



## Integrating Socio-cognitive Dimension in Urban Management Tools: Perceived Access to Favorite Urban Places in Tipaza, Algeria

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**Introduction** →

**Method** →

**Results** →

**Conclusion**

We address sustainable and healthy urban planning by focusing on the socio-cultural aspects. We stress the social and the restorative experiences of salient urban places, especially in favourite ones.

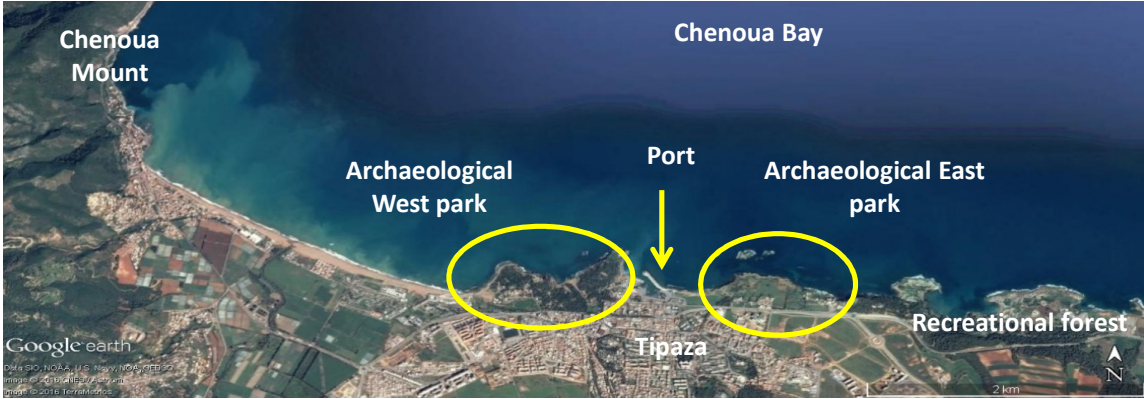
### Objectives

- Explore the socio-cognitive representations of local community in the Mediterranean town of Tipaza, Algeria,
  - Examine the influence these socio-cultural meanings on accessing favourite urban places.
- Socio-cognitive access map (socio-cognitive barriers)

### Hypothesis


- Beyond their physical characteristics, access to some urban places can be inhibited because of the negative meanings invested with, like criminality, or feelings of insecurity.

Introduction → Method → Results → Conclusion



Chenoua Mount  
Chenoua Bay  
Archaeological West park  
Port  
Archaeological East park  
Recreational forest  
Tipaza  
Google earth  
2 km

Introduction → Method → Results → Conclusion



**View from the port's seawall**  
The west promontory on the foreground and the Chenoua Mount in the background

**View from the Archaeological West park**  
The west promontory on the foreground and the Chenoua Mount in the background

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Method	Questions	Sample
Semi-structured interviews	direct and indirect questions	10 (+ 4 group interviews)
Mental image	ranking question	19 (+ 6 group interviews)
Questionnaire protocol addressed to the town's inhabitants	ranking question	20
Questionnaire (revised version) addressed to Blida university students resident throughout the province	Free association	20

Total=69 persons +10 group interviews

A series of interviews and questionnaires were conducted.

- Associative methods were adopted to define favourite places and the meanings they convey (Drawing on the structural social theory)
- Likert's scale was used to explore expected experiences associated with .

