

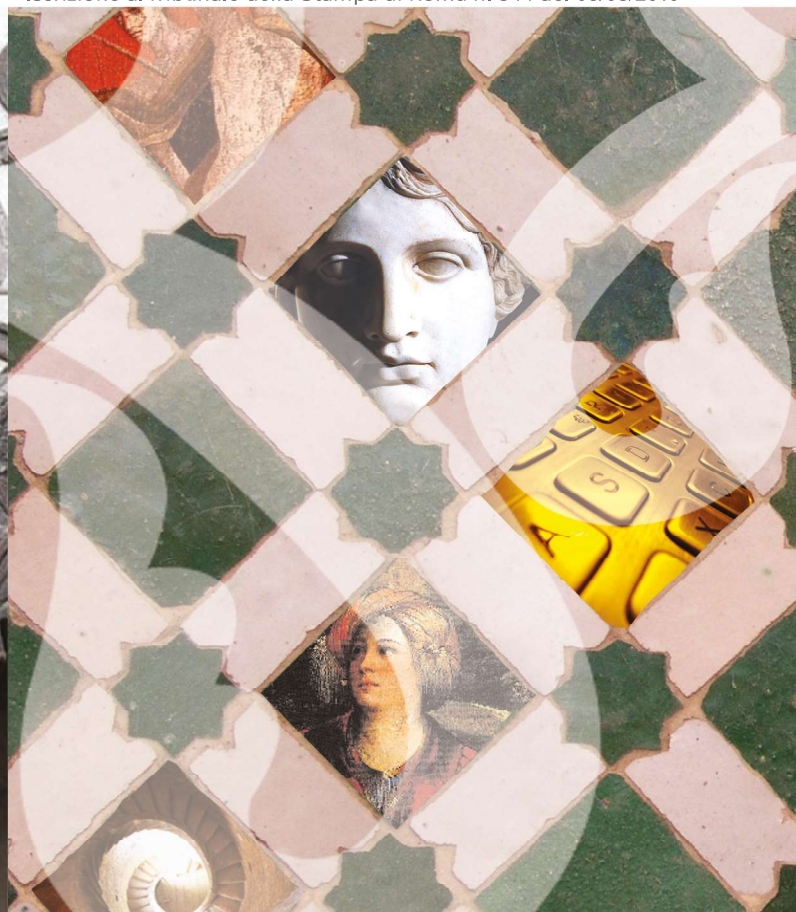


Centro Universitario Europeo  
per i Beni Culturali  
Ravello

# Territori della Cultura

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Centro Universitario Europeo  
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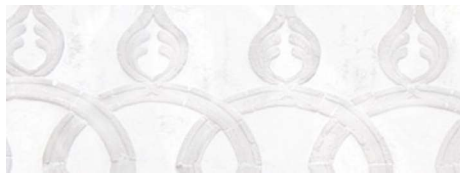
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# Is the direct participation of inhabitants important to improve place attachment?

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**F**rom the '60s many studies about place attachment and place perception have been written, and different theories have followed one another.

With the aim of urban, functional, and aesthetic improvement of a specific area different criteria have been identified by researchers to establish how much an individual can feel attached to a place (a residence, a place for holiday, for work, or other kinds) and also how this perception changes.

Finally, it was analyzed how the place attachment and perception of the place can modify the quality of life.



Fig. 1 Pistoia – Duomo Square.

## Main characteristics of place attachment and perception of places

At the end of 70's the psychologist David Canter defined a place as a "*physical space with a subjective meaning for the individual, result of experiences*"<sup>1</sup> (Canter, 1977); from this moment the study about interactions between an individual and the environment changes radically, focusing on identifying the characteristics necessary to define the concept of the place attachment.

<sup>1</sup> Gianni Gallino, T. (2007). Processi affettivi di attaccamento ai luoghi, processi di memoria, place identity. In *Luoghi di attaccamento. Identità ambientale, processi affettivi e memoria*. Raffaello Cortina editore, Milano.



Fig. 2 Pistoia – ‘La Sala’ Square with daily grocery market.

