



Psychological Impact of Spontaneous Memorials: A Narrative Review

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Psychological impact of spontaneous memorials: A narrative review

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Abstract

Objective: The creation of spontaneous memorials has become an increasingly common response following a traumatic event, such as the Manchester Arena Attack, the 2016 Paris attacks, and 9/11. In many cases, spontaneous memorials are collected and archived. This paper is the first to date to review the research literature on the potential psychological and therapeutic impact of such archives. **Method:** This study presents a literature review of 35 papers (including; empirical research, discussion papers and grey literature) that explore the psychological functions of spontaneous memorials and why they may have been created. **Results:** Research has indicated that therapeutic impact is one of the main intended or assumed outcomes of such memorials and archives when it comes to those directly affected and the broader public. However, it is also suggested that working with these materials can have a detrimental psychological impact on cultural professionals such as archivists, and research has recommended that mental health support should be in place for those working with the materials. This review indicates that there is limited research within this area and demonstrates a clear need to explore the impact of spontaneous memorials and their archives further, including avenues of support that may be helpful for professionals. **Conclusion:** As spontaneous memorials are becoming an ever-increasing phenomenon, it is important to address this evidence gap to help guide cultural, healthcare and other professionals in how best to present and potentially use these archives therapeutically in the future.

Key Words: Spontaneous memorials, psychological impact, therapeutic impact, terrorist attack, museum collections, archives

Clinical Impact Statement

The findings show that one of the main aims of memorials/archives created after traumatic events is to provide therapeutic value for the general public and those directly affected. Professionals such as archivists may be negatively affected by working with these distressing materials. Limited research has been undertaken in this area to date. It is important that this evidence gap is addressed with more empirical research. Our recommendations include: a) exploring the use of memorial archives as an adjunct to therapy as part of the trauma recovery process; b) exploring potential negative impacts of spontaneous memorials; c) large scale data collection.

Psychological impact of spontaneous memorials: A narrative review

“Spontaneous shrines” (Santino, 2006) or “temporary memorials” (Doss, 2008; Sturken, 2007) are an increasingly common way of mourning by people, and more broadly, cities and communities that have been affected by a tragic event (Margry & Sánchez-Carretero, 2011; Santino, 2001, 2006). They emerge after events such as terrorist attacks, mass shootings, accidents and natural disasters and are normally grassroots initiatives, involving survivors, bereaved families and the broader public (Bazin, 2017). Although spontaneous memorials have been in evidence since the 1980s (Doss, 2010; Stengs, 2009), the death of Princess Diana (1997) brought the practice to wider public attention (Senie, 2006). Spontaneous memorials have now become a usual response to tragedies, such as the Manchester Arena attack on 22nd May 2017, where flowers and over 10,000 other objects were left including, personal mementos, candles, balloons and written messages. This is similar to other cities, such as the Madrid 2004 train bombings (Sánchez-Carretero, Cea, Díaz-Mas, Martínez & Ortiz, 2011), September 11, 2001 terrorist attack (Grider, 2001), the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing (Jorgensen-Earp & Lanzilotti, 1998), Norway 2011 attacks (Lödén, 2014) and Brussels 2016 attacks (Milošević, 2018).

As spontaneous memorials are temporary, due to the nature of their contents (e.g. flowers, paper messages) (Santino, 1986), decisions are made to dismantle and collect memorial items, due to weather (Grider, 2001), security concerns, and decrease in media attention (Milošević, 2018). The collection and preservation of spontaneous memorials demonstrates their emotional value to many people (Farber, 2005). Cultural professionals are often tasked with the conservation, storage and documentation of the collected items. In Oklahoma, after the 1995 bombing, archivists incorporated items into a permanent memorial (Doss, 2001; Senie, 2013). In other cities, photographs have been taken to create an online archive, including the Paris 2015 attacks (Paris Archives, n.d), and plans are in place for a related project after the Manchester Arena attack. Following the 9/11 terrorist attack, items were offered to museums across the city (Lisle, 2004).

