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Research Article:

Fostering Place Attachment Through Activity: Insights from Qaisaria Buildings in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq –Koya and Kifri as Case Studies

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Abstract

Place attachment represents a fundamental concept for understanding how individuals establish emotional, social, and cognitive ties to the built environment. In the setting of traditional marketplaces, this relationship is commonly shaped by repetitive human activities that reinforce both spatial identity and cultural meaning. The Qaisaria buildings situated in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq reflect this interplay, functioning as both commercial spaces and community anchors that conserve historical heritage. Despite the popularity of Qaisaria buildings as vibrant gathering spaces, there is limited understanding of how activity influences people's social interaction and attachment to these historic environments. This study aims to investigate how daily activities—such as trade, social gatherings, and cultural exchanges—contribute to strengthening place attachment in two historical Qaisaria buildings located in Koya and Kifri. A mixed-method research design was employed, incorporating qualitative interviews alongside a structured questionnaire as a secondary data collection tool. One hundred sixty questionnaires were distributed to local users (80 per site), assessing six dimensions of place attachment using a five-point Likert scale. The results revealed a contrast between the two sites: while activity in Kifri significantly influenced all dimensions of place attachment, Koya impacted only functional aspects such as Place dependence and place expectation. Koya's emotional and social bonds and other dimensions appeared to depend on other contextual factors beyond activity. The study concludes that the impact of activity on place attachment is context-dependent, shaped by each site's urban, historical, and social conditions. These findings emphasize the importance of integrating dynamic activities in heritage preservation policies to strengthen historic marketplaces' social and functional continuity.

1. Introduction

Place attachment is a multidimensional concept that encapsulates individuals' emotional, social, and functional connections with specific locations. While existing studies have explored various aspects of place attachment, many have focused on isolated dimensions, failing to capture its full complexity [1]. This attachment manifests in several dimensions:

social bonding and interaction highlight a space's emotional connections and engagement opportunities [21]; at the same time, familiarity emerges through repeated exposure, fostering a sense of comfort and recognition [15]. The sense of belonging reflects an individual's symbolic and emotional identification with a place [14]. In contrast, place identity

encompasses how a location contributes to a person's self-concept through physical and cultural attributes [6]. Additionally, place dependence underscores the functional significance of space in meeting people's needs [12], and place expectation pertains to the anticipation of future experiences influenced by prior interactions and cultural associations [13]. Activity is one of the most dynamic and influential aspects of place attachment, yet it remains underexplored in scholarly discourse [26]. Activities occurring within a space, whether commercial, social, or cultural, play a crucial role in shaping individuals' emotional and cognitive connections [25]; these interactions define a place's character, reinforcing its meaning and relevance within the urban fabric [10]. In historic marketplaces such as the Qaisaria buildings of Koya and Kifri, activity is fundamental to sustaining their role as social and economic centers [29], [30]. These spaces are not only distinguished by their architectural and historical significance but also by the continuous human interactions that give them life and purpose. Despite their importance, the role of activity in fostering place attachment within historic marketplaces remains insufficiently studied, leaving a gap in understanding how dynamic engagement contributes to a space's perceived significance [26].

This study posits that place attachment is a dynamic and evolving phenomenon, with its dimensions varying based on the spatial, social, and cultural characteristics of different Qaisaria buildings. The research contends that each marketplace fosters distinct forms of attachment shaped by its historical background, architectural form, patterns of use, and the intensity of activities within the space [6]. The study aims to better understand the mechanisms that strengthen place attachment in historic urban environments by analyzing these variations.

2. Literature Review

This section critically examines existing literature on place attachment and the influence of activity in shaping meaningful human interactions within urban environments. Place attachment is a multidimensional concept encompassing individuals' emotional, social, and functional connections with their surroundings. Among the various contributing factors, activity is pivotal in fostering engagement, reinforcing identity, and enriching the overall spatial experience. Previous studies have shown that human activities within urban settings contribute to social interaction, economic exchanges, and cultural continuity, ultimately shaping an individual's sense of belonging and emotional connection to a place. Additionally, it delves into how urban dynamics and public participation influence

attachment by facilitating repeated interactions and shared experiences within spaces of historical and cultural significance. Although rarely examined as a direct and integrated focus in existing research, the relationship between place attachment and activity is brought together in this study to investigate how activity influences attachment in historic urban spaces. By analyzing previous research on place attachment and the role of activity, this section identifies key theoretical perspectives and practical applications relevant to the present study. It highlights gaps in the literature, particularly in understanding how activity-driven interactions contribute to emotional and cognitive bonds with urban spaces. Focusing on selected qaisaria buildings in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, the study aims to investigate and evaluate how commercial, social, and cultural activities contribute to strengthening place attachment.

2.1 Place attachment

The concept of place attachment stems from attachment theory, introduced by Schumaker and Taylor. It explores individuals' emotional and psychological bonds with their environment, shaped by social and physical surroundings [1]. Altman and Low later expanded this into a socio-environmental model that included cultural, historical, and spatial dimensions [2]. The meaning of place is closely linked to attachment. Tuan emphasized that places are not just geographic locations but symbolic spaces shaped through human experience [3]. Low similarly noted the duality of physical form and evolving social meaning [4], while Relph introduced "placelessness" to describe spaces lacking distinct identity [5]. Lalli added that place character affects personal identity, and a weak sense of place undermines attachment [6]. Place attachment reflects emotional ties to specific places and has been widely explored in environmental psychology. Anton highlighted perception's role in shaping attachment and influencing behavior and environmental choices [7], while Purwanto described it as a complex, layered process rooted in both personal and collective experience [8]. Lewicka connected place meaning to memory and cultural values [9], and Schroeder distinguished it from preference, showing it emerges from interpretation and emotion [10]. Giuliani emphasized how urban spaces evolve through social use and historical layers [11]. Despite this, many studies focus on individual dimensions, neglecting place attachment's integrative nature. Williams and Vaske identified **place identity** (emotional and symbolic meaning) and **place dependence** (functional use) as core dimensions [12], while Chen introduced **place expectations** shaped by

