The Effect of Designing Urban Public Spaces on Place Attachment (Case study: Tabriz, Iran)

Dariush Sattarzadeh *

Department of Art & Architecture, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran.

Abstract

Today, a major range of studies in architecture and urban design have been devoted to concepts such as place attachment, place identity, and etc. In all these studies, human-human interaction, human-place interaction and the impact of place on people are fundamental subjects of analysis. Place attachment is closely related to satisfaction, emotional characteristics, physical characteristics, attitudes and experiences in a place, belief, and etc. With the growth of urban population, changes in the work and life patterns, increased distancing from the natural origins as the setting which provides peace of mind and thought for people in modern life, the need for focusing on design factors that are effective in increasing social interactions in urban spaces has gained further significance, and has turned into one of the major needs. The aim of this paper is to explore the concept of place attachment in the context of urban spaces design factor. In this research, Tabriz-Iran has been chosen as the sample for this study. Cochran's formula was used to determine sampling volume and questionnaires were distributed among citizens; then the required data have been collected and analyzed via SPSS software. The research findings show that: Designing urban spaces with an approach toward third place has a significant impact on the level of place attachment. Therefore, factors that are effective in promoting place attachment, the sense of belonging, and the dynamics of space, should always be given a further consideration by architects and urban planners in designing these areas.

Keywords: Place, Place Attachment, Public Space, Social Interaction, Tabriz City.

1. Introduction

The two important topics that developed with place and have received most attention from urban sociologists, community scientists and researchers in the field of urban planning and urban design are: place attachment (Altman and Low, 1992; Giuliani,2003; Lewicka, 2005; Shamsuddin and Ujang, 2006; Zenker and Rutter, 2014; Madgin et al., 2016; V. Clark et al., 2017; Von Wirth et al., 2016; Khanian et al., 2017; Chen and Dwyer, 2017; Eusebio et al., 2018; Woosnam et al., 2018) and place identity (Proshansky, 1978; Proshansky et al., 1983; Lalli, 1992; Oktay, 2002; Soltani et al., 2013; Casakin et al., 2015; Bernardo and Palma-Oliveira, 2016). The sense of place has been described as an umbrella term encompassing place attachment, place identity and place dependence (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001). Certainly, assessment of these topics and bonds in different urban spaces, and evaluation of the factors affecting them can be used as an environmental quality diagnosis solution for previous policies and strategies, and is a required foundation for drafting future spatial and urban planning policies. Researchers from various disciplines have studies the concept of place attachment. In this regard, researchers have attempted to identify various factors affecting the formation of place attachment in various scales (like home, neighborhood, city, country) (Cuba and Hummon, 1993; Brown et al., 2003; Casakin et al., 2015; Bernardo and Palma-Oliveira, 2016; Von Wirth et al., 2016; Chen and Dwyer, 2017) as well as different places such as Workplaces, Educational places, public spaces,

recreational spaces and the like (Xu et al., 2015; Madgin et al., 2016; SivaliogluI and Berkoz, 2016; Ujang et al., 2018). According to Low and Altman (1992), Place attachment refers to attachment to a special place and is defined as a positive emotional bond to a specific place. It affects the individual's well-being and is influenced by a variety of factors from three main dimensions: the place characteristics, the personal characteristics, and the psychological processes of perceiving and experiencing the place (Lewicka, 2011; Scannell and Gifford, 2010). Place attachment is worth studying due to its relevance to many important processes; for instance, the investigation of place attachment as an emotional bond has shed light on the distress and grief expressed by those who are forced to relocate (Fried, 1963; Fullilove, 1996) also, it is effective in investigating the bonding to a new place by tourists that have never visited it (Cheng and Kuo, 2015).

Public spaces, such as parks and piazzas, are elements of the built environment that may foster a sense of community by facilitating chance encounters between neighbors (Talen, 2000). It is a mix of the physical milieu with various activities whose purpose is to show the social life visible for all (Carr et al., 1992). They are a type of civic places that allow people to socialize and interact with each other in public. Indeed, urban spaces are places belonging to the public, are not limited to corporal and physical aspects, and gain significance in the presence of man and his activities (Samadi&Sattarzadeh, 2017).