In short, spontaneous memorials and their archives appear now to be an expected response to a disaster rather than an exception (Milošević, 2018). It is said to be one of the ways society copes with and processes a traumatic event (Santino, 2011). Taking part in collective memorializing after a traumatic event has been argued to be helpful for both individual and community recovery (Whitton, 2016). Memorials are often presented as a key therapeutic step in the grieving process by providing a safe space for individuals and communities to grieve (Rosenblatt, 1997). Archives of spontaneous memorials often aim to have a therapeutic value for survivors, bereaved families and the broader public (Jesiek & Hunsinger, 2008; Micieli-Voutsinas, 2017; Recuber, 2012). Eyre (1999) suggests that not having these spaces can hinder recovery, as people do not have the opportunity to re-establish control, belonging and social solidarity, which is believed to occur following collective expression. To date, however, this research is limited, and has not yet been reviewed. There is a larger body of empirical research on the psychological impacts of permanent memorials compared to spontaneous memorials. Savage (2009) suggested that permanent memorials such as the main Vietnam Veteran

Memorial (VVM) in Washington have purposively been created with the intention of offering a therapeutic value for veterans and the public. Watkins, Cole, and Weidemann (2010) investigated these potential therapeutic impacts of the VVM for a group of Vietnam military veterans. It was concluded that there may be a therapeutic benefit to conducting regular trips to improve symptoms of PTSD.

In light of this research, the paper has two main aims: First, it reviews literature that specifically addresses the link between spontaneous memorials and their archives with potential positive psychological impact. Second, the paper discusses literature on the psychological impact of the process of archiving spontaneous memorials on cultural professionals, volunteers, visitors and people affected by the events that they memorialize.

Methodology

Several literature searches were conducted to identify the literature on the psychological impact of spontaneous memorials. Research articles were identified by conducting electronic database searches on Scopus, PsycInfo, PubMed and Science Direct using a combination of search terms including; *Memorialization, grassroot memorials, spontaneous shrine, spontaneous memorial, temporary memorial, shrine, grief materials, trauma, mass casualty, terrorist attack, incident, attack, suicide, grief, ghost bike, car crash, accident, roadside memorial, archivist, cultural professionals, collector and curator*. A manual search of the reference lists of included articles was carried out. The initial search focused on papers that looked at the psychological impact of memorials following a traumatic event. Due to limited literature on the search topic, the search was broadened to include all papers that discussed the psychological functions of spontaneous, public, physical memorials and archives, as well as papers that described why spontaneous memorials may have been created. This included research papers that directly explored these areas, and discussion papers and grey literature

including guidelines/recommendations and online articles/websites. The review excluded papers on permanent memorials and online memorialization. The searches were not limited by date; the earliest included paper that was found was from 1997. Papers were required to be in English language, with the exception of grey literature. The searches yielded 519 unique articles; 35 papers were included in the review.

Results

Supplementary Table 1 summarizes the 35 studies selected. As shown, the methodology of the studies ranged from using qualitative designs and mixed methods, which typically included; interviews, unobtrusive observations and visual and content analysis of materials. Nine of the papers were narrative summaries, which did not report a methodological design, two were literature reviews and two personal accounts. Of the 22 that carried out research with participants, only 8 of the studies reported a sample size, the group of participants they included, and reported the methodology used. Participants from the studies included; bereaved family members (4 studies), visitors/creators of spontaneous memorials (7 studies), cultural professionals (4 studies) and one study included local authority employees. Much of the research carried on spontaneous memorials has focussed on memorials created following a terrorist attack, the studies include 14 different international terrorist attacks, six of the studies focussed on more general/individualised spontaneous memorials.

Positive psychological impacts of spontaneous memorials

This section is further divided into three themes that have been highlighted in the literature: individual processing of grief; strengthening a sense of community; and confronting the site of the incident.