According to theories developed in the ‘90s (Hay, 1998 or Giuliani, Ferrara e Barabotti, 2003), the place attachment can be towards any kind of environment.

So an attachment exists for the place in which a person was born, grows, or spends most of his life. There could be also an attachment to a place in which a person lived for a small period but remains imprinted because it was a scenario of particular events, the residence of important people, or simply because it was a holiday place.

These kinds of place attachment depend on the sense of the attachment: community attachment, social attachment for institutional links and social activities, affective attachment or symbolic attachment for the satisfaction towards own neighborhood or the desire of residential stability.

Then there is a kind of functional attachment to the needs of the individual, linked to the opportunity that the place offers on a practical level, and an aesthetic attachment related only to the pleasantness of the individual to visit and return to that place.

Place attachment in an individual can take on different degrees given all these possibilities. For example, place attachment can be superficial for tourists, personal for residents, cultural for residents with strong spiritual ties, partial in holiday places, or for children.

With the concept of place attachment, there is the concept of perception of the places that can be indicated as “*the set of processes from which we obtain information on environment and we guide actions starting from sensory stimulations*”<sup>2</sup>.

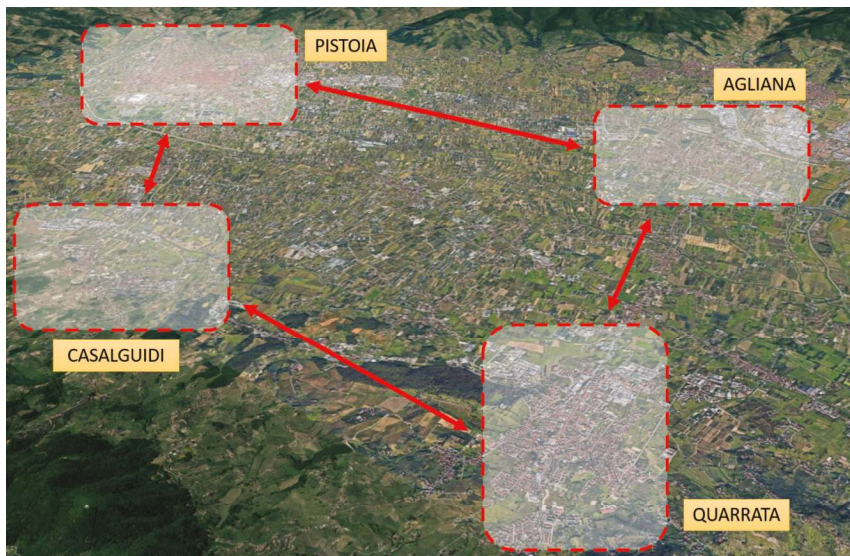
In this sense, an environment can create a positive or a negative effect in a person based on how that individual lives that place and perceives that place.

For example, an office room could give a feeling of confidence after a promotion, instead, it could give a feeling of distrust

<sup>2</sup> P. Cherubini (a cura di), (2012). *Psicologia Generale*. In Nicola Bruno ( a cura di). *La percezione*. Raffaello Cortina Editore, Milano.



Fig. 3 Satellite view of the analyzed area.



after a layoff; in the same way, a busy and noisy street could cause stress instead of a natural environment with vivid colors could induce a state of comfort.

## Empirical study

### *Methods and participants*

The study is qualitative and it could be considered exploratory and preliminary to quantitative research.

The empirical analysis was conducted on 50 individuals belonging to various categories of places. The place object of this study is the quadrilateral 'Pistoia-Casalguidi-Quarrata-Agliana' in Tuscany, a territory of about 90 km<sup>2</sup> with very similar territorial, urban and social characteristics.

The individuals were interviewed individually with a semi-structured interview built ad hoc and divided into three parts. The first part is composed of 12 closed questions with a Likert scale from 1 to 7 (1=nothing; 7=very much) based on place attachment; the second part is composed of 6 closed questions with a Likert scale from 1 to 7 (1=bad; 7=excellent) and by 3 open questions based on different themes about the environment (communication and advertising, culture and social life, building, infrastructures, security, and tourism); the third and last part is composed by 3 open questions based on personal aspects and the contact between the individual and the territory.



