW to maintain as far as possible 1,300 jobs over the longer term, the greatest impacts to the socio-economic environment and community services are projected to occur if the proposal does not proceed.

3.2 The overt bias in the EMM Report is clear from the outset as they have eliminated the very possibility of greater negative impacts to the existing community, as Justice Preston argued, namely, to its sense of place and sense of community and instead, focussed on impacts to the 'socio-economic environment' and 'community services'. I argue that these are elements of a genuine social impact assessment, but they by no means exhaust the list of those things important to consider as social impacts.

3.3 The bulk of the EMM report focuses on the key empirically verifiable social indicators within the Upper Hunter and Singleton Local Government areas and presents the case that the economic contribution of mining has been a major positive for the region. While it is clear that some people in Bulga have benefitted from the presence of the mine (it is not clear how many) the overall conclusion I reach is that the data support the idea that large centres like Singleton and its industrial hub have benefitted from the multiplier effect of the mining economy while the small villages such as Bulga have not. With, for example, 24% unoccupied dwellings³ in the Bulga SCC (Census 2011) and a more recent history of community upheaval over mine extension applications, I cannot imagine that the positive indicators for the rest of the Upper Hunter translate into a positive picture for Bulga. Bulga

³ There are 28% unoccupied dwellings in Broke, another nearby village heavily impacted by coal mining. These rates indicate that something is going wrong in the area and are up to 3 times higher than in the large nearby towns such as Singleton and Maitland. It also needs to be said that a town such as Singleton is protected from the impacts of a large open cut mine on its doorstep with Rix's Creek the closest mine being 5 klms away to the East but with McDougalls Hill acting as a major buffer between it and the mine site. It is approximately 8.4 klms from Singleton to the Warkworth mine and this distance acts as a buffer except when prevailing weather conditions bring the noise and dust from the mine into town.

is not Singleton and it is erroneous in the extreme to make generalisations from the Upper Hunter-Muswellbrook-Singleton LGA data to characterise the Bulga village and its people. In other words, there is a large amount of largely irrelevant to Bulga 'stuffing' in the EMM report.

3.4 It is clear that coal is a finite resource and that within less than 50 years, all coal mining will have ceased in the Upper Hunter. That is, within one to two generations, the economic gains produced by the coal industry will have dried up and what remains will be highly degraded land (with enormous highly saline and toxic voids) that cannot sustain rural livelihoods or local villages and towns ever again. Indeed, the impact of the end of coal on the larger towns of Singleton and Muswellbrook will be devastating as their options for a sustainable alternative future are being closed with each new mine approval and extension of existing mines.

3.5 What the EMM report does not do is focus on Bulga and the non-empirical (hence non-measurable) impacts the mine extension will have on this particular village. In addition, since the census collection data for the 2011 census there has been a huge amount of change within the Bulga village and surrounding areas. The elephant in the room, an existing mega-mine, the mine expansion proposal, and the two court cases have had a significant impact on issues like community cohesion and sense of place and belonging. The EMM SIA has failed to acknowledge the importance of these critically issues.

3.6 The EMM SIA, when finally examining issues relevant to Bulga, claims that:

5.4 Stakeholder perceptions and assessment outcomes

The technical assessments are central in understanding and addressing impacts but it is important to understand stakeholder perceptions of impacts and opportunities so they can be considered in designing appropriate social management, mitigation or enhancement strategies. This section provides an assessment of the perceived impacts and opportunities associated with the proposals. It also provides a technical assessment of each of these perceived impacts and opportunities sourced from relevant technical studies and literature.

The perceived impacts and opportunities are categorised into seven groups:

- *amenity;*
- *environmental;*
- *community;*
- *health and well-being;*
- *economic;*
- *infrastructure and services; and,*
- *community engagement, relationships and governance.*

3.7 I note that these impacts are not seen as 'negative' and to be avoided, they are conceptualised as "opportunities" and to be part of "designing appropriate social management, mitigation or enhancement strategies". At no point is it considered possible

that any particular impact is simply unacceptable. Non-quantifiable issues such as amenity, well-being and sense of place are included within the categories, but they are given perfunctory treatment. There appears to be no thought that the issues discussed are all interrelated and are parts of a total problem that needs a holistic understanding. In Table 5.4 we get an overview of the itemised 'impacts' and the 'opportunities' they present.

3.8 I note that the greatest frequency (9.0 -10.5%) of responses from the 151 participants were itemized as impacts from air and noise, decline/fracturing in communities and families (the most frequent), and uncertainty about the future. However, to disaggregate all these responses and treat them separately is again an indication that EMM consultants do not understand the cumulative nature of all these impacts. Noise and air pollution, for example, both contribute to a decline in sense of place as do negative impacts on ground water. I also note that while 'general environmental impacts' are listed, specific major landscape changes to the local environment are not (for example, the impact which entails the obliteration of Saddleback Ridge). To me this suggests an avoidance of intensely local issues that locals are known to be sensitive about. Such cherry picking of 'the issues' is neither 'balanced' nor good research.

3.9 In amongst the considerations of various 'perceptions' we get one on *Loss of Sense of Place*:

A number of near neighbours are worried by the loss of the places of community value and uncertainty regarding the future of the Bulga community, predominately in relation to the Warkworth Continuation 2014.

