

定义地方本土性

DEFINING LOCAL IDENTITY

DOI:10.15302/J-LAF-20170203	收稿时间 RECEIVED DATE / 2017-02-20 中图分类号 / TU986.2 文献标识码 / A
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基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目 (编号: 51678417) Foundation Item: The General Program of National Natural Science Foundation of China [No. 51678417]	

摘要

本文的研究目的在于提出一个关于地方本土性的正式定义,以厘清景观研究领域中的这一概念。本文首先介绍了景观研究中不同层面的特性,随后通过回溯与之相关的概念,梳理其相互关系与共同点,从而消除对于地方本土性内涵的混淆。本文的第三部分对这些概念的共同点予以了提取、归纳和重组,从而形成了一个新框架,以呈现可促进形成地方本土性的元素,并提出了对于地方本土性的正式定义。文本亦总结了就这一正式定义与框架对于景观研究与实践的意义。

关键词

地方本土性; 景观特性; 场所感知

ABSTRACT

This study aims at providing a formal definition on local identity to clarify the confusion in the field of landscape study. The study first introduces different levels of identities in landscape research. Then the second part reviews relevant definitions to identify their relations and common factors to clear confusions on local identity. The third extracts, formalizes and reorganizes the common factors into a new framework to represent elements that contribute to local identity and form a formal definition of local identity. The paper also concludes their important meanings to both landscape research and practice.

KEY WORDS

Local Identity; Landscape Identity; Sense of Place

1 引言

地方本土性对于城市发展而言有着重要的意义,它也反映出景观功能性的强弱。显著的地方本土性会吸纳人才与经济,成为地方社会及经济转型的重要支撑。欧洲委员会指出,景观——尤其是地方景观——是影响人们生活品质的重要因素^[1]。一个区域独特性的建立主要在于其是否提供一种更好的本土感,并帮助人们理解这一场所的特征。然而,随着城市发展,场所的特征逐渐丧失,并且成为快速演变的城市环境所普遍面临的难题。

在城市发展过程中,特性是主观现实的关键要素,而所有的主观现实都与社会本身存在辩证关系^[2]。基于对一个城市或地区的自豪感,特性是建立、修改或重塑其与公民和企业亲密关系的重要因素。保罗·塞尔曼和凯莉丝·斯万维克的研究指出,通过在现代景观开发过程中实现景观独特性,以增加居民与环境之间的联系是十分必要的^[3]。如果能够辨识出公众认可的特征,便可以帮助设计师朝着期望的方向改善地方的形象,从而使得一个城市在全球的城镇中脱颖而出,以此提升公众的归属感,吸引人才和投资。然而,此类特性是动态变化的,因而难以被准确界定。

特性具有多层含义,且会因周边因素(如环境和时间)的改变而不断演进^{[4][5]}。一个地方的特性也与其所在区域的历史遗迹和传统特征密切相关^[6]。因此,地方本土性促进了发展的连续性,使城市在随时间变化时,仍能保持当地社区的传统;最重要的是,它可在城市重建时为当地居民营造出家园、安全和社群的氛围。此外,安妮特·普里查德和奈杰尔·摩根通过对文化、场所特性和参与者表征之间关系的研究,提出地方本土性是历史、社会、经济和政治过程相结合的产物^[7]。特性可以划分为不同的类别,如地方、城市、地区、国家、文化、个人、社区和景观等。所有这些类别都被学者证明有助于地方本土性的形成,但这也增加了区分不同特性——尤其是地方本土性——的难度。

1 Introduction

Local identity is a vital component in urban development and acts as an important aspect to the quality of functionality in landscape. A good local identity is a major attraction for people and businesses as well as supporting cities in engineering social and economic transformation of the local site. Council of Europe pointed out that landscape is an important contributor to the quality of life for people, especially in local areas^[1]. A key aspect in building the distinctiveness with each area is to provide a better sense of identity and to help in the understanding of the identity of such place. However, such identity has been lost due to the urban development process, and the loss of uniqueness has become a common problem that fast changing environment are facing.

In the urban development process, identity is the key to a subjective reality and all subjective realities are in a dialectic relation with the society^[2]. It has been recognised as an important factor with which a city or region can build, modify or reshape a close relationship with their citizens and businesses through pride. Paul Selman and Carys Swanwick have suggested the importance of realising landscape uniqueness in modern landscape development processes to increase ties between residents and the environment^[3]. To identify the identities that are recognised by the citizen can help practitioners to improve the image of the place towards the desired quality, and therefore distinguish the city from other towns and regions in the global competition, which will enhance citizens' sense of belonging and attract skilled people and investments. However, due to the dynamic characteristics of the identity, it has not been defined precisely.

Identity is a production process with multiple levels and changes with surrounding factors, such as environment and time^{[4][5]}. Identity of a place is also viewed in relation to the historical heritage and the traditional characteristics of the region^[6]. Therefore the local identity should provide continuity for development, preserving the traditions of local communities as the city changes over time; most importantly it provides possibilities for urban rehabilitation to develop a sense of home, security and community for the local residents. Moreover, Annette Pritchard and Nigel Morgan used the relationship between culture, place identity and participants' representation to support that the view of local identity is a combination of historical, social, economic and political processes^[7]. Various types of identity have been classified throughout time such as place, urban, regional, national, cultural, personal, community and landscape, etc. All these identities have been proven to contribute to the identity of a local place. Such views have also increased the difficulty in differentiating the different identities, especially for local identity.

在全球化的进程中，越来越多的学者和从业者意识到了城市自身特性的流失，并开始关注小尺度的特性——即地方本土性——如何惠及当地居民。例如，凯文·斯韦茨讨论了如何通过小尺度社区特色的构建来改善城市可持续性^[8]。然而，对于地方本土性并没有形成一个确切的定义；该术语含义模糊，并且由于文献的关注点极为分散，涉及方方面面，导致学者和从业者在城市开发中难以判断其所关注的本土性是否准确。

本文的目的是建立地方本土性的理论基础，通过综述相关文献来建立地方本土性的理论概念，梳理不同本土性之间的差异，并系统地解释各种本土性之间是如何相互作用的。本文构建了一个地方本土性的概念框架，以更好地理解地方本土性的结构及能够促进其发展的方面。为了形成地方本土性的定义，本文就当前学术领域不同的景观特性进行了探究，在其理论支持下，我们可将地方本土性划分为4个层面——物理、社会、感知和记忆层面。

2 不同层面的特性

定义地方本土性的一个主要难点在于，已经存在许多基于景观研究提出的不同层面的特性，它们彼此混淆。根据场地的不同尺度，可以分为国家特性、区域特性、城市特性及地方本土性^[9]。加布里拉·B·克里斯特曼在研究中介绍了这些不同层级的特性，并基于不同的物理尺度和文化差异探讨了这些特性所关注的焦点^[2]。也有一些研究指出，较小尺度的特性可被包含在更大的尺度之内。然而，这些不同层面之间的界限尚未明确^{[10]-[12]}。

2.1 国家特性

国家特性在逻辑上与国家和国家主义等概念密不可分。这些概念植根于共同的历史，其群体社会特性尤为强烈，因而会唤起强烈的情感反应^[13]。国家特性可以通过各种各样的形式来反映，如物件和事件，纪念碑和典礼，这些都是国家特性意蕴丰富的象征^[14]。国家特性是一种自然进程，它需要大量时间的累积与历史的沉淀演变。其核心是意识

With globalisation, more academics and practitioners have realised the loss of distinctive urban identities and started to focus on smaller scale identities that would benefit the local citizens — Local Identity. For example, Kevin Thwaites discussed the idea of improving urban sustainability by focusing on the development of small-scale community characteristics^[8]. However, there has not been a solid definition for local identity; the term is vaguely defined, and due to the diversification of all the literature on different aspects of identity, it is currently very hard for both academics and practitioners to identify the correct identity that they can focus on when developing urban places.