*Fig. 4 Casalguidi – Antonio Gramsci Square.*

People have been divided into 4 categories:

1. Municipal and technical administrators;
2. Hoteliers;
3. Traders and restaurateurs;
4. Residents, divided into students residents, working residents, and retired residents.

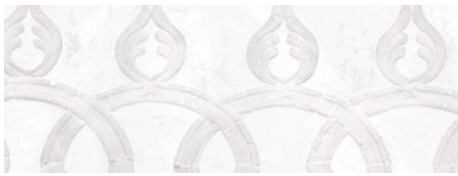
Some personal data have been registered for each individual: age, gender, place of birth, level of education, and possible possession of a driving license.

The sample is formed by 67% of women and 33% of men; interviewed people ranging from 18 years old to 71 years old, with the sequent distribution: 33% between 18 and 40 years old, 43% between 41 and 60 years old, and 24% from 61 and 71 years old.

As for the level of education 9% of people finished school after the first elementary class, 15% after secondary school of the first level, 48% after secondary school of the second level, 28% have a university degree.

About the social status 56% of people were married, 9% co-habitant, 31% single, and 4% widowed or separated.

At last 89% of people had a driving license.



*Fig. 5 Agliana– Antonio Gramsci Square.*



Different elements that can help us to better understand the current situation and to plan possible improvements of the area under study, at an urban, functional, and aesthetic level emerged through the analysis and comparison of the interviews conducted. These results are closely related to the concepts of place attachment and the perception of places.

Analyzing the interviews, it was visible how the attachment to places is fairly homogeneous in all four municipalities considered, with more positive answers from individuals in Casalguidi rating average of 5,31, followed immediately after by Quarrata with an average rating of 5,07, followed in turn by Pistoia with an average rating of 5,03 and finally by Agliana with an average rating of 4,17.

Based on the categories identified a greater place attachment is registered by workers and less place attachment by students. It is interesting to note how the individuals interviewed in Casalguidi, who registered a greater attachment to the place, consider the current situation of the place quite positive, except for the “Cultural and social life” category. Instead, people interviewed in Agliana, who registered a less place attachment, consider the current situation of the place very negative except for the “security” category.

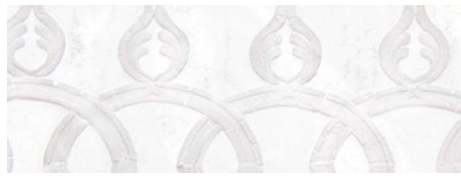
Comparing the data on the current situation of the place, the most positive answers were given by the category of merchants and hoteliers; instead students residents and works residents



reported negative opinions, the first according to their grade of attachment, the second in disagree (municipal and technical administrators: 4,25; hoteliers: 4,19; merchants and restaurateurs: 4,08; students: 2,96; workers: 2,96; retired: 3,84). Based on possible aspects to improve in the territory, in Pistoia and Casalgudi the most important problem is the theme of infrastructures, in Quarrata the theme of security, instead of Agliana's bigger concerns are the social and cultural life. In particular hoteliers and retired underline the urgency to intervene in infrastructures, students and workers are worried about security; municipal administrators and technicians, traders, and restaurateurs are interested in substantial interventions for an increase in social and cultural life. Regarding practical proposals for urban, aesthetic, and functional improvement of the territory, the respondents underline the urgency to improve in certain areas: Pistoia: for first thing infrastructures, security, and communication, at last, position building and tourism; Quarrata: at first position security, cultural life, and infrastructures; at last position communication and advertising; Agliana: at first position cultural and social life, security, communication, and infrastructures, at the end tourism and security; Casalgudi: infrastructures, security, and tourism at the first position and the last position



*Fig. 6 Pistoia – Angle of the city center.*



communication and building. About the division by categories of respondents: Municipal administrators: at first positions cultural life, infrastructures, and communication, at the last position tourism; Hoteliers: at first position infrastructures, tourism, and social life, at last, position building; Merchants and restaurateurs: at first position cultural and social life and security, at the last position communication and advertising; students: security, infrastructure, and social life at the first position, at the last one advertising and tourism; Workers: at first positions security, cultural and social life, at the last position communication and tourism; Retired: at first positions infrastructure and social life, at the last position building and tourism.