Loss of sense of place has been associated with 'solastalgia', which is defined as the distress that is produced by environmental change impacting on people while they are directly connected to their home environment.

Some stakeholders had a sense of distress loss, depression and abandonment when discussing their connections to home, community, family and the rural environment ... and that these connections may be lost as a result of the Warkworth Continuation 2014.

3.10 In response to this 'impact', the Technical Assessment to Loss of Sense of Place states:

A 'loss of sense of place' is a concern of some Bulga residents. Bulga experiences low population turnover and residents have relatively positive health, employment, crime rate and property ownership characteristics that are illustrative of a stable and cohesive community. The reference case (if the proposals were not to proceed) would have a subsequent 'loss of sense of place' for a different set of stakeholders if viable mining could not be maintained. These would include employees, particularly those that reside in the Singleton LGA (35 per cent of the workforce) and others where the present level of social services could not be maintained (for example reduction, in student numbers resulting in school closure).

3.11 This section of the SIA displays a complete lack of understanding about what the concept of solastalgia and its meaning connected to loss of sense of place is all about. In my own publications on solastalgia the emphasis has always been on the loss of local or

regional sense of place and the distress at having one's loved home environment desolated whilst being emplaced in that environment (Albrecht, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2012). In the global literature on sense of place, the strong emphasis is on a positive relationship to the biophysical environment (built and natural) and its viability and conservation (continuity).

3.12 In the context of Bulga village and its environs, to have a sense of place is to have a clear and unambiguous appreciation of the distinctive (endemic) qualities that gives a place its particular identity (uniqueness). Prior to mining, this sense of place⁴ was based around the productive nature of the area (alluvial river flats and plenty of water) and the beauty of the natural setting (Wollombi Brook, Bulga mountain, the National Parks, Saddleback Ridge, the wildlife, etc etc). Even in the post-mining scenario up to the 2010 extension application, where there were legally understood limits on where mining would be permitted, residents still had some certainty over their identity and endemic sense of place and retained the hope that their solastalgia from the impacts of the existing mine would come to an end in the foreseeable future.

3.13 Local people who are tuned into the landscape and its biodiversity are not the only one's capable of having a sense of loss about damaged or degraded landscapes. Even some coal miners are aware that their actions desolate the landscape of particular places. I have personally interviewed a drag line operator who while happy with his job/wage, was distressed about the impact his work was having on his home environment and the health of his children in the Singleton LGA. It is possible to be a coal miner and have a strong sense of place and solastalgia about its violation. However, I argue that the reference case (mining would not proceed) will not significantly affect the sense of place of the majority of workforce 'stakeholders' because very few, if any, actually live in Bulga⁵ and those that do are likely to be single men who have no particular attachment to place (they go wherever work takes them). The SIA argues that 35% percent of the mine workforce resides in the Singleton LGA but does not give data on how many of the workforce actually lives in Bulga. If they did, then such low numbers would not give any statistically significant data.

3.14 In summary, the EMM SIA has failed to address the key issue of loss of sense of place, a vital component of the definition of the experience of solastalgia. For the authors to argue that ... *"The reference case (if the proposals were not to proceed) would have a subsequent 'loss of sense of place' for a different set of stakeholders if viable mining could not be maintained"* indicates a complete failure to understand the intrinsic values of place and place attachment. It was precisely such a failure of understanding that led Judge Preston to include sense of place within his L&E Court judgment as part of a polycentric conceptual framework where no one part of the project and its impacts could be teased out from others. It is unfortunate that the authors of the EMM SIA have failed to learn anything new

⁴ For the Indigenous people of the Bulga area, their endemic sense of place was established over many thousands of years. I do not speak for their feelings about open cut coal mining; however, I cannot imagine that destruction of their traditional lands sits comfortably with their elders and the custodians of their land and culture.

⁵ I note that 65% percent of the workforce does not live in the Singleton LGA. Given the massive negative impacts of the mega-mine I have no doubt that many workers would locate their homes and protect their families' health by living in areas of the Hunter Valley not so obviously affected by mining and would commute by car to the mine site each working day.

and meaningful from the Preston decision about how to conduct SIA.

4.0 What, if any, are the social impacts that would arise from the project?

4.1 I argued in the 2013 L&E Court appeal that the social impacts (as understood within my area of expertise) based on my own (and collaborative peer reviewed research) on the social impacts of coal mining in the Hunter Region of NSW that the loss of sense of place (solastalgia) would be hugely exacerbated by the proposed project. I stated in the context of research conducted by me and the EDO on the then project that the people of Bulga suffer:

... deep solastalgic distress about the damage that has already been done to their loved landscape and deep anxiety that this level of distress could get even worse as the mine expands towards the edge of the town.

4.2 I further argued that:

People in the Bulga region are already manifesting the signs of chronic solastalgia from the existing mine operations. They are also experiencing acute anxiety about the very possibility that their solastalgia could be made worse by an expanded Warkworth mine and the complete loss of their village. In my professional opinion, further expansion of the mine will push sensitive people to the edge of their coping ability. What is now an existential crisis will then, in my (non-medical) opinion, become one with potentially serious consequences (for example, depression and worse) ... Many will leave the area because of compulsory acquisition or by frustration at the past and current levels of mine impact, but those who stay will be severely affected ...