The goal of this essay is to focus on building the theory background of local identity. Relevant literatures are reviewed to help set up the theoretical concept for local identity. The confusion between different identities is cleared through solid literature review and a system is introduced to explain how each identity interacts with the others. The conceptual framework of local identity is built which helps to understand the structure of local identity and aspects that contribute to the term. This is important to the development of local identity in a way that it investigates the current different identities to develop the definition of local identity, and also it provides the theoretical support to categorise local identity into four different aspects, namely physical, social, sensory and memory.

2 Different Levels of Identity

One of the major difficulties in defining local identity is the different levels of identities that have been developed in landscape studies. Such different levels of identities have caused confusion between each other. Concepts of national identity, regional identity, urban identity and ideas of local identity have been introduced with their different physical site scale^[9]. Gabriela B. Christmann introduced the different levels of identities and testified their unique focuses based on different physical scale and cultural differences^[2]. Some also mentioned smaller places that are incorporated within larger scales. However, the boundaries between these different levels of identities are not clearly clarified^{[10]-[12]}.

2.1 National Identity

National identity as a concept is logically inseparable from concepts such as nation and nationalism. They are rooted in a common history and particularly strong in terms of group social identity. Hence, evoking strong emotional reactions^[13]. Besides, national identity can take many forms, objects and events, monuments and ceremonies, all contributing meaningful symbols to the national identity^[14]. National identity is a natural process that needs a considerable amount of time and history to accumulate and evolve. Mentality is the main factor

形态，且包含两个维度：文化和政治^[15]。大量共同的属性塑造了国家特性，以此来加固国民之间的纽带，这些属性包括：血缘、种族、语言、地域、宗教与习俗^[16]。

2.2 区域特性

区域特性被定义为一种在历史和地域的社会化过程中出现的特殊现象^[17]。“区域”一词通常被用来定义由一群人共同使用的一处地方。然而这一术语有着很大的随意性，因为它并没有界定区域的尺度^[18]。大多数学者都把它理解为“社会构造”^[19]。区域特性是一种“心理”产物，来自于社会与其客观环境和社会环境之间的互动，以及人们的大脑与记忆对于空间的映射。^{[17][20]}区域特性也强调地方文化或区域独特性，有时它们甚至体现在政治和文化措施中。区域特性的表现方式多种多样，例如安西·帕西在1986年便提出了关于区域特性形成的4种机制：领地作用、象征作用、机构作用、社会-空间意识作用^[21]。因此，在区域这一层级上，特性渗透在区域中的物质、文化和社会生活中。然而，从区域层面上发现特性的过程依然过于宏大，超过了人体感知的尺度^[22]。

2.3 城市特性

与前两种特性相比，城市特性关注于更小尺度的景观。城市特性是实现良好居住环境的必要参数，因为它鼓励人们去爱护他们所处的环境，并树立起对于环境的责任感^[23]。城市不断演变并进化成新的形式，因而自然、社会和建成环境之间的复杂互动塑造了城市特性^[24]。决定城市特性的最重要的因素是由所有物理和自然的元素构成的本土城市环境，尤其是那些历经世代所塑造的城市环境。此外，城市特性和居民的居住时长高度关联：人们在城市中生活得越久，就越对城市感到依恋^[25]。与国家或区域特性相似，城市特性也是在历史中发展起来的，只不过它的尺度更小，更强调居民与当地环境的互动。并且，人们对于环境的体验的差异也会影响到他们对于城市生活场所的感受^[24]。因此，城市特性不只关乎具有重要历史意义的建筑，与人类活动、建造形式及自然条件相关的本地城市环境的演变对“场所感”的营造也具有重要的意义，也应纳入到城市特性的考虑范畴之内。

of it with two dimensions: cultural and political^[15]. The number of common attributes that contribute to the national identity also have the ability to strengthen the bond of national people: the blood relationship, race, language, region, religion and custom^[16].

2.2 Regional Identity

Regional identity has been defined as a special kind of phenomenon that is formed throughout historical and territorial socialisation^[17]. The word “regionis” is well known as a common definition for a set area that a group of people commonly uses. However there is no agreement as to what scale of territory may be covered by it^[18]. Most researchers understand the term as “social constructs”^[19]. The regional identities are “mental” products of societies’ interact with their physical and social environment and the mental reflection of the space in people’s mind and memories.^{[17][20]} Regional identity may also place emphasis on local cultural or regional peculiarity, sometimes even expressed in political and cultural actions. It is expressed in many different ways, for example, Anssi Paasi identifies in his four shapes model in regional identity formation: territorial, symbolic, institutional and socio-spatial consciousness shapes^[21]. Hence, from a regional level, identity includes the participation of the region in physical, cultural and social life. However, the process of discovering identity at a regional level is far too big as it is hard for people to experience^[22].

2.3 Urban Identity

Urban identity starts to focus on smaller scaled landscapes, in comparison to the previous two identities. It is one of the essential parameters in achieving a good living environment as it encourages people to care and feel responsible for the environment that belongs to them^[23]. Because cities are constantly changing, and evolving new forms, the complex interaction between natural, social and built elements has created urban identity^[24]. The most significant determinant of the urban identity is the local urban context that is formed by all physical and natural elements, in particular the urban environment created over generations. Besides, the term is highly related to the residence’s living period: the longer one has lived in the city, the more attached he / she feels to it^[25]. Similar to national and regional identity, urban identity is also viewed as a development of local characteristics through history, but from a much smaller scale which involves more interactions between the local environment and its residents. And there are differences in people’s experiences of surrounding environments, which will influence their feelings to the urban living place^[24]. Hence, it is not only considered from the historically significant buildings, but also through the evolution of the local urban context with respect to human activity, built form and nature, which are also significant in the creation of “a sense of place.”

2.4 地方本土性

为了进一步探讨更小尺度上的特性，诸如“地方本土性”一类的概念被提出。在诸多来自不同学科领域的研究中，特性这一概念并不总是指向整个城市，相反，它主要指向城市的某个区域和周边社区。这一概念早在20世纪中叶就被提了出来，凯文·林奇将城区定义为一个有着安静且安全的街道及支持人们日常生活的场所，这种提供必要服务的能力被认为是一种特性^[26]。之后，欧文·H·祖伯提出，我们无法脱离地方维度去理解全球现象^[27]，这使得景观特性的重心转向了和居民生活联系得更加紧密的更小尺度。许多学者采用了“社区”一词来表述这一话题^[28]，并且这一领域通常从街道和街区尺度来进行研究^[29]。这是因为这些空间通常在人们的日常生活中扮演重要的角色，影响着城市意象和人们对环境的判定。75%的有关居民地方依恋的研究都将街

2.4 Local Identity

To investigate even further into the detail on identities, similar idea of local identities is developed. The concept of identity in many researches across different academic fields is not so much related to the whole city, on the contrary, it is used together mainly with urban parts and neighboring settlements. The concept has been developed as early as in the mid 20th century, when Kevin Lynch defined a quarter as the place that has calm and safe streets, accessibility to daily business that proved capable to support one's life on a day-to-day basis, and such capability of providing necessary services is considered as an identity^[26]. Later on, Ervin H. Zube claimed that one cannot understand global phenomena without looking into the local dimension^[27], which brought the focus of landscape identity to a much smaller scale which is more closely involved with citizens' life. Many researchers have used the “neighborhood” to describe such topic^[28]. And streets and quarters are common scales that have been focused on in the field^[29]. This is because they normally play an important role due to the identical qualities played in people's day-to-day life; hence it is influential on the image of a city and orientation of people. 75% of the works done with

区作为他们的首选研究场地。^{[13][30][31]}一言以概之，地方本土性是指小尺度的场所——如城区中某一街区或街道的特性。它使居民感到安心、安全，并以居住于此而自豪。这也使得某地和某地的居民能够与其他地方区分开来，并形成一种独特的形象，催生人们对当地强烈的认同与依恋感。但是目前就地方本土性仍未形成正式的定义。

