

UNIQUENESS OF PLACE AS DEFINED BY IT'S INTERACTIONS

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Place recognition is a component of our everyday practice and equally the lives of the people and clients we engage with as we progress in an array of health and wellbeing activities. How we experience place has an individual as well as a collective perceptiveness. This edition of *Scope* offers a space in which to recognise differing disciplines' perspectives of place, wellness and health and to bring about a deeper understanding of the varied relationships and connections we have with place. The overall expectation is to open up local, national and international debate with the prospect of adding to this growing body of knowledge.

Place is typically defined as a geographical location as a physical site indicated on a map with the purpose of specifying a place or site to a location. However there is more to place than a simple location. Place becomes meaningful when a connection with place occurs and can be associated with human and non-human relations, both within and external to the identified location. The theoretical engagement with place is discussed by the authors of the first two papers Jenny Aimers and Jean Ross (respectively) and offers a broad foundation of how place can be engaged with in the process of community development and the practice of nursing. Alternatively, Stephanie Revell has researched how the outdoor places can provide an opportunity for clients to engage with their counsellor as a therapeutic space as they walk and talk. The following three papers reveal place as a meaningful location through individual and collective emotional attachments that establish a strong commitment and a willingness of those people to contribute to the community, demonstrating that when this occurs a sense of belonging is experienced. In the first of those papers James Sutherland engages with local men who are both a contributor and member of the Men's Shed Movement promoting a sense of community and belonging. Alex Andrew highlights the role of a café attached to an aged care facility and exposes a further sense of appreciation and belonging for both the residents and their family members and friends who visit and congregate in the residential café. Josie Crawley engages with narrative through, storytelling, poetry and imagery illustrated through a letterbox connected with a sense of belonging associated with an individual's home.

Home is also a focus of a place where health care in particular is related to long term health conditions in which Anna Askerud promotes as a progressive space, referred to as hospital at home. Place is also represented in the virtual world revealed by James Sutherland and Dave Speden's in a more contemporary research paper dedicated to a school environment, in which communication between children, families and teachers occurs.

There is a myriad of ways which reveal place in a positive light in comparison to the complicated connections between place and difference. Laurie Mahoney's paper focuses on the notion that home is normally considered a safe haven however; this paper questions what is the place of primary health care nurses, when home is not a safe place. The following two papers continue with this theme of place and difference providing an example of two separate international perspectives of how place and cultures are encountered. Linda Robertson and Beatrice Hale's research discuss biculturalism and the preservation of culture in a main stream environment and Mary Butler, Fenja Jones and Susan Ryan's research highlights the place of international internship between an Indian and New Zealand occupational therapists' experience.

Simulation as an educational model of learning within the Bachelor of Nursing programme is the focus of a further two papers. Suzie Bartlett reviews the prospect of introducing The Simulation Model that she developed indicating

there is a place for this within the New Zealand context. And Josie Crawley and Jean Ross review the place of simulation within the speciality area of primary health care, as a particular context of practice. The final paper further explores how place shapes the primary health care nurses' practice in rural New Zealand.

Place is more than considering it as a geographical location, place encourages a sense of belonging, emotion and attachments and can be experienced positively or negatively. Place can be understood as relational and a component of social interactions which are not motionless or frozen in time; they are in process, dynamic and complex.

This edition of *Scope* is about place, writing about and researching place involves a multi-faceted understanding of the coming together of the physical, social and imaginary worlds and how we engage, understand and embed our practice within this dynamic and complex concept.

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