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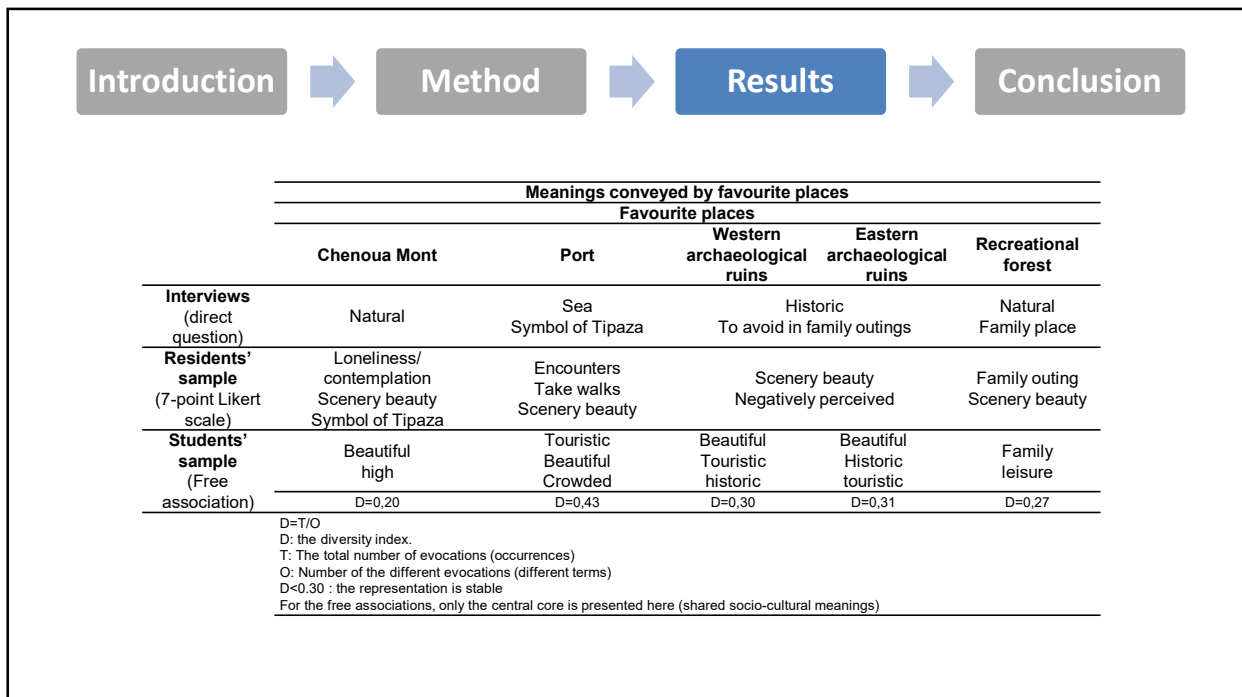
Favourite Places		
<b>Interviews/ Mental map/Residents' sample</b>	direct and indirect questions	<u>Port, ruins</u> , museum, beaches, <u>Chenoua Mount, recreational forest</u> , main boulevard, touristic complexes and colonial centre.
	ranking question	<u>Chenoua Mount, port, western ruins, recreational forest, eastern ruins</u> , town centre (in that order)
<b>Students' sample</b>	Free association	<b>Central</b> Roman ruins Chenoua Mont
		<b>1<sup>st</sup> periphery</b> Port Recreational forest Corniche (Cornices of Mount Chenoua)