memory and cultural anticipation [13]. Other scholars have explored social dimensions: Pinet emphasized **belonging** as central to emotional security [14]; Inalhan et al. linked **familiarity** to comfort through repeated social and visual interaction [15]; Ujang et al. focused on how **social interaction** in space fosters attachment [16]. Broader models like Scannell and Gifford's tripartite framework integrate the person, process, and place dimensions, highlighting how individual traits, experiences, and spatial qualities shape attachment [1]. Jorgensen and Stedman also linked place meaning to one's overall sense of place [17]. Urban public spaces play a vital role in fostering attachment by enabling social interaction and cultural participation. Zhang argued that well-designed public spaces support social cohesion and shared experience [18]. Paasi distinguished between individual and collective place identity, demonstrating how urban settings shape the self and the community [19]. Recent studies have added dimensions like **nature bonding**, the emotional connection to the environment through activities [20], and **social bonding**, where interpersonal ties formed in place enhance meaning [21]. In this study, the framework includes six dimensions (see Table 1):

1. Social Bonding and Interaction
2. Familiarity
3. Sense of Belonging
4. Place Identity
5. Place Dependence
6. Place Expectation

Although **natural bonding** is often considered, it is excluded here due to limited relevance to the highly urbanized context of the Qaisaria buildings.

2-2 Activity

The concept of place is fundamental to human experience, shaping identity and fostering a sense of belonging through its spatial, conceptual, and activity-based dimensions [22],[23]. In architecture and urban planning, place is not merely a physical setting but a multidimensional construct that integrates form, function, and meaning to create environments that support human interaction and engagement. Among the key elements that define place, activity plays a crucial role in determining how individuals interact with their surroundings and how urban spaces evolve [24]. Architecture serves as a medium to facilitate these interactions, shaping the physical form of a place and the social and cultural behaviors that unfold within it. The relationship between place and activity is reciprocal, as the built environment influences human behavior while being continuously shaped by the activities and functions it supports [25]. Activity

is a dynamic component of place identity, influencing the character and perception of urban environments. Research by Zaidin et al. has demonstrated a strong correlation between place attachment and the vibrancy of activities within a given space [26]. Historic markets and urban hubs, such as Qaisaria buildings, exemplify how commercial and social activities contribute to the continuity of cultural identity and urban heritage. These spaces remain significant due to their ability to foster pedestrian movement, facilitate economic transactions, and promote social gatherings. The vibrancy of such environments depends on the intensity and diversity of activities they support, reinforcing individual and collective connections to the built environment. In addition to molding individual perceptions of location, activity is crucial in creating urban context by impacting movement patterns, spatial dynamics, and sensory experiences [27]. The interactions between people, vehicles, and architectural elements create a distinct urban identity, where the rhythm of daily activities becomes an essential characteristic of place perception. Elements such as sound, movement, and public interactions contribute to the unique atmosphere of urban settings, helping to define their identity [28].

3. Research Problem, Aim, and Hypothesis

While historical areas such as the Qaisaria building and its surroundings continue to serve as vibrant gathering spaces, limited scholarly understanding exists regarding how everyday activities influence social interaction and foster place attachment. This gap restricts the ability to design urban environments that enhance community engagement and foster meaningful connections. Based on this, The study aims to investigate and evaluate how commercial, social, and cultural activities contribute to strengthening place attachment in selected Qaisaria case studies in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. To create places that are significant, useful, and representative of their distinct identities, the research aims to determine how these mechanisms can balance the historical, cultural, and environmental context of urban areas with modern requirements to end with the study hypothesis that focuses on: In historical urban contexts, the diverse influence of activity is crucial in strengthening place attachment by fostering significant emotional, social, and cognitive connections between individuals and their surroundings.

4. Methodology

This study used a mixed-method approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative techniques to examine place attachment in the Qaisaria buildings of

Koya and Kifri. It analyzes the development of emotional, functional, and symbolic bonds individuals form with historic markets by examining dimensions of place attachment and the corresponding emotions..

The qualitative component comprises semi-structured, in-depth interviews with 80 participants at each site, selected through purposive and convenience sampling. This method documents individual experiences and perceptions of the Qaisaria and its adjacent environment. Participants expressed their emotional connections to the space, including love, pride, sadness, nostalgia, and neutrality. These firsthand accounts offer insights into how individuals ascribe meaning to these locations and their significance in everyday life. All interviews were transcribed manually, with minor edits implemented to improve clarity while maintaining the original meanings of participant responses.

Thematic analysis was conducted on the qualitative data, encompassing phases including transcription, familiarization, open coding, categorization, theming, and interpretation. Participants evaluated six dimensions of place attachment that were derived from existing theoretical frameworks in the literature on place attachment, which are social bonding, familiarity, sense of belonging, place identity, place dependence, and place expectation, through a 5-point Likert scale in the quantitative part. The questionnaire was modified from recognized instruments in the literature on place attachment, ensuring content validity, as shown in Table (6).

A total of 160 questionnaires were distributed, with 80 at each site. All were completed and included in the analysis, resulting in a 100% response rate; the number was determined based on the study's objectives and the target population's characteristics. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) analyzed the quantitative data. Descriptive statistical methods, including frequency tables and percentage calculations, were applied to interpret participant responses and generate general insights into the distribution and characteristics of place attachment across the sample. Figures (5) and (6) present the fundamental statistical output, while Figures (7) and (8) illustrate participants' responses across both case study sites. This research integrates numerical data with a solid qualitative method to describe how Qaisaria buildings, as historic marketplaces, affect place attachment. The findings are presented through comparative tables and theme analyses, highlighting significant differences and shared patterns between the two case study sites.