2.5 区分不同层级的特性

所有层级的特性都是一种现象，人们通过它在一定尺度的区域及其所包含的居民、文化、传统、景观中认识自己。某一区域在地图上所占的面积越大，其环境所具备的象征意义就越大。图1展示了本章中介绍过的不同层级的特性之间的关系和区别：国家特性强调血缘、种族、语言和区域象征，其范围通常是指一个国家。区域特性强调人们如何在比国家更小的尺度上与环境互动，居住在同一地区——例如同一个省——的人们通常有着相似的语言和宗教信仰。尽管我们也可以从历史遗产的角度来探讨区域特性的形成过程，但与国家特性相比，区域特征更侧重人文方面的阐述。城市特性将范围从区域进一步缩小到一个具体的城市，例如，英国约克郡的谢菲尔德市即为一个区域的其中一个城市。城市特性则更侧重于本地居民之间通过互动而形成的认同感，并可进一步汇集成为区域特性。区域特性的界定标准或许很模糊，但在城市的层面上城市特性却可以非常具体。最后，地方本土性是构成前三种特性的基础。它侧重于个人生活范围，例如一个城市中的一个街区。它关注社区中的人们如何与当地环境交互，进而把城市特性分割为小片段，以使辨识和评估更易进行。

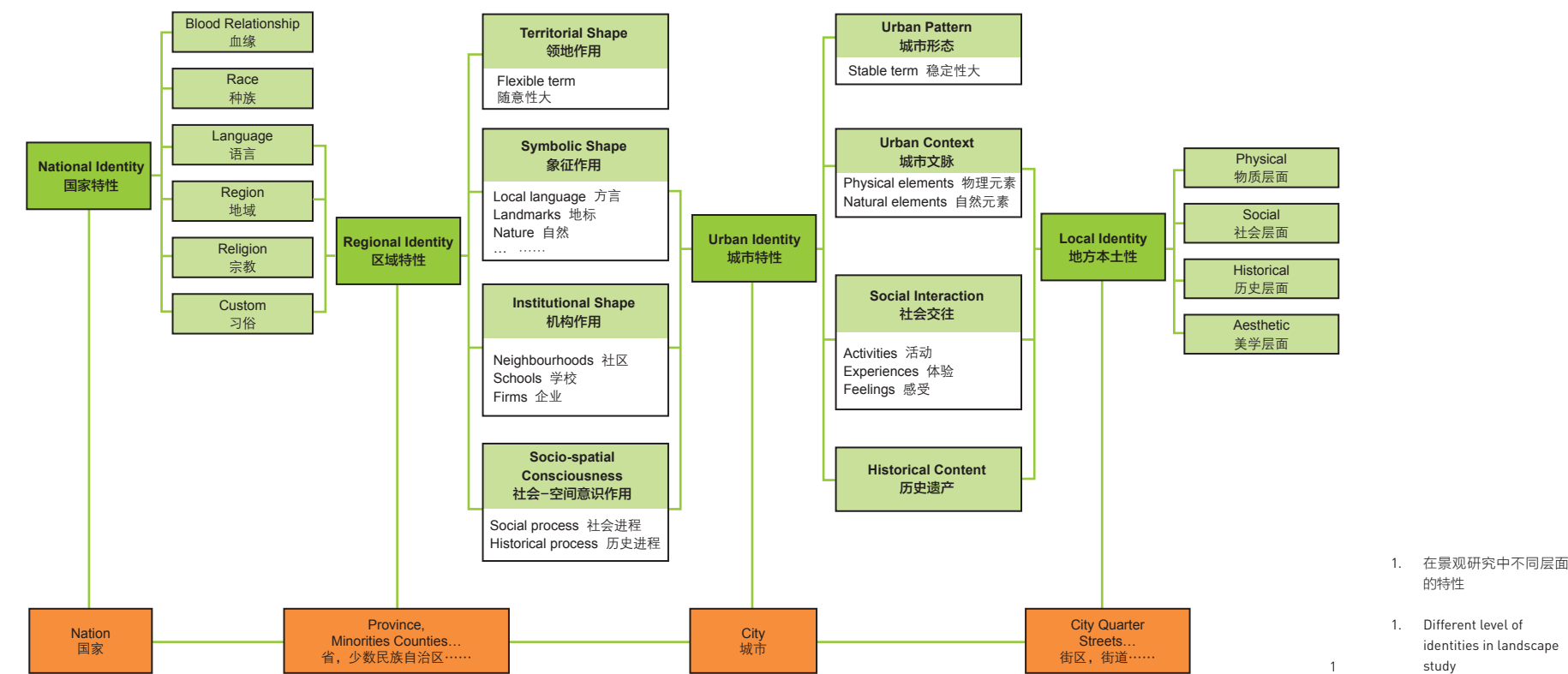
residential place attachment researches have used neighborhood as their primary research site.^{[13][30][31]} In essence, local identity is identity that represents a small-scaled place, e.g. city quarter or street level, to provide residents with feelings of calm, safety and pride while they live at the place. It is the components that distinguish both the place and residents themselves to the other places and present a strong independent image for which people can develop strong identification and affection from. However, there has still been no formal definition of the term.

2.5 Distinguishing Different Levels of Identities

All levels of identities are phenomena where people identify themselves with a certain scale of region with its people, culture, traditions, landscape, etc. The bigger the area represented on the map, the bigger the role of symbolic aspects of the environment. Figure 1 shows the difference and relationships between these different levels of identities that are reviewed: National identity focuses on the symbols of blood relationship, races, languages and regions, where the area or region is commonly identified as a country or a nation. Whereas the regional identity focuses more on the level of how people interact with their environment from a smaller scale compared to a country and people's lives in the same region tend to share a similar language and religion, a province for example. In spite of the forming process from a historical heritage point of view, regional identity focuses on a more narrative range of people compared with national identity. The urban identity narrows the area down further from a regional level to a more specific city level. E.g., the city of Sheffield is an urban place in the region of Yorkshire, UK. Urban identity focuses more on how local people interact and therefore form their own identity, which then forms the regional identity. As regional identity could be vaguely defined, urban identity can be very specific in a city level. Finally, local identity acts as a basic principle for all three former identities. It focuses on people who participate in a very narrative scale of area, e.g. a neighborhood in a city. It focuses on how people, who live in their own community, interact with the local environment and further divides the urban identity into small sections, therefore making it easier to identify and evaluate.

3 地方本土性的相关定义

过去对于“地方本土性”的定义十分模糊。由于缺乏正式定义，其在实践中也难以被辨识。然而，有一些其他术语可用以描述与之类似的概念，它们侧重于探讨如何在较小的尺度——例如一个街区或



一条街道中构建特性。这些研究仅呈现了地方本土性的某一方面。因此，提炼并分析这些定义的相似与不同之处，可以评估并形成地方本土性的确切定义。

3.1 场所特性与场所依恋

场所由空间形式、活动和意义构成^[32]。其中的意义指的是构成个人感知的心理和社会过程^[33]。

场所特性是提高城市生活质量的重要因素，涉及城市的环境、经济和社会等各方面^[34]。场所特性的产生基于居民将某地视作其生活的一个尤为重要的部分，而这一场所能更好地满足居民的行为目标。^{[33][35][36]}另一方面，场所特性将人与“记忆、理解、观念，以及对客观环境及其他各种环境的感受”^[37]相关联。因此，地方特性至少应当具有两个属性：连续性和独特性。

场所依恋是指人与其乐于停留且使他们感到舒适与安全的地方建立起情感纽带。^{[10][30][36]}这一术语通常与场所特性联系在一起^[37]，因为场所依恋可以加强人与环境之间的行为关联^[38]。然而，场所依恋并非总是强调积极情感，它也包括对环境的消极感受^[39]。

尽管场所特性和场所依恋的定义都比较模糊，它们却有着一些彼此相互关联的共同点。哈罗德·普罗夏斯基指出可以从三个方面评估场所特性：认知、情感和客观^[34]。认知方面侧重空间的属性，如颜色、大小、距离，以及如何使用某个特定场所的意识^[37]。情感方面强调对某地的“感觉和偏好”，比如视野、气味或声音。而客观方面则关注人们如何利用场所特性所提供的功能。通过文献综述，本文归纳出了场所特性和场所依恋的4个层面：1) 随时间而变化的物理形式^[26]；2) 个人的经历与历史^[40]；3) 功能性：可以满足使用者的日常活动需求^{[32][41]}；4) 使用者之间的互动：受种族、民族以及阶级等元素所影响^[42]。

因此，我们可以清楚地看到，场所依恋和场所特性是两个经常重叠的概念，这与研究中使用的样本有关^[39]。这两个术语中有两个共同的概念，一个是情感维度，它是联系起人与场所的感情纽带；一个是认知维度，其与影响人们生活的物理空间相关^[43]。

scaled place, for example a city quarter or a street. These identities all describe a subset or an aspect of local identity by different researchers. Reviewing these identities helps to extract and analyse the common and distinctive features from each of them in order to evaluate and form a true definition of local identity.