Dull, inhumane, unmotivated, without identity and insignificant urban spaces, that are continuing their

*Corresponding author Email address:Sattarzadeh@iaut.ac.ir

passive lives, are the features of today's cities. In many cases, significant changes in urban environments (change of functions and activities) without taking the values and historical background of the environment into account, undermines the sense of place and local identity in the long run (Stefaniak et al., 2017; Von Wirth et al., 2016). One of the key concerns of urban designers is the influence of urban spaces on individuals' sense of satisfaction and well-being as well as their attachment to a certain place. Several authors have argued that place attachment, as an emotional bond that materializes in a relatively short period of time through interactions with the physical context, plays an important role in motivating the presence and care of urban public spaces. This paper intends to assess the effective design factors on promoting place attachment toward places, such as shops, cafés, community centers and so forth, which have been described as being 'third places' after home (first place) and workplace (second place). These places are important and valued venues for interaction.

This paper consists of five sections including this brief introduction. Section two provides the theoretical background that forms the basis for this investigation and reviewing the subtitles of this investigation in order to explore what design factors are effective in enhancing the place attachment to public spaces such as pubs. Section three presents the research methodology applied for collecting data from a survey questionnaire completed by participants. Section four illustrates the results obtained from data-analysis, investigating the information gathered from passers-by and local residents. Finally, Section five discusses the main findings in relation to place attachment and concludes the paper.

2. Literature Review
2.1. Place

Places are part of the reality in which people live and as such are represented according to the physical, emotional, and behavioral characteristics attributed to them (Generaux et al., 1995). A place combines all three attributes of geographical location, physical parameters and value identity (Gieryn, 2000).

The sense of place is a factor that converts a space into a place (Hashemnezhad et al., 2013). According to Steele (1981), sense of place is the experience of all that things which people induce to a place. Therefore, it is clear that the factors which create a sense of place are divided into two categories: cognitive and perceptual factors, aphysical characteristic (Steele, 1981).
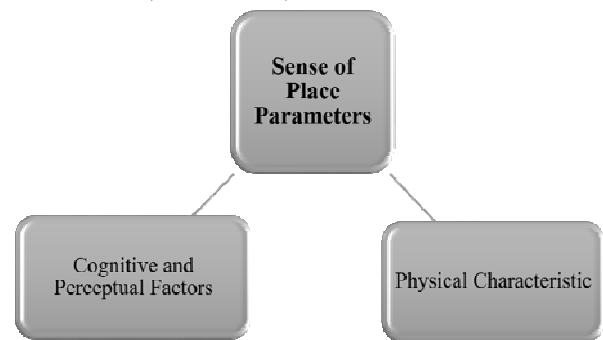

Fig. 1.A sense of Place Factors
(Steele, 1981)

Punter (1991) has reviewed the critical factors shaping a sense of place in urban public spaces and has suggested such factors as (i) physical settings, (ii) activities and (iii) meanings. Also, Montgomery (1998) has conducted a similar study in this context and has categorized elements determining users' understanding of a place as (i) forms, (ii) activities and (iii) images (Fig. 2).
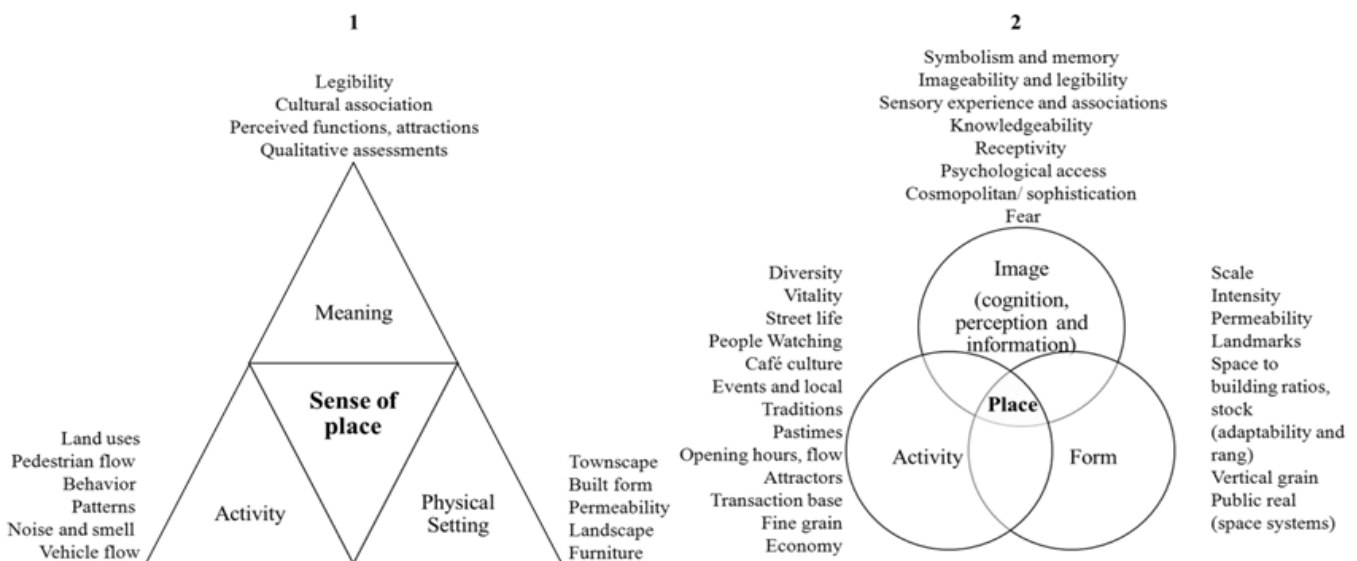

