

The residential complex architectural design review with emphasis on the link between private life and public life

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Abstract: Buildings and structures when designing complex and its real meaning is that comfort And the comfort of users. Architectural design, in turn, when can the community. That can affect the comfort of the users from all directions meet. Needs to be Includes beliefs and family size and lifestyle, and so on. Therefore, a proper design and Optimized to meet the needs of the community. So we can provide new approaches in the design Architectural spaces beautiful and safe method compatible with the culture and social relations to be achieved. Architectural spaces beautiful and safe method compatible with the culture and social relations to be achieved. So in this research was the study of the needs of the community and provide a questionnaire Experts to achieve the full plan and a link between the private life cause.

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Introduction

Principal in the architecture to the people who are affected and to their users. That is why the value, credibility and success of an architectural effect to this principle is dependent on the monument extent been successful in providing comfort and convenience of their needs met. So work that fails to meet the comfort of their users, cannot be regarded as a work of architecture.

It should be noted that the people not only in physical characteristics, race, family size and gender, with each different type of buildings, etc., but also the needs, desires, habits, beliefs and way of life are not people like this It is extremely important and major architectural designs. That's why one of the most reliable sources for understanding the culture of a nation is its people, the monuments and architecture.

Statement of problem

Byan issue of collective and private spaces are defined relative. For example, in one bedroom units, private space and public space is living in a neighborhood of residential units, private, and public space are whole neighborhood. Here the meaning of public space and private placement bond together as a creative architectural designer, as well as meet the performance and relationships have architectural quality. The main axis in response to the union hierarchy and privacy is respected.

The outcome of this study may lead to increasing sensitivity to retrieve the status of private open space in residential and establishing more interaction between the open, semi-open and closed and it is organized in such a way that the environment Rabray

response to the need behavioral and psychological increase mobility and vitality brought home.

Importance and necessity of research

to provide guidelines for the design, we try to provide the needs of people in spaces with their social relations and culture to create beautiful spaces and harmonious use of the technical capabilities of modern life, and the means to new. Why we make demands of users who architectural style of man, not a single individual but society as a whole marks.

Thus addressing the analysis and understanding of how to interact and establish them in the design of a residential complex in the city of Kerman, the main concern of this thesis.

Objectives

improve the quality of life of residents of the residential complex

Special purpose application: the principles Vzvably or binding agents in the use of implantation architectural construction in the use of public space (open) and private space (building blocks)

Research questions

- How can the private life and public life in the residential complex has already opened an architectural link?

- What is the position of outdoor residential community organizing private space?

- In the design of public space in units of a housing complex

- What measures can be achieved favorable environment that meets the needs and expectations of residents to be good communication?

Hypotheses

(1) form an important contribution to the relationship between private and public space in contemporary residential complexes.

2. Space circulation affect communication between private and public space in contemporary residential complexes.

(3) favorable impact on green space linking private and public space in contemporary residential complexes.

4. The extent of the impact openings in communication between private and public space in contemporary residential complexes.

5. The type of materials used, particularly in Views significant impact on linking private and public space in contemporary residential complexes.

Methodology

Overall, this study is not based on a methodology but a combination of different methods, depending on the type thread is used.

Mzalat library and check documents, including research journals, scientific papers presented at the same Yshhay specialized Internet studies and thesis in Persian.

Interview with professors of architecture and reflect their suggestions on other ways that this research will help Thqqyq. In this research, either directly or indirectly be offered. In this architecture was that, after collecting data were analyzed by spss software

Housing

Concept of housing, housing and settlements

"The concept of housing, shelter and not much more than a human shield activities from any harm natural elements. personal insights he changes. "

Residence and settlement "living word. Broader concept of housing, and to a set of biological activity households.

Biological activity of households, collective individual actions on the one hand and socio-economic activities and on the other hand, takes

"The concept of settlements, the housing, the place where all the services and facilities necessary to provide family welfare. Such as health, culture, education, social relationships, regardless of the importance of this service. "

World Health Organization definition of housing

WHO in 1961, housing as "residential environment", "neighborhood", "within reason" or making physical being used as a shelter, with facilities such as the construction of all the services, facilities and essential tool needed physical and mental health and well-being designed for social or family and one's. "

In this definition, given the consequences of housing for residents, apart from purely physical peculiarities, it seems important.