Powerlessness is also a big factor here as the people affected cannot stop what is happening to them. Some thought they would be protected from the mine and that they could ride it all out ... but now the mine is proposed to be long-term and may even out live them! The fact that there was a deed (2003) that supposedly protected the people of Bulga from further mine extension only makes matters worse than they would have been otherwise.

4.3 However, with the promulgation of the Mining SEPP matters have got even worse for the people of Bulga. Having won two court cases over the expansion Project, they now face the prospect of further loss of their place and sense of place in a new round of applications and possible appeals under a different set of rules. Moreover, as solastalgia is not even 'in principle' a reportable biomedical condition, useless data on the physical and psychological 'health' of the people of Bulga and the Singleton LGA does not help the cause of the proponent. Again, such data is 'report stuffing' that avoids the very real but non quantifiable existential dimensions of the negative emotions and feelings about a place. In my view, the new mining SEPP and the new application to expand the mine under these blatantly unbalanced conditions have made matters much worse for those who genuinely care about place and have a strong endemic sense of place about Bulga. The EMM SIA has not even acknowledged this further burden on the people of Bulga.

5.0 Further relevant observations or opinions

5.1 In a recent co-authored paper in a peer reviewed publication I/we have argued that the whole domain of SIA is in need of complete overhaul. The dominance of a pseudo ‘scientific’ conceptual framework has meant that human beings and their social lives have been marginalized and disregarded as part of the impact assessment process. To rectify this deficiency, we argue that the ‘psychoterratic’ (both positive and negative earth-psyche relationships) must be included in the impact assessment process. In McManus et al (2014) we state:

The paper concludes with a call for considering the inclusion of concepts such as solastalgia and topophilia both within and alongside improved approaches to formal environmental assessment processes and specifically, the social impact assessment (SIA) component of systematically integrated impact assessment. We acknowledge the challenges in attempting to do so, but believe this endeavour is important because otherwise the impact narratives that are told will become, increasingly, channelled into the formal, scientific language that distances people from the very environments with which they currently feel both connected and disconnected. If the level of international social protest concerning environmental impacts on people such as extreme weather events (drought and hurricanes), mountain top removal for coal, large open cuts and the fracking of coal seams to extract gas, is any indication, public pressure to include the psychoterratic in SIA will become compelling in the near future.

5.2 I conclude that Justice Preston gave a compelling and erudite legal judgment arguing for the need to incorporate the non-measurable social and psychoterratic impacts alongside the measurable impacts of large scale development such as open cut coal mines. The EMM SIA has completely ignored the concerns of the previous PAC about the viability of coal mining affected villages and the insights delivered by the L&E Court decision. As a result, it has little or no value with respect to the current proposal to do almost exactly the same to Bulga as the previous application to expand the mine. For an SIA to be useful in this case, a complete and integrated assessment using qualitative research methodologies that study the subjective concerns, feelings and emotions of real human beings in Bulga and its environs will need to be undertaken.

6.0 References

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Appendix 1 Summary of Qualifications and Experience

Professor Glenn Albrecht (PhD) Brief Biography:

Glenn Albrecht retired as professor of sustainability at Murdoch University in Perth, Western Australia in June 2014. He was at the University of Newcastle as Associate Professor of Environmental Studies until December 2008. He is an environmental philosopher with both theoretical and applied interests in the relationship between ecosystem and human health, broadly defined. He pioneered the research domain of 'psychoterratic' or earth related mental health and emotional conditions with his concept of 'solastalgia' or the lived experience of negative environmental change. Solastalgia has become accepted worldwide as a key concept in understanding the impact of environmental change in academic, creative arts, social impact assessment and legal contexts. Albrecht's work is now being used extensively in course readings, new research theses and academic research in many disciplines including geography and environmental studies. His work is also being published in languages other than English. He has publications in the field of animal ethics and has published on the ethics of relocating endangered species in the face of climate change pressures and the ethics of the thoroughbred horse industry worldwide. With Professor Phillip McManus (Sydney University) he has completed a book which was published in 2012 by Routledge on the thoroughbred industry. He also published with Professor McManus on the newly emerging domain of 'psychoterratic geographies' (McManus and Albrecht 2013).

With colleagues, Nick Higginbotham (University of Newcastle) and Linda Connor (Sydney University) under Australian Research Council Discovery Project grants, he has researched the impact of mining in the Upper Hunter Region of NSW, Australia and the impact of climate change on communities, again in the Hunter Region. Glenn has also been involved as a Chief Investigator in an ARC Discovery Grant Project on the social and ethical aspects of the thoroughbred horse industry worldwide and was a partner investigator on ARC Linkage Grant funded research on the ethics of feral buffalo control in Arnhem Land. He has held an NCCARF grant at Murdoch to study the likely impact of climate change on water provision in two inland cities (Broken Hill and Kalgoorlie).

Glenn Albrecht is also a pioneer of transdisciplinary thinking and, with Higginbotham and Connor, produced a major book on this topic, *Health Social Science: A Transdisciplinary and Complexity Perspective* with Oxford University Press in 2001.