5. Case studies

The Qaisaria buildings in Kurdistan are historically significant marketplaces that functioned as important

commercial and social centers. The distinctive architectural styles exemplify the region's urban development during the late Ottoman period. This research examines the Qaisaria buildings in Koya and Kifri, which have primarily preserved their integrity. This research investigates the role of these buildings in influencing urban life and analyzes how their architectural features impact the surrounding environment.

5.1 Old Qaisaria in Koya

Koya, one of the historic districts of Erbil, has long been recognized for its strategic location and commercial significance. Positioned at a key crossroad connecting Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Kirkuk, the city also serves as a gateway to Iran through Sulaymaniyah, Turkey, and Mosul via Erbil, and Baghdad and southern Iraq through Kirkuk. This advantageous location allowed Koya to flourish as a commercial hub during the Ottoman period, facilitating regional trade and economic exchange [29].

One of the most significant elements reflecting Koya's role as a commercial station during the 19th and early 20th centuries is its bazaar, which includes two distinct Qaisarias: The Old Qaisaria and the New Qaisaria. The Old Qaisaria also referred to as the Qaisaria of Haji Bakr Aghai Hawezi, was constructed in 1840 by Haji Bakr Aghai Hawezi, a prominent figure from the Hawezi clan, one of the most influential families in Koya at the time. Locals often call it the "Small Qaisaria" due to its size in comparison to the New Qaisaria, which was built in 1904 and is also known as the Qaisaria of Haji Mustafa Maskin. Despite the difference in scale, both structures share similar architectural characteristics, with the older Qaisaria serving as the reference model for the newer one. The Old Qaisaria is crucial in preserving local architectural identity, offering insight into traditional construction techniques and their connections to neighboring architectural styles [30]. Situated within the Grand Bazaar of Koya, as shown in Figure (1), the Old Qaisaria is positioned opposite the New Qaisaria and near Koya's Grand Mosque (Mizgawti Gawra), which predates the Qaisaria's construction. It is also located near the Mahmood Agha Grand Khan, reinforcing its central role within the city's historical commercial network. Spanning a total area of 553 square meters, the Qaisaria consists of a large central arcade with two smaller corridors, accommodating 32 shops distributed along both sides of the central passage [30]. Architecturally, the Old Qaisaria features a linear north-south arcade covered by seven pointed arches, with domes between each pair. Each dome is punctuated with a square opening at the top, allowing for natural light and ventilation within the marketplace. The Qaisaria is accessible

through three entrances: the southern entrance, located in the middle of the southern wall, is built from marble and features a decorative canopy with Ottoman-style ornaments. The remaining two entrances are positioned along the eastern wall, one near the northeast corner and the other in the middle of the eastern wall, both adorned with decorative elements reflective of the Ottoman era, as shown in Figure (2) [29].

5.2 Old Qaisaria in Kifri

Kifri historically served as a vital commercial link between Baghdad and Sulaymaniyah, facilitating trade and economic exchange between the two cities. The main Qaisaria building, functioning as the city's central bazaar as shown in Figure (3), emerged during the late Ottoman period, with some historical references suggesting its establishment in 1912, initially accommodating around 100 shop owners. Over time, the number of shops fluctuated, reaching 175 during the Ottoman era, then increasing to 1,165 before declining to 675, and later stabilizing at 284. The complex was completed in the first decade of the 20th century, significantly shaping the city's commercial landscape [30]. During its peak, the Qaisaria encompassed multiple commercial complexes, with several being converted into Khans, including Abbas Qadaw Khan, the Khan of Charcoal, and the Khan of Xhalil Agha. The architectural development of the Qaisaria followed a distinct structural pattern, with the eastern section being reconstructed while the western part retained its original components. Over time, commercial activity within the Qaisaria began to decline, and many shops transitioned into storage spaces. By the 1990s, most shops were abandoned or demolished, as shown in Figure (4), and the market was gradually deteriorating. Presently, nearly 90% of the original shops have been lost, significantly altering the historic fabric of the Qaisaria [30]. The architectural composition of the Qaisaria complex reflects a traditional market structure, featuring a main alleyway spanning 115 meters in length and 4 to 6 meters in width, which is not entirely straight. The market housed 106 shops, with 87 directly facing the central axis, creating a dense commercial network. The Qaisaria provided multiple entry points, including two main entrances for the market and two additional access points leading to the Khans. Among its significant components was the Qaisaria of the Kurds, which was linked to the Khan of Charcoal through a corridor lined with 25 shops, covered initially by domes, though only nine domes remain today due to widespread demolitions. The Qaisaria of

Tailors, featuring 21 shops, was also designed in an L-shape configuration and covered with domes. In contrast, the Qaisaria of Carpenters, originally housing 10 shops, expanded to 15 shops with 14 domes. A notable later addition to the marketplace was the New Qaisaria, constructed in 1956. Covering an area of 310 square meters, it was built in a triangular form using stone and plaster, accommodating 16 shops. The Haju Raoof Khan, one of the prominent Khans of Kifri, was situated within the Qaisaria complex, further enriching its historical and commercial significance [30].