It is also possible that instead of exploring the purely physical properties, homes and properties used, the interaction between consumer and housing, important in determining social indicators to measure the consequences of the housing. Due to the effects of housing conditions for using indicators of social housing is obtained, which can guarantee the welfare of the individual. "

Overall Ahdaf housing in Third World countries

"Among the countries participating in the seminar house Denmark in 1975, the main overall objectives of housing as follows:

1) quantitative targets: the construction of residential units over a period of time

2) quality objectives: overall objectives related to the quality of existing housing

3) improvement of social infrastructure: the public services such as schools, hospitals and daycare centers

4) physical infrastructure targets: such as water, sewage and transportation (which was less attention.)

5) Improvement of the Environment: In a few cases, to improve the general environment, the general objective elements such as clean air, open space, noise tolerance so on, it was also mentioned.

Overall goals

The National Development Plan and thirty seven countries presented experiences of inter-regional seminar on the social aspects of housing (1975 Holt Denmark) from four major regions of the developing world (Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America) was Fahim, showed that although the programs, issues related to housing shortages and dealing with it in the fall, but most of them, the importance of housing projects in conjunction with other social or economic goals do not consider. The only countries where the relationship between the overall objectives of housing with other social and economic goals are allergic Drbrnamhhay housing development to open a special account, it is important.

To be more explicit, such countries according to social goals, goals housing (such as the quantity of housing, quality of housing, technical infrastructure, social infrastructure and environment) with goals such as health, employment, education, strengthen family life, solidarity and social participation, equality of living standards, social welfare and public services, self-reliance and mutual cooperation, urban development, youth development, and especially equality, redistribution of income, social Dbt and reduce the imbalance between urban areas -Rvstay related activities. In contrast, countries that do not have the sensitivity, in its development plans, plans for housing, have made a secondary role. "

Investment in the housing sector in Iran

"In the last period of investment in the housing sector, the proportion of the investment in other sectors such as industry and agriculture with no investment in housing ratio is higher than investment in industry and agriculture.

Construction of residential complexes in policy development programs

For the first time in Iran, the fourth application development projects were implemented in the years 52-1348, policies and guidelines in the executive, one of the goals is to encourage the construction of residential complexes mentioned Partmansazy. The fifth development program that was implemented in the years 56-1352, fourth and emphasized on the continuation of the extensive activities of the private sector, took place. One of the overall goals of the housing sector, to "improve the quality of housing units," emphasizes, however, despite the emphasis on this, now nearly thirty years of the history of this project, we still see huge problems in terms of quality housing units in the country.

Results housing projects have been implemented in Iran

"In a concise summary, that in relation to housing purposes at least, it seems necessary reminder. Between the housing programs, before and after the revolution, clearly cover social groups, especially low-income groups are not considered.

Before the revolution, the program mainly focused on encouraging and strengthening the private sector, and the result could be the low-income groups and the poor. In the decade leading up to the revolution, the private sector, supported by government programs were gradually turning to settlement and integration.

Affordable housing programs and workers, a substantial proportion of programs do not include housing mainly found between income and affluent segments. As major construction, semi-affluent and affluent groups comprised of common Lvkssazy although the quantity was small, the result is a line and Mshyhayy. After the Revolution, despite the trend among income groups and low-income housing, and land tenure, the private sector remained open as in the past and are still representing the private sector in the production and supply of housing, is remarkable. "

In other words, the potential that if used correctly, could be considered as a solution to solve the housing problem, has become a growing problem in the production process has been housing. Because in many cases, the private sector and profit from the construction of housing units contemplates only the quantity, the number of these companies, and to the continuous increase in the quality of housing is reduced. (It can not be the efforts of the few companies in the construction of housing, spatial

attention to quality are ignored.) So the concept of housing quality housing in terms of psychological and environmental influences on behavior is ignored and therefore the day The day saw the construction of residential complexes that have had little attention to this issue, as if the concept of housing in their view, only to the "shelter" is limited and nothing else.

With the current trend of housing, regardless of the quality of it, psychological problems and reduced quality of work and productivity in the near future residents, was not unexpected.

Housing problems

"The housing problem should be sought in the economic structure and social inequality in a society. Housing problem, especially in developing countries who suffer from severe fluctuations in economic and social instability are greater, faced with numerous difficulties, and the efforts of the past three decades in the field, all with no success.