His current major transdisciplinary research interest, the positive and negative psychological, emotional and cultural relationships people have to place and its transformation is one that sees him having a national and international research profile in

an emergent field of academic inquiry where he has been recognised as a global pioneer. [International citations](#) to his academic works are now increasing annually and reference to his concept of solastalgia in global art and culture is now too extensive to fully document. Glenn now works as an independent academic based in the Hunter Region of NSW.

Short CV Professor Glenn Albrecht (2005-2014).

Book

McManus, P., Albrecht, G. & Graham, R. (2012) *The Global Horseracing Industry: Social, Economic, Environmental and Ethical Perspectives*, Routledge, London.

Book Chapters

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Albrecht, G.A., Higginbotham, N., Connor, L. and Freeman, S. (2008) Social and Cultural Perspectives on Eco-Health. In K. Heggenhougen and S. Quah (Eds), *International Encyclopedia of Public Health*, (Vol. 6. pp. 57-63). San Diego: Academic Press.

National and International Edited and/or Refereed Journals

Albrecht, G.A., Connor, L., and Higginbotham, N. (2014) Ethics and Climate Change: A Hunter Valley NSW Case Study, *Environmental Ethics*, (in final preparation).

Albrecht G.A. (2014) "Ecopsychology in 'The Symbiocene'" *Ecopsychology* Vol. 6, No.1, pp. 58-59. DOI: 10.1089/eco.2013.0091.

Albrecht, G.A. (2013) El Dano Al Medio Ambiente Se Mete En Tu Cabela, {Damage to the environment gets in your head} *Etiqueta Verde*, 2, No 9, p.100.

McManus, P., & Albrecht, G. (2014) Psychoterratic geographies of the Upper Hunter region, Australia, *Geoforum*. 51, pp. 58–65.

Albrecht, G., Brooke, C., Bennett, D & Garnett, S.T. (2012) The Ethics of Assisted Colonization in the Age of Anthropogenic Climate Change. *The Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*. 10.1007/s10806-012-9411-1.

Montoya, D., McManus, P, & Albrecht, G (2012) Jumping to Conclusions? Media Coverage of Jumps Racing Debates in Australia, *Society & Animals* 20 DOI: 10.1163/156853012X627789.

Phelan, L, Taplin, R, Henderson Sellers, A, Albrecht, G. (2011) Ecological Viability or Liability? Insurance System Responses to Climate Risk, *Environmental Policy and Governance*, *Env. Pol. Gov.* (2011), Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/eet.565.

Higginbotham, N. Freeman, S. Connor, L and Albrecht, G (2010) Environmental Injustice and air pollution in coal affected communities, Hunter Valley, Australia. *Health and Place* 16 (2010) pp. 259-266.

Albrecht, G., McMahon, C. Bowman, D., Bradshaw, C. (2009) Convergence of culture, ecology and ethics: management of feral swamp buffalo in northern Australia. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 22 pp. 61-378.

Sartore G.M, Kelly B, Stain H, Albrecht G, Higginbotham N. (2008) Control, uncertainty, and expectations for the future: A qualitative study of the impact of drought on a rural Australian community. *Rural and Remote Health* 8 (Article 950): 1-14.

Connor, L., Higginbotham, N., Freeman, S., and Albrecht, G. (2008) Watercourses and Discourses: Coalmining in the Upper Hunter Valley, New South Wales. *Oceania*, Vol. 78, No. 1, pp.76-90.

Albrecht, G, Sartore, G *et. al.* (2007) Solastalgia: The distress caused by environmental change, *Australasian Psychiatry*. Vol. 15, Special Supplement, pp. 95-98.

Higginbotham N, Connor L, Albrecht G, Freeman S, Agho K. (2006). Validation of an

Environmental Distress Scale (EDS). *EcoHealth* Vol.3 No. 4, pp. 245-254.

Albrecht, G. (2006) The Ethics of Climate Chaos, *Journal of the Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Accountability*, Vol. 12, No. 2, June 2006, pp. 19-21.

Albrecht, G. (2006) Environmental Distress as Solastalgia, *Alternatives*, 32 (4/5) pp. 34-35.

Albrecht, G. (2005) Organicism and the Organic University, *Concrescence: The Australasian Journal of Process Thought*, Vol. 6, pp. 43-60.

Sartore, G., Stain, H., Kelly, B., Higginbotham, N., Albrecht, G., and Toona, A. (2005) Health in a Rural New South Wales Community, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 39:s1 A183.

Albrecht, G. (2005) Constructing our Future. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Centre for Environmental Accountability* 11(2), pp. 8-9.

Albrecht, G.A. (2005) Solastalgia: A New Concept in Human Health and Identity, in *PAN* (Philosophy, Activism, Nature) Issue. 3, 41-55.

Published Book Review

Albrecht, G.A. (2013) Ethical Adaptation to Climate Change: Human Virtues of the Future, Edited by Thompson and Bendik-Keymer, Cambridge (Mass), MIT Press, 344 pages, in, *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, Vol. 88, No. 3, September 2013, pp. 234-235.

Conference Publication

Benjamin, D and Albrecht, G. (2009) Prolegomena to the development of cultural concepts for climate change mitigation and adaptation: Cross cultural and diachronic perspectives, *Climate Change: Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions*, Copenhagen, Denmark. IOP Conf. Series. Earth and Environmental Science 6 (2009) 572018.

