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Factors Perception and Application Leading a Sense of Place in Identity Restorative Direction

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Abstract

Nowadays, place sense attaches people's places connection and considers them based on their experiences of signs, meanings, actions, personalities and roles that place conceives in minds and see them as relevant. Thus, subjective and objective factors promote a sense of spatial belonging, and their combined effects reveal meaning to human places and the environment. Yet, no sense of place in urban spaces has been one of the issues that has been widely felt in recent times. However, urban space professionals haven't been able to make it for citizens, even in culture-based influential places. Therefore, the proposed study was conducted for influential factors identification on making place belonging sense to revitalize environmental identity. Firstly, through literature review and research background, the main factors impacting place belonging sense to revitalization were identified and ended by field study and survey. The study population included all patrons of the Niavaran Cultural Center in Tehran, from which 168 samples were selected randomly, and a questionnaire was distributed. Finally, the data were analyzed using SPSS software, and the Spearman statistical test results indicated that components' intensification was observed, of which accumulation, memory and enjoyment are mentioned. It promotes a sense of belonging in the cultural space.

Keywords: Belonging sense, Place attachment, Memory, Environmental perception.

1 | Introduction

Due to the state-of-the-art technology and facilities, contemporary architecture creates a variety of spaces, each with its creativity and dynamics, which people find attractive and spectacular at first glance; however then, over time, the architectural space no longer interacts with humans and results in lack of permanence and sense of belonging to them. Nevertheless, architecture has not been the case in the past, especially in Iranian architecture, and so traditionally, in addition to the physical understanding of architecture, humans have also come into contact with the spirit of place and have a sense of belonging to that place. Given these features, unfortunately, contemporary architecture does not have such a quality, and this should be considered

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a major issue by more extended contemporary architects, as this could restore a sense of belonging to human life. It could range from the most minor architectural units to the urban space.

Having no sense of belonging in urban spaces is one of the concerns widely expressed. In space, objective and subjective factors lead to a place sense. The combined effect of these factors makes sense for the place and endows the environment with identity. It seeks to find the relationship between objective and subjective factors of space and level of place sense and identifies its impressive factors and collective memory. Objective factors are physical measures that make behavioural adjustments, and mental factors are individual and collective mental images which promote memorable places. The case study also indicates the existing relationship between the level of place sense and the one of place sense [1].

Taking Simon's [2] question, "Why does life happen?" into consideration, he draws some instances of specific places and teaches place experiences to comprehend place more. Advocating a holistic understanding of what he calls a "synergistic relationship", Simon [2] defines places as space squares which collect, become active, stable and interconnect. Linking human beings, experiences, meanings, and events in their phenomenological explanations, Simon [2] acknowledges that places are multilateral in constitution and complex in their dynamics [2].

Cognitive design maps evidently depict a strong level of place sense accompanied by a high recall of its physical properties, especially given paths and points. The stronger the place sense, the easier it is to both remind and select memorable places in people's cognitive maps as well as to describe them verbally [3]. The separation of components in the sense of place and belonging in Chechnya Itza is taken into consideration, and the place is examined as the physical and symbolic land where Chechnya Itza was built. In Chichen Itza, small ritual buildings were often constructed next to ponds, and both were integrated into the traffic system circulated along the site. Thus, a sense of place, in Chichen Itza or elsewhere, is linked to insight, memory, identity and social relationships [4], and modern buildings are hailed as a complete demonstration of community development and, on the other side, rapid urban delivery. Injecting other narratives has impacted local culture, identity and sense of place.

It is worth noting that place attachment is one dimension of overall place sense and positive emotional attachment developed between individual and place [5]. Today, we are aware that true freedom presupposes belonging and that living in the belonging concept is a tangible place [6]. Architectural lines in recent designs have no spirit and living sense, and one substantial way in this area as being of some assistance is concerning place sense, and this should always be a part of architect's major issues regarding the localization architecture of art [7], and it could be mentioned that one of the good architectural condition is regarding various aspects of place and one of these aspects, the belonging sense, as well. Location is defined as a bond or emotional connection between people and a particular place [8]. Returning spirit and sense of life to contemporary Iranian architecture is one of the positive aspects of this attitude and approach and could draw (i.e., container) architectural attention to the human being (i.e., the individual) in the form of a successful place by creating a sense of belonging (as in the past). Having a glance, this could bring architects' all-around significance to their concept exploration and patterns and initiate modernization and redefine them (i.e., sense of belonging redefinition in recent architecture) while also addressing sense concepts. As one of the most fundamental aspects of location, location could bear the knot of today's space problems and add some qualities to space. Ultimately, purports to recognize the place's substantial place in architecture, and of course, human life could somehow reestablish past concepts and transform these concepts into models that fit the universal viewpoints of the recent public. Movement-oriented inspiration is evident in both good architecture and feeling. On the other hand, it is a symbolic relationship with a place formed by providing people with a particular place with emotional meanings and cultural senses based on how a group or the individual perceives a place and its relation.

