International Academic Institute for Science and Technology

International Academic Journal of Science and Engineering
Vol. 6, No. 1, 2019, pp. 90-98.
ISSN 2454-3896

International Academic Journal of Science and Engineering

www.iaiest.com

Investigating the Factors Affect Individual's Attachment to place

Farzaneh Ganji Jameh Shouran[a], Somayeh Amir Shah Bande[b], Shamin Gheibi[c]

a. Master of Architecture, Iran

b. Ma Student of Architecture, Iran

c. Ma Student of Architecture, Iran

Abstract

The individuals' living place is not just a physical element, but it includes all the mental and sensational factors of the individuals. The place to individuals includes social interactions and meets the individual needs, which is the factor to make interest and attachment among individuals. The individuals at any neighborhood or city have attachment to their living area, which such attachment derives from sense of belonging and physical elements which cause creation of identity in individuals. In this research, in addition to the definitions proposed by theorists, various aspects of attachment are examined which cause sense of responsibility of individuals at neighborhood or city. Effects of attachment affect directly individuals and city and raise mental health and mental comfort in individuals.

Keywords: attachment to place, living area, place identity, attachment

Introduction:

Definition and aspects of attachment to place refer to the major problems in environmental psychology. Humans get used to attachment to their living place regarding memoirs and experiences. Attachment to place in individuals takes place over the time. Attachment to place is seen in the individuals who have sense of responsibility to their living area. Studies on attachment to place are examined at various scales such as house, neighborhood, city, country and various places such as work place, educational spaces and so on. Recognizing the factors contributed to the attachment move us towards design of a suitable body with structural ideas. With regard to multidisciplinary aspect of environmental psychology, attachment to place is examined at various environmental, psychological, architectural and sociological areas. Architects, in addition to study on factors contributed in attachment to a place in new designs, can adjust the body of architecture to the residents. Attachment to place is the confluence of physical elements,

DOI:10.9756/IAJSE/V6I1/1910009
Received: 16 March 2019/Revised: 13 April 2019/Accepted: 17 May 2019/Published: 28 June 2019

mental activities and concepts to the place. This sense of attachment causes converting the space to a place with specific behavioral and sensational features to the individuals. Square with various semantic, functional and physical dimensions can play a major role in qualitative improvement of spaces at cities.

Attachment to place

Studies on attachment to place were conducted for the first on the relationship between medical staff and children and creation of attachment relationship between them, resulting in enthusiasm to living with others and relationship with place (Marris, 1996; Goldberg, 2000). Extensive definition for attachment refers to spatial-emotional bond (Brown, Raymond, 2007). Currently, there is no certain definition and agreement on attachment to place, and this word includes other components such as identity of place and sense of place (Hernandez, Hidalgo, Rosie, 2013).

Table 1. Litrature Review

Researcher	Definitions by theorists for attachment to place	Year
Proshansky	Attachment with mutual effect of feelings, knowledge, beliefs and behaviors deals with a specific place.	1983
Schumacher and Taylor	Attachment to place is used with the words such as social attachment, sense of social responsibility and sense of place. Attachment to place includes social groups, physical desirability, personality of person and received position.	1983
Altman	Attachment to place derives from activities and interactions between place-place and man-man at a specific place.	1992
Altman	Attachment to place is made by means of the person's interest, recognition and experience to place based on various cultural, group and individual features and social communications among them.	1992
Brown & Perkins	Attachment develops based on social-physical, emotional and behavioral interaction between individuals and groups in informed and non-informed ways over time.	1992
Rubinstein	Attachment indicates feelings of a person to a geographical location that ties the person to the place, mentioned a positive experience of the place.	1992
Ahrentzen	Attachment refers to the relationship between place, person and social knowledge and individual beliefs.	1992
Jacobs	Attachment to place refers to a deep human feature that individuals express in exposure to some places "I belong to it", thereby they give the	1995