Major Refereed Report

Albrecht, G, Allison, H, Ellis, N & Jaceglav, M. (2010), *Resilience and water security in two outback cities*, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF), Gold Coast, 48 pp.

<http://www.nccarf.edu.au/publications/resilience-and-water-security-two-outback-towns>

Non-refereed Publications

Albrecht, G.A. (2013) The Hunter Valley Carbon Conservation Park. *The Stuttering Frog*, No 2, p. 14.

Albrecht, G.A. (2012) [The age of solastalgia](#) in The Conversation, 7 August 2012

Albrecht, G.A. (2012) Solastalgia, in, Life in *Your Hands: Art from Solastalgia*, Lake Macquarie City Art Gallery publication.

Albrecht, G.A. (2012) Thought for Food: Eat Your Greens, The Locavore Edition, <http://www.locavore.com/thought-for-food-eat-your-greens/>

Albrecht, G.A. (2011) Nature, in, *in:genius Magazine*, Issue 1. <http://www.magcloud.com/browse/issue/177777>

Albrecht, G.A. (2010) Solastalgia and Art. Mammut Magazine, Issue 4 Fall. http://www.mammutmagazine.org/download/mammut_issue4_v10_print.pdf

Presentations/Lectures at National and International Conferences/Venues

Albrecht, G.A. (September 2013) Transdisciplinarity and Sustainability. First Global Conference on Research Integration and Implementation, ANU Canberra (Powerpoint Poster Presentation).

Albrecht, G.A. (October 2012) *Psychoterratica and the Arts*, Regional Arts Australia National Conference, Goolwa, SA. (keynote speaker).

Albrecht, G.A. (April 2012) *A Psychoterratic Triumph: The Good, the True and the Healthy*, at "Transcending Borders Towards Global Health: Discovering Sustainable Pathways Local to Global". London, Ontario, Canada (plenary speaker).

Albrecht, G.A. (March 2011) Solastalgia and the Landscape of the Mind: Reuniting Language, Emotions and Place in the Twenty-first Century, Louisiana Folklore Society's 55th Annual Meeting, Conference Theme: Solastalgia: Longing for Home Without Ever Leaving, The University of Louisiana, USA. (keynote speaker)

Albrecht, G.A. (2010) Environmental Change and Psychoterratic Syndromes: The Bad, the Good and the Beautiful, Public Lecture, Alexander von Humboldt Institute, Bogota, Colombia. (keynote speaker)

Albrecht, G.A. (2010) What does it mean to be a Buffalo? Ethics, culture, biology and the Emergent Hybrid Culture in Arnhem Land, Australia. Alexander von Humboldt Institute, Bogota, Colombia.

Albrecht, G.A. 2010 Environmental Change and Psychoterratic Syndromes: The Bad, the Good and the Beautiful in Architecture and Design, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Bogota, Colombia. (keynote speaker)

Albrecht, G.A (18/06/2010) A Conceptual Landscape Restoration Project, for Greening Australia, Hobart, Tasmania. (keynote speaker)

Albrecht, G.A. 2010 Sat 22 May TEDxSydney, Tipping Points in the Mind: The Drama of Solastalgia and Soliphilia, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GUGW8rOpLY>

Albrecht, G.A. (2009) Environmental Change and Psychoterratic Syndromes, The Resilient People + Climate Change Conference, Fostering Psychosocial Resilience Among Human Populations, Vancouver, Canada. (keynote address)

Albrecht, G.A., Allison, H. (July 2009) Cultural Pre-adaption to Climate Change, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) Conference, Brisbane.

Albrecht, G and Allison, H. (2009) Drought and Two Inland Cities, NCCARF, Brisbane, November 2009.

Albrecht, G and Allison, H. (2009) Resilience and Water Security in Two Inland Cities, NCCARF, Murdoch University, December 2009.

Other Invited Papers/Presentations 2011-14

Albrecht, G.A. (March 2014) Western Australia, Eco-Emotions and an Endemic Sense of Place, to the The Board of Kings Park, Half Day Seminar, Perth Western Australia.

Albrecht, G.A. (February 2014) Earthing the world and the creative arts, at the Earthing the World: Creative Arts and Environments Colloquium, Edith Cowan University, Perth, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (July 2013) How to Integrate climate change into social impact assessment processes, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Unit, Curtin University, Perth, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (June 2013) *Out of the Anthropocene and into the Symbiocene*, Landlines Colloquium, CREATEC and the International Centre for Landscape and Language, Edith Cowan University, Perth, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (May 2013) Losing Our Endemic Sense of Place, Urban Bushland Society of Western Australia, Perth, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (March 2013) Psychoterratic Film Ecocriticism of the Film 'Gasland', Cornell University (Ithaca).

Albrecht, G.A. (March 2013) The Risks to Mental Health Arising from Environmental Degradation: Solastalgia and Other Psycho-terratic Dis-eases, Centre for a Sustainable Future, Rice Hall, Cornell University (Ithaca).

Albrecht, G.A. (June 1 2012) Applying the Psychoterratic Typology, Invited guest lecture Masters in Screen Arts at Australian Film Television & Radio School.