In the planning of new concepts such as housing assistance, self-help, "collective action and upgrade the quality of living" areas of improvement in the housing through the housing scheme at least, made it easier. This concept is present in many countries, the main components are the minimum housing policy. "

But to achieve the desired standards, there are a lot of attention to these issues. Despite the general policies, the operation and implementation of policies, many of these other things that are of economic interest, ignored and is ignored The result is a large residential complexes in the city largely been implemented. In the event that "Globally, millions of urban families in Third World countries, yet the basic needs of housing, such as clean water, toilets, lighting and garbage collection has not been deprived of minimum standards and low-income housing, in the worst case live. "It spoke of" quality of life "and the" emphasis on collective spirit "does not seem necessary, but the problem is that dense housing on past experience, a very serious and sensible, its importance has shown.

Bugs modern housing

"However, a consequence of industrialization, creating large areas of relatively uniform residential and the residents are poor and more than one age group. In earlier times, a housing project at any stage, just a few hundred families affected. But now, errors in planning and execution of thousands of families in a group affects the group often as big as a small town. People actually subject to physical consequences of mass-produced housing are based on careful planning.

The most common criticism of modern housing Nht two can be summarized as follows:

First residential areas may be large enough and a shape that people have difficulty in setting personal relations and to develop "sense of belonging" is not in

the field. Building a shape, age and income groups evolve at the same time. Residential area, it is possible both in terms of beauty and human terms, is lacking variety and diversity. A Swedish artist said, "Real life in the new building, like living in a table and makes you feel like a decimal fraction."

Secondly, modern housing units and the urban environment, may over-planned and pre-set according to the last detail, are made. Before the inhabitants of the houses are new, distinct function for any room intended that the arrangements and individual preferences make it difficult or impossible and lacking in flexibility, individuality is prevented. "

A variety of family

Extended family: the family usually horizontally several nuclear family (siblings and their families) and vertical (fathers, grandfathers and children and grandchildren of members) are related to each other, are formed.

Nuclear family: the Khanvadahha usually the father, mother and children is formed.

(B) the collective spirit of the people

"In most developing countries, the classification of residential communities in terms of economic status of the residents, the normal pattern of social development is contradictory and inconsistent with a materialist system of integrated social system imposes available. Normal patterns of social development, ideally so that the relations between people on the basis of prevailing social norms and traditions shape. People, tasks and assignments, not only the family, but also for the entire society will understand. Individual and society, both communitarian, so visit each other often and "mutual cooperation" is about respect and help each other during storage. "

A: individualism and collectivism rather than the nuclear family

"Patterns in contemporary urban communities are less correlated. Increased migration to urban areas, high economic standards, training and familiarity with modern technology and dealing with new ways of life, habits and attitudes of people is a source of change. Bndryj collectivism gave way to new types of relations based on modern trends in economic, cultural, educational, political, and families "Khanhgra nuclear" families gradually replace the "communitarian" are.

Around the world, whether developed or developing countries, managers and researchers are increasing the gap between housing standards and the needs of different users of the social, psychological and cultural ties between the people concerned have been informed.

So it must be resolved between social needs Taz-h- by various groups of families-and the needs of the whole society to impose, the balance may be

established and positively in the guide and regulate social Tghyyrt be used. "

Factors in housing status

"The situation in the housing should be considered the following:

A) users that includes the individual, family, extended family or those who live in residential units, is. These are the final consumers process their housing, the housing conditions in which they live, is affected.

B) the resources to investigate housing situation, involving the resources, build your physical home, financial and organizational resources, location and facilities such as infrastructure, public utilities, public works programs, social workers, etc. are included.

C) Activities that are essential components' interaction between users and housing units ", through which they are made. Because housing is provided which permits certain activities. Some of these activities as a shelter housing functions such as sleep is concerned, part of the housing function as a place and space is like going to work and to "social and psychological growth" is concerned, such as going to school, meet with others...

D) outcomes: activities done by users in their home environment, both for users and for consequences to follow the housing situation. These effects can be positive, such as individual achievements or modification of the physical environment, so it can be negative, such as reducing health or the environment corruption. The "activities and outcomes" to a large extent on the characteristics, aspirations and needs of users depend on. In the study of social indicators, users will be considered as the basis. "

Consequences of the process of selection of housing for residents

The consequences of the selection process for residents in social housing could be examined in the following areas:

1. Health
2. Food and Nutrition
3. Education
4. Business
5. Participation
6. Family Life
7. security and social stability

This list is not in order of priority, but at the same time, all things considered. The housing policy cannot be separated from other areas examined. Experience has shown that dealing with the issue of housing or economic purely physical aspects, is generally doomed to failure. So the question of housing should be comprehensive way selection hit and Social Affairs of the housing, a step in the direction of moderation and avoid a purely economic approach to the issue of housing.