6. Results and Discussion

The findings of the regression analysis confirm the presence of a significant effect between activity role and place attachment at Koya in the study, as presented in Table (2). As the p-values are also below the 0.05 threshold, the activity significantly affects some dimensions like Place Dependence and Place Expectation, as the values 0.361 and -0.908 (the last means inverse effect). At the same time, it shows also and based on the p-values which are above the 0.05 threshold, it shows that The activity has no significant effect on other dimensions like Social Bonding and Interaction, Familiarity, Sense of Belonging, and Place Identity in addition to Place attachment as whole. Although the p-values are below the 0.05 threshold, the activity has a significant effect on all the dimensions; the results of the regression analysis verify the existence of a notable influence between Activity role and place attachment in the Kifri case study, as shown in Table (3), like social Bonding and Interaction, Familiarity, Sense of Belonging, Place Identity, Place Dependence, and Place Expectation, in addition to Place Attachment as a whole. The findings of this research highlight the dynamic and context-dependent influence of activity on place attachment across the two case studies. The analysis of Koya indicates that activity significantly impacts specific dimensions of place attachment, particularly Place Dependence and Place Expectation, as reflected in the statistical values (0.361 and -0.908, respectively). The inverse relationship observed in Place Expectation suggests that while activity strengthens functional reliance on the space, it may simultaneously introduce uncertainties regarding its future role and significance. However, the study also reveals that activity does not significantly affect other dimensions, including social bonding and interaction, familiarity, sense of belonging, place identity, and place attachment. This suggests that in Koya, activity alone is insufficient to generate strong emotional and social ties with the space, indicating that other contextual factors may play a more dominant role in shaping these relationships. In contrast, the results from Kifri present a different pattern, where activity

demonstrates a statistically significant effect on all dimensions of place attachment. This includes social bonding and interaction, familiarity, sense of belonging, place identity, place dependence, place expectation, and place attachment. This strong correlation suggests that in Kifri, human activities from commercial transactions to cultural and social interactions are fundamental in fostering deep connections between individuals and their environment. Ongoing and diverse activities within the Qaisaria and surrounding urban spaces enhance familiarity, reinforce identity, and strengthen users' collective sense of belonging. The divergence in these findings can be attributed to several contextual factors that differentiate the two case studies. Urban morphology, historical continuity, economic vitality, and social dynamics contribute to how activity influences place attachment. In Koya, fragmented spatial and social structures may limit the ability of activity to shape emotional and cognitive bonds. Conversely, in Kifri, where the Qaisaria remains a fully integrated and functionally active space, the role of activity in reinforcing place attachment is more pronounced. These findings align with previous research that underscores the significance of activity in shaping urban experiences and spatial meaning. However, the study also emphasizes that the activity's impact is not universal and varies based on the interplay between spatial, historical, and socio-economic factors. This highlights the necessity of adopting context-sensitive urban strategies that acknowledge how different urban conditions mediate the role of activity in fostering place attachment. Although the quantitative findings revealed differences between Koya and Kifri, the qualitative interviews contributed additional insights into the influence of activity on place attachment. In the case of Koya, participants most frequently referred to gathering, playing, and shopping as significant activities. Nonetheless, these did not generate strong emotional or identity-based connections to the space. Conversely, in Kifri, respondents highlighted more habitual activities, such as walking and passing, yet expressed deeper emotional and cultural ties. This contrast underscores that the contextual environment and the continuity of activity may have a more substantial effect on place attachment than the specific type of activity itself, as shown in Tables (4) and (5).

7. Conclusion

The study reveals that the influence of activity on place attachment is not fixed but rather highly dependent on historical, cultural, and spatial context. This research demonstrates that even routine or passive activities, such as walking and passing, can generate strong emotional and cultural bonds in a historically meaningful and socially integrated urban

setting, unlike earlier studies that typically regard activity as a general enhancer of place attachment. In highlighting this, the findings offer a context-sensitive understanding of attachment in historic marketplaces, especially within under-researched regions such as the Kurdistan area of Iraq. Although this study provides valuable insights, it is limited in scope to two case studies and is primarily based on perceptions gathered through structured questionnaires and interviews. Future investigations could broaden this work by including more diverse urban sites, employing spatial analytical tools like space syntax, and examining how socioeconomic and governance factors influence activity's role. Such extensions would provide a more complete framework for interpreting place attachment in historic urban contexts.

8. Recommendations

To promote significant engagement in historical marketplaces, urban design initiatives should prioritize the development of dynamic and adaptive spaces that facilitate diverse social, cultural, and economic connections. Such places can be protected and augmented as essential living heritage assets by creating flexible environments that support community meetings, local commerce, and cultural activities. Enhancing daily usability and reinforcing place dependence require improved accessibility, pedestrian movement, and public comfort in the areas surrounding these historic sites. Furthermore, adopting participatory planning—actively involving local communities—ensures that proposed interventions reflect users' needs and lived experiences. Although urban development necessitates ongoing modernization, protecting architectural character and cultural identity remains critical. Urban policy should advocate for adaptive reuse while promoting sustainable local businesses that represent the historic essence of the area. For future academic inquiries, research is recommended to explore how various forms of activity contribute to place attachment across different urban environments. Longitudinal approaches may offer greater insight into the evolution of place attachment over time. In turn, heritage conservation frameworks should incorporate activity-based urban planning to sustain historic marketplaces' social significance and long-term functionality.

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تعزيز الارتباط بالمكان من خلال النشاط : روى من مباني القيصرية في إقليم كردستان العراق - كويا وكفري كحالة دراسية