	concept of house to it.	
Milligan	Attachment refers to the product of positive feelings and beliefs that the person creates in the process of interaction with place and giving meaning to it.	1998
Mesch	There is a direct relationship between the person's attachment to place and his attention to it, i.e. the person's attention and care to place increase by increasing his attachment to place.	1998
Stedman	Attachment to place refers to a dimension of the totality of sense of place and positive affective attachment which extend between person and place.	2003
Kyle et al.	Attachment to place relies on social belonging.	2004
Piccolo	Attachment to place refers to a multifaceted phenomenon which occurs in a physical environment over time.	2010
Hernandez, Hidalgo, Rosie	Currently, there is no certain definition and agreement on attachment to place, and this word includes other components such as identity of place and sense of place	2013

Table 1. Theories by researchers on attachment to place

Theorists examine attachment in two general outlooks, i.e. the first dimension is classified to functional and affective factors and the second dimension denotes to attachment to place. Functional dimension meets the individual needs and goals, referred to the quality of place in meeting the users' needs compared to other existing places which depend on person's previous experiences and how to access the existing activity patterns and place in it (Vasek, Corbin 2001).

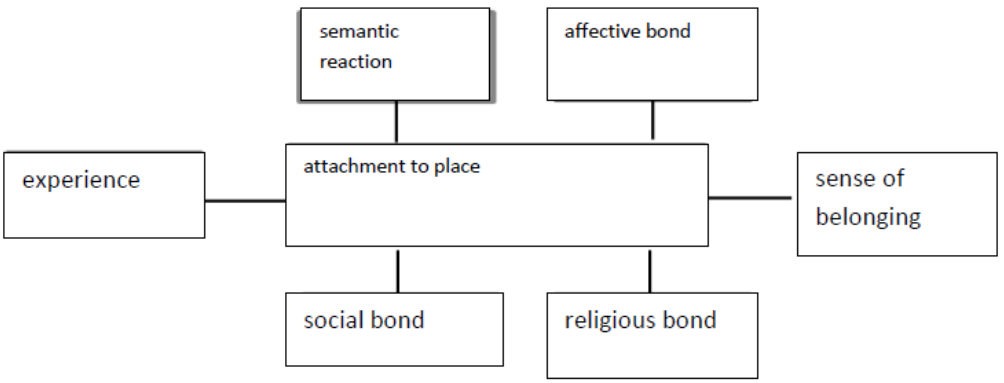


Fig 1. Definitions for attachment to place

Attachment to place and Place-identity

Place-identity refers to a factor called with the person's past place by Proshansky. This past includes type of places and their features which contribute as means to meet sociocultural, psychological and physiological needs of person(Proshansky, 1983).