Individual processing of grief

Permanent memorials and spontaneous memorials have been described as a “device to manage emotions and deal with grievances and contestation” (Margry and Sánchez Carretero, 2011, p. 24). Bereaved parents have found them important, whether it be planting a special garden, lighting candles or going to a certain memory spot (Maple, Edwards, Minichiello & Plummer, 2013). Maple and colleagues (2013) found that benefits included feeling connected to loved ones, keeping the memory of them alive and making sure they remain part of the family. Interviews carried out by Klassens and colleagues (2009) found similar motivations for bereaved families and friends when creating a roadside memorial.

In Western societies spontaneous memorialisation has become increasingly common following both major incidents/disasters and individual losses, such as roadside accidents (Howarth, 2007). Doss (2008) argues that spontaneous memorials have the capacity to offer a mechanism that allows individuals to understand and process a traumatic death, as they are rich with meaning and hold emotional and symbolic power. Interviews carried out by Petersson (2009) also found benefits, including the spontaneous memorial providing structure and meaning back to the bereaved family or friends’ existence.

Researchers have explored the shift to spontaneous memorialisation as an American mourning ritual (Haney, Leimer & Lowery, 1997). The authors believe spontaneous memorials allow participants to fulfil their emotional needs that are no longer being met by contemporary U.S death rituals. For example, they argue that spontaneous memorialization provides a space where people can express “anger, revenge and guilt” (emotions which are often part of bereavement process) (p.163) and a method for grieving “personal, social and cultural losses” (p.162). They also describe how spontaneous memorials help to reduce threat to basic human needs by promoting values such as safety and justice by a large community.

Strengthening a sense of community

Moodley and Costa (2006) argue that memorials allow individuals to experience closure and form a sense of belonging to a community. They have been conceptualized as a manifestation of a sense of community, in the aftermath of an event (Milosevic, 2017). Senie (2006) argues that spontaneous memorials [have] “worked to heal, bringing people together in grief” (p. 47). Through analysis of memorial messages left following the Norway 2011 attacks, Døving (2018) found that many expressed how good it felt to visit the spontaneous memorials and “feel like part of the community” (p.241). Similarly, Casey (2007) who visited a 9/11 spontaneous memorial in Union square park described the visit as “a sense of relief to find oneself in the presence of others -- albeit strangers -- with whom to share one's chagrin and grief. There was a palpable sense of coming to terms with a trauma instead of letting oneself be crushed by it.” (p.13).

Following the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings, Beinecke et al (2017) found the role of “perfect strangers” (p.103) was vital for building resilience and healing as it offered a sense of togetherness and loyalty. Kverndokk (2013) argued that spontaneous memorials offer space and opportunity for this to occur. Milosevic (2018) suggests this could be “a sort of a sympathetic hug of a society of strangers” and “the therapeutic purpose of memorials and remembrance should not be taken for granted” (p. 63). Research does not clearly and specifically define and assess the nature, boundaries, manifestations and effects of this therapeutic impact. The discourse used seems to equate therapeutic impact with arguments about solidarity, resilience and social cohesion.

These meanings are reflected in the ways that ‘trauma’ is conceptualized within archives/collections of spontaneous memorials; for example, Rivard (2012) argues that at the September 11 Collection at Smithsonian's National Museum of American History viewers were guided to *feel* (author's italics) an emotional connection with objects as representations of the loss of life. Comparable claims have been made about the link between archives in museums,

libraries or related cultural organizations and their possible therapeutic impact on people, although evidence is limited. This narrative is often framed around the (self-) perception of museums as places of civic healing (Gardner & Henry, 2002). Accordingly, materials from such memorials are often archived because “it is seen as the solidified emotion of trauma” (Margry and Sánchez-Carretero, 2011, p. 16).

