

## Explanation of effective physical indices in improving students' place attachment in primary schools plan (Case Study: Eastern Gilan Primary Schools)

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### Abstract

Sense of place and the man's need to interact with the place where they live are among the most important dimensions of a human-place relationship. Sense of place is an important factor in the formation of a person's identity. Since an important part of any person's identity is shaped in childhood, this period and spaces related to children must be taken into consideration. Given that children spend a major portion of their time in schools, it is essential to pay special attention to the qualitative properties of schools and create a sense of place and vitality in children regarding the school and its environment. To this end, the present study aimed to identify the effective physical indices of the sense of place, specify the effect of each index on the sense of place, and finally prioritize indices by their effects on the students' sense of place. The main research question was "what are the factors based on which physical indices of sense of place in school building plans can be categorized?" This study used a descriptive-analytical survey to achieve research objectives and provide answers to research questions. The effective research factors were compiled in the form of a theoretical frame after their extraction through bibliography and from original documents. The statistical population included elementary education students in east of Gilan Province Iran. A total of 366 students was considered as the sample size with a significance level of 95% and a probable error of 5%. A 54-item researcher-made questionnaire was then distributed among the participants selected using cluster sampling. The confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used as the test method, based on the results of which the effective physical components of sense of place in elementary school students included spatial layout, Integration, clarity (legibility), flexibility, transparency, scale and proportionality, and influence ability. Among these factors, transparency with an impact factor of 0.494 and significance of 6.297 had the greatest influence on the sense of place, followed by flexibility with an impact factor of 0/371 and significance of 5/588, clarity and legibility with an impact factor of 0/342 and significance of 5/381, integration with an impact factor of 0/301 and significance of 4/510, scale and proportionality with an impact factor of 0/297 and significance of 3/736, and influence ability with an impact factor of 0/232 and significance of 3/123. Moreover, the spatial layout with an impact factor of 0.207 and significance of 2.311 had the lowest priority. According to the findings, the physical characteristics of school environment can influence the sense of place in students and, by using architecture solutions can be increase physical indices of the research in school plans and with appropriate organization and layout of the school building plans and creation of high-quality environments can increase the efficiency of students and their vitality. For students to study at a school that is full of a place attachment to their place of study. And this way you can step in to provide the properties of a lovely school from the children's perspective.

**Keyword:** Place attachment, Primary schools, Physical indices, Schools plan, East guilan schools

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