Introduction

Mass housing design, generally comes with declined quality. According to the changes that have occurred in housing design, it is not clear that these changes be managed to achieve a sense of attachment to place residential environment. Research has shown that the quality and characteristics of the physical environment must be able to meet the expectations and needs of the people. According to differences that exist in building design seems to focus on the physical design of residential sites satisfy people feel towards their residences needs. There is positive relationship between spatial design and sense of interest to the place among residents of complex. This relationship influences the meeting the needs and expectations of the residents as a cognitive factor. Location of spatial the design is one of the environmental factors in sense of interest to the place. Spatial design of residential complexes by induction of beautiful mental images and facilitating social interaction, activities and resident satisfaction relatively affects the formation of location interest.

This study reviews the principles and theoretical framework to explain the method of analysis has been conducted using the available resources. The first part of the research evaluates the different theories of the sense of interest to place and how it is perceived by people and evaluates the affecting factors on this feeling and finally, suggests hypothesis for testing. Second study deals with using survey research and analysis to test hypotheses. In this study it was necessary to obtain lots of information about needs, expectations, perceptions and attitudes of residents. For data analysis, to assess the relationship between variables and data analysis software (SPSS) was used to test hypotheses derived from qualitative and quantitative analysis is performed.

Materials and methods

With the field study and selection of sample this sense and the factors influencing it is examined. Two samples were selected for the study. Imam Khomeini Complex and Imam Reza complex were selected both in Madani civil settlement in Hamadan. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the spatial design, with the purposeful

selection decreased the chance of selecting adjacent to city. It means that the selected residential complexes are in a texture which is separated by one street.

Finding and results

According to the results, we can conclude that men with % 52.1 Maximum numbers of participants and the rest are women. The maximum number of participants, high school graduates (%68.8 and the lowest number of %14.6 have a bachelor's degree. However, %85.4 of participants is high school or less than high school diploma. However, it can be concluded that most participants with 75% frequency of landlord and tenant are only 25%. Participants in the study tested were 48 people have been equally measured in both residential Imam Khomeini and Imam Reza residential complex.

First hypothesis: there is no significant difference between gender, type of ownership and residential participants with a sense of interest to place.

The null hypothesis: there is no significant difference between gender, type of ownership and residential participants with no sense of interest to place.

To prove the above hypothesis, the mean difference between groups, nonparametric tests (T) with the Mann-Whitney test was used.

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Z	Mann-Whitney U	Index / Variables
0.372	-0.894	246	Gender
0.559	-0.584	192.5	Type of ownership
0.189	-1.312	227	Type of residential

TABLE 1. table of significant difference between the dependent variable and gender, Source: The authors.

Given the significant levels and that this value is greater than 0.05, there is no significant difference between gender type of ownership and type of residential participants with a sense of interest to place. Therefore, the null hypothesis is confirmed.

Second hypothesis: there is significant degree of difference between participants with a sense of interest to place.

The null hypothesis: there is no significant difference between the degree of the participants and sense of interest to place.

To prove the above hypothesis, the ANOVA test between subjects was used.

Table 2 examines the significant difference between sense of interest to place of participants and education.

result	Significance level Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	F	df
Reject the hypothesis	0.539	0.627	**2**

Table 2. Significant difference between the levels of education and sense of interest to place, Source: The authors.

Due to a significant level, and that this value is greater than 0.05, there is no significant difference between participants education with a sense of interest to place. Therefore, the null hypothesis is proven. The results of the study showed there is no significant relationship between demographic, social, cultural, and sense of interest to place. We consider 6 parameters that impact the spatial design. To examine the relationship between sense of interest and 6 parameters that impact the spatial design a total of 50 questionnaires with 20 questions with varied objectives are to determined. By evaluating interest rates of examinees to their location and their satisfaction of location and also tend to relocate from its current location variables we measured sense of attachment to place.

For social indicators of how the residents know each other and how they relate to each other questions was introduced and integrating the surrounding areas as well as furniture and spaces of socialization observations were then assessed. How to access complex, the position of the access roadway and sidewalks, main and side entrances, landscape and block placement, color and material of the blocks for other indicators was introduced and assessed, finally, after evaluating questionnaires and observations we got the following results

Third hypothesis: there is a significant relationship between the sense of interest to place and social interaction variable: facilities and amenities, access, organize, and high interior quality and view and landscape (physical variables).

Null hypothesis: there is no significant relationship between the sense of interest to place and social interaction variables: facilities and amenities, access, organize, and view high quality interior and landscape (physical variables).

To prove this hypothesis, Spearman nonparametric correlation test was used.

view and landscape	high interior quality	organize	access	facilities and amenities	social interaction	variables / Statistical indicators
0.326	-0.101	0.108	0.329	0.214	0.001	co efficiency
0.024	0.493	0.465	0.022	0.143	0.992	Significant level

Table 3. Relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables, survey Source: The authors.

Conclusion

The correlation coefficient between the dependent variable and the independent variables other than the variable quality of the interior is a positive value which indicates the presence of a significant relationship with the dependent variable increases as the independent variable increases. Only access and view and landscape

variables with a significance level of 0.022 and 0.024 less than 0.05 is the dependent variable (in the sense of attachment to place) have statistically significant relationship. The other variables had no significant relationship with the sense of attachment to place variable show that access and view and Landscape can be an influencing factor in the increased sense of interest to place. According to theories that are associated with social interactions, many of these behaviors affect the sense of interest to a place, it was observed that social interaction is not at a level that can be considered as an influencing factor.There for our results cover vision and landscape and access factors.

People have different feelings and evaluation of their residential complexes, the data from this study show a significant relationship which access and vision factors are the elements that have the greatest impact on the residents of the complex. The most common manifestations of nature, such as a tree or a small open space can also be fun. Studies have shown that stress reduces the natural sightseeing. When there is proper vegetation, it will be highly regarded. Facilitate access cavalry and infantry, how to block, the quandary of finding paths in residential care are also effective o at an increased rate and sense of interest to place. The results of such research, while adding to the knowledge of the planning and design of residential also develop appropriate design criteria and design helps to provide better quality housing.