Taking back or confronting the site of an incident

Through interviews with bereaved families following roadside accidents, Klassens and colleagues (2013) found that spontaneous memorials at the site of the accident played an important role in the bereavement process. During a stressful time filled with overwhelming emotion, the creation of a spontaneous memorial gave people pleasure and as well as taking away the horror from the traumatic site of death, turning it into a place of care and nurture. Similarly, a creator of a ‘ghost bike’ (a roadside memorial, with a white painted bicycle placed where a cyclist has been killed) described the relief she felt following the discovery of ghost bikes, as it allowed her to do something positive “instead of just feeling like so depressed and upset about it all” (Dobler, 2011, p.179). Dober (2011) has therefore described the physical creation of a ghost bike as potentially therapeutic to mourners. Research has found that roadside memorials can be a way to grieve and cope with a traumatic death of a loved one, and creating a memorial may help to fill the gap left by their loss (Klassens et al., 2009).

Yocom (2006), referring to the spontaneous memorial at the Pentagon, notes “anything may happen at these roadside shrines: grieving might begin, healing may come [...]” (p. 88). Dobler (2011), argues that participation in such memorials imparts “a sense of regained control in response to feelings of powerlessness in the face of unexpected traumatic death” (p.178). Westgaard (2006), writing about spontaneous shrines for a young boy killed on a moped in a small village in Norway, stresses that “from a therapeutic point of view the spontaneous shrine

as a ritual may be regarded as something that contributes to the “correct” experience of grief” (p. 156).

Westgaard (2006), however, found people had varying reactions to the shrines. For some participants such shrines were “emotionally disturbing, exaggerated, and uncontrolled” (p. 165). To those ambivalent to the shrines, they were an opportunity to channel emotions. To people for whom they had positive value, “participating in the events at a spontaneous shrine is mental hygiene and it is healthy [...] [and show] an appreciation of the therapeutic attributes of the shrine”; these attributes related to whether emotions were controlled (or refrained from being expressed) or expressed freely (p. 168).

The impact and challenges of working with spontaneous memorials

Collecting and archiving materials from spontaneous memorials is a complicated process, requiring local decisions around funding and long-term plans for storage (Grider, 2001). It can be psychologically demanding for those involved (Maynor, 2016; Morin, 2015; Schwartz et al., 2018; Whitton, 2016; 2017). Schwartz and colleagues (2018) described their personal experiences of collecting material from spontaneous memorials and creating exhibitions at Orange County Regional History Center, after the 2016 Pulse Nightclub massacre in Orlando. They described their job as physically and emotionally demanding, requiring very long days, and “only in the privacy of our own homes, held by our loved ones, could we truly break down and release the tears we had been holding in” (p. 112). When the tragic events associated with the Orlando memorials had particular personal resonance for cultural professionals, they found it difficult to process and described not having the emotional strength to take part in certain aspects of the archiving, such as collecting from the site of the incident itself. In Paris, archivists tried not to read the written messages, during the process of clearing the memorial. As the Director of the Paris Archives says, “we went to the field as doctors to protect ourselves from

emotional reactions that were too strong. Of course, some documents have marked us, especially those of foreign communities living in Paris, or foreigners passing through” (Benhaiem, 2016).

This is consistent with Maynor’s (2016) findings, who interviewed people involved in managing the response to three mass casualty incidents (1999 Texas A&M University bonfire tragedy, 2007 Virginia Tech campus shooting, and 2012 Sandy Hook school shooting). All interviewees from the three case studies commented on the emotional burden of their role, with one individual describing the role of an archivist like “working in a wake” (Maynor, 2016, p. 617). The psychological impact of working with the spontaneous memorial material over a sustained period without preparation for its emotional burden was compared to a soldier going to war with no training (Maynor, 2016). Similarly, a curator of the 9/11 incident highlighted long conversations with participants and donors “often included a lot of crying—us included. It is difficult dealing with death and frankly none of us were prepared for the task. At times each one of us was ready to throw in the towel but the support and pressure of the others kept us going” (Liebhold, 2011, para. 10).

