

A report about:

The role of place on architectural identity

By Architect;

Rozhgar Hashm Qasm

2024

Abstract

The term identity is debated widely in many fields of concern due to current issues linked to the context, and it has been expanded to encompass a wide range of levels. This intensive word profoundly affects everything that follows it, taking into account its distinct intellectual features, such as describing society as Kurdish, a building as traditional, a city as vital, or a town as cultural, and even determining which era all of them belong to. For instance, no one should confuse a traditional Iraqi (Shanshul) with temporary buildings with massive areas of glass. The review article investigates the term. Identity, architectural identity, and place identity, to examine how architectural identity can be influenced by characteristics of place, however, iconic architecture also can have a massive impact on locations, where these structures later became icons defining their places. The aim is to determine if architectural identity is a product of the place or the source of the place's identity, by examining a descriptive methodology of previous literature in this context with a brief discussion about their claims and ideas, to conclude that architectural identity can be a holder of local culture and history, politic, and economy, except for the challenges provided by modernization and globalization. Architects have to balance these features, by considering the traditional implications of their designs; and ensuring adaptation to preserve a place's uniqueness.

Keywords: Architectural Identity, Place, Place Identity, Culture, Globalization

1. Introduction

Identity is a vibrant concept of a complex process related to the principles that the individual holds in time and place their contexts also the decisions they make. A person's identity is formed by his role in the community as a father, teacher, and citizen. These roles have expectations and significance that are integrated into the person's identity. The word place is defined linguistically as a noun as follows "specific location, point, or area. A place where something occurs or exists" (.oxfordlearnersdictionaries, n.d.). In social science, Place can refer to a section of space in which people dwell together, a rank in a list, a temporal ordering, or a position in a social order (Agnew, 2011).

Every location has a distinct identity, regardless of whether many people recognize it.

Identity can describe individuals, objects, and natural environments.

Identity can be approached from both a systematic and philosophical perspective. Systematic procedures can be used to uncover facts and statistics about certain figures. Philosophy is reflected

in how individuals perceive themselves or others.

That type of identity is intangible and varies.

Every place has an identity, whether recognized by people or not, its existence imposes identity. People, natural lives, and objects have identities. Identity has systematic approaches by facts and statistics particularly figures. Identity can be about a human's self-concept, which naturally identifies a person among others by what makes them similar or dissimilar to each other. According to Hatch and Shultz the process of self-understanding continues for live time, "seen about what other people are like, and how other people perceive us" (M. J. Hatch, 2002) (Barker, 1968) (S.Qazimi., 2014). Self-recognition is not valid in the case of a built environment. Places with a high sense of identity refer to those that share somewhat analogous perspectives among a wide range of people who observe and experience them. The origin of both words is foreign. The place comes from plateau and it is a Greek word that describes a place, or a piazza. Identity is a Latin word that originated from idem and later on it changed to identities. When these two words are adjoined, they form a philosophical concept that occurred to researchers to conduct studies of human behavior. Therefore, Barker concluded, that "behavior setting", depicts a "bounded standing pattern of human and non-human" (M. J. Hatch, 2002).