Social Affairs list above is based on research on the effects of the overall objectives of the quality of

social housing for residents in housing policies as well as the considerations in assessing the quality of the environment is Mskvnyshan. "

Indices of social housing

Two sets of social indicators, can be considered:

A) a description of social indicators for the housing conditions at the national level: that of the existing basic data about housing, getting there.

B) social criteria to determine the social impact of housing policies and programs that their starting point the theoretical model of "housing process" and social objectives that are usually contained in a housing policy is taken into account. "

* Descriptive social indicators to determine the housing situation at the national level

"Social factors determining the housing situation at the national level can be in two parts, set as follows:

A) social indicators of housing conditions:

1. The social indicators related to "quantity of housing."

2. The social indicators related to the "distribution of housing"

3. social indicators related to "housing quality"

4. social indicators related to the "occupation of housing (ownership)."

5. The social indicators related to "accommodation"

B) social indicators "home environment"

1. The social indicators related to "social and recreational services."

2. The social indicators related to "business services and location"

3. social indicators related to the "natural environment"

This information can be evaluated in the following areas:

A) urban-rural) territory or location

B) national or ethnic origin residents

C) socio-economic status of residents

D) type and size of households (including the age and sex of household members). "

Overall goals of social housing

"The issues that are part of the overall goals of social housing, the issues of shelter, life, family, economic stability, family participation in social life and access to public facilities, form factors in housing need and the recognition they the housing situation, from the social point of view in the country measured. Dimensions in need of housing, both quantitative and qualitative aspects as:

A little later, understanding the issues is the lack of housing or shelter is outside the definition of minimum housing, but the relative safety of their making and access to its attention. In other words, the response to need, regardless of its quality, is desired.

In the book "minimal housing" in Sfh29, the housing at least it is mentioned:

Finally, at least the spatial pattern of settlement housing projects in the social and economic conditions to offer our community. "

But in practice, the minimum and buildings as housing for the poor and lower middle-class society was created, in many cases, the particulars listed on the definition is not confined only to the general principles of physical economy.

Of Bdkyfy, things are plans to Bymskny, tight housing, Bdmskny and etc. Ie, in this section, the type and shape need arises.

In both cases, especially in the latter case, the definition of housing and housing needs and goals of each country based on the ideals and values follow will be different. Cultural perspectives, social and economic needs of each country in the field of housing, characterize and shape the level and method of dealing with the issue.

qualitative aspects of housing need target

showing that the need for housing, housing type different income groups (according to various aspects needed) and low incomes particularly like? Therefore, the following can be evaluated in this context:

1) Check the quality of the built environment with regard to the aspects contributing to the growth, health and physical well-being:

A) the quality of the need to build appropriate physical (related to endurance aspect of the building, ensuring proper internal temperature, light, Ventilating, etc.)

B) Check the quality of the physical space needed to fit equipment to provide health supplement, health and physical comfort.

C) check the quality of the physical space needed to supplement the residence to provide health and physical development.

2) Check the quality of the built environment, contributing to the growth aspects of spiritual and social relations:

A) The qualitative evaluation of the need for "appropriate atmosphere" for personal growth and relationships Khvanvadgy and mental relaxation.

B) qualitative evaluation of the need for "enabling environment" for social and cultural development. "

Note: Since this treatise, closely related to the above discussion, the "qualitative evaluation of the built environment" is, provide further clarification is necessary in this case:

"In this context, two aspects should be studied, it must first examine the spiritual and social needs in a" residential area "will be discussed and then these needs within the framework of" residential environment ", according to the definition of" housing

" Housing is an integral part, and in any case the indices studied there, the living conditions meet these needs is measured.

With knowledge of the investigation in this regard is far more difficult to assess Amrkh meet the physical needs and physical. However, the use of indicators that can be useful in this regard, in view of the built environment to meet the needs of the spiritual and social growth.

A) The qualitative evaluation of the need for space for personal development, family relationships and mental comfort:

According to the definition of housing, the residential space should the necessary conditions for the growth of each individual family members, including small and large, that is, each person should be able to home in terms of psychological needs and interests your space and privacy necessary to conduct business activities and find physical and mental comfort. Meanwhile, the housing should be required to respect the environment and preserve family unity and honor of the family.