Best practices for professionals involved in the management and aftermath of spontaneous memorials highlight the impact on individuals undertaking the archiving (Maynor, 2016; Morin, 2015; Whitton, 2016; 2017). Maynor (2016) and Morin (2015) recommend those involved seek support from colleagues, mental health professionals and/or supportive communities if required. These studies suggest the emotional burden of cultural professionals is taken into account during the archiving process. Doss (2010) warns that reports on the benefits of generic grief counselling are speculative, which raises further the question of appropriately designed and targeted support.

Despite the challenging aspects of collecting and documenting spontaneous memorials, this experience is far from negative. On the contrary, as argued by Arvanitis (2019), in the case of the Manchester Arena attack, the formation of the Manchester Together Archive was a creative process of negotiating the interaction between professional ethics and a strong sense of civic and social responsibility. Furthermore, Arvanitis (in preparation) examines how the tactile acts of handling the soft toys became part of people's personal and collective process of overcoming the trauma of the Manchester Arena Attack. He argues that cleaning the soft toys channeled people's need to contribute to and participate in a shared expression of solidarity to the city and its 'recovery', though their temporary effects have also been highlighted (Steinert, 2003). Sanford (2018), a museum registrar, through conversations with visitors and creators of the memorials following the 2017 Las Vegas shooting, described how she learnt the value and emotional importance for the community of spontaneous memorials, as it allowed people to fulfil their need of wanting to do something in a time of need. Likewise, Schwartz and colleagues (2018) described that one year on they were able to witness the therapeutic impact of their work and observe friends and family members gaining comfort from the displayed memorial items.

Discussion

Spontaneous memorials are an increasingly common phenomenon following tragic events (Santino, 2006). This review summarized 35 included studies that discussed their purpose and psychological impact. The discussion will outline the main themes drawn from the review, highlighting limitations in the research. Practice and research implications will be discussed.

Much of the narrative around the role and value of spontaneous memorials is based on their perceived healing and therapeutic impact for survivors, bereaved families and other members of the local or broader community. Individual processing of grief, strengthening a sense of

community, and confronting the site of the incident were found to be the general themes that people identified as being positive psychological impacts of the memorials. Although some research suggested a potential therapeutic/positive impact, the research is limited and lacks rigorous methodological designs. Furthermore, the majority of the identified studies employed cross-sectional designs; from this research, therefore, it cannot be known whether or not viewing or producing such memorials has a lasting impact on the process of recovery from trauma. It is notable that none of the literature explored the potential negative impact of non-professionals engaging with spontaneous memorials. For example, Watkins and colleagues (2010) found that for veterans visiting a permanent Vietnam War memorial, whilst some had a beneficial therapeutic response, the number of times they visited the memorial was important, as others had an increase in post-traumatic symptoms after viewing the memorial only once.

The second overarching theme of the review highlights the psychological/demanding impact on cultural professionals who archive memorial material following a major incident. The literature identifies the emotional and physical demands and the recommendations of the support professionals should receive whilst carrying out this work (Maynor, 2016; Morin, 2015; Schwartz et al., 2018; Whitton, 2016; 2017). This literature is consistent with research from other professions and types of trauma, where studies have shown that vicarious/indirect trauma can take the same role or experience for the victim as direct trauma (Brewin, Andrews & Valentine, 2000; Carlier, Lamberts & Gersons, 2000; Ericksson, Vande Kemp, Gorsuch, Hoke, & Foy, 2000). Work-related/secondary traumatization has been found to be prominent in many other professions, such as mental health professionals (Finklestein, Stein, Greene, Bronstein & Solomon, 2015), medical examiner personnel (Coleman, Delahanty, Schwartz, Murani, Brondolo, 2016) and exposed disaster and rescue workers (Fullerton, Ursano & Wang, 2004).