3.1 Place Identity and Place Attachment

Places are formed by the physical form, activity and meaning^[32]. Among them, meaning is concerned as individuals’ own psychological and social processes that provide perception^[33].

Place identity is an important factor to enhance the quality of urban life in cities that embrace environmental, economic and social aspects^[34]. It is developed when a place is viewed as a significant part of life by the residents and able to fulfill their behavioral goals better than any alternatives.^{[33][35][36]} On the other hand, it is the connection between people and a collection of “memories, interpretations, ideas and related feelings about physical settings as well as types of settings”^[37]. Therefore local identity should have at least two aspects: continuity and uniqueness.

Place attachment is an affective bond that people establish with specific areas where they prefer to remain and where they feel comfortable and safe.^{[10][30][36]} The term has been commonly related to place identity^[37], because it helps to tighten the behavioral relationships between people and their environment^[38]. However, place attachment does not always focus on positive feelings, as it might also include negative feelings on the surroundings^[39].

Although place identity and place attachment have been defined ambiguously, they both share common aspects that link them to each other. Harold Proshansky has evaluated the place identity from three aspects: cognitive, affective and objective^[34]. The cognitive aspect focuses on the attributes of physical space, e.g. color, size, distance, and the conscious beliefs of how to use a particular place^[37]. The affective aspect emphasizes the “feelings and preferences” of a particular place, such as sight, smell or sound. Whereas the objective requirements concentrate on how one can use the functionality provided by the place identity. Through literature review, this study summarized 4 aspects of place identity and place attachment: 1) Physical Appearance, which changes throughout time^[26]; 2) Individual Experiences and History^[40]; 3) Functionality: Ability to satisfy diverse user’s activities^{[32][41]}; 4) User Interaction: Influenced by racial, ethnic or class identity^[42].

Therefore it is easy to see that place attachment and place identity are two concepts that frequently overlap due to the samples used in most of the research^[39]. However, the two terms share two common concepts: an affective dimension that is the emotional bond between people and place, and a cognitive dimension related to the physical space that influences people’s lives^[43].

3.2 个人特性

这一术语原本是指人们通过外表来认识彼此。它也被看作连接个人与其历史和经历的纽带。^{[44]-[46]}例如，如果一个人有着独一无二的外貌，或对同一事物有着不同的看法，或因独特的生活经历而和其他人行为相异，那么这个人就被认为是具有个人特性。本质上，个人特性是人们在身体和精神层面与环境的互动中，认知世界、体现自己独特性的方式。

随后，普罗夏斯基提出，在景观研究中的个人特性是指人们如何基于物理环境和生活历来“感受”周遭环境^[34]。它显示了人们认可景观对其自我特性影响的程度，他们可以将环境个性化以更好地满足他们在功能上的需求，并使场所特性根据人们的诉求而改变^[37]。因此不难看出，个人特性和物理环境是高度关联的，人们往往对反映了自身独特性的场所更有认同感^[47]。

个人特性关注于人的个人感受，主要通过如下两方面来获得：1) 人的五种感官^{[34][48]}。人们通过身体的知觉来获得对于外部世界的感知，这些知觉包括视觉、听觉、嗅觉、味觉和触觉。2) 对过去经历的记忆^[45]。这种感受来源于个人的经历，它会聚焦于某段时间内的意识。因此，当面对着或感受到某种熟悉的环境时，环境将触发人们的记忆。尽管个人特性与通常意义的场所特性的客观层面相关，但它反映的是居民对于某种特定环境，以及其他居住在这一区域中人们的独特体验^[34]。

3.3 文化特性

文化塑造了地方特色和本土性。克里斯汀·L·克劳斯提出，景观不仅仅具有空间和结构的特征，其也是一种文化的、审美的表达，它对于景观意象和特性的塑造有着重要作用^[49]。一座城市往往为其所在区域的文化意义与内涵所包含。这种文化的完整性影响着城市的发展，并与历史事件紧密关联，因而无法与其历史割裂开来。文化特性是当地群体的集体财富，通常以物质和精神遗产的形式来呈现——如纪念碑、历史遗迹和地方节日。

3.2 Personal Identity

Originally the term is related to how people recognise one another by their appearance and a bond to personal history and experiences.^{[44]-[46]} For example, a person will be seen as having his own personal identity if he had a unique physical appearance; feels differently on the same subject; or behaves differently from other people due to his unique life experiences. In essence, it is how people recognise the world and makes each other unique through their interaction with the surrounding world from both physical and spiritual aspects.

Later on, Proshansky further differentiated the personal identity in landscape study to how people “feel” about the surrounding environment through their feelings with the physical world and life experiences^[34]. It represents the extent to which individuals believe the landscape informs their self-identity and also allows people to both personalise the environment to better suit their functional needs and allow the place identity to shift according to people’s requirements^[37]. Hence it is not hard to see that people’s identity is highly related to the physical environment and individuals often identify with places that reflect their own uniqueness^[47].

The major aspect of personal identity focuses on the personal feelings gained from two concepts: 1) The Five Senses of Human Nature^{[34][48]}. The senses by which people distinguish objects via the physical observation through their physical feelings are: seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling. 2) The Memory of Earlier Experiences^[45], namely feelings gained through their own experiences, which focus on the consciousness over a period of time. Therefore, when facing or feeling certain familiar environments, the environment would act as a trigger for people to recall their memories. Although personal identity is related to general place identity in the physical terms, it reflects citizens’ unique experiences of the place in the particular environment as well as others living in their unique regions^[34].

3.3 Culture Identity

Culture forms the local character and the identity. Christian L. Krause supported this point by introducing the idea that landscape does not only have spatial and structural characteristics, but also that cultural aesthetic expressions play an important role in landscape image and identity development^[49]. A city is within the integrity of the cultural meaning and significance of its region. The cultural integrity is influential in the development of the city; it is related to the historical events and it cannot be separated from its historical past. It is a collective treasure of the local community and is normally expressed through physical and spiritual heritage, e.g. monuments, historical sites and local festivals.