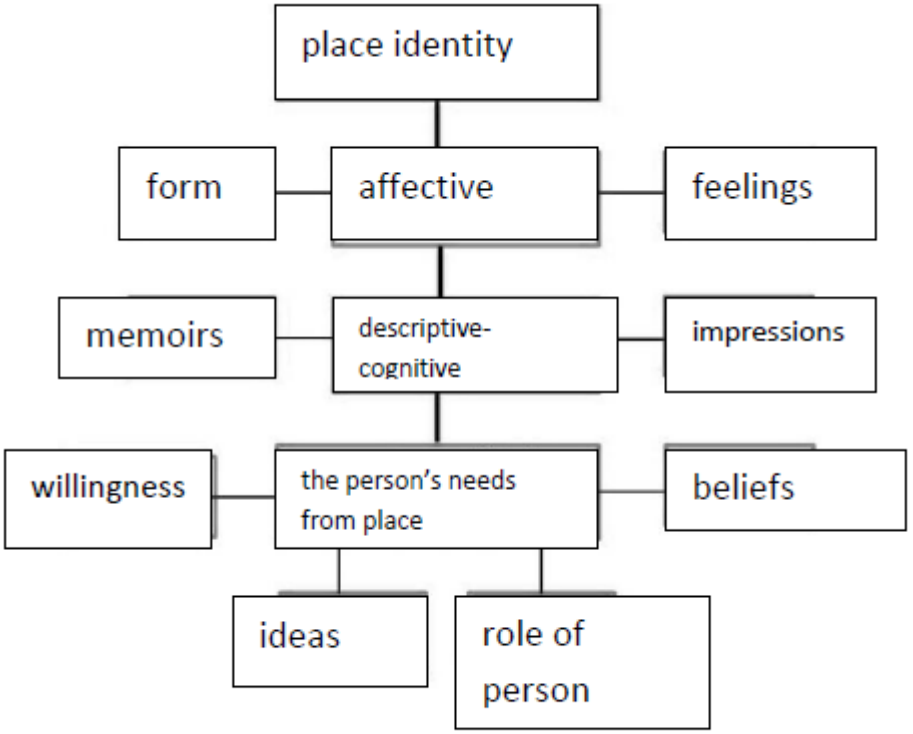


Fig 2. Place-identity

Attachment and attachment to place

Attachment to place refers to another theory of attachment to place; attachment to place derives from a positive evaluation of place which is based on individual needs, allowed the person to achieve his goals (Shumaker, Taylor, 1983). Attachment to place is defined with three elements: a-the responsiveness ability of place to the person's needs or the opportunities provided by a place to meet the person's needs and goals (Stokols, Shumaker, 1981); it refers to possibility for participation in special activities in place(Humite, 2004; Bricher, 2001); b-sensational effects in relationship with place, referred to positive or negative feelings to a place(Rosenberg, Howland, 1960); c-the person's previous experiences from

place based on previous experiences from the same places, number of presence at specific place, stop in place.

Effects of attachment to place

Attachment to place includes better quality of life and mental and physical health, social health and satisfaction with physical environment (Tartaglia, 2012). The individuals without feeling of attachment are at higher stress level and health problems(Stokols, Shumaker, 1982).

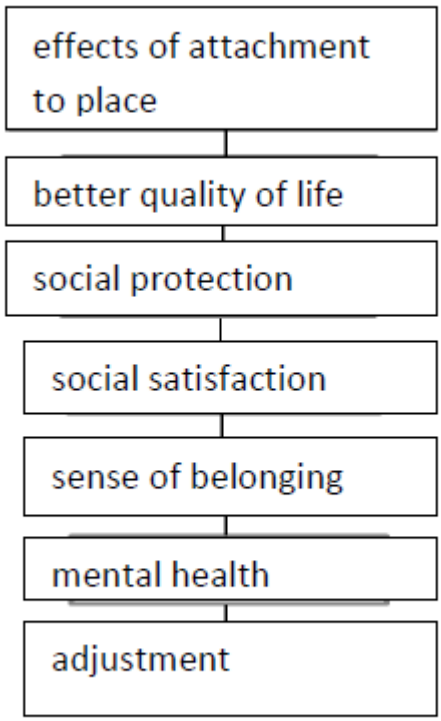


Fig 3. Effects of attachment to place

Proshansky(1983) believed that threat at an area causes creation of further place identity and the individuals tend to live in the area regarding the existing threats at area. Severity of individuals' attachment at an area can be known at threats (Josel, 1996). Billing (2006) perceived that attachment to house and place is very much in Israel and Gaza, because strong willingness is seen at area despite threats

and risk. Environmental threats keep increasing; climate changes and their outcomes cause creation of more events(Alice, Whelan, 2004).

Attachment to place and social and individual factors

Desire to a place relates to some of the social forecasts and demographic factors such as having a house (Brown, Perkins, 2003). The individuals who invest in their living area can be witnessed with the features such as place identity and attachment in them (Bonnes, 1999).

