Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Understanding the social-cultural dimensions of resilience: The case of place attachment

City Planning Master Studio

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Research Aim and Research Question

Research Aim

- Understanding and measuring the possible influences of socio-cultural dimension and the contribution the place attachment in community resilince.

Research Question

- **What is the socio-cultural dimension of community resilience?**
- **How can place attachment contribute to fostering and building community resilience?**

****A place can refer to 'home, neighbourhood, city or community, state, region, or nation' (Nanzer 2004).**

Community Resilience

- Resilience refers to the system's ability to resist disturbances and maintain its basic functions.
- Community resilience focuses on the capacity of a group of people who share the same place, purpose, values and even destiny to survive and adapt in the face of all kinds of changes, threats and obstacles to their living environment.
- Community resilience is formed by the interaction between internal factor (existing characteristics in a community), and the external factors that influence their ability in surviving and adapting (Indayani et al.2021).

dimensions of community resilience

Socio-Cultural Dimension of Community Resilince

dimensions of community resilience

- Sharing collective goals, practices, values, traditions, trust, norms, engagements, social network, human and place interactions enhance the ability to transform, respond and recover from the distress. Socio-cultural dimension refers to that ability, mean making and coordinate social response and bounce back. It refers to all the resources that come from **social networks**, **community cohesion**, **cultural practices** and **shared values** that enhance the ability to adapt, endure and respond and recover from distress and social isolations.

Why Socio-cultural Resilience is Important for Community Resilience

- During and after crises, socio-cultural resilience makes sure that communities preserve their identity, values, customs, and common goal. Recovery requires stability and a sense of everyday life, which this continuity can provide.
- By uniting people and establishing support systems, cultural customs and practices promote social cohesiveness.
- Strong social ties are essential for group problem-solving and for offering both practical and emotional support when things go tough.
- Because it supports the social, emotional, and cultural frameworks that allow communities to flourish in the face of hardship, socio-cultural resilience is the cornerstone of community resilience.
- Resilience-building initiatives are more inclusive, long-lasting, and significant to the individuals they are intended to assist when they have a solid sociocultural basis.

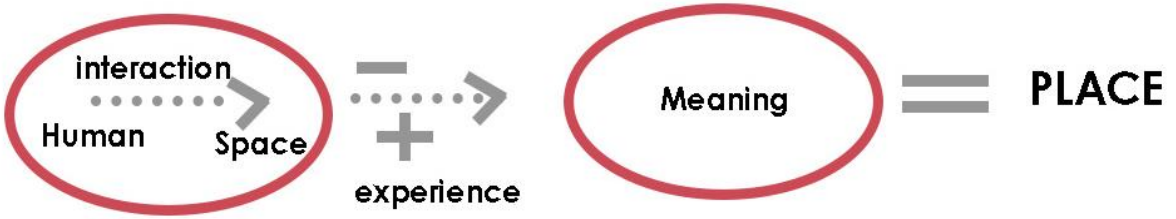
Socio-cultural dimensions of community resilience

Place Attachment and Community Resilince

- Social dimension of community resilience, such as social networks, trust, social capital, and **place attachment,** play a key role in a community system's ability to cope with stress and change.
- Place attachment is a key factor of community resilience and key construct in measuring community resilience. It establishes strong emotional, social, and cultural connections also **physical dimentions** between individuals and their environment, enabling communities. **Bounding human and place interaction**.
- Place attachment is also proven to enhance the adaptive capacity of the community, especially those who are economically dependent on a place (Cutter et al, 2008; Leykin et al, 2013).
- Place attachment and community resilience are mostly emerged by social aspects (social bond and social cohesion).
- Not only increase their attachment to the place they live, the existence of social context within a community can also ensure the availability of support when needed, which eventually also strengthens the community's resilience collectively.