文化特性和人的个人特性紧密相连；它使得居民以当地遗产为傲，并对自己的城市产生认同感。文化遗产也向外界传递着一种积极信息，宣告它是全球化竞争中的一处独特的存在。纵观历史长河，文化已经根植于人们的记忆中，因此，记忆在文化特性中扮演着重要角色。人与环境的交互可以促进一个场所纽带的形成，关于这些经历的记忆，以及关于重大事件、故事或人物的记忆，对于构建场所特性也有着重要的意义^[30]。此外，社会记忆也深深植入当地的历史之中，且有助于地方独特性的形成^{[50][51]}。即便在同一处场所中，不同的人群、不同的民族或宗教团体都有不同的记忆，这些记忆塑造了场所的独特性和连续性。

3.4 社区特性

社区用以描述“一群有着各种各样共同点的人，这些共同点可以是某种相同的境遇，如居住在某个特定地方，也可以是共同的兴趣爱好、信仰或价值观”^[52]。每个社区都有其自身的特性，并表现为不同的景观特征^[53]。凯瑟琳·华德·汤普森与潘妮·特拉夫罗在他们的著作《开放空间：人的空间》中提供了实证，证明人们可以通过与当地自然景观互动获益，但并未就实践中对这类互动的评估得出有效的结论^[54]。那些连结过去与现在的环境和事件创造出一种凝聚感^[38]。斯万威克在研究中也指出，社区是通过人与景观之间物理层面与社会层面的互动而形成的，而这种社会因素是影响景观偏好的主要因素之一^[55]。

除此之外，在社区景观改变的过程中（如两个社区因开发扩张而合并），人们倾向于仅支持那些能够加强地方感的变化，而在这其中景观扮演着连接人与其所处环境的角色^[56]。另一个普遍的研究发现是，社区中长期居民的场所依恋和场所特性最显著，这与他们在此地生活的历史与记忆有关^{[57][58]}。同时，社区特性也是遗产的一种反映。因此，景观特色或许会衍生出新的元素，但如果这些改变与社区核心价值观——如社区文化——缺少联系，这种“促进”就有可能摧毁社区特性^[59]。

3.5 场所感

人与地方本土性的互动会衍生出诸多的特征，场所感就是其中之

Cultural identity is strongly related to people’s personal identity; it makes citizens proud of their local heritage and identifies themselves with their towns. Cultural heritage serves to develop a positive image to external people as a unique location factor in the global competition. Throughout the historical time frame, culture has largely embedded into people’s memory, therefore, memory plays an important role in the cultural identity. Not only the person-environment interaction contributes to the place bond, but also the memories of those experiences and memories of significant events, stories or people all contribute significantly to building the places identity^[30]. Besides, social memories are also deeply embedded in local history, which contributes to the distinctiveness of the local place^{[50][51]}. Different people, different ethnic or religious groups will also have different memories, even at the same place, and they all contribute to the place’s distinctiveness and continuity in time.

3.4 Community Identity

Community is described as “a set of people with various kinds of shared elements, which can vary from a situation such as living in a particular place, to other interests, beliefs or values”^[52]. Each community has their own characters, which leads to different landscape characteristics^[53]. Catherine Ward Thompson and Penny Travlou in their book *Open Space: People Space* provided empirical evidence of the benefits people could gain via interaction with local natural resources, but failed to provide sufficient findings to assess such interactions in practice^[54]. It is the environments and events that link the past with the present resulting in a felt sense of coherence^[38]. Swanwick also suggested that communities are formed via physical and social interaction between humans and landscapes, and such society factor is one of the major factors that affect the preferences for landscapes^[55].

Besides, during community landscape changes, e.g. two communities merged together due to the development expansion, people tend to only support changes that enhanced a sense of locality in which landscapes act as a connection between people and their environment^[56]. Another general finding is that long-term residents in the community tend to have the highest indicators of attachment and identity, which can be related to the history and memories of their life at the place^{[57][58]}. Meanwhile, community identity is a reflection of heritage. In such sense, landscape features may improve new elements, but if they are not linked to the core community values, e.g. community culture, such elements have a risk of destroying community identity^[59].

3.5 Sense of Place

Sense of place is one of many characteristics that developed through the interactions between people and local identity; it is a

一，它可用于衡量人们在某一特定场所的心理舒适度。艾尔文·奥特曼和赛斯·洛将这一术语表述为人们如何从情感上融入一个场所，并产生归属感^[60]。它也被用于描述源于当地特定历史或环境的独特性。这一重要元素不仅仅关系到维持并塑造社区特殊场所的现代景观规划过程，也是衡量人们如何与周围环境交互的有效工具^[60]。

场所感是一个多维度的概念，反映出在特定地理环境中的信仰、情感和行为准则^[61]。场所感一度被视作场所特性，或与场所依恋混作一谈^[37]，它指基于场所中所开展的活动而建立起来的联系，反映了一处场所满足人们需求的重要性，它也常常与人们如何通过场所体验完成自我实现联系在一起^[62]。场所感表明居民在某地居住得越久，就越容易和其他居民以及周边环境建立起深厚的关系^[25]。

场所感具有4个特征：连续性、独特性、自我实现性和自我效能性；强烈的场所感能够帮助人们融入周边环境，吸引新居民并使得居民因居住于此而自豪^[63]。大量研究归纳出了可以增强场所感的因素：1) 物理形式和人类感知^{[64]-[66]}；2) 地理特征^{[67][68]}；3) 居住历史^{[11][22]}；4) 个人偏好^[30]；5) 场地中的社会活动^[69]；6) 居民与环境之间的关系^[60]。

场所感与人和自然紧密相关，因此对于改善景观的美学品质有着重要意义^{[70]-[72]}。场所感不仅仅是人和地理特征之间的一种互动，也是社会交互以及对于周边自然景观的记忆的动态语境^[73]。尽管从自然景观的角度来理解场所感是一种较为传统的方式，但一些范式场所会更加强调人与主观的、情感的和象征的自然场所之间的互动，以及个人化的联结^[74]。

3.6 景观特性

景观特性是一种社会和个人的建构，区域的物理特征是其中的要素^{[75][76]}。景观特性也有着不同的尺度，如场所、区域、县或国家，且小尺度包含在大尺度之中^[77]。人们可以从社会和文化两个方面促进景观特

measure of the psychological comfort of people at a particular place. Irwin Altman and Setha Low referenced the term as how people become emotionally involved in places in which they have a sense of belonging^[10]. It is also described as the distinctiveness that emerges from the particular histories or environment at the local place. It is not only an important factor concerning the modern landscape planning process that maintains and forms the community’s special places, but also a good estimator of how people will interact with the surrounding environment^[60].

Sense of place is a multidimensional construct representing beliefs, emotions and behavioral commitments concerning a particular geographic setting^[61]. It has been viewed as a concept of place identity, incorporated with place attachment^[37], which refers to connections based on activities that take place in a setting, reflecting the importance of a place in providing support to people’s needs, it is usually associated with people’s self-fulfillment through place experiences^[62]. The term also indicates that residents who have lived longer in a place are more likely to have developed significant relationships with other residents as well as the surrounding environment^[25].

Sense of place has four distinctive factors: continuity, distinctiveness, self-esteem and self-efficacy; a robust sense of place helps people to integrate their surrounding environment, attracts newcomers and makes people feel proud to live there^[63]. A vast amount of research has also been carried out on interoperating the factors that contribute to the sense of place: 1) Physical appearance and human perception^{[64]-[66]}; 2) Geographical characteristics^{[67][68]}; 3) Residence history^{[11][22]}; 4) Individual’s preferences^[30]; 5) Activities carried out at the place^[69]; 6) Environmental relationship with the residents^[60].

Sense of place is expected to embed with people and nature, thereby contributing to the aesthetic quality of the landscape^{[70]-[72]}. It is not only an interaction between people and the geographic characteristics, but also dynamic contexts of social interaction and memory with surrounding natural resources^[73]. Although natural resource is a traditional source for understanding sense of place, the paradigm places would have greater emphasis on the interaction with subjective, emotional and symbolic natural places and personal bonds^[74].

3.6 Landscape Identity

Landscape identity is a social and personal construction in which the physical features of the area are components in the construction process^{[75][76]}. There are also different scale landscape identities such as place, region, county or country, whereby larger scales contain smaller ones^[77]. Due to the fact that people contribute to landscape identities from social and cultural

性的构建，因此景观特性被视为将居民团结在一起，并使其有别于其他地方的途径^[75]。景观中包含着过去与未来，对于历史和未来的考虑也在定义景观特性方面发挥了重要作用。

戴克·简·斯涛博尔与巴斯·佩德罗列的研究指出了促成景观特性的两大因素^[78]，包括：

(1) 外在特性：外在特性被定义为人与客观环境之间的关系^[79]，也被称作“场所特性”。外在特性主要侧重人们如何应对当地环境的客观情况。

(2) 空间特性：空间特性侧重于人们如何融入环境之中，居住在景观中，并感知它的遗产^[77]。这种空间特征也被称作景观特色^[80]。从空间的尺度来说，空间特性可以被分为场所特性和区域特性^[81]。场所特性通常涉及小尺度的景观，尤其指那些吸引人的独特的或具有历史意义的对象。

3.7 不同特性之间的共同点与联系

通过前文对地方本土性相关概念的文献综述，我们可以将地方本土性概括为小尺度场地中的独特、可识别并且一以贯之的元素，例如，城市中独特的街道。每种特性都和其他特性互相关联，它们共同构成了一个系统的循环。图2展示了地方本土性的整体结构。

aspects, landscape identity has been seen to unite inhabitants to each other and also distinguish them from other areas^[75]. Landscape is also considered from the past to the future, and history and future considerations also played an important role in defining the landscape identity.