Depending on these statistics many ideas have been proposed by respondents: more cultural events with local products, reuse, and redevelopment of abandoned buildings, achievements of various health services, improvement of public transports with a mobile app, arrangement and construction of infrastructures, standardization of separate waste collection between the various municipalities, more information on work in nurseries, increased vigilance for greater safety, especially in some areas such as stations, secondary roads and places without public lighting.

*Fig. 7 Quarrata – Risorgimento Square.*

#### **Discussion: comparison between empirical study and theories**

##### *Psychology of the city and rural areas*

Environmental psychologists have been interested in psycho-



*Fig. 8 Casalguidi – Annual Exhibition of Agriculture.*

logical, behavioral, and cultural differences of people who live in a city compared to those who live in the countryside or small towns, studying different habits and characteristics, for example, the movements, the type of residences and the presence of green spaces.

Usually, in a city, there is a greater supply of workplaces, of clubs for young people and in general more motivations, so people in a city are more overstimulated compared to people living in smaller towns. To avoid this overstimulation people living in cities adopt “sensory exclusion” behaviors often, for example, they look into the eyes and greet only people they know, while frequently in small places people greet each other even without having ever seen each other before.

In this issue several experiments were carried out, for example, Milgram (1977) showed that if a child asks for help for being lost, it is easier for him to be helped in small towns than in cities; and Milgram showed also that if somebody rings the doorbell of some strangers in the countryside or a small town, the residents of these places open the door more easily than those who live in the city. These studies demonstrated that residents in a city are often more suspicious and wary in front of strangers than residents in the countryside or small towns. Other research underlined as a person who lives in a small town where all inhabitants know each other will feel more attached to the place where he lives than someone who lives in a city, where he meets always different people<sup>3</sup>.

Pistoia isn't a big city, so all underlined aspects are presented in a more reduced form (for example the supply of clubs and

<sup>3</sup> Costa M., (2012). *Psicologia ambientale e architettonica. Come l'ambiente e l'architettura influenzano la mente e il comportamento.* FrancoAngeli Editore, Milano.

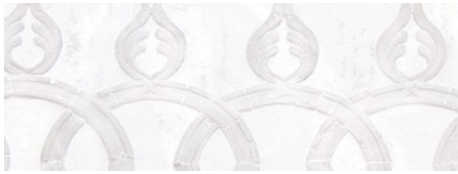


Fig. 9 Agliana – Pertini Park.



places for fun, or for sports are similar than in other considered smaller places, or the supply of workplaces in some areas is even less).

Moreover, it was detected how in Pistoia e Quarrata, the two bigger places between the four determined areas, people were more helpful and positive, instead of in Agliana e Casalguidi, the two smaller areas, where people seemed more detached. This theme is underlined by the faster and more direct research in Pistoia e Quarrata, instead of in Agliana e Casalguidi many people, especially those who have been contacted by phone or e-mail, have not answered or refused to be interviewed. In a couple of cases, people have stated that they don't want to participate in the interview because they are afraid of going against their interests and declaring things that could affect their activities. This thing seems to contradict the theories set out above according to which small townspeople are more available and collaborative.

#### *Place attachment*

From the analysis of the interviews, an emotional-family attachment for the place where people were born or grown emerges clearly (*'here I have my emotions'; 'here I have my family'; 'as when I was young...'*).

The family attachment can be also for the place where family members lived (*'it is the town where my mum, my grandma lived'*) and mostly when people were forced to 'abandon everything' for familiar reasons, this thing can be combined



with the feeling of wanting to return to the town of own childhood. Some people said they moved to that place for love or family, but in most cases, the attachment is satisfactory because people have been decided to build their future in this territory. Feeling positive emotions linked to *"the peace and the tranquility"* of living in a determined place contributes to the creation of a positive attachment.