Fig. 2. Descriptive components of place identity suggested by (1) Punter (1991), and (2) Montgomery (1998). Diagrams are adapted from Ziyaee (2018).

The attitudes, emotions, and beliefs established with places also influence the internal image that people have of them (Werner et al., 2002). Study about the place and its experience circumstance has been the subject of many researches. In this context, researchers are focusing on discovering the impact of place on people's day-to-day life, interaction and their quality of life. Based on different place research findings, some definitions and approaches are selected that are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Place Definition and approach

Year	Researcher(s)	Definition
1976	Relph	Relph believes that a place can go beyond a space only when it has three features: physical limits, activity, and meaning. And among these three, he deems meaning an indispensable feature. He also maintains that understanding a place can lead to reclamation and maintenance of existing places and the creation of new ones (Relph, 1976:29).
1979	Tuan	He asserts that a place is a center of meaning or 'field of care' that emphasizes human emotions and relationships in a given space. The place is "an inseparable part of existence".
2005	Manzo	"It does not place itself that is important; in fact, the thing that can be called 'experience in place' creates meaning (Manzo", 2005).

Carr et al. (1992) note that good public space should be supportive, democratic and meaningful, and address basic human needs, such as comfort, passive and active engagement, and discovery. Jan Gehl (1987) also advocates the importance of designing public spaces for people and social interaction. Ray Oldenburg coined the term 'third places' to describe "a generic designation for a great variety of public places that host the regular, voluntary, informal and happily anticipated gatherings of individuals beyond the realms of home and work" (Oldenburg, 1990).

There is a strong need to develop urban public spaces in contemporary cities of Iran in accordance with their local culture. Today, the pro-social natures of public space, positive relations with neighbors, and in general, the opportunity to participate in public life, are among the most important factors implying a positive relationship to the territory (Mantey, 2015). Due to the fact that the definition of public space as 'Third place' differs from one culture to another, in building such places, the cultural features of Iran should be taken into consideration. In recent decades, the goals of enhancing city image and bolstering economic growth have overshadowed the role of public leisure spaces in providing experiences that enhance the QOL of urban residents (Lloyd and Auld, 2003). Certainly, QOL is a broad concept which describes "How well communities support resident well-being and life satisfaction" (Mulvey 2002:656). According to Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers (1976), QOL is the individual's perceived level of satisfaction with life in general, which is related to the level of satisfaction in various life domains, such as work, family, residential environment, and so on.

2.2. Place Attachment

Place attachment has been researched quite broadly in a different field, and due to the application of place attachment in many perspectives, a plenitude of definitions has accumulated. Place attachment has been both theorized and empirically supported to be composed of several dimensions. Recent inquiries into the nature of place attachment have revealed the multi-dimensional nature of the construct and added some effective social component to it (Jorgensen and Stedman 2001; Kyle et al., 2005).

Place attachment refers to the emotional impact of one place that people are attracted to by emotional and cultural bonds (Hashemnezhad et al., 2013). In fact, place attachment is a symbolic relationship with the place which is formed by giving the emotional meanings and common sense to a particular place or territory and that explains how people's percept of places and how they relate to them (Altman and Low, 1992).