المستخلص

يمثل الارتباط بالمكان مفهوماً أساسياً لفهم كيفية قيام الأفراد بإنشاء روابط عاطفية واجتماعية ومعرفية بالبيئة المبنية. في وضع الأسواق التقليدية، تتشكل هذه العلاقة عادة من خلال الأنشطة البشرية المتكررة التي تعزز الهوية المكانية والمعنى الثقافي. تعكس مباني القيصريّة الواقعة في إقليم كردستان العراق هذا التفاعل، حيث تعمل كمساحات تجارية ومواقع مجتمعية تحافظ على التراث التاريخي. على الرغم من شعبية مباني القيصريّة كمساحات تجمع نابضة بالحياة، إلا أن هناك فهماً محدوداً لكيفية تأثير النشاط على التفاعل الاجتماعي للناس وتعلقهم بهذه البيئات التاريخية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقيق في كيفية مساهمة الأنشطة اليومية - مثل التجارة والتجمعات الاجتماعية والتبادلات الثقافية - في تعزيز الارتباط بالمكان في مبنين تاريخيين من مباني القيصريّة يقعان في كويا وكفري. تم استخدام تصميم بحث مختلط، يتضمن مقابلات نوعية جنباً إلى جنب مع استبيان منظم كأداة ثانوية لجمع البيانات. تم توزيع مائة وستين استبياناً على المستخدمين المحليين (٨٠ لكل موقع) ، لتقييم ستة أبعاد لمفهوم الارتباط بالمكان باستخدام five-point Likert scale ، كشفت النتائج عن تباين بين الموقعين: بينما أثر النشاط في قيصريّة كفري بشكل كبير على جميع أبعاد الارتباط بالمكان، بينما أثر في قيصريّة كويا على الجوانب الوظيفية فقط مثل الاعتماد على المكان وتوقع المكان. يبدو أن روابط الحالة الدراسية لكويا العاطفية والاجتماعية والأبعاد الأخرى تعتمد على عوامل سياقية أخرى تتجاوز النشاط. خلصت الدراسة إلى أن تأثير النشاط على الارتباط بالمكان يعتمد على السياق، ويتشكل من خلال الظروف الحضرية والتاريخية والاجتماعية لكل موقع. وتؤكد هذه النتائج أهمية إدماج الأنشطة الدينامية في سياسات الحفاظ على التراث من أجل تعزيز الاستمرارية الاجتماعية والوظيفية للأسواق التاريخية.

Table (1): Place Attachment dimensions (Dependent Variables) (Source: Prepared by the researcher)

Place Attachment Dimensions (Dependent Variables),	
1	Social Bonding and Interaction
2	Familiarity
3	Sense of Belonging
4	Place Identity
5	Place Dependence
6	Place Expectation



Figure (1) Location of Qaisaria in Koya



Figure (2) Existing features of Qaisaria of Koya

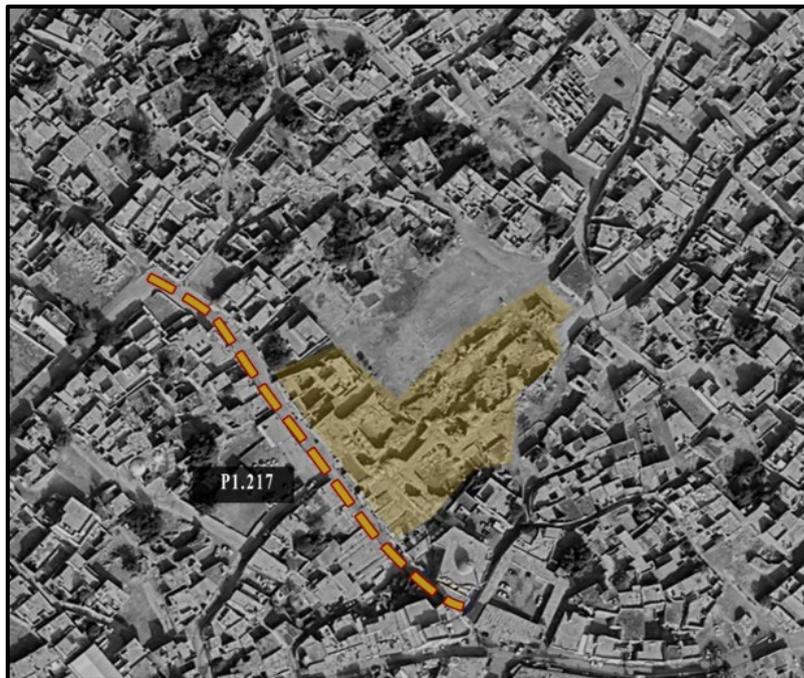


Figure (3) Location of Qaisaria in Kifri



Figure (4) Existing features of Qaisaria of Kifri

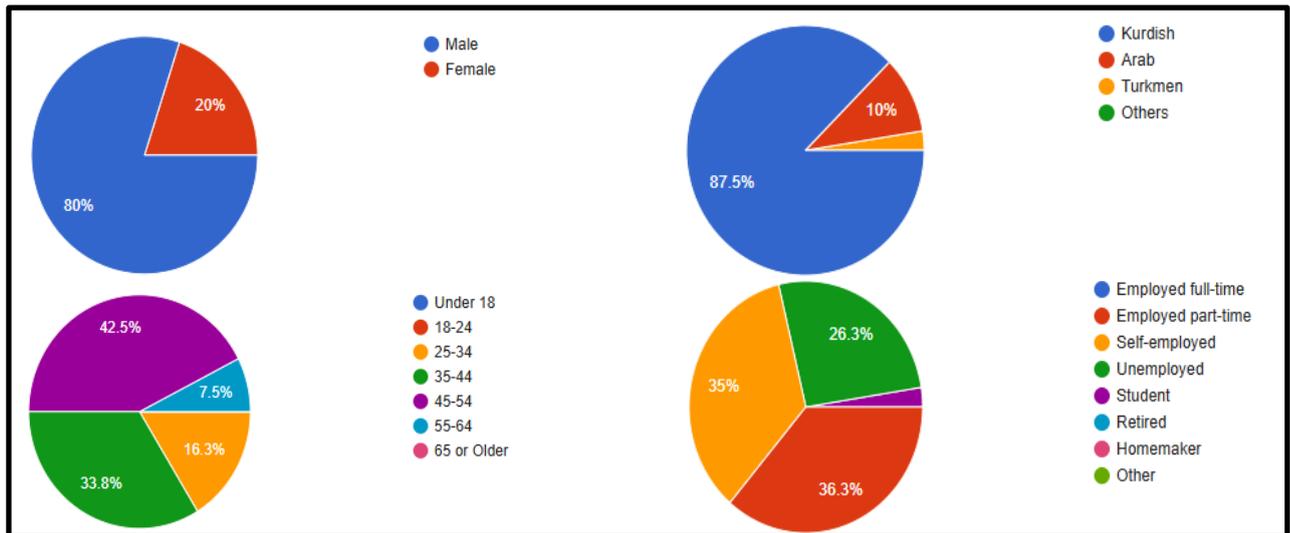


Figure (5) Composition and distribution of the research community in Koya case study