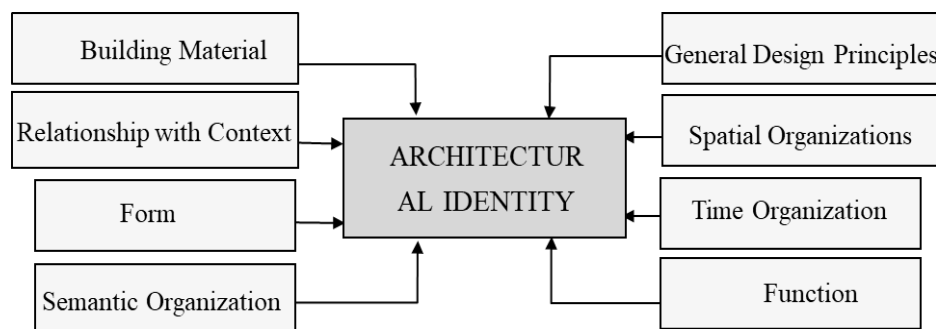


Chart no. 2.1. Formalization of Architectural Identity- by the researcher

(Franck, 1984) Identity of Place Definition Since the late 1970s, the term place identity has been used in the literature describing the result of monitoring the environment and interpreting it (S.Qazimi., 2014). Place identity has two frame intervals. First, the link between different frames of architecture as home, neighborhood, city,.. An expressing example happens when having awareness of buildings as a part of a certain culture, such as; relating courtyards to Arabian countries. The other framework of the place identity tackles humans' intensive values, norms, memories, and ideas. Place identity can be justified by explaining place identity in the context of environmental psychology theories; because community is essential in conducting place identity

. When a person experiences living in a place for a while, that place remarks a memory and a sense of belonging, as well the place obtains some kind of values and definitions that reshape human activities there, from here we recognize important characteristics that may define an identity to the place.

Place identity can also be influenced by historical, cultural, social, and political factors. (Antonsich, 2018)

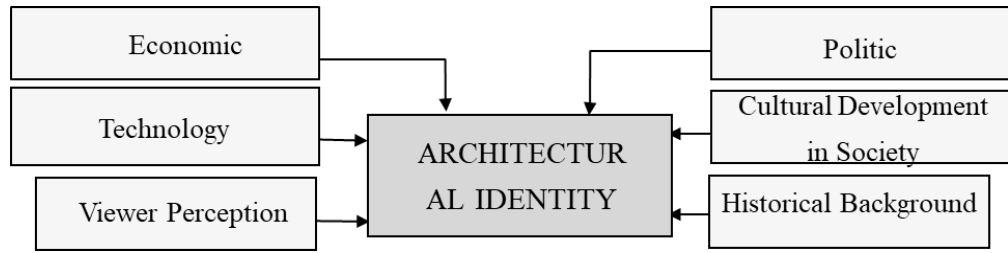


Chart no. 2.1. External Effects on Architectural Identity

The report aims to determine whether a prospective architectural identity is a product of the place or the source of the place’s identity. How architectural identity can be influenced by characteristics of place Architectural identity can be a holder of local culture and history, politics, and economy, Facing the challenges provided by modernization and globalization.

2. Literature review on the Effects of Place on Architectural Identity:

	Title	Author	Year of publishing	Publishing Institute
Journal Article	The Place’s Identity	Ola Hassane, Ibrahim Maarouf	2018	American Journal of Civil Engineering and Architecture
Journal Article	Emergence New Place Identity Through Architecture	Qasr Khuzam	2022	College of Architecture and Design. Effat University- Saudi Arabia
Periodical Article	Architecture and Identity	Saumya Verma	2023	Rethinking The Future Journal
	Architecture, The quest to cultural identity	Anthony Adebayoi	2013	Research Gate

2.1. The study no. 1

In this study, the researcher discusses the near history of the past 25 years, and how urban planning and design have prioritized place identity. Place identification has existed since humans first used physical and psychological cues to identify locations. Humans identify with places based on their distinctive characteristics, which distinguish them from others. The 21st century has seen a shift in global place identities, with some accepting new identities and others losing valued ones due to the rapid rise of contemporary culture. The physical environment often plays a larger role in shaping a place's particular character than psychological factors. This study focuses on architecture as a key driver for understanding place identity. Development requirements can impact a place's identity due to several factors. While the process of affecting a place's identity can be damaging, the effects themselves do not always have bad consequences. Affected place identities can have positive or negative effects, such as establishing a new identity, modifying an existing one, or completely deleting it. Following World War II, Germany and Japan had significant economic and cultural benefits from their new identities. Singapore experienced widespread poverty following its separation from Malaysia. Ultimately, independence led to significant development in the country. Dubai encountered difficulties trading pearls after Japan's invention, but with oil discovery, it improved its economy and tourism by building an architectural character, leading to global recognition. Critics argue that the rise of new identities often leads to the formation of transnational identities without regard for conventional place identities, contributing to globalization. The study discusses aspects of place within the domain of architectural identity.