Therefore the place attachment there isn't only for the place where a person was born or grow up but, according to some theories of environmental psychology, this attachment also develops in places where people live some important experiences or where people had significant meetings. In this study, 15% of respondents proved themselves dissatisfied with the life in these places and they demonstrated the desire to come back to their native places to spend there the rest of their lives.

In a lot of interviews a functional positive place attachment emerged, that attachment linked to personal needs and the opportunity that the territory can offer (*"it's all close to me"*), according to some psychological theories that state that there must be congruence between the needs of the individual and the offer of the place for a positive relationship to be established. Many replies in the interviewees underlined the sense of membership of a person to own neighborhood and the interest in the social participation: the need for *"a greater collaboration between citizens and the municipal administration"*, underling for example that *"to live in a better way here I would like to participate more actively in political life"*.

Place attachment can be also an aesthetic attachment: in fact, people can feel a kind of pleasure to observe what there is in the territory, or a feeling of discomfort when some elements disturb the harmony of the environment (*"I would demolish the incinerator. This is as Brunelleschi's dome in Florence... you can see the tower of the incinerator from all places"*).

Social relationships with neighbors or with other inhabitants of the town can also contribute to the place attachment, positively, according to the theories that assert that the sense of the place is being built from personal experiences: *"I feel safe and satisfied here, I know everyone"*.

In the end, the last element found in this study is the sense of place attachment not only for what the place is but also for what it could become: in the opinion of a lot of respondents this change should be done by trying to maintain *"the spirit*

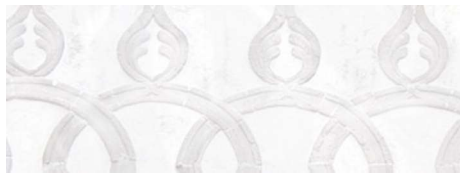


Fig. 10 Quarrata – Villa Medici ‘La  
Magia’.



of the town”, in the way that it remains a place with its handcraft activities (“the paint shop, the shoemaker, the fresh bread shop...”).

#### *Perception of places*

With research and studies, environmental factors (for example crowding and pollution) have been highlighted as a cause of stress and unpleasant perceptions in citizens. Some of the respondents underlined these sensations: “I would like to move to a place less polluted” and “to live in a better way here I would like to decrease the traffic because the means of transport pollute and mess up the environment”. A lot of respondents underlined the necessity to have more natural spaces that in the psychological literature are closely connected to the well-being of the person: “squares are all cemented, there’s a need to have more green spaces”.

It is interesting to note how the elements of the interview related to the psychological laws of depth perception and movement emerged, according to which what is visible and directly perceived by the human eye is processed by the brain, instead what is not visible is not comparable to the place. Analyzing the interviews people who spoke about pollution independently referred to the garbage and the incinerator, two problems visible by everyone.

On the opposite, when respondents were asked to talk about the pollution due to the products used in the nurseries, a problem that is deeply affecting the area but invisible, it was



addressed only through specific and targeted questions by the interviewer, and some people have even been surprised that the topic did not come to their minds.

### **Improvement of the quality of life**

Through this empirical study, it was highlighted how the improvement of the quality of life can take place through the respect of the environment, the requalification of the existing buildings, and the improvement of security and tourism.

The respect and the requalification of the environment must be linked to the improvement of civics and the improvement of the participation of citizens in social and political life, with a greater awareness also on the part of municipal administrations.

The participation and the direct opinion of the citizens who live in the territory, and also their opinions of the perception of the place, are important to point out the strengths and weaknesses of the territory.

The information obtained from this explorative study helped the development and the improvement of the place on an urban, functional, and aesthetic level, favoring a better quality of the life and a more positive place attachment. If place at-



*Fig. 11 Pistoia – View of a plant nursery.*



tachment is greater the quality of life will be greater (and vice versa), and if the participation of the people in the improvement of the territory is greater, the satisfaction to live in these places will be greater.

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