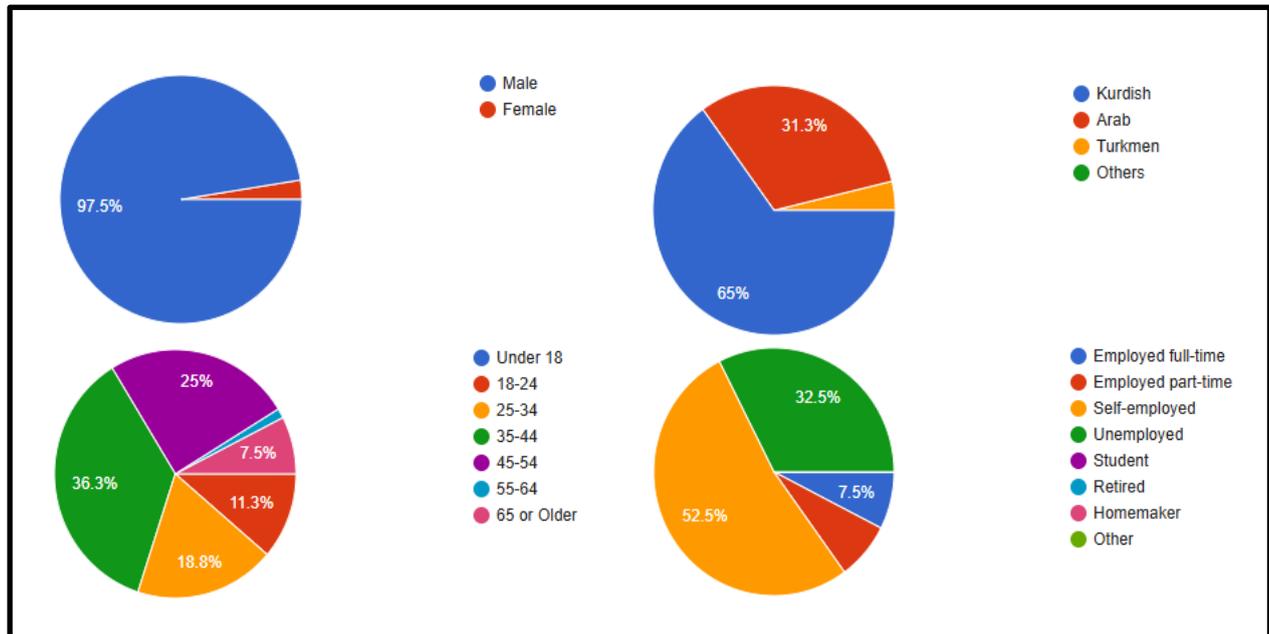


Figure (6) Composition and distribution of the research community in Kifri case study

Table (2): The Findings that show the effect of the Activity Place attachment and its dimensions -Koya case study

Place Attachment Dimensions (Dependent Variables)		Activity (Independent) variable		
		t-test		Beta
		t-test	Sig.	
1	Social Bonding and Interaction	-0.651	0.517	-0.139
2	Familiarity	1.405	0.164	0.240
3	Sense of Belonging	-0.634	0.528	-0.182
4	Place Identity	0.144	0.886	0.023
5	Place Dependence	2.998	0.004	0.361
6	Place Expectation	-2.551	0.013	-0.908
7	With Place Attachment as a Whole	0.340	0.734	0.032

Table (3): The Findings that show the effect of the Activity Place attachment and its dimensions -Kifri case study

Place Attachment Dimensions (Dependent Variables)		Activity (Independent) variable		
		t-test		Beta
		t-test	Sig.	
1	Social Bonding and Interaction	2.535	0.013	0.237
2	Familiarity	2.014	0.047	0.216
3	Sense of Belonging	4.209	0.000	0.401
4	Place Identity	5.379	0.000	0.515
5	Place Dependence	3.928	0.000	0.517
6	Place Expectation	3.271	0.002	0.315
7	With Place Attachment as a Whole	6.430	0.000	0.377