The role and significance of a sense of place in today's design is well-comprehensive, through which modern architecture does not often go beyond space, and rarely does architecture create a sense of place and belonging. This matter leads to a positive impact on all aspects of human life. Identifying past lifestyles analysis

and paying attention to physical elements could create a sense of place and belonging in contemporary architecture. Therefore, since man must have a place and a sense of belonging, it could be considered vital. The purpose is to create a sense of place in cultural space through applying practical components and to create a sense of welcome, remembrance and collectability.

2 | Fundamentals and Theoretical Framework

In this section, the key concepts of the mentioned subject are first examined, then the relationship between these key concepts is explained.

1.2 | Sense of Place

Understanding both the beauty and meaning of the environment could lead to a place experience, which is an excellent level of environmental comprehension. Not only do humans record the environment in their minds, but they also know about their feelings there. He sometimes feels attached to the environment and experiences place through recognizing environmental similarities to his values. In the meantime, it should be stated (i.e. that place experience is an experience of place meaning, and beauty is actually an admiration of its meaning [6]. Cognitive place phenomena are the most vital perception pillar. Individuals' attitudes towards this are of high significance, discussing perception (i.e., meaning of environment) and responding to that concept (i.e., safe environment) for individuals as one of the examined topics in research with this attitude [9]. The place sense results from one's inner connection, mental imagination and environmental characteristics.

On the one hand, this concept originated in mental experiences and is influenced by external and external contexts of the environment, which associate and experience a whole place or space capability to indicate a particular sense of belonging. From a phenomenological viewpoint, the place is where human beings experience themselves through meaningful events, as well as where human orientation becomes possible. The place is meaningful in this sense, and place meanings characterize it. Ralph believes that place is not just where for one entity, whilst a place plus everything that occupies it makes it a meaningful phenomenon. Thus, the conceptual place is not singular, meaning one place without relation to man, but rather a form of communication between man and other objects [10]. More particularly, space is part of a natural or man-made one having a conceptually or materially bounded domain and is the interaction result and connection among three factors of human behaviour as concepts of its physical properties. Thomas Nice provides a more complete narrative of the contour model and a framework for human and environmental studies. In his view, it's a social-physical military location unified through the physical environment, activities, relationships, and human relationships, and it couldn't be explained without considering these factors. Generally speaking, four factors of concepts, activities, physical characteristics, and human relationships are substantial parameters that lead to place sense.

2.2 | Culture

Culture is concerning people's lifestyles. Through our cultural perception and universal viewpoint, collective, individual lifestyle identity is an intertwined set of beliefs, values, and behavioural and artistic expressive styles found in place. Culture is the most important and richest identity source. Culture, in a general sense, is the entire social heritage of humanity and means special vein-like properties of social heritage (i.e., the culture of a nation or country) [11]. Culture could be regarded as the part of an environment that creates humans [12].

2.3 | Art

Art is one of the most mysterious manifestations of human culture and civilization, and it has always cast a shadow over human life. Wherever excavations of the history of civilization and archaeology reveal a trace of human civilization and its manifestation, in every land where civilization has emerged, various artistic works have aroused wonders of modern history and art researchers. It has immersed our sages in thought and

reflection. Art is one of the mysteries of creating human cultural revelations, and it invites humanities scholars to do further research [13].

2.4 | Cultural Architecture

The cultural look at architecture has, in some cases, derived from the tradition of tradition, as defined by Titus Burkhart, through securing facial spiritual validity by moving sacred forces. The tradition of tradition emphasizes the transfer of concepts and knowledge from generation to generation and considers continuity from necessities of mental and practical fields. By definition, culture as a set of socially reinforced programs is central to tradition [14].