2.1.1. Place Identity in the context of Places Attachment;

Because place can occur in a variety of methods, sometimes it refers to the physical aspects of a site by designating geographical areas. Other times is about how the person feels about the location. An intense sense of place helps people imagine, express, experience, and navigate their surroundings. Place attachment fosters connections between humans and their surroundings. Place attachment portrays the interaction between humans and their environment, encompassing both human activity and the impact of natural and constructed environments.

2.1.2. Environmental Psychology's View on Place Identity;

To understand the relationship between location and people, it's important to examine both the impact of the environment on behavior and the reciprocal relationship. Environmental psychology can help us understand how these phenomena relate to place identity. Environmental psychology created theories that explored many viewpoints on the place. Critiques of existing theories have

prompted the invention of new ones, according to Frank (Frank, 1984). Environmental psychology models human behavior based on environmental factors. Among other concepts, "place" held the most poetic and philosophical meaning (Speller, 2000). Wicker questioned the idea and developed it as a social construct (Wicker, 1977). Canter (Canter, 1977) (W.Marans, 1997) argues that the psychology of place views a location as a combination of physical characteristics and human behavior, drawing inspiration from behavior as a social construct.

2.1.3. Architectural identity and place;

Place identity is primarily influenced by the physical environment, rather than the psychological environment. Architectural design and urban planning shape a place's physical environment and convey architectural identity. Architecture shapes the identity of a town, city, or country by reflecting local traditions, geography, and history. Architecture represents civilizations through the exterior, inside, and layout of buildings. A meaningful and intelligible environment is ideal for expressing emotions, ideals, and memories. Architectural identity serves multiple roles, including emotional and recognition. (Z. Torabi, 2013) identified the factors that contribute to architectural identity., building shapes, materials, and context. The aspects of architectural identity are interconnected, and examples are often linked to all or most of them.

3.1.3.1. Spatial Organization;

The text discusses the concept of space from different perspectives: Aristotle, who defined it as an empty container that needs to be enclosed; life, geographical, and architectural, which divide space according to different criteria; and spatial and semantic, which relate space to culture and meaning. The text also gives an example of how Persian culture influenced the spatial organization of its urban areas. The text is based on a research paper about the identity of the conducting place through architecture.

2.1.3.2. Time Organization;

architectural styles reflect the periods and cultures they belong to, and how humans have transformed the natural world through their dwellings. Architecture is a mirror of time and culture. Humans are a modifier of nature. The text you provided is about how Gothic cathedrals represent the time and culture of the medieval period, and how human activities have changed the natural environment and the social structure of different places.

2.1.3.3. Semantic Organization;

The text you provided is about how cultures influence the semantic organization of architecture, which is the use of symbols and references to give

meaning and identity to a place. The text also gives some examples of semantic features in architecture, such as materials, forms, and landmarks. Culture and architecture: a connection through symbols and references. Semantic organization... a way of giving meaning and identity to a place. A clear example is the Afghan flag's national insignia, which consists of a particular mosque with all of its traditional basic elements, including a mihrab, minarets, dome, and minibar. As previously stated, building layouts are another example of obvious architectural elements; yet, certain layouts represent distinct countries and civilizations.

2.1.3.4. Building Form;

Shapes are essential for architectural design and identity. It describes how forms can be artistic, functional, or both, and how they should match the context and culture of the place. It also suggests that foreign forms can fail to communicate with the audience. Classical Chinese architecture, particularly its roofing, is a successful example of architectural forms with distinct identities. The massive roof volume (in comparison to the rest of the construction), functional aspects, and distinct shape all express China's inherent cultural philosophy.

2.1.3.5. Building Material;

the role of materials in creating and expressing architectural identity. It explains how materials can have symbolic, aesthetic, and functional meanings, and how they can contrast or blend with their environment. It gives examples of stone, mud, and metal as materials that have shaped the identity of different places

2.1.3.6. Relationship with Context;

The text explains how the relationship with the setting can influence the architectural identity of a building. It argues that buildings should be designed according to their context; and that moving them to a different location can make them lose their meaning. It also describes three types of interaction between buildings and their environment: congenial, conflict, and indifferent. Opposition link; this happens when a building is located on the opposite side of the surround.