Albrecht, G.A. (May 27 2012) Populating WA: Losing Our Endemic Sense of Place, Talk for Sustainable Population Australia (WA), Subiaco, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (April 2012) Exploring the Psychoterratic, Workshop, at Transcending Borders Conference, London, Ontario.

Albrecht, G.A. (April 1 2012) Solastalgia and Art, Lake Macquarie Gallery, NSW.

Albrecht, G.A. (2012) Drought in Two Inland Cities, NCCARF Workshop, Pinny Lakes Centre, Perth, Western Australia.

Albrecht, G.A. (October 28 2011) "Losing Our Endemic Sense of Place: Solastalgia in South West Western Australia." Seminar for Centre for Water Research, UWA.

Albrecht, G.A. (October 7 2011) "Soliphilia and Biophilia: Our Endemic Sense of Place: Solastalgia in South West Western Australia." Seminar, for the Psychology Department, UWA. Crawley, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (1-2 September 2011) Positive Psychoterratic States in a Time of Environmental Crisis, OzGREEN, Creating a New Picture - Changing the Game, Bellingen NSW (invited webinar)

Albrecht, G.A. (August 2011) Retaining an Endemic Sense of Place, Mill Point Ladies Probus Club, South Perth.

Albrecht, G.A. (August 2011) The Sustainable Lifestyle, Science Week Presentation, Albany Regional Museum, Albany, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (August 2011) The Emotions of Climate Change, ISTP Seminar, Murdoch University.

Albrecht, G.A. (2011) Solastalgia and the Landscape of the Mind, *Glide IN* Fremantle (invited).

Public Exhibitions and Seminar Events

Albrecht, G.A. (Convenor) (Jan 2012) Endemic Sense of Place: One day Seminar, Murdoch University, Perth, WA.

Albrecht, G.A. (March 2012) Solastalgia and Art, Life in Our Hands Exhibition: Art and Craft Respond to Solastalgia, Lake Macquarie Gallery, NSW (Invited Public Talk)

Funded Research Grants and Funded Community Development Projects 2006-

Year	Amount	Project	Recipients	My Contribution
2010-13	\$100,000	Vision of Australia Craft and Art Exhibition: Life in your hands: solastalgia, resilience and the value of contemporary art, craft and design.	Lake Macquarie Gallery, Glenn Albrecht and others.	Presenter and expert resource person
2010	\$80,000	NCCARF Cat.1 Grant: Inland Cities and Drought	G.Albrecht, H.Allison	CI
2009	\$25,000	Murdoch Strategic Grant: Resilient Regions	G. Albrecht, H. Allison, et al	CI
2007-11	\$422,000	ARC Discovery Project, Climate Change Place and Community.	L. Connor, G. Albrecht, N. Higginbotham	CI
2006-09	\$264,000	ARC Linkage (Round 2) (CDU et al) Ecological – Epidemiological Models of Feral Swamp Buffalo Control in Northern Australia	C. Bradshaw et al	Associate Investigator in bio-ethicist role
2006-10	\$550,000	ARC Linkage (Round 2) Advancing the Ecological Footprint for Application to Policy Development	B. Lauck, G. Albrecht et al	CI
2006-09	\$240,000	ARC Discovery Project: Thoroughbred Horse Industry: Animal Geographies-Bioethics	P. McManus and G. Albrecht	CI

Media Exposure 2009-2014 (selection)

2014 IPCC Report Business Insider

<http://www.businessinsider.com.au/australia-must-reduce-its-coal-exports-to-reduce-greenhouse-emissions-climate-change-scientists-2014-4>

2014 IPCC Report Business Spectator

<http://www.businessspectator.com.au/article/2014/4/14/policy-politics/ipcc-wrap-need-emissions-negative-energy>

2014 IPCC Fifth Report Sustainability Matters

<http://www.sustainabilitymatters.net.au/news/66968-Major-change-required-to-curb-climate-change-says-IPCC>

2014 Australia's hottest ever summer (2014):

<http://indymedia.org.au/2014/01/06/scientists-comment-on-2013-being-the-hottest-year-on-record-for-australia>

2013 IPCC Response (2013): <http://www.smc.org.au/2013/09/rapid-reaction-ipcc-report-climate-change-2013-the-physical-science-basis-experts-respond/>

2013 Albrecht interviewed about solastalgia and the Lost City syndrome for *ABC Radio National* Program, The List, at:

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/thelist/the-list-12-july/4809038>

2013 Albrecht's concept of solastalgia featured in *The Global Mail* in a major article by Bernard Lagan, 'The town that would not disappear'

<http://bulga.theglobalmail.org/>

2013 Albrecht's research featured in an article in *National Geographic* (April) By Carl Zimmer on 'Bringing Them Back to Life The revival of an extinct species is no longer a fantasy. But is it a good idea?'

2012. Albrecht's work featured in a major article in *Orion Magazine* (USA). Trebbe Johnson "Gaze Even Here," published in Orion's November/December 2012 issue and Albrecht a participant in an Orion webinar. November 14, 2012.