2.5 | Nature and Sense of Belonging to the Place

Many contemporary thinkers found belonging necessary to a place and to preserve and harmony with nature one another. Theorists such as Cermaiev (and Alexander) have dealt with the vacuum caused by distant nature in contemporary human life, describing intimate human contact with nature as unparalleled joy (Cermaiev and Alexander, 1975: 48). It is natural for us to become perfect human beings [15]. Theorists such as Bell [15] analyzed hidden dimensions and indirect signs of nature, such as diversity, complexity, and mystery, and sought to provide patterns for the identification of anthropogenic spaces inspired by natural processes. According to his studies, Bell [15] concludes that the connection with nature through experience and practice could reduce the sense of alienation in biological complexes [15]. Meanwhile, scholars such as Schulz (and Palsma (based on theories of scholars such as Heidegger, Montgomery, and Husserl) have argued that the presence of nature is effective in promoting the concept of residence and home. Place considers objectification in the sense of the architect's task, in that natural place will have an exemplary role for the man-made place; he conceives nature as synonymous with mental development and with the study of physical qualities of natural components on the one hand, and on the other with an understanding semantic means the interrelationships between components of order and regularities, messages, etc. [6].

2.6 | Explain the Components of Perception and Place Belonging

In contemporary architecture literature, environmental psychology thinkers in place perception present their ideas based on the relationship between human beings and environmental variables. Scholars such as (Citalo) and (Appliard) defined human actions as cognition resulting in environmental perception, and theorists such as (Grooter [10]) (Rapport), (Rolf), (Centre), and other novel definitions of place and its identity components. In brief, the meaning of place, according to a relatively similar definition provided by David Cantor and John Panther, is the integration of body, activity, and meaning, and perfect perception is based on the recognition of these three. Accordingly, perception is a result of perceptual triplets such as sensory-emotional, operational, and inferential perception. *Table 1* summarizes the perceptual indicators summarized in the research proposal.

Table 1. Perceptual indicators (author).

Perception Indices	Perceptual Indicators
1. Sensory-emotional perception	- Includes obvious physical features. - Includes attention to the five senses
2. Operational perception	- Grows through activity. - Activates elements, mind and muscles in action. - Responsive to functional needs
3. Inferential Perception	-They are seeking meaning and concept. -Social and cultural aspects are required. -Based on signs' experiences, meanings and functions of the character and role of place in mind [16].

Also, in the sentimental field from an epistemological approach, numerous studies have been carried out on the recognition of sentiment and its relation to various human aspects by different sciences and thinkers in various fields have elaborated and recognized this sense, and they have played a major role in human life. In general, this group of thinkers could be divided into two groups: the first group is phenomenologists, and the second is environmental psychologists. *Table 2* summarizes these two groups' viewpoints.

Table 2. Theory of affective thinkers (author).

Thinkers	Views
Phenomenologists	A sense of belonging means a strong and effective bond between people and place. As a result, the depth of communication and interaction with the environment are created [17].
Environmental Psychologists	From this group's viewpoint, important human factors are perception, cognition, and emotion. From a scientific viewpoint, the human environment has different meanings in terms of perceptual extent and intensity, cognition and emotion, and word confusion [6].

Different Aspects of Place Belonging

As stated through definitions, place attachment refers to one's emotional relationship with place. Although the term implies a subjective, sensory, and intrinsic relationship, various studies have been conducted to measure the extent of different loci, having attempted to quantify this concept. The findings of this study, which have relied on the process of placement and its extent, suggest that placeholders have various dimensions and aspects that various scholars refer to. That is, individuals have mentioned various dimensions by explaining the places they belonged to and why they belonged to them [1]. Accordingly, *Fig. 1* provides a summary of these various aspects and dimensions of spatial belonging.