The study no. 2

The study focused on several cases to explain the particular effect of iconically building in worldwide countries and how political and economic or cultural powers have created national iconic structures in their countries. The impact of architecture is to represent power, to have sculptures to represent their ideology, and to satisfy the generations to come by architecture. These

structures were then recognized as national icons as the Eiffel Tower in France, Big Ben in England, and the Roman Colosseum in Italy. These iconic architectures can identify the place's characteristics with the strong power of dominance to compass visuals and emotions of the place. The power of place can be the physical creation of a human's identity.



Photo 2.2.1. The nation's architectural identity with strong effect of place attachment (Verma, 2023)

The study argues the in-depth impact of place features on national identity and reflects national architecture, telling the era of globalization and technological communication in the last decades, This is evident in the shape of architectural characteristics to symbolize residents' diversity. While; architecture is responsible for nourishing and forming a place's sense of identity. The more people communicate worldwide the more the revolutionary impact of technology, architecture may get free from the place's characteristics. Theoretically, multiple efforts to generate new national architectural symbols during the twentieth century have flopped. The failure raises questions not only about the importance of architecture in this century; but also about the new contemporary principles of national identity.



Photo 2.2.2. The nation's architectural identity with no effect on place attachment (Verma, 2023)

The article declared the comparing method, of how globalization and fading the boundaries of the place on a level of nation's representative icons is obvious. The place impacts and urge to accept worldwide style illustrate the changing approach of nation's architecture in the time of globalization, especially in developing countries. This article explains the phenomena through a variety of examples, including the powerful economic countries. In these circumstances, international modern architecture is used to convey the country's new global character. For that nationalism is continually reinvented as a pride of one's country from a global perspective.

The article considers the merging of local traditional identity and modern building processes as an irresponsible matter, examining the Burj Khalifa. It claims that the building represents an investment-worthy city, Dubai leveraged the symbolism associated with the name of the world's tallest skyscraper. The architects selected onion domes to reflect Dubai culture, even though onion domes are more commonly linked with Mughal architecture in South Asia instead of Arabian architecture. Studies suggest that distinguished eras in history, as well as the creation of cultural norms and values, financial structures, and innovations, all influence the shaping of places. In our modern age, the unique traditional architecture of a place is shaped by events that have occurred throughout history. Neglecting it in favor of a global architectural language and using it to communicate national objectives may have serious consequences for a citizen's philosophical identity and sense of rootedness. A location exists not only physically, but also in people's memories.

The study no. 3;

The study features how architecture differs in different places, relating the politics, economics, society, religion, values, and ethics impact the built environment. Identity connects individuals to their past and ensures the continuity of their future, which declares the physical environment is experiencing obvious identity fades by globalization. People express their understanding of a place's identity, and they know if they belong or left out. The study connects the term architectural identity to several aspects, which can be declared as flowing;

3.1. Local Identity and Historical Heritage;

Inhabitants shape ecosystems, reflecting culture. Historical buildings, preserve important memories, symbolize our past and future, and affirm national identity. We protect these symbols from commercialization or neglect, preserving them for future generations to understand their legacy and local identity.

3.2. Architecture and the Surrounding Features;

The built environment has a dynamic, special link with the society. In the past, political and spiritual leaders were demonstrated by the historic huge power of structure, now what drives society represented by globalization, and technology to adopt a new community lifestyle (Graebner, 2002). Despite the significant relationship between physical form and social value patterns, intensive structure traditions and form features as an identity-destroying factor.

3.3. The Political places;

Architecture is linked to politics because it can convey the overall status of the city as regulated by local authorities, as well as the global sense, which is affected by transformation and revolutions in the larger community. The two orientations indicate the space's positive points and constraints, defining the future of the space. (Leach, 2005)

3.4. Culture;

Culture is the expression of all the intellectual activities of dynamically changing civilizations, which are determined by the community, carried out by its members, shared with the group, and passed down to future generations. Culture is a set of norms, values, customs, and beliefs that reflect a community's vitality.