In architecture and behavior studies, place attachment has the important role to encourage the use of public places, green spaces and relevant to the environmental perceptions (Rastbod and Aflatounian, 2018).Human ecologists, environmental psychologists, and sociologists have long recognized place attachment as an important construct for exploring the phenomenon that links individuals to a certain place (Tuan, 1980; Bricker and Kerstetter, 2000; Kyle et al., 2004; Kyle et al., 2005). There is extensive research on the experiences and meanings of place attachment; however, research on how people become attached to places is less common. Therefore, there have been recent calls for more research on how place attachment develops and evolves (Cross, 2015; Lewicka, 2011; Manzo and Devine-Wright, 2014). Attachment theory was first investigated in the domain of parent-infant relationships. The 'emotion-laden target– specific bond' that develops between a person and a specific object (person or thing) is defined as an attachment (Bowlby, 1979). To date, place attachment research has extended beyond the realm of human geography and cultural studies, and has begun to gain prominence in many disciplines such as urban planning and development, leisure sciences, sociology, social psychology, and environmental psychology.

It is important to acknowledge that place attachment has been studied in a different viewpoint (and sometimes overlapping) context including: effect of residential satisfaction on place attachment (Chen and Dwyer, 2017; Brown et al., 2015), the strength of community ties and attachment (Raymond et al., 2010; Francis et al., 2012;

Sivalioglu and Berkoz, 2016; Ross and Searle, 2018; Madgin et al., 2016), technology and place attachment (Farrelly 2013, Ozkul, 2013), and the influence of perceived urban changes on residents' place attachment (Von Wirth et al., 2016; Anton and Lawrence, 2016).

Place attachment has been examined from various aspects and different perspectives: Riger and Lavrakas (1981) have investigated place attachment in two levels: social and physical place attachment. They have argued that social attachment or 'bondedness' consists of social ties, belongingness to the neighborhood, and familiarity with fellow residents and neighborhood children. Physical attachment or 'rootedness' is predicted by duration of residence, ownership, and plans to stay (Lewicka 2010). Low and Altman (1992) opined that several conceptualizations of place attachment consist of three components: affect (emotion), cognition (knowledge and beliefs) and conative action (Behaviors and intentions). This framework illustrates an attitudinal approach to study spatial settings, suggesting place as an attitude object (Jorgensen and Stedman 2001). According to the empirical work of Jorgenson and Stedman (2001) and Kyle, Mowen, and Tarrant (2004), place attachment is conceptualized to consist of four dimensions which can be categorized in an attitudinal framework.

Also, Scannell and Gifford (2010) propose that place attachment is a multi-dimensional concept with a person, psychological process, and place dimensions. They argue that the various aspects of the place attachment concept is reviewed and scrutinized in a three-dimensional person–process–place (PPP) organizing framework (Fig.3).
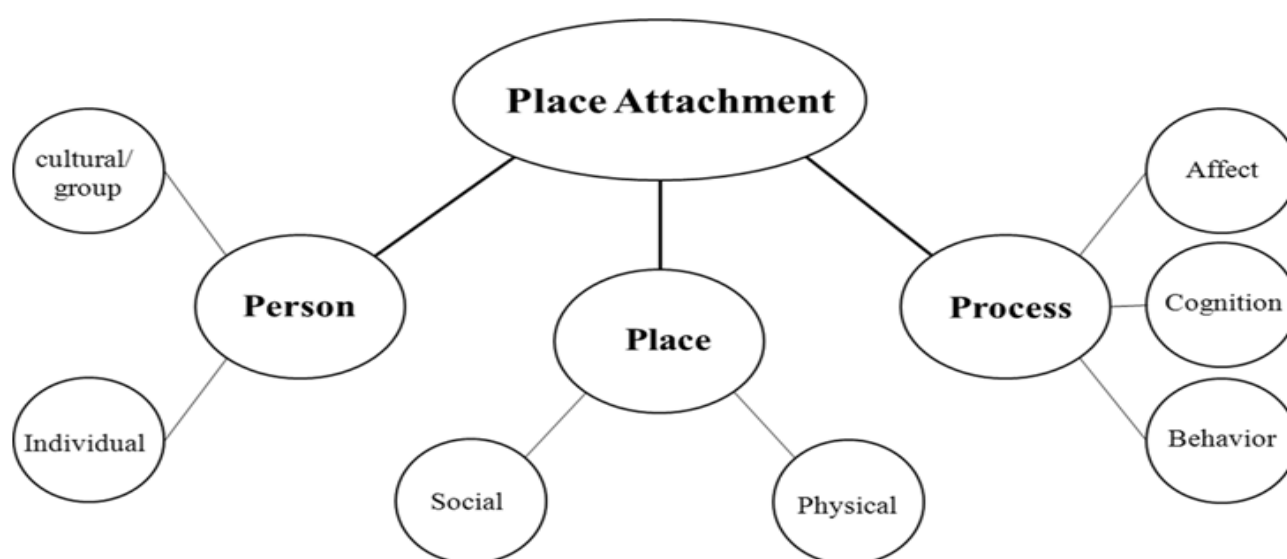

