**Place Attachment in Architecture History**

Place Attachment discussed and studied by diverse number of researchers since 1963 and until today. The first mention of places bonds and its influence was in the study by Marc Fried 1963.

It was on the Psychological effects of the forced dislocation of the population of a Boston suburb. Fried proposed that forced transfer from a place causes an interruption with individuals, which is sense of continuity; it affects two essential components of identity, spatial identity and group identity. In addition, Fried in his later studies from 1982 to 1984 uses the term attachment to mean satisfaction with one’s neighborhood.

For twenty nine years, attachment was not included among environmental psychology researches. At this time, studying the cognitive and behavioral aspects of attachment was more important than the phenomenon itself. Then by 1992 Irwin Altman and Setha Low published their book, Place Attachment. It was a part of series about Human Behavior and Environment, “That book offered a working definition of place attachment as the bonding of people to place, but the discourse was new enough that the debate about that definition, and how place attachment related to constructs such as place identity, sense of place, and place dependence, was only looming on the horizons.”

Place Attachment book was also designed to highlight the potential importance of place attachment for research and for environmental design, it was designed to lay the foundation for conceptual framework to guide future researches. “Since then, the importance of place attachment became well established.”

In 2003 Giuliani, M. V. published the book of, Theory of attachment and place attachment, the book discussed the importance of the emotional bond with places that qualifying the human existence. It is not just the private existence issue, but also the existence of the entire human groups.

In 2008 and in a paper by Norsidah Ujang, it was about Place attachment, familiarity and sustainability of urban place identity, Norsidah suggested that “psychological sense of place has an important contribution in sustaining place identity. Place Attachment and familiarity provide emotional and functional indicators of place significance.”

Then in 2010 Scannell, Gifford, Altman and Low predicted that the place attachment concept would move from a concept development stage to an application stage. In that time place attachment was still in development stage in theory and methodology, and the application of place attachment worked continuously in the social sciences and design disciplines and went to topics like, pro-environmental engagement, social housing, and community design. A need to permit architecture with multi-sensory information.

All past studies mentioned that human to place attachment has a strong impact and it can define the human identity and improve the quality of humans existence as individual and as a group, as it has a positive impact in identifying the human identity, and enriching life with values, goals and significance.