(Kultur, 2012).

3.5 Ethnic;

shorten Ethnic identity is the emergent characteristics of a group as a result of interaction between group members and contrasting outsiders; it is subjective and dynamic, and it is linked to past images and acts. Ethnic identity is not totally controlled but partially enforced, because it depends on the groups' development and adjustment of their image, as well as the interference of outsiders.

(Roymans, 2004).

3.6. The behavior;

Identity theories emerged as individuals wondered if society's character is self-structured, and related to behavior. The basic challenge is to determine how the identity causes expressive and well-represented behavior (Powell, 1983). People's behavior can be generalized; when inhabiting the same place with similar histories, cultures, and desires, enabling us to manage the design principles and the architecture by satisfying the residents' general activities and desired alterations.

3.7. Architectural Codes;

Architectural indicators convey functions, and also additional functions that change throughout time. Architectural forms usually have evident uses (the building's main purpose) and other communicative, aesthetic, moral, or significant messages, all called additional purposes (Leach, 2005). Architectural guidelines allow for numerous interpretations of buildings, with primary and secondary uses incorporated into the designs. If design is a language, it communicates using elements such as sounds, syllables, and words. Architectural design communicates through signs, hints, diagrams, and symbols.

3.8. The image of place;

The metropolis, a large-scale structure in space and time, is a work of temporal art that is influenced by its surroundings, history, and prior experiences. Our impression of it is partial and influenced by other considerations. The city, which is continually altered by numerous builders, alters in detail over time, with only limited influence over its growth and form. It is an ongoing process, not a finished product, with its public image created by the collective mental images of its residents. (Lynch, 1960).

3.9. Nowadays architecture and identity;

Current structures can be an explanation of the situation, economy, political expansion, and quality of society. It may even reveal displaced taste and abuse, particularly in residential architecture, which shows the people's commitment to the place. Architecture wants to define identity by place, yet it cannot be established; it only expresses the site, and thus it may not be held accountable for identity erosion.

The study no. 4;

Architecture reflects cultural traditions and customs. It highlights the value of architectural responses to cultural patterns and the distinction between a culture's core. It describes responsive design as an intentional expression of space, time, meaning, and communication that is culturally significant (Rapoport, 1999). The study critiques foreign architecture to their place's identity for departing from the conventional spatial structure and opposes the modern movement's commitment to universality.

4.1. Space, Place and Identity;

The design of the environment entails holding time, space, meaning, and communication. Space, which is critical in dealing with human awareness, is understood by its physical structure and psychological features (Rapoport, 1999). It is a product of sociocultural forms, with ideological and symbolic

implications that influence human relationships. The importance of space comes from its relationship to its surroundings. Environmental design, which is connected with culture, plays an important role in translating cultural elements. The shape, arrangement, and form of space differ amongst cultures. A culturally accepted space is designed by recognizing a culture's value and how environmental variables support cultural dynamics. A place is a space with a unique significance, and its creation relies on sustaining the local characteristics that distinguish a region. "Place-making" occurs at spatial scales as home, community, or nation. The concept of location encompasses structure, personality, community, appropriateness, and identity (Kennedy, 2005). Communities and Individuals build their identities in the context of place, which evolves as places of existence become places of life. Identity is a process that may be tracked back to the origins of civilization and culture. It is an intangible term that can be established by discussing the cultural and historical features of the place. Self-identity is inextricably tied to boundaries and the environments in which we live. Identity in architecture must consider two layers of cultural existence: the culture core, which reflects important aspects of presenting values, and the second part, which can implement changes with minimum implications.

4.2. Locality And Emerging Global Consciousness;

Cultural awareness in architecture can be challenging to promote due to several constraints. Despite global variability, which suggests the need for cultural differentiation, the emergence of technology has blurred boundaries and reduced the importance of spaces (. Anthony Adebayo, 2013). In today's globalized society, identity aspects are transferable and navigate boundaries, resulting in a merge in which regional identities are fading as a result of global economic forces and a culture that values universality. This global understanding makes simply local design solutions impossible.