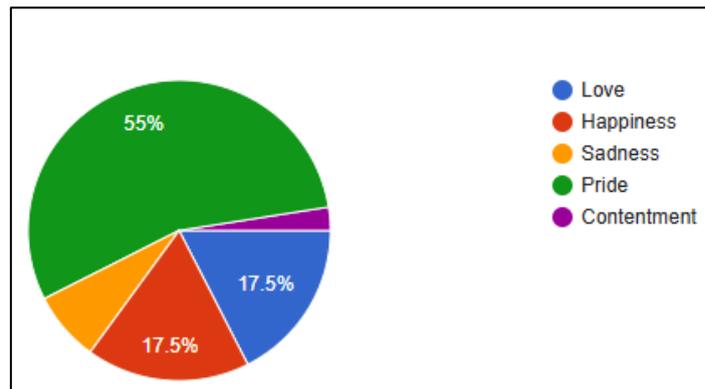


Figure (7) The overall effect of the Qaisary building in Koya case study

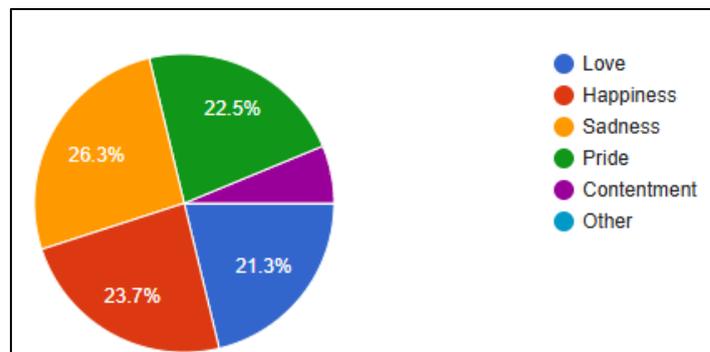


Figure (8) The overall effect of the Qaisary building in Kifri case study

Table (4) – Interview responses from Koya case study

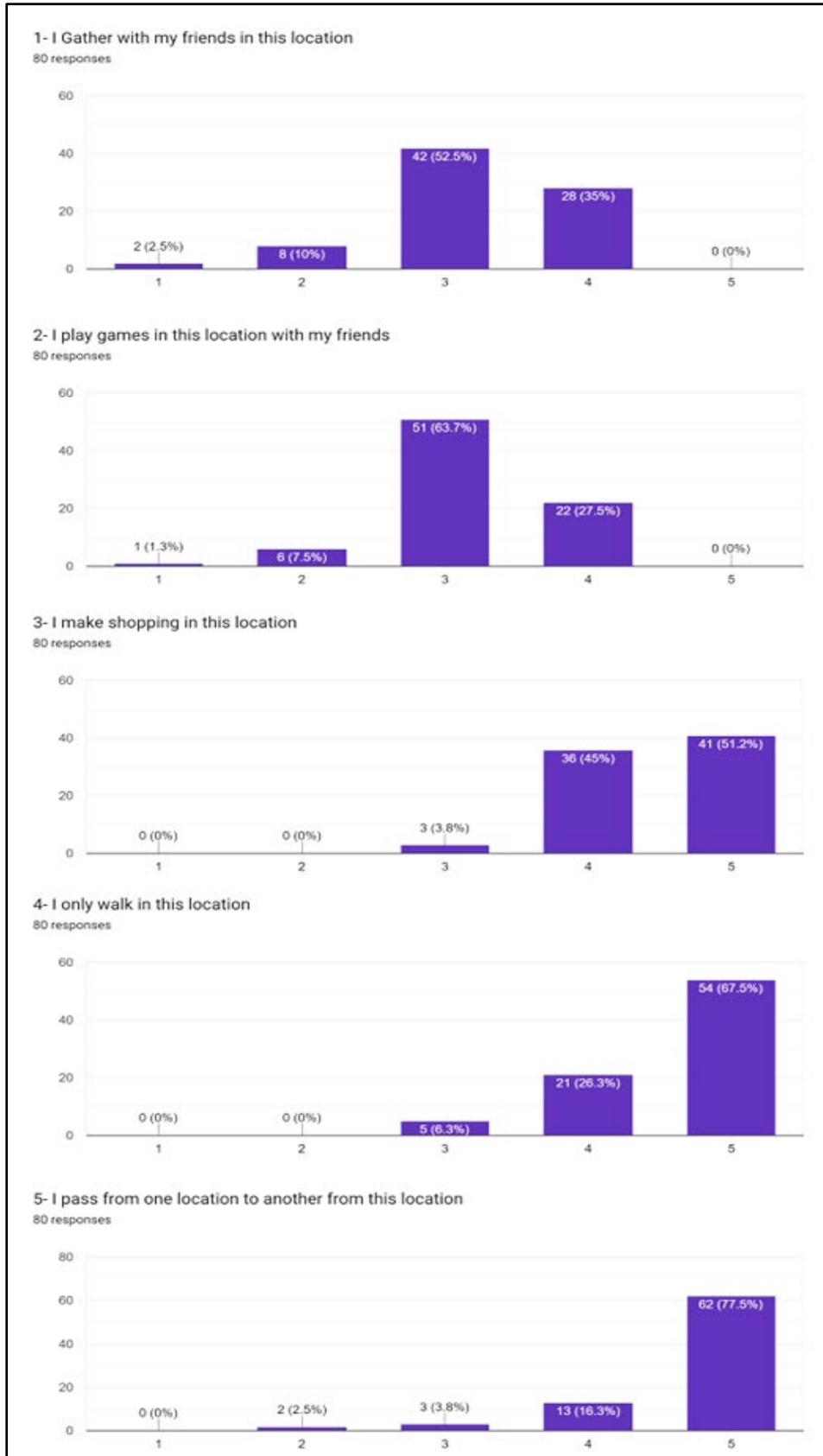


Table (5) – Interview responses from Kifri case study

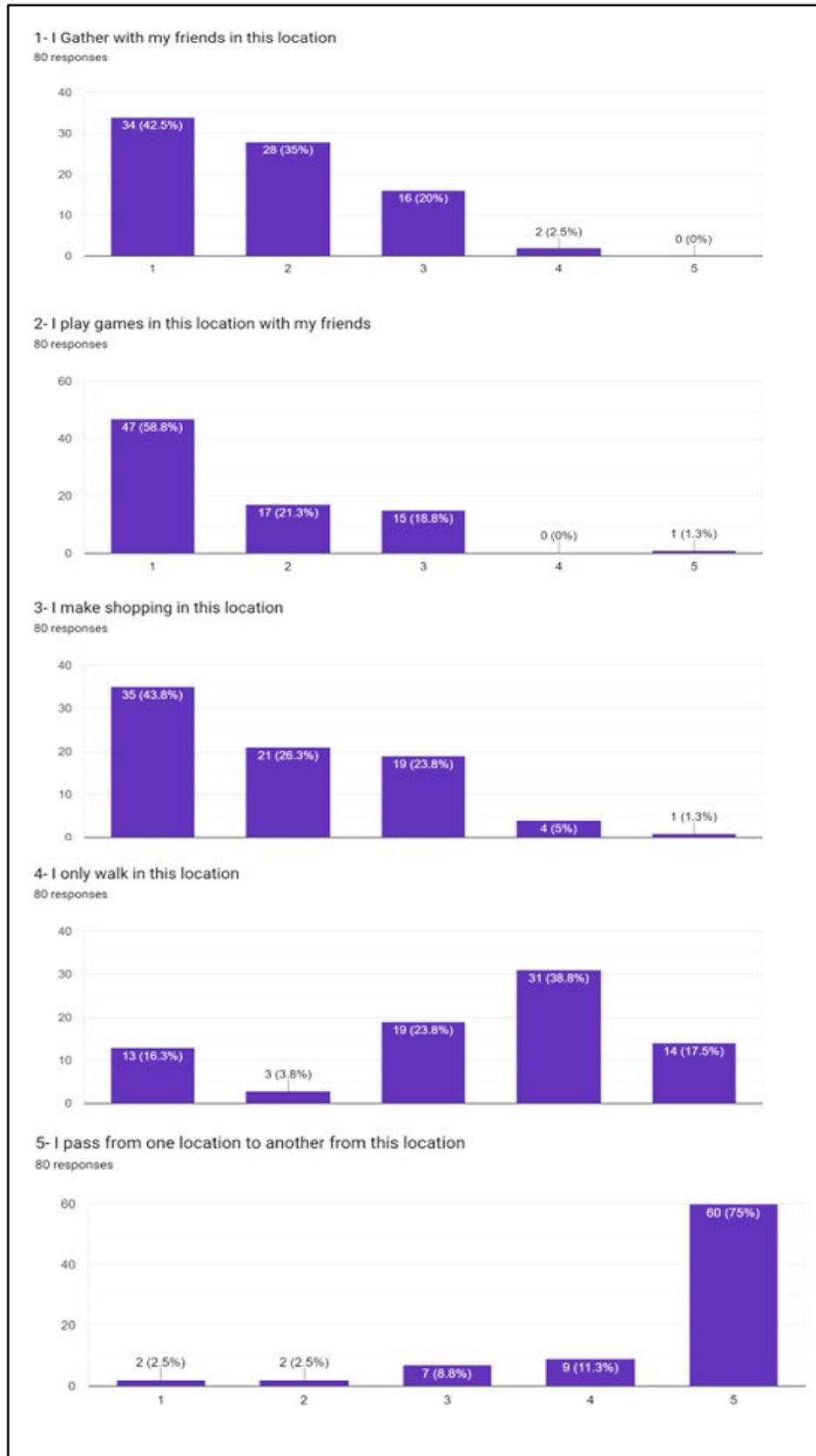


Table (6) – A copy of the questionnaire

The Impact of the Contextual Integration Mechanisms in Enhancing the Semantic of the Place (Qaisary of Koya)

Note :

1: Strongly Disagree 2: Disagree 3: Neither Agree nor Disagree (Neutral) 4: Agree 5: Strongly Agree

*Indicates required question

<p>1. Gender *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Male</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p>5. Education *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Illiterate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than Bachelor's degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> More than Bachelor's degree</p>
<p>2. Age *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Under 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 18-24</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 25-34</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 35-44</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 45-54</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 55-64</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 65 or Older</p>	<p>6. Length of Residence *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 year</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1-5 years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6-10 years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> More than 10 years</p>
<p>3. Occupation *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employed full-time</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employed part-time</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Self-employed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Unemployed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Student</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Retired</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Homemaker</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other</p>	<p>7. Familiarity with the Area *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all familiar</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Slightly familiar</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Moderately familiar</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very familiar</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Extremely familiar</p>
<p>4. Authenticity *</p> <p>Mark only one oval.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kurdish</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Arab</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Turkmen</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Others</p>	

Place Attachment

Y1: Social Interaction & Social Bonding

8. 1.This space encourages casual conversations and interactions among people. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

9. 2.I feel this space allows me to form meaningful social connections with others. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

10. 3.Opportunities for social bonding are a key characteristic of this space. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Y2: Familiarity