Fig.3. The tripartite model of place attachment
(Scannell and Gifford, 2010)

Also, it is worth noting that different factors are effective in measuring place attachment to a specific area: length of residence (Lewicka, 2011), size of the environment (Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2001; Lewicka, 2010; Casakin et al., 2015), and strength of community ties (Bonaiuto, et al., 1999; Lewicka, 2005). Devine-Wright (2014) has argued that contemporary research has mainly focused on theoretical and methodological aspects instead of focusing on an understanding of the processes of attachment or detachment and the influential factors leading to them over time. Rogers and Sukolratanameteehave proven that a positive impact on community building, and thus the identification with a given space, provides an attractive environment, in particular, in ecological spaces such as mini-parks and pedestrian zones because they encourage spending time outdoors, establishing relationships with other people and undertaking various kinds of activities. Research has shown that place meaning and attachment can be used to plan and encourage the use of public spaces, such as a national park (Kyle et al., 2005; Moore and Graefe, 1994; Williams and Stewart, 1998). Consequently, designers need to have a psychological understanding of the urban and cultural context of the region. Accordingly, it's possible for them to consider the aspects of place attachment in their designs and programs.

2.3. Social Interaction

Social interactions refer to particular forms of externalities in which the actions of a reference group affect an individual's preferences. The reference group depends on the context and is typically an individual's family, neighbors, friends or peers (Scheinkman, 2016, 1). Interaction with other people helps individuals to participate in society and create feelings of acceptance (Putnam, 2000). Also, recently psychologists have begun to examine the psychology of social class in day-to-day interactions (Van Doesum et al., 2017; Fiske and Markus, 2012). Human-place interaction influences the human perceptions of a place that form place identity, while the experiential value of a place is derived from users'

interactions with the associated place attributes (Marans, 2012; Ujang, 2014).

Public open spaces are designed to meet human needs (Al-Bishawi and Ghadban, 2011), and social interaction is one of the most important of them (Cacioppo and Patrick, 2008). Public spaces, by potentially acting as places of social interaction - both weak and one-off interactions, and strong and more structural interactions - can take place (Lofland, 1998). When people interact with others in their community, they sense a stronger relationship with their place and society (Fereidooni and Soheili, 2018).Such interactions can provide relief from daily routines and alleviate tensions in a neighborhood (Dines and Cattell, 2006). The basic condition for considering a public space as urban space is that social interaction occurs and consequently, we can say that those soft and hard spaces that are not as the ground of social interactions cannot be called urban spaces (Pakzad, 2010). Goffman (1963) argues that, as a rule, people do not interact in public spaces unless there is an obvious reason to do so. He calls this 'civil inattention' (Goffman, 1963, p. 84).

Hypotheses:

The hypotheses of this study are presented according to the previously outlined theoretical rationales and empirical findings. Based on our hypotheses, we have developed a conceptual framework (Fig.4)

Hypothesis 1: There is a positive relationship between the concept of place attachment and person- process- place mutual process.

Hypothesis 2: There is a positive relationship between the level of place attachment and design factor characteristic of the place.