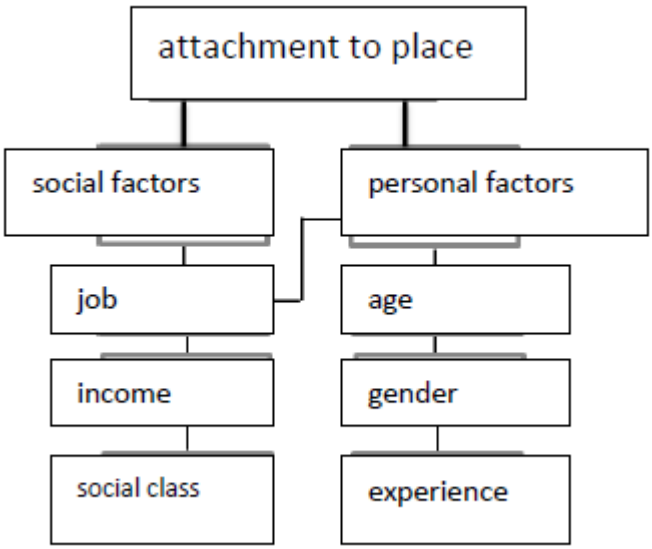


fig 4. Factors affecting attachment to place

Attachment to place takes place after strong experience of individuals with a place, under which it will be found with meaning(Gifford, 2002). Rilla(1992) in a study on attachment to place perceived that attachment to place derives from the memoirs during the development and the communications which take place at a place. He mentioned that we remind the places in which desirable events are experienced, thus place identity is a part of our experience which can be a sigh of that experience.

Conclusion

With regard to the studies and definitions on attachment to place and factors affected it, it can induce the body of architecture to suitable design in recognizing neighborhood and residents in them. Design of any neighborhood with the technology can take place by finding physical factors which cause attachment and sense of belonging in individuals. Design of architecture to raise attachment to place can be followed by specific meaning, activities and body. The interaction between man and place is the product of man's thoughts, preferences and needs which raise sense of place. Finding the criteria for interaction between man and place in designs helps us to get a proper result from the designs. To achieve physical factors, it

can recognize specific behaviors at neighborhoods and the factors which cause their iteration. All behaviors of individuals at neighborhood derive from their thoughts which take place at specific time and place, displayed their attachment. Individuals' involvement in process of design and participation can affect creation of an architectural space with suitable body and raise feeling of comfort and security, develop social communications and maintain historical roots. Providing the conditions for living together with people assists for their future adjustment. Use of attachment to place refers to a method to meet residents' needs regarding their customs, traditions and demands. Attention to average age, gender and how to treat with them can be considered in finding proper body in design.

References

Bonnes, M., Secchiaroli, G. (1995), Environmental Psychology: A Psychosocial Introduction, London, Sage.

Breakwell, G. (1986). Coping with threatened identities. London: Methuen.

Breakwell, G. (1992). Processes of self-evaluation: Efficacy and estrangement. In G. Breakwell (Ed.), Social psychology of identity and the self concept. London: Surrey University Press.

Breakwell, G. (1993). Social representations and social identity. Papers on Social Representations, 2, 1e20.

Brown, B. B., Perkins, D., & Brown, G. (2003). Place attachment in a revitalizing neighbourhood: Individual and block levels of analysis. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 23, 259e271.

Brown, G., & Raymond, C. (2007). The relationship between place attachment and landscape values: Towards mapping place attachment. Applied Geography, 27, 89e111.

Brunt, D., & Hansson, L. (2002). Characteristics of the social environment of small group homes for individuals with severe mental illness. Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, 56(1), 39e46.

Brunt, D., & Rask, M. (2005). Patient and staff perceptions of the ward atmosphere in a Swedish maximum-security forensic psychiatric hospital. Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology, 16(2), 263e276.

Chavis, D.M. and Pretty, G. (1999), 'Sense of community: Advances in measurement and application', Journal of Community Psychology, 27:6, pp. 635-642.

Chawla, L. (1992), 'Childhood place attachments', In I. Altman and S. Low (Eds.), Place Attachment, New York, Plenum Press, 63-86.

Cristoferetti, A., Gennai, F., & Rodeschini, G. (2011). Home sweet home. The emotional construct of places. Journal of Aging Studies, 25(3), 225e232.

Cuba, L., & Hummon, D. M. (1993). A place to call home: Identification with dwelling, community and region. The Sociological Quarterly, 34, 111e131

Devine-Wright, P. (2009). Rethinking NIMBYism: The role of place attachment and place identity in explaining place-protective action. Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology, 19, 426e441.