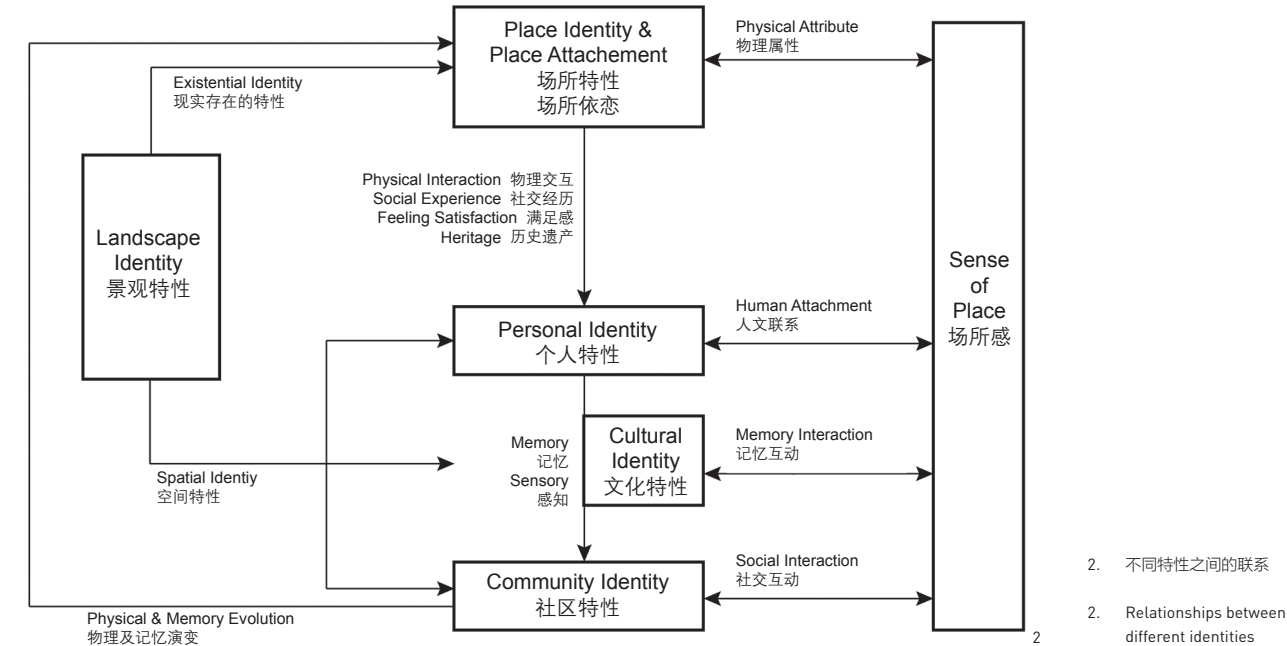
Derk Jan Stobbelaar and Bas Pedrolí have identified two major identities that contribute to the landscape identity^[78]:

(1) Existential Identity: This is the interaction between human and physical environment^[79] which they declare also be known as “place identity.” Its main focus is how people absorb the physical aspect of local environment.

(2) Spatial Identity: Focusing on how people can merge into the landscape, dwelling in it, and existentially perceiving its inheritance^[77]. The identity is also known as landscape character^[80]. On the spatial scale, spatial identity has been partitioned into place identity and regional identity level^[81], with place identity referring to a smaller scale in the landscape, particularly to striking, unique or historical objects that attracts people’s attention.

3.7 Common Factors and Relations between Different Identities

From the above literature review on relevant identities to local identity, local identity can be summarised as a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the small-scaled place, e.g. a city street that is distinguishable from another. Each different identity is inter-related with another, and together, they form a systematic circulation that explains the entire structure of local identity as shown in Figure 2.



可见，景观特性是整体的、通用型的概念，它包含其他作为其分支的特性，并且可分为不同的层级，如区域级和地方级。在本文所涉及的文献中，景观特性大多聚焦在地方层级上。

在地方层级上，场所特性/依恋关注的问题更为基础，如与物质空间的交互、社会经历、居民满意度和历史遗产。这些因素共同影响个人特性，它也关注人与环境之间的关系，但更强调人们对当地的“感受”，而这种场所特性/依恋受到人们对于当地经历的感受和记忆的影响。

由于文化特性强调当地的历史遗产在人们记忆中的作用，它和个人特性的记忆层面有着互通之处。二者共同促进了“社区”以及社区特性的形成与发展。

在社区特性发展的过程中，它的物理和记忆层面会进行提升以更好地满足人们的需求和偏好，建立起人与环境之间更好的、更全面的互动，进而促进场所特性/依恋的构建。于是，一个系统的循环就此形成。

除此之外，场所感是对一个特定的场所的心理舒适度的衡量，可以检测场所的周边环境，人们的感受和偏好，来自社会的、历史的和文化的的影响。这些不同的方面又与不同的特性相关。类似地，景观特性的物理特征与场所特性均关注场地的客观内容，景观特性的空间特性则关注人与环境的交互、人群偏好、历史遗产等这些与其他特性相关的方面。

4 地方本土性的不同层面

凯文·斯韦茨和伊恩·希姆斯金在其研究中指出，人、场地、空间之间多维度的交互将带来更好的生活环境^[82]。在《体验景观》一书中，他们提出，从不同视角加强对人地关系的理解将最终促进地方独特性演变的动态变化。他们研究得出了不同特性之间的关系。为这些不同的特性带来有效影响的因素都可被概括为4个层面：物理、社会、感知和记忆层面，它们构成了地方本土特性的概念框架。

To explain, landscape identity is the overall general term that includes all other identities as its sub-identities, and it has different levels of identities such as regional level and local level. All our literature is focused on the local level of the landscape identity.

At a local level, Place Identity / Attachment is the identity that focuses on more fundamental issues, such as physical interaction, social experiences, residents’ feelings of satisfaction and historical heritage. With these aspects together, they influence personal identity, which also concerns the interaction of people and the environment, but more importantly emphasises how people “feel” about the local area, and can be affected by both sensory and memory aspects of experience of the local place.

Because cultural identity focuses on the historical heritage effect of the local area in people’s memory, it has an interaction with the memory aspect of personal identity. Together with personal identity, they would help to form a “community” and the community identity, and evolve community identity.

During the process of the evolution of community identity, both physical and memory will be improved to better satisfy people’s needs and preference, hence a better interaction across all aspects between physical environment and people will be established, thus improving place identity / attachment. In such a way, a systematic circulation is formed.

Besides, sense of place is a measure of psychological comfort of people at a certain place, examining surrounding environment, feeling and preference, social, historical and cultural influence, and landscape and nature meanings. Different aspect has the ability to connect with other different relevant identities. Similarly, landscape identity’s existential identity and place identity both focus on physical aspect, and its spatial identity focuses on interaction, human preference, historical heritage which related to other identities.

4 Aspects of Local Identity

The idea of interaction between human, place and space from different perspectives to derive a better quality of living environment was also mentioned by Kevin Thwaites and Ian Simkins^[82]. In their book *Experiential Landscape*, they suggested a deeper understanding of interaction between human and environment from multiple dimensions can ultimately feed in to the dynamic change of the evolvement of local uniqueness. Overall the essay has formed the relationship between different identities. And then all the effective factors of different identities could be summarised into four aspects: physical, social, sensory and memory, which are the common aspects of local level’s identity.

