

Designing Residential Town with Social Satisfaction Promotion Approach

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Abstract: Modernization and migration and urbanization provides numerous problems for residential environments, turning urban texture into dry, loose, and unoccupied environments. In these spaces, humans do not know each other, and they do not essentially understand this familiarity. The privacy and spheres of humanity and space have disappeared in today's housing. Even families are dissatisfied with various issues such as the playground of children, privacy, shadowing and visual aristocracy. New texture with the population composition of most immigrants from surrounding villages with different and sometimes conflicting subcultures has been severely subjected to physical and spatial changes due to the ignorance of people and authorities over the past half century, in order to improve and improve the quality and quantity of spaces Particularly residential and changing people's attitudes to housing, one of the main strategies for tackling this issue is design based on social and cultural principles such as neighborhood. In this research, we try to identify with the pathology of existing tissue, through library and field studies, the factors that affect the design and satisfaction of inhabitants of residential complexes (with special attention to the public and semi-public areas of residential complexes), and as a strategy for Design of residential spaces.

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1. Introduction

Human activities in the environment constitute a complex system with different aspects and different theoretical approaches. These approaches share a common conception of the concept of quality of life in the human environment, which reveals the need to address the capabilities of the human environment. Since the first human presence in the architectural space is in the habitat, this research inevitably addresses the residential space, its relationship with the neighborhood and its neighbors. The possibility of creating favorable collective interactions at different levels of the family and the community in the human environment, on the one hand, and the possibility of perception of nature and natural elements on the other, signify the two aspects of the qualities of the human environment that have been explored in this research.

Housing is something that every living creature is involved with and somehow attempts to provide it. The need for a home is so fundamental that humans have been building up from the very first moments of familiarity with themselves and with the environment, and to this extent they are meaningful, determinative and vital to their implementation. Assumed Hence, it can be said with certainty that residential spaces are the most important human-made biological spaces. "Housing is used to meet the residential needs of the people. Residential need is one of the most basic human needs (Mojtahedzadeh, 2004: 20).

In recent decades, many studies have been done to create suitable residential areas through the design and incorporation of land use, which has led to many theories. In recent decades in Iran, the excessive increase in urbanization and the rise in immigration rates for jobs, especially after the war, has changed the face of cities and faces cities with a variety of problems and abnormalities, and the crime rate is increasing and the crime areas Cities, especially in residential areas, sparked insecurity and fear among residents.



Fig. 1. The intellectual home, Bandar-e-Lengeh (Source: Writer)

According to the Maslow Hierarchy of Requirements (1970), security is considered to be the primary human needs and is one of the most important

expectations for decent living in cities, and the sense of social security is a component of the life of public spaces and environmental satisfaction. Lack of security in the public spaces of cities, especially neighborhoods Residential reduces the vitality and satisfaction of these places. However, research shows that most people do not feel safe in public spaces (Alikhah and Rabiei, 2006: 109-131).

In general, the basis of the study of space is the use of physical space and life experiences in the human environment, which partly results in speculation about the design process and the creation of spaces. (Daneshgar Moghdam et al., 2011: 31) On the one hand, the development of urbanization and the lack of uncontested lands in the cities, and the promotion of the culture of using space in building as Western buildings, on the other hand, have led the owners to build dense buildings in large cities.

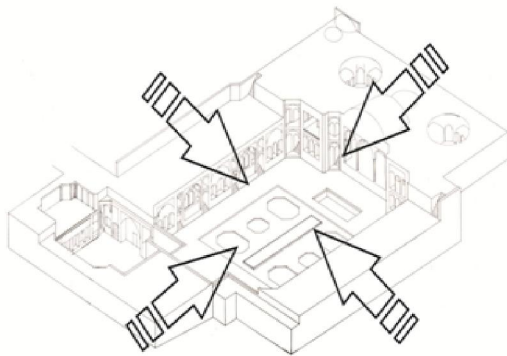


Fig. 2. Innerness of the Iranian House

2. Literature Review:

Clarke introduced a crime prevention in 1992, which is called crime prevention and is compatible with Newman's ideas (Heshmati, 2005: 86) He believed that by dividing large parts public spaces and assigning them to small groups and individuals can make space public controlled and increased the sense of belonging to that space, which resulted in increasing the satisfaction of the residence Individuals live (Newman, 2008: 30-33).

In 1982, Wilson and Cling presented their famous theory of "Broken Window" about the effects of the lack of order and the effects of the neglect of residents on their buildings and neighborhoods on the behavior of offenders. Their emphasis on the vital role of maintaining the physical index of the levels of social solidarity and informal control of the residents (cozens, Saville & Hillire, 2005).

The latest generation of crime prevention theorists relied on environments through environmental designation to deal with crime. Including Taylor and Hall, which put forward four

principles to prevent it: care and supervision, the presence of citizens in the urban environment, access control and the elimination of the provocative factor (Heshmati, 2005: 84).

Preventing crime by designing an environment is one of the most important approaches to reducing crime opportunities. This approach was first introduced in 1961 in the book "The Death and Life of Great American Cities" by Jane Jacobs. So theories, successful streets include three qualities, a clear distinction between public and private space, street-view eyes, and constant use of pedestrians (Jacobs, 2007, 29).

He believed that the problem of insecurity in many parts of the city was not a criminal or poor population group, but that urban areas were physically unable to enforce security and vitality (Jakobz, 29-32, 2007). According to Jakobz Street's Theory, the most important components of establishing a sense of security in the streets are open eyes to the street (the building is facing the street).