Ellaway, A., and Macintyre, S. (1996), 'Does where you live predict health related behaviours?: A case study in Glasgow', Health Bulletin, 54, pp. 443-446.

Gifford, R. (2002), Environmental Psychology: Principles and Practice, Canada, Optimal Books.

Gobster, P.H., and Delgado, A. (1993), 'Ethnicity and recreation use in Chicago's Lincoln park: In park user survey findings', USDA Forest Service General Technical Report, NE:163, pp.75-81.

Hammitt, W.E., Backlund, E.A. and Bixler, R.D. (2004), 'Experience use history, place bonding and resource substitution of trout anglers during recreation engagements', Journal of Leisure Research, 36:3, pp. 356-378.

Harris, P. B., Werner, C. M., Brown, B. B., & Ingebritsen, D. (1995). Relocation and privacy regulation: A cross-cultural analysis. Journal of Environmental Psychology,

Hernandez, B., Hidalgo, M. C., & Ruiz, C. (2013). Theoretical and methodological aspects of research on place attachment. In L. Manzo, & P. Devine-Wright (Eds.), Place attachment: Advances in theory, methods and applications. London: Routledge.

Hernandez, B., Hidalgo, M. C., Salazar-Laplace, M. E., & Hess, S. (2007). Place attachment and place identity in natives and non-natives. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 27, 310e319.

Hidalgo, M. C., & Hernandez, B. (2001). Place attachment: Conceptual and empirical questions. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 21, 273e281

In N. R. Feimer and E. S. Geller (Eds.), Environmental Psychology: Directions and perspectives, New York, Praeger, pp.119-251.

Jacobs, M. (1995), Sustainability and community: Environment, economic rationalism and sense of place, Australian Planner, 32 (2), pp. 109 - 115.

Journal of Environmental Psychology, 30, 187e197.

Kaplan, S., & Kaplan, R. (1984). Cognition and environment. New York: Praeger.

Keller ,S. (1968), The urban neighborhood:Random house, New York.

Kelly, G., & Hosking, K. (2008). Nonpermanent residents, place attachment, and "sea change" communities. Environment and Behaviour, 40, 575e594.

Korpela, K. and Hartig,T. (1996), 'Restorative qualities of favorite places', Journal of Environmental Psychology, 16, pp.221-233.

Korpela, K. M. (1989). Place identity as a product of environmental self-regulation. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 9, 241e256.

Kyle, G., Graefe, A., & Manning, R. (2005). Testing the dimensionality of place attachment in recreational settings. Environment and Behaviour, 37, 153e177.

Kyle, G., Graefe, A., Manning, R. and Bacon, J. (2004), 'Effects of place attachment on users' perceptions of social and environmental conditions in a natural setting', Journal of Environmental Psychology, 24, pp.213-225.

Kyle, G., Theodori, G. L., Absher, J. D., & Jun, J. (2010). The influence of home and community attachment on firewise behaviour. Society and Natural Resources, 23, 1e18.

Kyle, G.T., Absher, J.D. and Graefe, A.R. (2003), 'The moderating role of place attachment on the relationship between attitude toward fees and spending preferences', Leisure Sciences, 25, pp.33-50.

Low, S.M. and McDonogh, G.W. (2001), Remapping the city: Place, Order and Ideology, American Anthropologist, 103:1, 5-6.

Low, S.M., and Altman, I. (1992), 'Place attachment: a conceptual inquiry', In Low, S.M. and Altman, I. (Eds.) Place Attachment, New York, Plenum Press, pp. 12, 1-12.

Marcus, C. C. and Sarkissian, W. (1986), Housing as if People Mattered, Berkeley, University of California Press.

Marcus, C. C. and Sarkissian, W. (1986), Housing as if People Mattered, Berkeley, University of California Press.

Marcus, C.C. (1992), 'Environmental memories'.In Low, S.M. and Altman, I.(Eds.) Place Attachment, New York, Plenum Press.