4.1 物理层面

尽管场所特性、场所感和景观特性之间的区别存在争议，但它们都侧重于一点，即人与物理环境之间的交互，这既包括客观上能观察到的事物，也包括精神上的感受。对于所有的相关特性而言，大部分的文献都提到了“物理环境极大影响了当地居民的感受及其如何看待场所中的自我特性”。因此，物理因素显然是影响地方本土性的主要因素之一。

4.2 社会层面

使用者是城市空间的关键属性。尽管每处景观都有它自己的物理特征，如果没有了观察和使用这种特征的使用者，“地方本土性”一词也将失去意义。在关于地方本土性的主要文献中，所有作者都提到，地方本土性不仅关乎物理环境如何造福人类，也关乎人类如何改造环境，使其更具吸引力和独特性。从后一种角度来看，社会活动是当地人和地方交互并使它具有独特性的一种重要途径^{[10][26][27][30][33][37][64]}。在全球化的背景下，大城市开始变得相似，社会活动就成了使每处景观各具特色的主要力量，这不仅仅包括宏观尺度上的不同区域，也包括同一城市中的不同区域。

4.3 感观层面

如果人们在一个地方有过经历，这些地方对他们而言就具有独特的意义^[83]。每个人都有各自的生活经历，人们会将个人色彩附着在景观中；在本次研究中，这种个人色彩即指感官。景观感官的重要性体现在人与地方之间的联系中。由于使用者是城市空间的关键属性，地方本土性不仅指物理场所的独特性及其功能，也指场所提供心理慰藉的能力^{[41][84]}。由于人们具有不同的经历和习惯，不同个体会对同一场所产生不同的感受。它们通常极大地影响到使用者和环境之间的互动。人的感官感受是人与环境之间身体和精神互动的反馈，用来衡量人们对地方的依恋程度，也是地方本土性随时间发展的重要基础。

4.1 Physical Aspect

Although there has been much debate on the difference between place identity, sense of place and landscape identity, they all focus on one major concept: the interaction between humans and the physical environment, from both a physical observation and a spiritual feeling aspect. In all of the relative identities, major literatures have all mentioned the concept of “physical environment has a large influence on local people’s feelings and how they view their identity to the place.” Therefore it is obvious that physical aspect is truly a major aspect in local identity.

4.2 Social Aspect

Users are the key attribute of urban places. Although each landscape could have its own physical uniqueness, without users who see and use the identity, the term “local identity” would lose its meaning. In the major literature on local identity, the authors all mentioned that local identity is not only about how physical environment contributes to the people but also how people contribute to the environment to make the place more attractive and distinguished to the outside world, from the latter prospective, social activity has been seen as an important way in which local people interact with their place to make it unique^{[10][26][27][30][33][37][64]}. In the background of globalisation where major cities start to look alike, social activity becomes a main force that could distinguish different landscapes from one another, not only between different regions in macro level, but also between different areas in the same city.

4.3 Sensory Aspect

Places can be special to certain people because their biography is linked to these places^[83]. Every human being has his / her own life experience in the past, composed the local landscape with their own personal meaning; in this research, this is referred to as sensory. The sensory significance of a landscape lies in the associations with the sites. As users are a key attribute of urban places, local identity is not only about the uniqueness of the physical place and its functionality, but also the ability to provide psychological comfort^{[41][84]}. Based on different experiences and habits, each individual user would feel differently regarding one place. They normally dramatically influence the interactions between the user and the environment. It is a feedback from both physical and spiritual interaction between humans and the environment, and it provides a measure of how people attach to the area, and also an important foundation of how local identity evolves from time to time.

4.4 记忆层面

当代的地方本土性研究更侧重于城市或城区这类微观区域的独特性。这种区域是其居民日常活动的产物，因而其包含于完整的文化意义之中。一个区域的重要部分之一是其历史传承，这是长期居住于此的传统社区的馈赠^[24]。它通常表现为物质和精神遗产，如历史遗址和纪念碑等。大体而言，这种具体的实物都是人们记忆的反映，或者是从人们的记忆中提取的元素。尽管大量文献都已讨论社会记忆和个体记忆的偏差——因为人们会在历史的进程中对记忆进行重新阐释和筛选^{[31][85]}，但记忆在地方本土性塑造过程中的重要性毋庸置疑。文化和历史都存留在人们的记忆中，在此基础上，每个区域都将建立起它们在物理和精神（社会和感官）层面上的独特性。

4.5 不同层面之间的联系

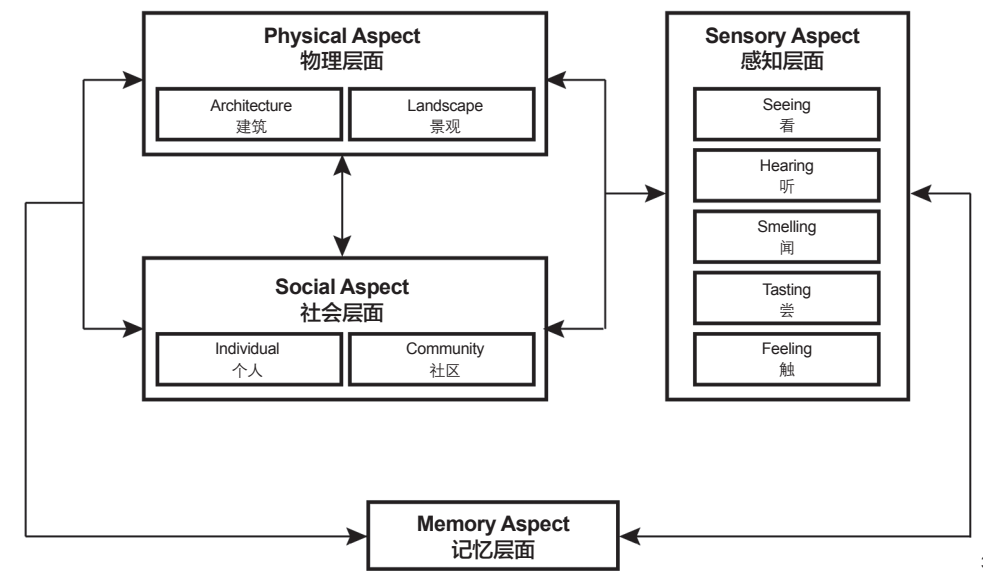
本文将不同的术语归纳成4个层面，通过阐述各层面之间的关系，一个新的概念框架亦随之形成（图3）。

（1）由于人类活动在场地中展开，物理层面会对社会层面产生巨大影响。

（2）由于人们在物理空间中开展活动时能够获得对场地的感知，物理和社会层面会对感官层面产生影响。

（3）物理、社会和感官层面共同创造了当地历史中的记忆层面。因为当当地居民在这里进行日常活动时，随着时间的推移，他们将形成独特的感知和记忆。

（4）最后，人们会改变场所以使其更好地满足他们日常活动的需要，或提升这个场所以保护他们珍贵的感观和记忆，因此物理层面会通过与其他三个层面的相互作用而发展。



4.4 Memory Aspect

The modern development of local identity focuses on the uniqueness of a micro area, such as a city or a district. Such an area is within the integrity of the cultural meanings as it is a product of residents’ daily activities. An important part of an area is its inheritance from its past, which is a benefit of a traditional community having long dwelt there^[24]. This is usually expressed through physical and spiritual heritage, historical sites and monuments for example. In principle, these tangible aspects are all a reflection of and extracted from people’s memory. Although various literature has discussed the bias in the social memories and people’s personal memory, as they tend to be reinterpreted and filtered from history^{[31][85]}, the importance of memory in the local identity forming process is unshakable. It is clear that culture and history all remain in people’s memory, and based on these factors each region will develop its uniqueness from both physical and spiritual (social and sensory) aspects.

4.5 Interactions between Different Aspects

The essay has extracted and categorised different terminologies into four aspects, and a new conceptual framework is evolved by showing the interaction between each aspect (Fig. 3).

(1) The physical aspect has a great impact on the social aspect due to human activity taking place at the site.