Place/ Place Attachment

- Set of spaces transform into a meaningful location through peoples' and ideas (Leonard, 2013).Place is accumulation of experience meanings and individual perception and values. Place is the setting that individual experience with their sense feel attached to it by giving meanings.



	cognitive	understanding the geometry of space and orientation	form
Interaction between humans and place	behavioral	perception of space capabilities and needs	function
	emotional	perception of satisfaction and attachment to place	meaning

Place Attachment

- The concept of place attachment refers to the bond between people and the place where they live.
- The word ‘attachment’ means human affection, and place is an environmental setting to which people are attached (Low and Bind, 1992).
- Attachment occurs when an individual ascribes value or gives meaning to a space, either personal (psychological), social or cultural place through a process involving affective (emotional), cognitive (knowledge) and behavioral (action) (Hashemnezhad et al. 2013).
- Place attachment is a crucial element of socio-cultural capital, enhancing community.

Place Attachment

- “Place attachment involves positively experienced bonds, sometimes occurring without awareness, that are developed over time from the behavioral, affective, and cognitive ties between individuals and/or groups and their socio-spatial environment.
- These bonds provide a framework for both individual and communal aspects of identity and have both stabilizing and dynamic features” (Brown & Perkins, 1992, p. 284).

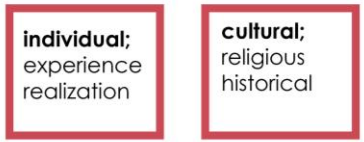
Dimensions of Place Attachment according to Scannel&Gifford (2010)

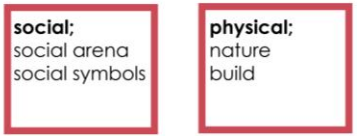
- Place attachment has three dimensions (recommended by Scannell and Gifford (2010)) multidimensional concept consisting;

- **The person dimension** of place attachment refers to its individual or collectively determined meanings(who is attached? To what extent is the attachment based on individually and collectively held meanings?).

- **The psychological (process) dimension** includes affective (emotional), cognitive (memories, feelings, attitudes, and values) and behavioral components of attachment (how are affect, cognition, and behavior manifested in the attachment?).

- **The place dimension** emphasizes the place characteristics of attachment, such as spatial level, specificity and the prominence of social or physical (both constructed and natural) elements (what is the attachment to, and what is the nature of this place?).





Dimensions of Place Attachment

- Manzo and Perkins' (2006) framework of community-oriented physical and social psychological concepts is a particularly useful starting point for understanding the relationship of community place attachment to other community-oriented **cognitions, emotions (affection) and social capital behaviours.**
- This table is presented for understanding the psychological dimensions of the community-focused interactions that involve both **place-related** and **social** aspects of a community.

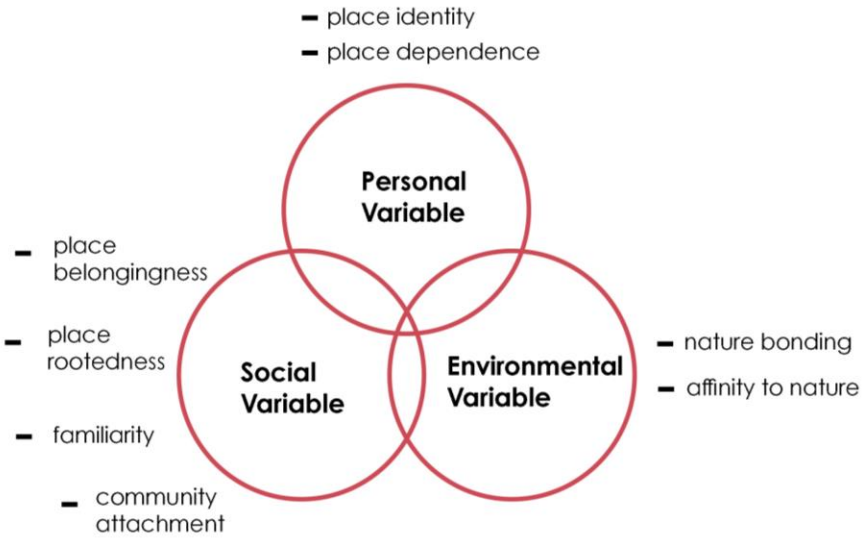
community related dimensions		
	place	social
emotions: cognitive	place identity	community identitiy
emotions: affective	place attachment	sense of community
acts: behavioral	participation in neighborhood protection, improvement	participation in activities, participation in security, celebrating