Hypothesis 3: There is a positive relationship between Social, Ambient and Socio-Demographic factors of the milieu and Environmental design factor.
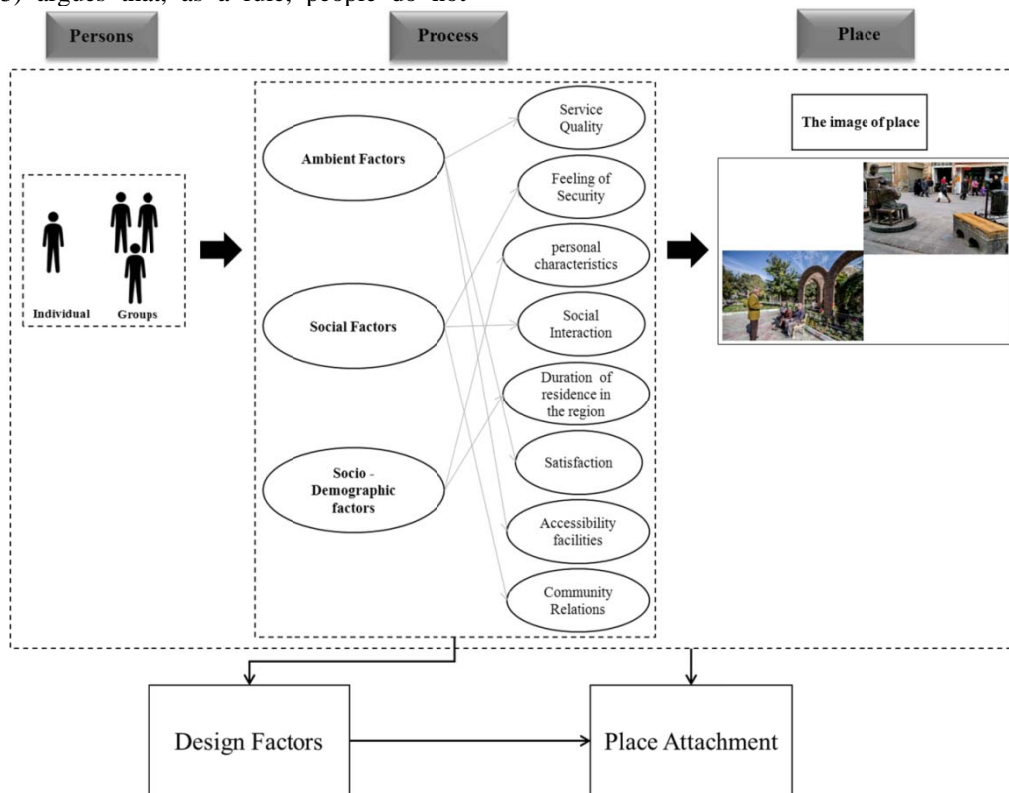

Fig.4. Path analysis of the hypothesized model

3. Method

In the current study, we wanted to test the theoretically plausible link between design factor of public spaces and attitude toward the level of place attachment. We selected the context of Tabriz, Iran for this study. Tabriz, a city of almost 1,500,000 inhabitants and the capital of its region (East Azerbaijan province), is one of the famous historic cities in Iran and in the World such that it was recognized as the Tourism capital of the Islamic world in 2018.

In order to evaluate the conceptual model constructed to assess the level of place attachment in urban public spaces, district 8 of urban divisions were selected. Among the ten regions, district 8 has a number of historical and cultural features which may not be seen in other areas of the city. Among the most important and outstanding urban public spaces (with an approach toward third place that people choose as recreational areas for spending their leisure times) that are located in this area, we can mention: Khaghani Park, Maghsoodiyeh Pedestrian Zone, Tarbiyat Pedestrian Zone, open space of Bazaar (the enclosure) and sitting-gathering spaces along Imam Street (from ShahidBeheshti Square through Abresani Intersection).

Fig. 5.Study area

3.1. Materials and Measures

The information gathering tool in this method is the questionnaire, observation, and presence in public spaces. The questionnaire was designed to measure the place attachment, sociality, as well as the level of social interactions in public spaces. Observation and presence in space are also carried out by the researcher over several days at various times of the day and in all spaces.

The questionnaire was designed in reference to concepts from the literature and was divided into two main sections. Place attachment was measured using twelve items adopted from the literature review. Respondents rated the items on a five-point Likert scale where 1 'strongly agree' through 5 'strongly disagree'. In the other

section, participants were required to provide personal and socio-demographic data, including gender, age, education, and length of residence in the current region.

Participants were approached in the desired areas and agreed to respond to the questionnaire. They were informed about the rationale of the research and thereafter were asked to respond to the questions voluntarily. Also, in order to avoid biased responses, participants were told that questionnaires would be treated anonymously and that the data collected would only be used for the purposes of the study. Participants took an average of 10–15 minutes to complete the questionnaires. The collected samples were not representative of the city's population's

opinions, but care was taken to ensure that they represented a wide spectrum of community features.

In order to assess the Credibility, the questionnaire was reviewed by professors and experts then were modified based on their comments. Also, Cronbach's Alpha was applied as a tool to assess the reliability of questions; it was conducted with 30 participants. Cronbach's Alpha value ranges from 0 to 1. The result of Cronbach's Alpha for this study is (0.76). According toNunnally (1978), values of 0.7 and over are considered as acceptable reliability coefficients. So the test and the questions designed could be considered reliable.