4.3. Cultural Context of Spatial Experience and Behavior;

Architecture reflects a people's traditions, customs, and culture, forming connections between humanity and their history and future. The design process generates environments that have distinct meanings in various cultures (Al-Bahar, 1984). To conduct a meaningful evaluation, user viewpoints must be evaluated, as well as relevant people for the design. In Kuwait, oil affluence resulted in a new architectural identity (Mahmeed, 2007), but in Nigeria, architecture prioritizes community and group activities. Both countries have abandoned traditional aspects such as courtyards in favor of foreign styles. Architecture has culturally diverse meanings, and significant environmental characteristics must be found, not assumed (Al-Bahar, 1984)

5. Analyzing and Results;

	The study claims and goals	Notes to determine
Study no.1	The study connects architecture to art and underlines the significance of researching features of design to improve architectural identity. It emphasizes the influence of architecture on society. It also explores the balance of history with new needs and technology in architects.	The study investigates architecture's role in assessing place identity and revealing new identities. It notes the transformation of in-place identities worldwide in the 21st century. The interaction between humans and space is seen as a deeper process of identification, beyond just direction.
Study no.2	The study investigates how a place's progress might transform its identity, with effects ranging from enhancing to radical changes. Countries include post-World War II Japan and Germany. Dubai following oil discovery. Criticize the acknowledgment that new architectural identities mostly refer to globalization, with light mention of traditional identities in the current era.	The study proposes "glocal" thinking, a blend of global and local ideas. It involves merging site-specific architectural elements with modern technology to create a unique character that's receptive to global concepts.
Study no.3	The study compares architecture to music and sees good architecture as a well-structured rhythm. It focuses on evaluating architectural domains to improve design and user experience. It also emphasizes the significance of recognizing a building's impact on society, customs, and mental health. Architectural character distinguishes a location and ensures historical continuity. The architect's job is to blend historic ideals with modern needs and technology.	The study explores the term "identity", its increasing popularity across professions, and its role in defining humans, places, and their culture. Identity, evolving through memory and history, is a key indicator of unique value, applicable to groups, city squares, towns, and even time periods.
Study no.4	The study examines the relationship between culture and architecture. It criticizes modern architecture's ignorance OF cultural traditions, particularly in non-developing nations influenced by colonial ideology. It examines how architectural environments connect with a place's culture, and how global context influences this relationship. The paper also investigates the role of materials in determining environmental character and analyzes architects' professional tendencies.	The study suggests architecture is not just physical structures, but a social product reflecting culture and ambitions. Architectural identity, which is multifaceted and changes over time, emerges from spatial elements. Globalization blurs geographical differences and broadens compatibilities.

5. Conclusions;

- Architectural identity is influenced by local culture and history, except for the challenges provided by modernization and globalization.
- Architects have to balance these features, consider the traditional implications of their designs, and ensure adaptation to preserve a place's uniqueness.
- New architectural conceptions should combine experience, location pragmatism, and modernity.
- Buildings should not be reproduced due to their distinct needs and situations.
- Design ideology should change by combining present life with the needs of historical experiences.

5. Recommendations

- Designers should balance tradition and modern approach by creating new designs and technologies rooted in humanity's values (Khalil, 2021).
- Respect local principles like privacy, comfort, and livability, and take into consideration factors such as light, scale, climate, materials, and methods of construction.
- New ideas are practical, with place's essence. Each place or building is unique due to varying circumstances and requirements.