Chenoua Mount

Roman ruins

Port

Recreational forest



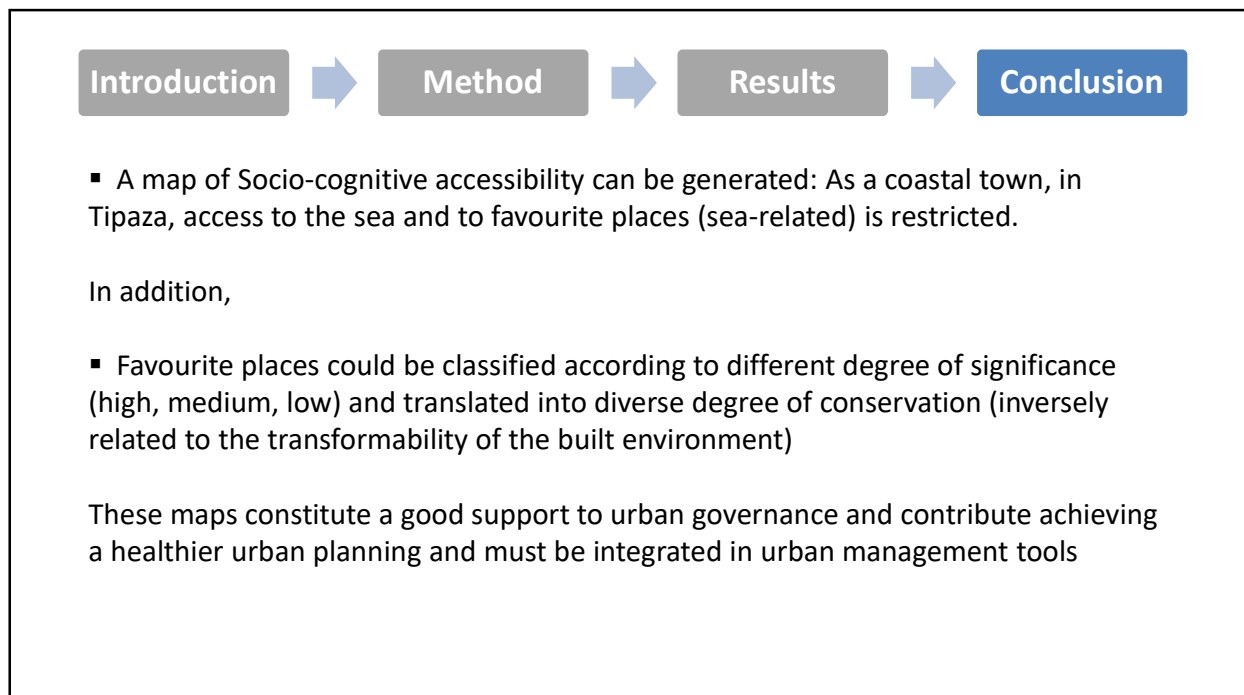
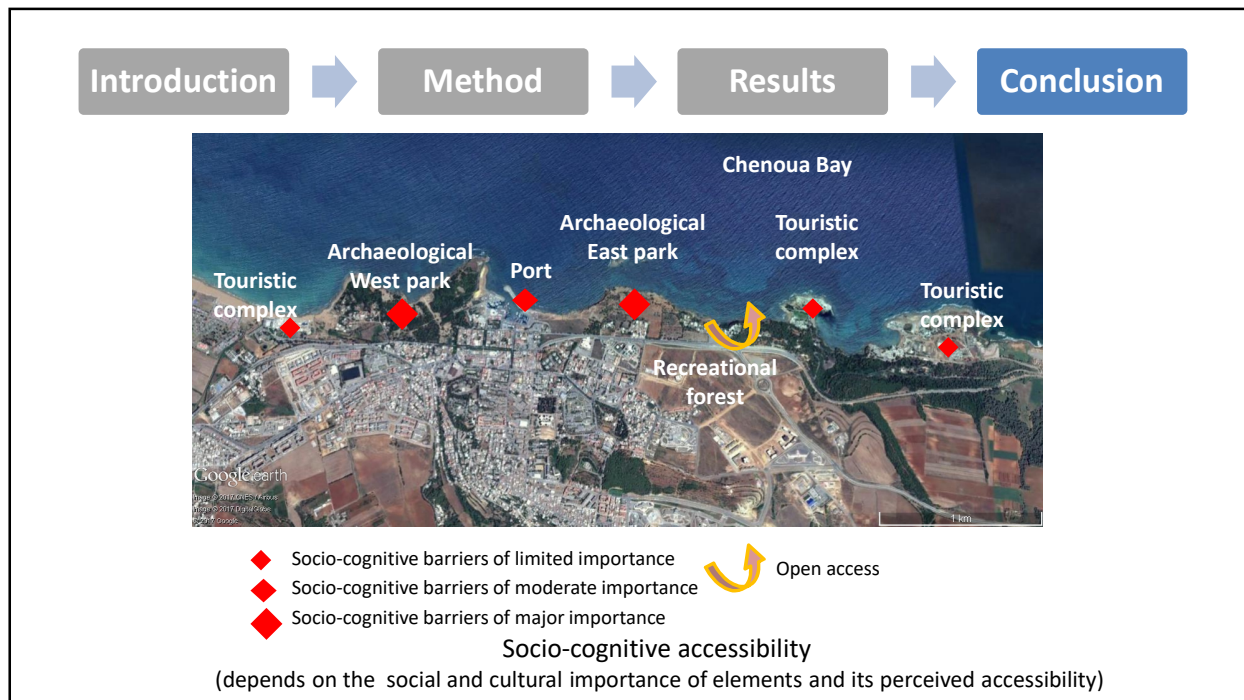
Influential physical features are recognized as favourite places. They are associated with aesthetic experience of the natural surrounding landscape.

Most favourite places are appreciated for the social interaction they permit, and then for their restorative experience.

Exceptions (roman ruins and in a less extent the port) could be explained by the presence of socio-cognitive barriers: access is subject to social restrictions.

Roman ruins → negatively perceived (feelings of insecurity and non respect of the general behavioural code) → locals avoid going there with family and friends

Port → access restricted to the male population (outsider female are accepted)



Thank you for your attention