Marcus, C.C. (1992), 'Environmental memories'.In Low, S.M. and Altman, I.(Eds.) Place Attachment, New York, Plenum Press.

Marris, P. (1996), The Politics of Uncertainty: attachment in private and public life, New York, Routledge.

Marris, P. (1996), The Politics of Uncertainty: attachment in private and public life, New York, Routledge.

McCool, S. F., & Martin, S. R. (1994). Community attachment and attitudes toward tourism development. Journal of Travel Research, 32, 29e34.

Mesch, G.S. and Manor, O. (1998), 'Social ties, environmental perception, and local attachment', Environment and Behavior, 30:4, pp. 504-519.

Mesch, G.S. and Manor, O. (1998), 'Social ties, environmental perception, and local attachment', Environment and Behavior, 30:4, pp. 504-519.

Mishra, S., Mazumdar, S., & Suar, D. (2010). Place attachment and flood preparedness.

pp. 15–22). Madrid: Biblioteca Nueva.

Prentice, D.A., and Miller D.T. (1992), 'When smalleffects are impressive', Psychological Bulletin, 112:1, pp. 160-164.

Pretty, G., Chipuer, H.M., Bramston, P. (2003), 'Sense of place among adolescence and adults in two rural Australian towns: The discriminating features of place attachment, sense of community and place dependence in relation to place identity', Journal of Environmental Psychology, 23, pp. 273-287.

Proshansky, H.M. (1978), 'The City and Self-Identity', Environment and Behavior, 10:2, pp.147-169.

Proshansky, H.M., Fabian, A.K. and Kaminoff, R. (1983), 'Place-identity: physical world socialization of the self', Journal of Environmental Psychology, 3, pp. 57-83.

Relph, E. (1976), Place and placelessness, London, Pion Limited.

Riley, R. (1992), 'Attachment to the Ordinary Landscape' In I. Altman and S. M. Low (Eds.), Place Attachment, New York, Plenum Press.

Salazar-Laplace, M., Hidalgo, M. C., & Hernلndez, B. (2005). Barrio, ciudad e isla como objetos de apego y referentes de identidad: Un estudio comparativo entre inmigrantes y nativos. In R. Garcيa Mira, A. Fernلndez Gonzلlez, M. D. Losada Otero, & M. Goluboff Scheps (Eds.), Psicologيa Social y problemas sociales (Vol. 5,

Shumaker, S.A., and Taylor, R.B. (1983), 'Toward a clar ification of people-place relationships: A model of attachment to place',

Stokols, D., and Shumaker, S.A. (1981), 'People in places: A transactional view of settings', In J. Harvey (Eds.), Cognition, Social behavior, and the environment, Hillsdale, Erlbaum, pp.441-488.

Tartaglia, S. (2012). Different predictors of quality of life in urban environments. Social Indicators Research, 113(3), 1045e1053.

Taylor, C. C., & Townsend, A. R. (1976). The local 'sense of place' as evidenced in North-East England. Urban Studies, 13, 133e146.

Taylor, R. B., Gottfredson, S. D., & Brower, S. (1985). Attachment to place: Discriminant validity, and impacts of disorder and diversity. American Journal of Community Psychology, 13, 525e542.

Taylor, R.B., Gottfredson, S.D. and Brower, B. (1985), 'Attachment to place: Discriminant validity, and impacts of disorder and

Tuan, Y. F. (1980), Rootedness versus sense of place, Landscape, 24, pp. 3-8.

Tuan, Y.F. (1974), Topohilia: A study of environmental perception, attitudes and values, Columbia University Press, New York.

Tuan, Y.F. (1977), Space and place: The perspective of experience, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

Vaske, J.J., and Kobrin, K.C. (2001), 'Place attachment and environmentally responsible behavior', The Journal of Environmental Education, 32:4, pp.16-21.

Williams, D. R., Patterson, M. E., Roggenbuck, J.,W., & Watson, A. E. (1992). Beyond the commodity metaphor: Examining emotional and symbolic attachment to place. Leisure Sciences, 14, 29e46.