5. References;

1. . Anthony Adebayo, b. O. (2013). Architecture: The quest for cultural identity. *Research Gate*.
2. .*oxfordlearnersdictionaries*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>
3. A. H Ali, E. E.-D. (2003). *Visual design guidelines: for medium-sized cities-Egypt*. Opus.
4. Agnew, J. (2011). : *Space and Place*. Los Angeles: University of California.
5. Al-Bahar, .. (1984). *Traditional Kuwaiti houses*. MIMAR.
6. Antonsich, M. (2018). *Oxford Bibliographies*. Retrieved from <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com>
7. Barker, R. G. (1968). *Stanford University Press*.
8. Canter, D. (1977). *The psychology of place*. London: TheArchitectural Press.
9. Canter., D. (1997). . The facets of place, In G. T. Moore and R. W. . *Plenum Press*.
10. Dearsley. (2021). 15 Top-Rated Tourist Attractions in China. *Planet ware*.
11. Diefendorf, J. (2015, October 15). , specialist in writing about .
12. Franck, K. (1984). *Exorcising the ghost of physical determinism Environment and Behavior*.
13. Graebner, B. S. (2002). 'Monumental Architecture and the Ancient Maya: The Royal Acropolis at Yalbac, Central Belize',. *New Mexico State University*,.
14. Kennedy, N. F. (2005). e ethos of architects towards an analysis of architectural practice in Turkey"Unpublished Ph.D Thesis. *Middle East Technical University*.
15. Khalil, S. (2021). Ancient Egypt & Oasis Adventure:.
16. Kultur, S. (2012). 'Role of Culture in Sustainable Architecture', Bahcesehir University. ,*Bahcesehir University, Turkey, 2nd International Conference, Mukogawa Women's Univ. Nishinomiya, Japan*.
17. Leach, N. (2005). A reader in cultural theory', Routledge, Taylor & Francis e-Library. *Rethinking future*.

18. Lynch, K. (1960). The Image of the City". *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, , 7-9, 13, 131-132.
19. M. J. Hatch, a. M. (2002). *The dynamics of organizational* .
20. Mahgoub, Y. (2007). Architecture and the expression of cultural identity in Kuwait. *Rutledge, The Journal of Architecture*.
21. Mahmeed, T. (2007). Kuwait architecture and design: An investigation of factors influencing design identity", Unpublished Thesis, . *The Florida State University College of Visual Arts, Theatre and Dance*,.
22. Mohammed Abdullah Eben Saleh. (1998). 'The Integration of Tradition and Modernity: A Search for an Urban and Architectural Identity in Arriyadh, The Capital of Saudi Arabia'. *Issue* .
23. Peter J. Burke Sheldon Stryker. (2000). The Past, Present, and Future of an Identity Theory. *Indiana University, Washington State University, Jstor, Social Psychology Quarterly*.
24. Powell, R. (1983). 'Architecture and Identity: Exploring Architecture in Islamic Cultures'. *Concept Media Pte Ltd. Singapore, Charles Correa, Quest for identity*. Malaysia.
25. Rapoport, A. (1999). On the cultural responsiveness of architecture", in *Classic Reading in Architecture*. *New York, McGraw-Hill*, 329 – 338.
26. Roymans, N. (2004). 'Ethnic Identity and Imperial Power', Amsterdam University Press. *Amsterdam Archaeological Studies Series* .
27. Roymans, N. (2004). Ethnic Identity and Imperial Power'. *Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam Archaeological Studies Series 10*.
28. S.Qazimi. (2014, may 14). *Sense of place identity*. Retrieved from European Journal of Sosial Science Education and Research: http://journals.euser.org/files/articles/ejser_
29. Speller, G. (2000). A community in transition: a longitudinal studyof place attachment and identity process in the context of anenforced relocation, Unpublished Dissertation of Doctor ofPhilosophy . *Guildford: University of Surrey*.
30. Unwin, S. (2003). 'Analysing Architecture, Routledge, London and New York. *Taylor & Francis e-Library*, 19, 25-26, 99, 108, 113, 114,125.
31. Verma, S. (2023). Architectural identity. *Rethinking Future*.
32. W.Marans, T. M. (1997). Advances in environment, behavior and design:towards an integration of theory, methods, research andutilization. *New York Plenum Press*.
33. Wicker, W. (1977). *An introduction to ecological psychology,Monterey*. California: Brooks/Cole.
34. Z. Torabi, a. S. (2013). Effective Factors in Shaping the. *Middle- East Journal of Scientific*.