Practice implications for professionals

It is clear, therefore, that psychological support needs to be in place for cultural professionals/volunteers. Training for supervisors and peers to provide immediate and targeted support may be beneficial (Scott and colleagues, 2009). The support offered to professionals involved in archiving materials after the Manchester Arena attack (Arvanitis, 2019), provide an example for practitioners involved in future incidents to help overcome the negative effects highlighted by this review.

Following the Manchester Arena attack (2017), members of the archiving team met with clinical staff at the Manchester Resilience Hub (a service set up to support people with mental health related problems following the Arena incident) (French et al., 2019). Group meetings offered staff guidance and support on how to process their emotions and look after their wellbeing during the archiving process. The meetings allowed team members to share and process their feelings, which normalized their responses to the material and enabled them to realize they were shared by others, which has been said to be beneficial and discussed in detail in relevant literature (McLeod, 1997; Pennebaker, 1997). It also allowed the team to better understand the psychological state, emotional needs and expectations of the bereaved families that visited the Archive (Arvanitis, 2019). However, although training and support for cultural professionals has been recommended, and utilized, the approaches have not yet been formally evaluated.

Research implications

Spontaneous memorials and their archives offer a space for people to grieve, and may add an additional dimension to the recovery process. However, only 8 of the included papers reported a sample size, the group of participants they included, and reported the methodology used, all of which could usefully be included in reporting standards for future studies. Although discussion papers highlighted compelling ideas about the positive psychological impacts of spontaneous memorials, these require empirical testing. Further research is therefore required

to understand the multiple impacts associated with such memorials (Sánchez-Carretero, 2011). To counter the limitations highlighted in the current research literature, key areas for further research and associated methodologies are recommended below; these encompass: large scale data collection; understanding the potential negative impact of spontaneous memorials; and therapeutic uses of memorials in the process of recovery.

Large scale data collection could be used to gather wider community views on engagement with spontaneous memorials, for example epidemiological research-programs that frequently follow mass casualty incidents, could ask qualitative and quantitative questions regarding participation with spontaneous memorials. In addition, longitudinal design and collection of data at different time points could be utilized to understand whether there is an optimum time for people to engage with spontaneous memorials, or whether the timing varies between individuals depending on their experiences, and why. For example, P'aez and colleagues' (2007) used large scale questionnaire data from 661 college students and their relatives in Spain, at different time points shortly after the attack to examine how taking part in rituals following the Madrid train attacks (2004) helped fulfil some psychosocial functions.

Notable gaps in the literature were around understanding the potential negative impact of spontaneous memorials for non-professionals, and the potential use of these memorials in the process of recovery. Existing research should be expanded upon by using more rigorous qualitative methodological designs including purposive sampling to actively seek out the perspectives of people who may have found that memorials were not beneficial, or even harmful (for example triggering of mental distress including PTSD), and under what circumstances. To evaluate the therapeutic uses of memorials in the process of recovery, feasibility studies and randomized control trials should be used to understand whether engagement with memorial archives could be a useful adjunct to therapy, and monitor any detrimental effects on mental health that may arise. Different groups should be compared (e.g.

survivors compared with bereaved families) in order to make recommendations about who may benefit most from such an intervention, as well as different formats (e.g. physical or digital memorial archives such as those in Paris (Paris Archives, n.d), and as part of self-help or formal therapy). Qualitative studies should further explore participants' perspectives on the acceptability and utility of engaging with memorials as part of therapy.

Conclusion

The creation of spontaneous memorials is an increasingly common response to tragic events (Santino, 2006). The research included in this review suggests that engaging with or producing such memorials may have a positive psychological impact for survivors, bereaved families, and members of the community. Conversely, working with memorial materials, such as through archiving processes, is physically and emotionally demanding, and training and support for professionals is necessary. However, the psychological research in this area is in its infancy, and this review highlights the need for more rigorous empirical research, and there are important areas that require further exploration. Nevertheless, engagement with spontaneous memorials may represent a promising avenue for exploration as a therapeutic tool in the process of recovery from trauma.

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