Dimensions of Place Attachment

- The cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions reflect the different ways in which people experience their community as a place and as a community of neighbors.
- The cognitive dimension includes both place identity and community identity (i.e. one's sense of self as shaped by one's place and social interactions).
- The affective dimension refers to one's emotional relationship to one's neighborhood or to specific neighborhood or to specific places within it (this takes the form of place attachment) as well as one's emotional relationships with neighbors and other local community groups (this takes the form of a sense of community).
- The behavioral dimension includes participation in community planning, conservation and development efforts (in the sense of place-based action) and participation in neighborhood and other social activities (in terms of social behavior).

Variables on Place Attachment

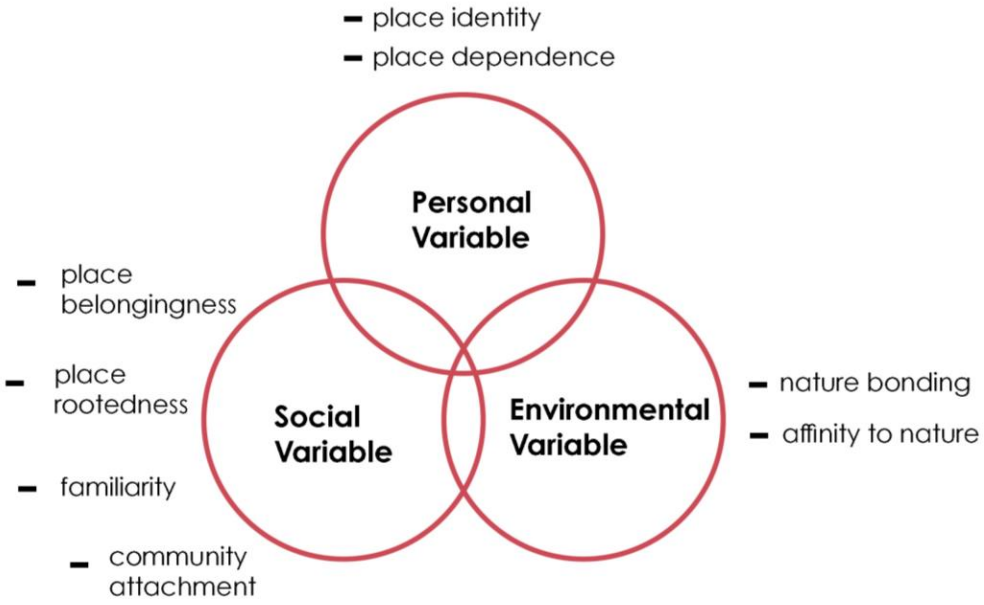
- Three-pole conceptualization of place attachment is personal context, community context and natural environment context.
- These influence community response processes.
- The variables in the contexts on the individual or the community level and are further classified as cognitive, affective and behavioral.