On the other hand, in Iran, researches in the field of security from the point of view of CTPD in Qazvin's neighborhoods indicate that social cohesion and sense of belonging in addition to physical dimensions in creating environmental security are. However, the results of many surveys show that urban design can prevent the crime from committing crime and criminal behavior and increase the satisfaction of the environment in the localities through changing the urban environment. Urban design has the tools necessary in this regard, such as the creation of barriers and the blocking of crime situations, the difficulty of criminal purposes, the changing behavior of citizens in urban environments, in a way that enables people to use their spaces in cities in a way Desirable (Hashmaty, 2005: 88). From this perspective, the urban environment is not determinative, but it can significantly reduce the opportunities for committing crime if appropriate. (Matani, 2016: 69).

3. Methodology:

The method of this research is summarized below:

1. The present study is a quantitative research in the form of case study based on a survey method and a questionnaire has been used as a tool for data collection. The statistical population of the study is people over the age of 18 who reside in the studied regions for at least 2 years. Since the sampling unit of this research, the household has been determined. One of the members older than 18 years of age was asked by questionnaires containing several sections with the aim of identifying personal information and behavioral, physical, functional and social

characteristics such as sense of security, feeling of satisfaction from the environment and disorder symptoms and the role of confinement in generating security. The order in the studied area is designed. The sampling method is a systematic method with a random start point. Accordingly, systematic sampling is performed by determining the sampling distance and selecting the first sample randomly.

2. In order to establish the basis of coherence, this qualitative research method has also been selected and used during the research process. In general, this research is descriptive in terms of the purpose of the research (in order to show the facts with an emphasis on information gathering), and then analytically (by examining the samples and achieving the actual facts in them), and in terms of applied results.

4. Social interactions and community

According to Maslow's human needs pyramid (1954), the needs of people are divided into two groups. The first category is the material and physical needs that, if this category is met, a different range of needs arises that goes back to the psychological dimension of human life. Accordingly, one of the disparate needs of humans (including citizens) is the need to establish interactions and social relationships. Thus, interactions and social relations are also referred to as an innate need as well as a means to meet other needs. So that man cannot live without social relationships. Whenever an act comes from someone who comes with a response from another person, this is referred to as a two-way reciprocity, social interaction, or social interaction. In this case, a social relationship will be established between the two individuals (Abbaszadeh, 391: 1: 99).

5. Similar Samples

One of the missions of designers and creativity architects is a relationship between humans and the bodies around them. To achieve this goal, space creators must have a good understanding of human behavior in different environments, in order to strengthen the link between man and place. Apartment houses, small and small spaces for living, use of public and communal spaces. Today's homes with the facilities and living conditions do not have the ability to meet the many needs of traditional Iranian people. Decreasing the values of the traditional societies based on strong links with nature and social interactions in the long run leads to negative effects on individuals. The structure of this research is based on estimating the establishment of interactions between residents and the measures that affect its increase in residential complex spaces. Accordingly, five successful examples of residential complex architecture have been reviewed in this chapter.

6. Zeytoon Residential Complex in Isfahan



Fig. 3. Bird's vision of the original design of the Zeytoon Residential Complex



Fig. 4. Bird's vision of Zeytoon Residential Complex



Fig. 5. View of the yard of Zeytoon Residential Complex

The complex is designed to accommodate 500 low-income families in a cheap area. It has four entrances, one of which is the main entrance overlooking the main street and is located across the floor and three other entrances on the other side overlooking the 10-meter street), which in total give human access. It makes it easy to integrate into all parts of the complex. The main input with an arc toward the integrated system has created an inviting mode.

7. Niavaran Residential Building

The building of Niavaran, the work of Mohammad Reza Nikbakht, who was also selected by the site of the international community of architects in 2012, is one of the works of Iranian contemporary architecture that can provoke various reactions. A work that has largely been under the shadow of some journalistic dimensions, which sometimes prevents the appearance of its more profound and architectural features.



Fig. 6. External view of the Niavaran residential building

It must be admitted that at first glance, the thing that reflects on the Niavaran residential complex is the presence of previously recognized trees, which are clearly costlier and more difficult to keep them, and this is the first point that we should admire. But this is not all that; if this building simply stopped twisting around its central trees, it could be treated with it as a Conceptual effect, indicating the architect's specific look at the category of the site, to the category of nature or perhaps to architecture. And the circle of critique and dialogue about it did not go beyond this look. But this is more than a reference to an idea; it has a rich body, and in meters to the meter, its dimensions are rich in details and motifs that can be seen for a long time.

Another noteworthy point is that the design of the plan is that in spaces with vegetation there is a central courtyard and a staircase with a semi-open space and the design of residential units is radial and

far away for the use of light and air conditioning. The reason for this type of architect design (placing the central courtyard far to the crop of trees and trees) can be analyzed with two perspectives:

1. Due to the location of the units and the absence of trees in the interior spaces of the units;
2. Observance of the principle of confidentiality in architectural design because the architect, according to the culture of the users, has refused to put up the openings of the units, while some of these openings are facing the staircase.

In order to illuminate the units, from the central courtyard of the architect, instead of openings, the architect uses a glass block of glass that does not have a view inside the units, but it will create a proper lighting for residential units. For this reason, the design of the building can be of the original architecture type. The use of the central courtyard and the preservation of the principle of confidentiality are among the most fundamental aspects of the architecture design of Iranian homes.

8. Conclusion:

In this research, we try to identify with the pathology of existing tissue, through library and field studies, the factors that affect the design and satisfaction of inhabitants of residential complexes (with special attention to the public and semi-public areas of residential complexes), and as a solution for design of residential spaces. In general, the basis of the study of space is the use of physical space and life experiences in the human environment, which partly results in speculation about the design process and the creation of spaces. On the one hand, the development of urbanization and the lack of uncontested lands in the cities, and the promotion of the culture of using space in building as Western buildings, on the other hand, have led the owners to build dense buildings in large cities.

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