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 19.0. We conducted analyses using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Also, in

accordance with the objectives of the study, appropriate analyses were carried out. In this regard, in order to investigate the relationship between the research variables, Pearson's correlation coefficient was employed. Linear regression test was also conducted to predict the criterion variable.

3.2. Participants

People in the specified region answered the questionnaire. In this research, we informed people that the study was solely for academic purposes, that their participation was voluntary, and that they could withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. The sample comprised of 55% women and 45% men and the majority of the respondents (25%) were between 45-55 years of age.

Table 2
Descriptive background parameters of the questionnaire

Gender (% female)	Age (%)					Education (%)			Duration Residence in the region (%)				Housing Variable (% tenant)
	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	More than 55	Primary school	High school	University	<1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	> 3 year	
55	17	22	20	25	16	7	30	63	10	16	28	46	21

4. Result

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, a series of analyses were performed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The main purpose of this study was to find the effective design factor on promoting place attachment in urban public spaces.

H1: This hypothesis has attempted to find a correlation between the two main variables of place attachment and person-place-process mutual process. The correlation matrix was used to investigate the relationships between the sense of place attachment with ambient factors and

socio-demographic factors. The Indicator Correlation Matrix is one of the most important achievements of this study, which highlights the correlation based on different variables. The results show that Satisfaction, Housing, Vitality, and Feel Calm have a positive and strong correlation with place attachment and sense of belonging. Also, based on the research in this field (Brown et al., 2003; Lewicka 2011), the duration of residence has a positive and accommodative impact on place attachment. Additionally, these factors affect the mental image of people from the place (Table 3).

Table 3
Correlation

	Service Quality	Satisfaction	Accessibility facilities	Housing	Vitality	Feel Calm
Feeling a sense of place attachment and belonging						
Pearson Correlation	0.128	0.381[**]	0.179	0.232[**]	0.221[*]	0.225[*]
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.206	0.000	0.074	0.020	.027	0.025

[*]Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

H2: This hypothesis seeks to explain the relationship between the level of place attachment and characteristics used in the design process of a place.

Based on the results of investigations and field observations of the selected regions (Khaghani Park, pedestrian zones of Tarbiat and Maghsoodiyeh, the enclosure of Bazaar, sitting-gathering spaces along Imam Street), many people choose these urban public spaces to

spend their leisure time as well as to engage in social interactions with others, due to having collective memories and sense of belonging to the place. Observations and field interviews also indicate that among the spaces under investigation, most people choose Khaghani Park and open space of bazaar (the enclosure) for this purpose (Fig. 6).
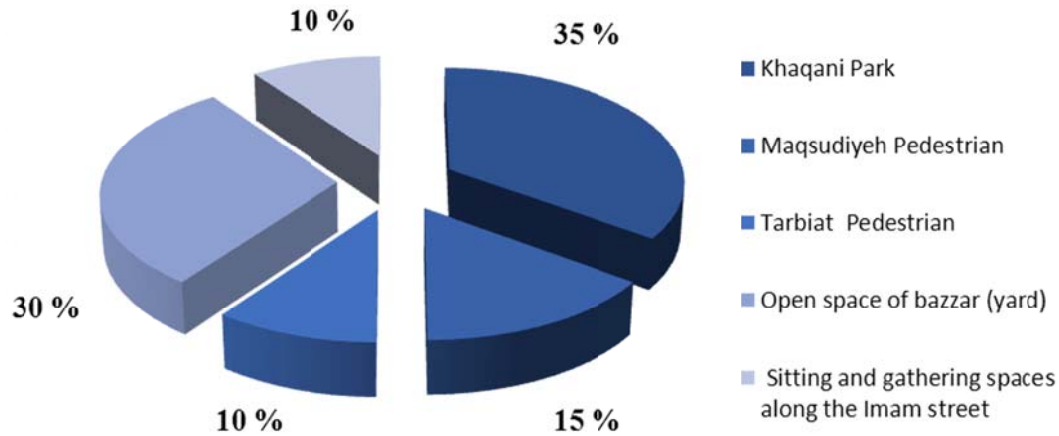
Fig. 6. Result

The results of the regression test to measure the impact of independent variables (age, gender, and duration of residence) on social variables (sense of security, social interactions, and social intercourses) are as follows (Table 4).