(2) Physical and social aspects can influence sensory aspect due to the senses generated when activities are carried out at the physical site.

(3) Physical, social and sensory aspects work together to create the memory aspect throughout local history. This is because when local people carry out their daily activities at the local site, throughout time, it gives them special sensory feelings and memories.

(4) Finally, people would tailor the place to better suit their daily activities or enhance the place to protect their precious sensory feelings and memory, therefore the physical aspect would evolve via the mutual effect of the other three aspects together.

3. 地方本土性的概念框架

3. Conceptual framework of local identity

在这个框架下，地方本土性在4个因素的相互作用下形成，并随着时间推移而演变。以上研究结果不仅反映出地方本土性的相关文献的原始成果，而且以标准化和精炼化的视角对原始成果予以了归纳。它清楚地呈现了地方本土性被塑造、促进和影响的方式。更重要的是，它反映了地方本土性的关键性质——它的独特性来自于在时间流逝过程中人们与当地场所的日常互动。

5 地方本土性的实践意义

前文已得出与地方本土性定义相关的研究结论，下文将就如何理解其实践意义，以及如何将其应用到实践中以获得更好的城市设计成果展开论述。

地方本土性可以理解为利用各层面的要素来构建一处场地的独特性，并以此加强场所与人之间的联系。正如前文研究所述，在现代城市设计过程中，由于全球化的影响，大量的地方性正在消失。由于关于本土性存在多个术语，实践者们对于如何理解其所设计的场地独特元素的真正含义感到茫然，由此也带来了千城一面的城市意象。例如，中国正以惊人的速度在磨灭它的地方本土性，大量来自西方的成功城市设计经验被照搬到中国城市中。因此，文本希望通过厘清并总结所有的相关概念，提出地方本土性的确切定义与框架，以消解实践者对于这一概念的疑惑，并使之成为实践的指南。

本研究可以帮助设计师来理解本地居民真正的需求，从而优化其开发方案。此外，本文所提出的框架可以成为其评估开发方案时评价地方本土性的严谨工具。正如本文所强调，地方本土性会随时间而演变，甚至会在人与环境的互动之中产生新的地方本土性，因此这一框架除了能够帮助实践者避免消极的开发，识别并强化积极的地方本土性要素，同时也能够帮助实践者辨识当下的流行元素的潜力，从而催生出新的地方本土性。

6 结论

特性由区域中的多种要素构建而成，居民由此而感到自豪或获得其他独特的体验，从而使居民与其周边环境紧紧地联系在一起。特性

Through this framework, local identity is formed and evolved throughout time from the interaction between its four aspects. Such findings reflect the original findings on the relative literature on local identity, but from a more standardised and crystalised perspective. The way in which the local identity is formed, contributed and influenced is clearly expressed. More importantly it reflects the key nature of local identity — its uniqueness is derived from people’s daily interactions with the local place throughout time.

5 The Practicality and Meanings of Local Identity

The relevant findings are all developed in previous sections, it is now vital to understand their practicality and how to apply them to produce better urban design results.

The claim for local identity is that it is an effective indication by which to engage various aspects’ elements to provide distinguishable uniqueness of a local site and increase the bond between places and people. This work has found that in the modern urban design process, vast amounts of local identity are being lost due to the effect of globalisation. Because of the various terms of identity, practitioners failed to understand the true meanings of the unique elements at the site they are working on, hence resulting in similar city images. China, as a good example, is losing its local identity at a dramatic pace, while copying western successful city design experiences. Therefore, by investigating and summarising all the relevant identities, this research has proposed a formal definition and framework of local identity that could clear out the confusion and potentially act as a guideline for practitioners to use.

This work can help practitioners to realise the true needs of local people therefore enhancing their development. Furthermore, the thesis framework provides a rigorous way for them to evaluate local identities to assess their development. The theory would not only help practitioners to prevent negative impact development, identify and enhance the positive local identity elements, but also provide them with the ability to identify potential opportunities to integrate the popular ones to derive new local identity, which reflects another main point of the research — local identity can evolve, or even create new identity through constant interaction between people and the environment.

6 Conclusion

Identities, which are formed by various elements of the region, create a bond between the surrounding environment and

具有不同的尺度和层面。地方本土性更加聚焦于具体的地方尺度，如城市街道或街区，其也是构成其他尺度（如城市级、区域级以及国家级）特性的基础。

考虑到不同研究者在有关地方本土性的研究上有着不同的关注点，本文总结并重新组织其观点，生成了一个新的地方本土性框架，成为了设计实践中地方本土性的基础。因此，地方本土性的基本原则涵盖多个方面，包含连接起人与环境的地方本土性的各种特征，如物理、社会、感知和记忆层面。基于此，本文论证了人与环境互动对地方本土性的影响来自这4个不同的方面，这使得从业者可以以更精细和理性的方式调查城市的地方本土性（包括积极与消极的偏好）。至此，本文帮助从业者从一个更加具体的层面来理解地方本土性，及其对于在城市开发中改善不同人群的生活质量的重要意义，从而实现更佳的开发目标，并有助于未来对地方本土性的保护。

基于上文所述，本文希望以一种正式的方式来定义并厘清地方本土性的含义。然而，鉴于本文是一次原创性的尝试，该定义可以被看作一个临时定义，有待在未来的研究中进一步提炼。

地方本土性代表着小范围的场所——如街区或街道——的特色，它使得这处场所及其居民形成有别于其他地域的可识别意象。地方本土性通过物理、社会、感知与记忆的层面为人们提供了独特的感受，这种感受既可以是积极的，也可以是消极的。

此外，本文的理论研究将与地方本土性密切相关的概念整合起来，并从理论和实践两个层面对该技术语具有影响力的意义予以了论述；这有助于清除类似概念之间的混淆，并提取其共同因素以形成地方本土性的正式定义和概念框架，这为地方本土性的整体文献研究提供了参考。

借助这个清晰的定义和概念框架，学者和从业者可以更好地了解地方本土性及其重要性，并为进一步识别和评估这种特性提供基础。本文认为，这些发现有助于解决全球城市当前所面临的特性丧失问题，并创造出人们深深依恋的更优质的生活环境。**LAF**

its citizens through pride or other unique feelings. It has multiple levels and different aspects. Local identity is more specifically focused on a local level, e.g. city street or quarter, which acts as the fundamental level and forms other levels of identities (e.g. city level, regional level and national level).

Despite the fact that there are different focuses in local uniqueness from different researchers, this essay has summarised and reorganised their perceptions into a new framework of local identity that forms a basic of local identity in practice. Hence, the principles of local identity with diverse aspects contain a variety of local identity features to connect people and the environment, such as physical, social, sensory, and memory. Therefore, it is proven that the effect of human-place interaction on local identity is from four different aspects, which allows local identity to be investigated from a more detailed and rational way (include both positive and negative preferences). Hence, the essay helps to understand, from a more specific level, how local identity is important to the quality of life for different people in urban development, which could help to achieve better development goals and contribute to the protection of local identity in future.

Based on the above fact, as a formal way to define and unify the meaning of local identity, the essay proposes below definition. However, due to the originality of this essay, this definition can be viewed as provisional and has the potential to be further developed and refined.

Local identity represents small-scale places, such as city quarters or street level, to provide features that create a recognisable image of the place and its residents to differentiate from other places. It provides special feelings through physical, social, sensory and memory perspectives; such feelings include both positive and negative emotions.

Hence, the theory development in this essay has unified relevant concepts that are closely related to local identity and have influential meanings to the term, in both theoretical and practical notions; helps to clear up certain confusion between definitions of similar identities and extracts the common factors in order to form a formal definition and conceptual framework of local identity, which contribute to the overall literature of local identity.

With this clear definition and conceptual framework, it can be used as a guideline to both academics and practitioners to better understand local identity and its importance, and also provide a foundation for further identify and assess such local identities. The essay believes the findings can contribute to the solution of resolving the current identity loss of cities globally and help to deliver a better living environment that people feel more attached to. **LAF**

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