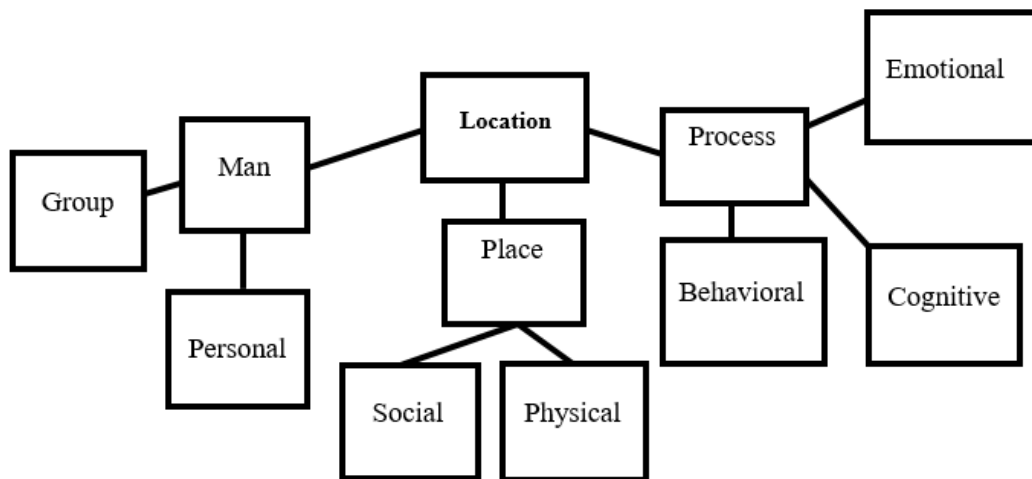
**Fig. 1. Location dimensions (author).**

Table 3 summarizes the phenomenologists' views on location.

Table 3. Phenomenologists' Views on Location.

Phenomenologists' Comments about Location		
Phenomenologist	Theory	
Martin Heidegger Philosopher	1961	Phenomenology considers the process which enables things to appear and manifest. According to Heidegger, "places the human being in a path that reveals to him the external relations and interconnections of his being, meanwhile deepening depth and breadth of his freedom and existential authenticity, knows and rejects the separation of both ones.
Christian Nuremberg Schultz [6] Architect	1988	The phenomenon of space is observed as a universal objective manifestation of life. So, part of the meaning of place is being searched for through human experiences and mental states. The place is a living space. The purpose of making is to transform the place into place, to reveal the potential meanings that exist in an environment. Location is a general and qualitative phenomenon that couldn't be reduced to any of its properties, such as spatial communication, without losing its true nature. Location is more than an abstract place.
John Matlock [19] Landscape designer	2000	Location is the mental structure of the temporal-spatial experience that one achieves through perception and understanding of the environment and attributing meaning to scenes. Location is a combination of place, context, past experiences, and mental state.

David Simon [2] Research fellow	2000	It is a phenomenological concept that relies on the interrelationships among traits and is perceivable through Gestalt's ones among stimuli. Both the individual and the world are inseparable; individuals are associated with their world. The two concepts of "life-world" and "place" are important. The life word refers to the context and concept of day-to-day life. People's daily lives are naturally not thoughtful and intentional, and they do not include normal life. An important and meaningful aspect of life - the world, is the human experience of place. Location not only refers to a geographical location but also confirms the main character of a site, which distinguishes it from others. The place comes together in various dimensions to create a distinct environment and create a special sense of location.
Eduard Rolf City of geographical instruments	1970	He put forward philosophical discussions of phenomenology. For him, the relationship between people and the environment is important, and he writes: "Places are a mixture of human and natural order and are also recognized as main centres of our immediate experience of the world". They, as phenomena of the universe directly experienced, are the secret of meaning being full of real objects and activities. Places are significant sources of personal and social identity and are major centres of human existence with which people have intense emotional and psychological relationships. The location gets upgraded.

2.7 | Effective Components

After an in-depth examination of the interior and exterior specimens, the effective components have been identified for creating a sense of belonging to the cultural spaces, which are summarized in *Table 4*.

Table 4. Influential components (author).

Components	Affecting Factors*
Accumulation	Outdoor and indoor Central space Semi-open space → gathering Inviting Integrating space and activities
Involvement of physical elements	Garden pit Deflector → Persian architecture Providing people with the necessary applications
Geometry	Regular geometry Empty spaces Space is simple → create readability and a one-of-a-kind look Using Iranian architecture
Multi-functionality of space	Cultural Commercial (multipurpose space) → more people Park
Five senses	Sight Touch The smell → makes a good taste Good sense hearing
Nature	Light Water Green space → Adaptation of the environment to the surroundings Animals
Access	The ways the spaces are clear → comfort for people
Hierarchy	Entrance → octopus (semi-public) → corridors → yard → the main space The presence of light in the hierarchy is very important

*Factors are derived from previous research studies.