Personal Variables

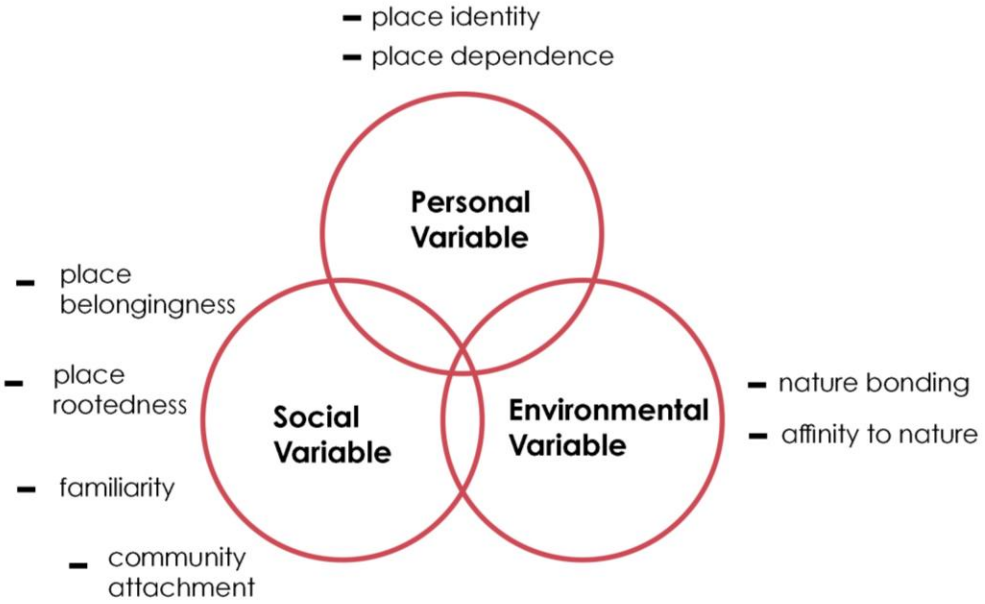
Place Identity: This dimension of self, such as the mixture of feelings about specific physical settings and symbolic connections to place, that define who we are.

Place dependece: Functional connection based specifically on the individual physical connection to a setting; for example, it reflects the degree to which the physical setting provides conditions to support an intended use.

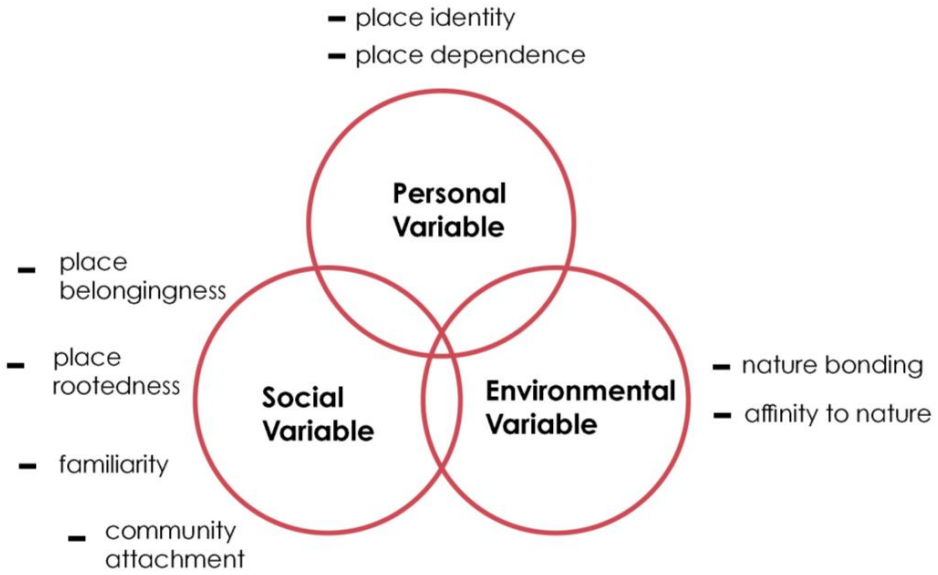


Environmental Variables

- Implicit or explicit connection to some part of the non-human natural environment, based on history, emotional response or cognitive representation (e.g., knowledge generation).