2012 Albrecht's work regarding Lake Macquarie Gallery Exhibition featured in *The Newcastle Herald*, Newcastle NSW 14 April 2012

2012 6PR, Perth, *Nightline*: 13 January 2012 11:05PM Graham Mabury Interview with Glenn Albrecht, Professor of Sustainability at Murdoch University to discuss endemic sense of place.

2012 Albrecht's work featured in *New Scientist*:

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg21328460.200-ecologists-should-learn-to-look-on-the-bright-side.html>

2011 *YES! Magazine*: <http://www.yesmagazine.org/planet/when-words-fail-does-a-warming-world-need-a-new-vocabulary>

2011 *SBS Television*, Invited appearance on 'Insight' program on Meat Eating as expert on animal ethics. August 9, 2011.

2011 Article in *Sierra Club* Publication by Ray Grigg: Solastalgia: A Word For Our Time:

<http://www.sierraclub.bc.ca/local-groups/Quadra-Island/publications/solastalgia-a-word-for-our-time>

2011 Radio interview on *ABC PM* re the Live Animal Trade issues, also on-line ABC:
<http://www.abc.net.au/pm/content/2011/s3240168.htm>

2011 Radio Interview ABC *Bush Telegraph* on Solastalgia and the Art/Craft Exhibition (August 11). <http://www.abc.net.au/rural/telegraph/content/2011/s3291146.htm>

2011 Major article on ecosystem health in WA forests in *The West Australian* and mention in Editorial on same topic.

2011 Interview material on tree death in the Perth Hills also on-line local ABC news:
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2011/05/13/3216571.htm>

2011 Interview and subsequent article on solastalgia in mining areas in QLD. *The Beaudesert Times*: <http://www.beaudeserttimes.com.au/bt-news/bt-news-general/120-pair-fight-for-their-view>

2011 Contribution to an article on rural and regional decline in *The West Australian*:
<http://au.news.yahoo.com/thewest/a/-/newshome/8668189/>

2010 Glenn Albrecht interviewed by *ABC Stateline WA* about Denmark and limits to growth:
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/video/2010/11/19/3071811.htm?site=southcoast>

2010 Glenn Albrecht does numerous radio and television about his research for *Colombia* national radio and television

2010 *National Public Radio USA*, Wisconsin Public Radio TT Book: Finding Home, Interview on Solastalgia <http://radiotime.com/WebTuner.aspx?ProgramId=498&TopicId=33116408&>

2010 March 2 *NPR USA*, Here on Earth, Solastalgia,
http://wpr.org/HereOnEarth/archive_100302k.cfm

2010 *ABC Radio National* interviews
May 22: Saturday Extra: Interview on Solastalgia and Soliphilia
<http://radiotime.com/WebTuner.aspx?ProgramId=52836&TopicId=32950569&>

2009 *ABC Radio* Interviews (numerous)

2009 CBC Radio Interview Feeling Homesick? On Definitely Not the Opera.
<http://www.cbc.ca/dnto/2009/12/whats-on-dnto-dec-19-feeling-homesick.html>

Other Recent References and Uses of my Work

Farrant, B., et al (2013) Future under threat: climate change and children's health:
<http://www.childhealthresearch.org.au/our-research/projects-index/f/future-under-threat-climate-change-and-children%E2%80%99s-health.aspx>

Trebbe Johnson, Lily Yeh, and Glenn Albrecht (2013) Discuss Solastalgia: Orion Magazine:

http://www.orionmagazine.org/index.php/audio-video/item/events_trebbe_johnson_lily_yeh_and_glenn_albrecht_discuss_solastalgia/
Academic Reviews (2011-12 only)

Manuscript # ECO-2012-0032 entitled "The Effects of Mountaintop Removal Coal Mining on Mental Health in Central Appalachia" for *Ecopsychology*.

Ms. Ref. No.: EMOSPA-D-11-00005

Title: 'The Land Enriches the Soul': On Climatic and Environmental Change, Affect, and Emotional Health and Well-Being in Rigolet, Nunatsiavut, Canada, *Emotion, Space and Society*.

Manuscript ID ECH-10-0195.R1 entitled "Solastalgia and the gendered nature of climate change: An example from Erub Island, Torres Strait" has been submitted to *EcoHealth*.

Manuscript ID ECH-11-0022 entitled "Ecohealth, Complexity and Wicked Problems" has been submitted to *EcoHealth*.

Manuscript "Climate Change, Copenhagen and Psycho-social Disorder," which has been submitted to *PORTAL Journal of Multidisciplinary International Studies*, for a special issue on climate change.

Manuscript "Co-managed boundary work for the adaptive co-management of feral animals on Indigenous lands", *ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY*
A journal of integrative science for resilience and sustainability.

Artworks and Exhibitions Based on Solastalgia

2014 Nikki Lindt Heskin Contemporary, New York (opening May 22).

<http://www.heskincontemporary.com/upcoming-exhibitions/>

2014 [Carmon Colangelo](#) has produced two bodies of work, *Storms* and *Post Storms*, a turbulent pair of exhibits that explores environmental instability, urban growth and the idea solastalgia – the distressing sense of powerlessness people feel when the landscape they've known is transformed by environmental change.