Indicators, partly in response to the needs assessment could include: surface that is awarded to any person, the density of people in the room, room number and in size (in surveys, less than 4 square meters of space is not counted as a room.) Therefore, Because low-income groups because of their poor living conditions (congestion factor is very high, per capita level of people, the lack of private spaces to satisfy individual needs and the impossibility of family connections in good condition) to be able to properly satisfy the needs of their mental and growth all-round individual and not social.

B) Check the quality of the built environment for cultural development and social needs.

In this context, two aspects should be considered

The number of spaces and places for social and cultural development as well as their responsiveness to their needs, so must the quantity of spaces that can meet social needs and spiritual growth were studied. These spaces as places such as mosques, libraries, cultural centers, educational, social, sports centers and similar spaces embracing, part of the "residential environment" and as the definition of "housing" are a part of it. These centers can provide a suitable environment for a satisfying those social needs of people with developmental and spiritual perfection, and "social communication," the cause.

The quality of these spaces should be dealt with, namely how to access them, type their performance, ways to exploit this space and meet the purposes for which they came and the like, in order to assess the desirability of these spaces to be measured.

According to it is also necessary to note that work on the quality of these spaces, such spaces health

providers, health and physical development, research has been done and the performance assessment tools It is not clear, also in socio-cultural conditions. Also in relation to the quantity of these spaces there are no statistics at the national level case study in this regard was not prepared. "

Conclusion

Geopolitics: According to the latest administrative divisions, the city of Kerman with an approximate area of 202/44570 km Mrbbyn 56 Graders 15 minutes to 59 degrees 28 minutes Jghrafyayyv 29 degrees 17 minutes 31 degrees and 45 Dqyqhrz geo-located. This city in the North East province and the North East to Khorasan province, the northwestern province of West Zrndv Raver and the city of Rafsanjan, Bardsir, from the South and from East to West in Bam and JiroftSistan-Baluchistan province is limited.

Climate

North East province of Kerman city extends 1754 meters above sea level. artfa Kerman city Bashd. vaml regional and cross-regional differences in how climate in different parts of the city of existence altitude city, located in the Lut Desert in the East and the low latitude makes

The city of the three regions of desert and desert climate, in creating different climate zones in the city Mvsrhstnd.dr total dry to ultra-dry climate of this city is to evaluate the main characteristics of this climate are:

Humidity and low rainfall, high evapotranspiration and super sharp fluctuations of temperature in hot and cold seasons of the year, even during the night Vrvz.br classified according to coupon but this area is hot and dry climate and the main characteristics of the climate, the average temperature Annual temperature less than 18 ° C and the mean minimum coldest month less than 6 ° C.

The hottest months of the year more than 18 ° C. The zoning plain areas Jz'aqlym area go dry, semi-dry to cool and mountainous areas around Krmanjz' continental climate, temperate to cool, is located in the city due to the low latitude, is strongly influenced by the subtropical high pressure Mrakzpr. Overall air masses that affect the region include:

1. Tropical Berry masses from the north (province)

2 - Eastern Front originating in Afghanistan and the Lut Desert.

In all influence the effectiveness of different masses of air entering and Tabshkhvrshyd angle changes, causing the temperature in both summer and winter is quite different.

Temperature: According to the statistics recorded in Kerman synoptic stations during the period of 18 years (1377-1359) in the table 1-1Myangyn annual

temperature 7/15 ° Gradast. hmchnyn average temperature of 24 ° C in summer and in winter 4 / 7 ° C and 16.6 ° C difference is they do. Factors influencing temperature plus external area, internal factors Nzryfzyvgrafya area, altitude, altitude, near and far to the hot core like the Lut Desert in Svrtnahyh of influence.

Rainfall

Almost all of the rainfall occurs in the Aynshhrstan roots in the masses of the West and North West Hayhvayy rain formation that reaches the city. The masses of the Atlantic and Mdytranhmnsa ZakhHayhvayy rain fall, the survey Msyrtvlany Vsvd heights in very small amounts lost most of its moisture loss. After mass HayhvayyBaranja snow in the mountains in height the city and how significant the impact. In Bzyaz years (rarely) Jnvbyshhrstan in July and August are the monsoon Tasyrtvdh is located.

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