After extracting the effective factors in creating a sense of belonging in cultural spaces, influential factors are divided into two main categories, as depicted in *Fig. 2*.

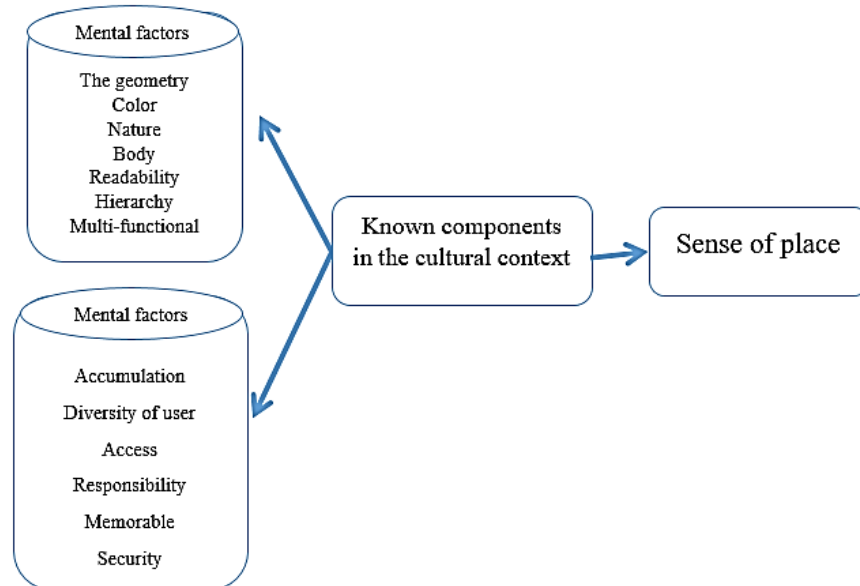


Fig. 2. Effective components in creating a sense of belonging (author).

3 | Field Study

In this study, library studies are conducted to develop a theoretical framework for research and effective components of place sense. Then, through direct observation, the researcher in the area of research, and also through examining the viewpoints of theorists, explained the components of promoting a sense of belonging. Then, based on these components, a 20-item questionnaire was prepared and distributed on a Likert scale. Variables used in the research are components of pleasantness, memory and accumulation. To measure the current status and sense of place belonging to the dependent variable in the study area, the standard questionnaire of sense of belonging and place attachment consisted of three cognitive, emotional and behavioural domains, with 20 items in the Likert scale individually. Users are exposed. Then, the Spearman correlation test was applied to determine the correlation between each of the factors affecting memory formation and aggregation with a sense of belonging. It is used in this study; the Morgan table was utilized for sampling. In this table, the sample size was examined for different values of community size using the Cochran formula. The present study's sample size was 168 individuals, and it was attempted to be randomly sampled at different times of the day so as to reflect all individuals' viewpoints. The scale for measuring respondents' attitudes in the questionnaire is the Likert one, which is answered on a gradual scale (i.e., very high to very low). To quantify responses to ratings, a score is given from a score. The numerical result of these points gives the subject a score on this scale. In order to determine the validity of the questionnaire, the initial questionnaire design was prepared and reviewed by both professors and experts. As a result, some final questionnaires were developed to correct the proposal and then implement desired modifications. Questionnaires were computed to determine the reliability of Cronbach's alpha coefficient since the base value for Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.7. This coefficient for the sense of belonging questionnaire above 0.7 is a good reliability questionnaire, which can be seen in Table 5. SPSS software was also applied to analyze the information obtained from the questionnaires.

Table 5. Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Questionnaire	Number of questions	Alpha coefficient
Components of creating pleasure	7	0.824
Presence components	4	0.837
Components of creating a memorable and lasting memory	4	0.825
Measure the comfort level of users in the range	5	0.838

4 | Research Findings

In order to collect data, 168 users were selected, 75 (42.4%) and 93 (52.5%) respondents, respectively. Respondents were categorized as younger than 20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, and over 50 years, with the highest prevalence being between 18 and 40 years. Also, among the respondents to the questionnaire, 5 hold a bachelor's degree, 4 hold a master's degree, and the rest have a doctorate.