<http://www.riverfronttimes.com/2014-04-10/culture/carmon-colangelo-review-storms-bruno-david/>

2014 Kerstin Larissa Hovland: Lamentatio Solastalgia (i. Ablatae ii. Cineres)

<http://www.kerstinhovland.com/lamentatio-solastalgia-i-ablatae-ii-cineres/>

2014 Michelle Wilson USA. "Much of her work examines the concept of solastalgia; the disquiet or psychic distress caused by environmental change or instability."

<http://sgcisanfrancisco.org/now-here-this-prints-and-collages-by-michelle-wilson/>

2013 Lizzie Buckmaster Dove Sydney Australia.

<http://lizziebuckmasterdove.com/works/s-o-l-a-s-t-a-l-g-i-a-2/>

<http://lizziebuckmasterdove.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Solastalgia.pdf>

2013 Solastalgia | *Wintering* A dance presented by Aimee Smith

<http://vimeo.com/64281981>

2013 Life in Your Hands: Art from Solastalgia

<http://artgallery.lakemac.com.au/exhibitions/on-tour>

2013 Hannah Rose and Carroll Harris solastalgia

<http://www.hannahrosecarrollharris.net/content/solastalgia>

2013 Gordon Picken, Solastalgia

<http://scottishartblog.com/2012/10/23/solastalgia/>

2012 Virginia MacKenny Solastalgia

http://davidkrutprojects.com/exhibitions/2012-11-12_virginia-mackenny_ct

2012 South Africa The concept of solastalgia is the premise for Barbara Wildenboer's sixth solo exhibition, *Canaries in the Coalmine*.

Canaries in the coalmine - Barbara Wildenboer

Date: 2 May - 2 June Venue: Erdmann Contemporary, 63 Shortmarket Street, Cape Town 8001 T. +72 (0) 21 422 2762 , F. +72 (0) 21 422 3278 ,

www.erdmanncontemporary.co.za

2012 Australia: Solastalgia Travelling Exhibition:

<http://www.artguide.com.au/exhibition/life-in-your-hands-art-from-solastalgia/>

2011 USA http://www.hsuoracle.com/news/devastation-inspires-creations-for-show/article_17ffeb18-f37d-11e0-adb4-001a4bcf6878.html

2011 Joy Kreves: Solastalgia: [http://www.joykreves.com/large-multi-](http://www.joykreves.com/large-multi-view/Installation%20Artworks/939641-14-21051/Sculpture.html#.U2QiGFeK7Fg)

[view/Installation%20Artworks/939641-14-21051/Sculpture.html#.U2QiGFeK7Fg](http://www.joykreves.com/large-multi-view/Installation%20Artworks/939641-14-21051/Sculpture.html#.U2QiGFeK7Fg)

2011, new works by JENNY KENDLER <http://www.acreresidency.org/news2/>

2010, Kate McDowell, Hand Built Porcelain '[Solastalgia](#)' See also:

<http://www.spiritofspider.com/archives/523>

2010, Nikki Lindt, [Paintings and Works on paper](#) at Heskin Contemporary, New York

2010, Mammut Magazine Issue #4 <http://www.mammutmagazine.org/> for an edition focussing on Solastalgia.

2008, Use in inspiration for artistic work by South African artist [Virginia MacKenny](#) . See:

<http://www.irmastern.co.za/exhibitions.htm> and

http://davidkrutprojects.com/exhibitions/2012-11-12_virginia-mackenny_ct

Music

2013 <http://noisetrade.com/scottzeilenga/solastalgia>
 2012 <http://patrickwolff.bandcamp.com/track/solastalgia>
 2011 Cobra Skulls Solastalgia <http://www.rollingstone.com/music/news/exclusive-download-cobra-skulls-furious-rocker-solastalgia-20110921>
 2010, Ripperton, Niwa, Track 14: Solastalgia
 2009 Zero 7, Yeah Ghost. Track 9: Solastalgia
 2008 Jukeen, Solastalgia album

Theatre/Dance

2013 [Wintering](#); A Dance by Aimee Smith. In part, inspired by the concept of solastalgia.
 2012 Mayne, Hayley: Review of [66A Church Road](#), written and performed at the 2010 Perth International Arts Festival, by Daniel Kitson;
 2010 BWW Reviews: Review of [Dodo Solastalgia](#), by Victor I. Cazares, a short play performed by Redfern Theatre Company on Broadway, New York, March 2010

Novel

2011 Alexander McCall Smith *44 Scotland Street*, Chapter 63, "Solastalgia Explained".

Poetry

2010 Hilary Cadigan, [Solastalgia](#) - Honours Thesis for Bachelor of Creative Writing, Emory College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Articles about Albrecht's Work

2010 Smith, Daniel B.: [Is there an ecological unconscious?](#) in New York Times Magazine, 27 January 2010.

2008 Khanna, Sanjay: What does Climate Change do to our heads? <http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/007906.html> 21 March, 2008.

2007 - 2008 Clive Thompson on how the next victim of climate change will be our minds. *Wired* December 20, 2007, in [Wired](#), Issue 16.01 (Accessed 9 Jan 2008). See also Clive Thompson's website *Collision Detection* for Solastalgia: My latest column for *Wired*. *Collision Detection*. New York, 4 Jan 2008:

http://www.collisiondetection.net/mt/archives/2008/01/two_years_ago_i.html