Social Variables



Social Bond:

A sense of belonging or membership in a group of people, such as friends and family, as well as the ability to celebrate

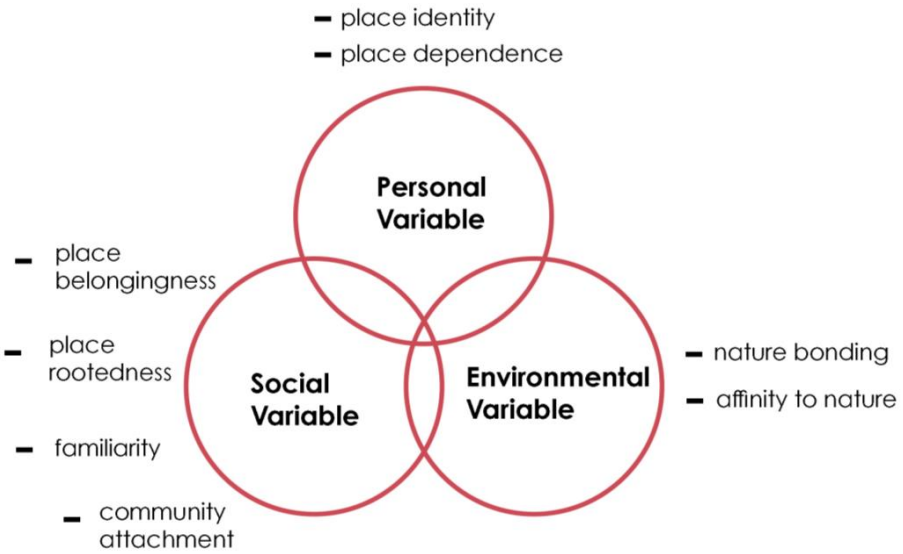
emotional connections based on shared history, interests, or concerns. Settlement attachment is strongly associated with

individual connections and interactions with local social bonds.

Questions

1) I know the people in this neighborhood (where I live) well
2) Where I live, we get together with our neighbours through formal events (social organizations/activities) and informal gatherings (getting together for a chat).
3) I can ask my neighbors for help when I need help.
4) I live in this neighborhood because my family and friends live in this neighborhood

Social Variables



Social Interaction:

Social interaction can provide a deeper understanding of the relationship between the physical, social and psychological components of a place.

In the face of increasingly individualized lifestyles in modern urban society, social interactions are needed.

Public spaces meet people's need for social interaction. Activities in open spaces allow people to move from one place to another with ease and comfort. Opportunities to walk, sit, stand, talk and listen, play and exercise outdoors increase social interaction.

Questions

1) If I meet familiar people in the neighborhood, I stop and chat for a while.

2) I feel very good when I spend time with my friends in this neighborhood in the park, green area, cafe, etc.

Social Variables

Spatial perception:

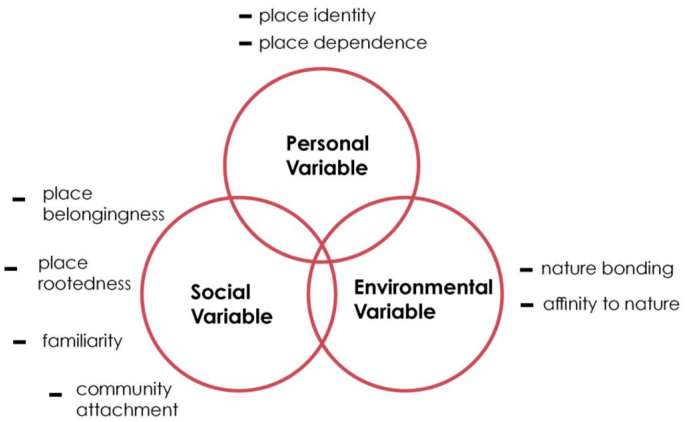
- Spatial perception is driven by cognitive aspects of the interaction.
- People know the environmental elements and use them to navigate their way.
- Spatial perception is based specifically on the individual physical connection to an environment, reflecting, for example, the degree to which the physical environment provides the conditions to support an intended use.

Question

1) Where I live is the best place for my living style
2) Is there a landmark specific to where you live?

Sense of Security:

- Sense of security is to strengthen and enhance the sense of place attachment (the neighborhood).
- Security is one of the most important phenomena and one of the basic needs of individual and society.



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Thank You!