The timing was tackled with every single touch on the enjoyable, memorable, and accumulative. Observations of types of data that are present and when data are collected in rank or converted to rank could be used to rank correlation. How two variables are correlated is important so that one of these variables can be controlled or predicted. Various coefficients are applied to measure this kind of correlation, one of which is the covariate correlation coefficient, which is one of the nonparametric methods (Behbalian, 2: 1). Therefore, in this study, according to the results between the sense of belonging and components of nature with intruder rank sound - 0.318 sig (sig <0.318). Space Reduces People's Presence in Nature (*Table 6*) correlation coefficient is used to investigate this relationship.

Table 6. My spear correlation coefficient for investigating components of pleasure.

Pleasant Components	Hierarchy	Nature	Readability
The correlation coefficient	0.421	0.318	0.500
Significance level	0.000	0.000	0.000

According to the results of questionnaire analysis, there is a significant relationship between sense of belonging and component (i.e., accessibility, parking space, multi-functionality) at error level of 0.8 (sig <0.0453) and with increasing accessibility, parking space and multi-functionality of space (i.e., commercial, educational, recreational, etc.) results in re-presence and accumulation of individuals, and association of other components of presence with a sense of belonging is confirmed (*Table 7*).

Table 7. Spearman's correlation coefficient to examine presence components.

Presence Components	Park Place	Access	Multi-Functionality of Space
The correlation coefficient	0.453	0.500	0.451
Significance level	0.000	0.000	0.000

The retention components include disturbing noise, Iranian architecture and geometry. There is a significant relationship between the sense of belonging and all retention components (sig <0.638) (*Table 8*).

Table 8. Spearman correlation coefficient for investigating the consistency components.

Persistence Components	Persian Architecture	No Annoying Sound	The Geometry
The correlation coefficient	0.350	0.318	0.423
Significance level	0.000	0.000	0.000

The components of relaxation include using cool colours (i.e., blue and green) and warm colours (i.e., red and orange) and the absence of dark space. There are two negative variables, namely the presence of dark space, which destroys peace and does not make people happy (*Table 9*).

Table 9. Spearman's correlation coefficient for the components of relaxation.

The Components of Relaxation	Warm Color	Cool Color	Dark Space
The correlation coefficient	0/125	0/125	0/500
Significance level	0/106	0/106	0/000

5 | Discussion

Studies of identity-based scientists' beliefs point to the necessity of nature's presence in the sense of place for concepts beyond functionalism. The group interacts with nature by modelling its internal rules and relationships with regard to relationships between memories and contexts. The myths of natural places in

subjective and group backgrounds in terms of material exploitation along with perception. These included continued presence in nature, exploitation without destruction, and social interaction, as well as reminiscent of the relationships between natural elements and order within nature. This intricate thinking about nature leads to an increase in devotion, spirit and quality perception of the environment and meaning.

On the other hand, studies in the field of behavioural science have shown that any intrinsic variable that is more qualitatively active and responsive for every three-dimensional human being, in the sense of sensory cognition, functional and mental activity, is semantic, more effective in understanding environment and sense of place. In modern society, the sense of place has faded or been destroyed, and physical actions have made these spaces readable. As a result, the presence of people in these spaces has increased, and as a result of novel activities in cultural spaces, the sense of belonging to space has gradually enhanced. Factors and social structures influencing psychological bonds often include social meditations, acquaintances, bitter and sweet memories, the use of geometric shapes and traditional home patterns to play a substantial role in creating memories and accumulation plays a role in psychological bonds. The results also showed that there are positive links between the components of enjoyment, presence and persistence.

6 | Conclusion

Human beings today, by eliminating many natural elements and their evolutionary processes from their sensory perception, by having no practical experience, and thus not accumulating collective memories and social interactions with nature and forgetting their place in being, lose their emotional reserve of self. Nature and place are minimized. To sum up, theoretical studies confirm the positive role of nature's presence in gaining a sense of place through the activation of human sensory, activity and semantic perception. Surveying buildings and analyzing questionnaires indicated that the following factors exacerbate aggregation and memory and promote a sense of belonging in cultural space:

- I. The presence of natural elements.
- II. Using geometric shapes.
- III. The presence of nature and the use of water.
- IV. Introversion and privacy.
- V. Using the hierarchical pattern.
- VI. Using cool colours (blue and green) and relaxing in space.
- VII. Readability.
- VIII. Providing easy access and social welfare.
- IX. No disturbing sounds and dumb spaces.

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Data Availability

All the data are available in this paper.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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