Table 4
ANOVA[b]

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	**Sig.**
1	Regression	13.803	3	4.601	4.248	**.007**[a]
	Residual	103.987	96	1.083		
	Total	117.790	99			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Duration Residence in the region, Gender, Age
b. Dependent Variable: Social Interaction

Based on the table above, independent variables (age, gender, and duration of residence) have a significant relationship with dependent variables (sense of security, social interactions, and social intercourses), which indicates that the regression model is meaningful. Also, the results show that the age variable has the highest impact and correlation. According to observations and interviews conducted with people in the selected areas, people are more attracted to places that are designed to meet the needs of them and provide space for sitting and taking a rest. They are also of the opinion that, in urban designing, further attention should be devoted to preserving the identity of the place as well as the form and culture of the city.

H3: This thesis aims at finding the relationship between the characteristics used in the designing process and factors affecting the process of place attachment.

The type of designing urban spaces has a direct impact on the level of place attachment among people. The results of the observations and analyses indicate that people tend to be present in places where they feel comfortable, lively, and secure, and are able to talk and interact without being concerned about Work (second place) and personal (first place) issues. Moreover, taking the preservation of the city's structure into account in the process of design in order to have desirable urban spaces affects the level of people's place attachment positively.

5. Discussion And Conclusion

Nowadays, due to the lack of appropriate spaces for urban events and social interactions to take place, the forces of the factors that can lead to citizens' attachment to the environment has declined. As a result, cities have turned into mere pathways for frequent trips. On the other hand, a tendency toward modern lifestyle; growing presence of vehicles and changes in the appearance of cities due to the dominance of vehicles over urban spaces; the increase in the speed of traffic; voluntary detachment of people from public spaces; ignoring social, cultural and identity-related values implicit in public spaces; and inattention to preservation and promotion of social culture in the past decades, has caused some of these spaces to lose their significance at different urban scales. Therefore, these factors are an essential need in urban designing that must be taken into account by architects and urban planners. Some of today's urban spaces are often hardly adequate for meeting the needs of man as a social being; therefore, these spaces are merely used as a pathway. Due to the lack of citizens' presence, public spaces lose their social features and functions over time. Not only are these spaces unsuccessful in inviting people for pausing and building social intercourses, but they also encourage them to pass by. Encountering others, sense of belonging to the society, face-to-face meetings, and social interactions do not take place in a proper manner any longer. However,

the use of and presence in public spaces is an important part of people's everyday life, so these spaces function as a place for meeting others. Place attachment is one of the important factors accelerating the improvement of the quality of urban spaces, particularly third places defined by Oldenburg. Place attachment affects values, attitudes and, in particular, the social behavior of individuals in the place. and is a cause for feeling a sense of security, enjoyment and emotional perception and a sense of identification for individuals.

Accessibility, legibility, vitality, diversity, and comfort are the key urban design attributes that define a successful place. Jacobs (1961) claimed that the success of urban places is influenced by the ability of these places to accommodate human activity effectively. Today, in many urban public centers, the problem of the sense of belonging and place attachment is presented as a serious challenge in social, physical and demographic-physical factors. Lack of a sense of belonging and place attachment leads to detachment and/or failure in the formation of bonds between people and places. In this research, based on studies conducted, field observations and review of the comments of the space users about the sense of belonging and place attachment, the following factors were analyzed: the factor of place of residence, the association of memories in the place, the effect of time on place, security of the place, participation in designing the place, and place satisfaction.

The results of Pearson correlation test confirm the significant and positive correlation between levels of place attachment with satisfaction, housing, vitality and feel calm. It means that, in order to promote the quality of urban spaces, in designing such spaces, effective factors of place attachment and sense of belonging must be taken into account by architects and urban planners.

In conclusion, it can be said that urban designing with an approach toward third place can have a huge impact on the level of people's place attachment. The inclusion of green spaces and a variety of activities lead to improvements in social interactions among people and results in an increase in the level of place attachment. In other words, providing spaces that can accommodate social, physical and demographic-physical needs can turn a space that is merely used as a pathway into a place where people can build social interactions. The research findings demonstrate a significant correlation between the functional diversity of the space, accesses, and sitting places. All of these factors can lead to a higher level of place attachment.

Trancik (1986) believes that unshaped anti-spaces are the result of urban planning and design in a modern era. He maintains that master plan of the recent developments creates some unshaped spaces which do not provide the users any sense of place.

In short, place attachment is a complicated process that is dramatically influenced by social factors; it develops over time and gets formed. In general, physical formation and structure, as well as activities, have an impact on people's vision and their mental image of the place, and in relation to social and cultural interactions and personal experiences, lead to a higher place attachment and a sense of belonging to urban public spaces.

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