11. 1. This space reflects cultural elements that resonate with me. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

12. 2. I feel a strong visual connection with this space due to its design and elements. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

13. 3. The more time I spend in this space, the more familiar it feels to me. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Y3: Sense of Belonging

14. 1. This space feels like a part of my identity and who I am. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

15. 2. I feel a strong sense of belonging when I am in this space. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

16. 3. Being in this space gives me comfort and a sense of community. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Y4: Place Identity

17. 1. This space reflects a shared cultural history and collective memory *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

18. 2. The design of this place uniquely represents its character and purpose. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

19. 3. This space plays an important role in defining my relationship with Existing (urban settings) *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

20. 4.Interactions with people in this space enhance its symbolic meaning to me. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

21. 5.This space fosters a sense of community and shared experiences among its visitors *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Y5: Place Dependence

22. 1.This space provides features and conditions that support my personal goals and activities. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

23. 2.The design and physical features of this space are well-suited for its intended use. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

24. 3.The facilities and connections in this space make it important to my daily life. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

25. 4.This space is useful to me because it is close to my home or workplace. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

26. 5.I feel attached to this space because it fulfills specific needs (e.g., convenience, unique facilities) that cannot be easily met elsewhere. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

Y6: Place Expectation

27. 1.The cultural significance of this space enhance my expectations of future interactions. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

28. 2.This space has the potential to meet both personal needs (e.g., relaxation, activities) and communal needs (e.g., *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

29. 3. Past experiences in this space shape my anticipation of future interactions and attachments. *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

X3- Activity of the place

65. 1- I Gather with my friends in this location *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

66. 2- I play games in this location with my friends *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

67. 3- I make shopping in this location *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

68. 4- I only walk in this location *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

69. 5- I pass from one location to another from this location *

Mark only one oval.

1 2 3 4 5

70. At the end , how the place affect on you ? *

Mark only one oval.

- Love
- Happiness
- Sadness
- Pride
- Contentment
- Other: _____