ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FEATURES WITH THE APPROACH OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN THE TOURIST COMPLEX

Abbas MASOUMI 1,* Parisa Abroomand AZAR 2, Sobhan RoshanFekr JOURSHARI 2

1 MA student, Department of Art and Architecture, Ajabshir branch, Islamic Azad University Ajabshir, Iran
2 Faculty member of Bonab branch, Islamic Azad University, Bonab, Iran
3 MA student, Department of Art and Architecture, Ajabshir branch, Islamic Azad University Ajabshir, Iran

Abstract. The success rate of urban spaces by using human presence in space is proportional. In fact, architecture should seek to increase social interaction and solidarity of the people. But, what we face today in most urban areas is reduction of relations and social participation of people in these spaces. From an objectivist and material perspective, urban space is a ground to create social relations and promote civil life in the society. Recreational activities can be one of the most important to create urban space for social interaction and promote cultural society. Consistency and durability of social relationships and social interaction depends on its quality and quantity. Social stability plays an important role in finding solutions to social interaction and can create a sustainable way of life in a community. Social stability in fact is non-physical part of sustainable architecture. Satisfying human needs, improving the quality of life and using all his capabilities in improving the situation are the purposes of social sustainability. Feeling comfort and security and convenience in the tourism complex is most effective factors that can be make the actual participation of citizens in such a space. The main purpose of this study is to seek structural and semantic criteria of tourism complexes in order to increase the sense of security and social stability for the sake of creating a center of urban activity. This is a cross-sectional study and examined the implications of social stability to enhance the sense of security in the areas of entertainment's most influential fields of study.

Keywords: Architectural Designing, Social Interactions, Tourism Complexes, Urban Spaces

INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development since has appeared on 1960 in several international speeches (1) and has been generalized by defining sustainable development by World Commission of Environment and Development of United Nations (Broutland Commission) (2). According to this theory, sustainable development includes three pillars of environmental, economic and social sustainability. But, unlike both environmental and economic dimensions, there are few studies that have focused on the social dimension of sustainability and it seems that this social dimension of sustainability has been neglected. For example, only from 1999, reports can be found focusing on the policies and theories of social stability (1). From then until now, researchers in different fields to provide indicators in the field of social sustainability. For example, we can refer to the provided indicators for social sustainability in urban issues, factories etc. But despite the high potential for the development of social sustainability in architectural design, yet little research has been done to determine indicators of social sustainability in this field. This article looks at the foundations of social stability and tries to develop indicators of social sustainability in the architectural designing.

A review of principles of social sustainability

Definitions

Sustainable development is development aiming to meet the needs of today without removing the right of future generations to meet the needs. Different definitions of social sustainability are expressed by various researchers, which explains that the exhaustive definition of social sustainability must be based on the values of equality and democracy which means the allocation

* Corresponding author. Marzieh Rezaei QALEH

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of all human rights, political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of all people (3). According to Geribler and Liting, social stability is achieved if the society and the related administrative arrangement to meet a wide range of human needs are, formed to shape the nature and potential in the long-term conservation and conventional claims about social justice, human dignity and participation has already been answered (4) Biyart believes (sustainability) is specifying the minimum social needs for long-term development (which is sometimes referred to a critical social capital) and to identify the challenges of in the long term performance (4) (5) Polese and Stern also defined social stability as:

"The development (or growth) is consistent with the evolution of civil society and foster an environment that adapts to different social groups and cultural cohabitation will be beneficial at the same time social solidarity with the development of all sectors of society to improve the quality of life (6)

Dumreicher and Kolb also defined stability as informed, participatory and balanced process which is done by the stable funding and removes harmful imbalance from the community and thus open opportunities and possibilities (7). Mckenzie defined social stability as:

Social stability is a positive situation in the society and in the process have acquired that those conditions. (8)

Experts with an approach improving social interactions

One of the theorists of the public realm is Hana Arendt, who has written the book in 1958. He encourages extroversion and political and social life in the public domain plays a major role. Arendt analyzed space in the two senses, presence among others and the environment among others to provide comprehensive understanding of the public realm of politics as well as the general atmosphere of the city. People and objects in the analysis and acceptance is that social relations formed through objects and is a key point in Arendt analysis (9).

The main focus of Powell Zoker studies is urban spaces. In his view, the landscape field such as stopping is that social interactions that people hold. At the same time, Zoker is not limited designing urban spaces to the visual beauty of form and not on the social aspects and emphasized current activities in space strongly. Also, Zoker believed that the space is understood by human movement (10).

Jane Jacobs as a journalist and expert on urban issues in his book highlighted the life and death of large cities in the development of urban public spaces of social interaction. He believes that what it remains in the mind is the city’s public spaces, especially streets and sidewalks. Jacobs points out the increase in take-off and security sidewalk has effect on the segregation and racial discrimination (11). So, sidewalks must be alive and can attract more residents. Also, he kept a lively pedestrian street to a certain extent, on the sidewalk, and of course the presence of high density alone does not suffice to vitality (12).

Another prominent theorist that, of course, without an architect or urban planner in the social and behavioral issues in urban areas affected is William White. In his view, the behavior of people in urban areas strangely is unpredictable and what attracts people more than any other factor is the presence of other people in space (13).

Ian Gehl, architecture and urbanism Denmark focuses its research on issues of sociology and psychology interact with urban public spaces has focused during the nearly three decades since the 1970s more than a few books have been written in this regard. To believe him, the attractiveness of a city can be due to the mass of people in public spaces to gather and where they spend their time (14).

Although Gehl is opposed to the of complete separation, but the city was quiet as someone living in the city in which the number of people using public spaces, and is more space, more time is allocated; hence people present in the building spaces in each section of time increases (14). Gehl
in the book divided the human activity in public spaces into three main groups: Essential activities - functional, selective activities - recreational and social activities.

Oldenburg, in his book entitled “very good location” expressed cafes, coffee shops, book stores, bars, salons and other hangouts in the heart of a community. This central theory proposes that for a comfortable and satisfactory life, the balance in the three realms of experience, residence, work and social allocated. He emphasized on urban public spaces and the role of closing the first and second places (areas of home and work) to each other can as the main factor in a city’s identity. Oldenburg argues that since the expectations of family and work beyond the capacity of those institutions to meet them spread the release and stimulation that can provide more social areas (15), Clair Cooper Marcus emphasized urban spaces and the people who are located in them. In the book of places of the people, he and his colleagues to assess the space environment and urban residential deal, especially from the perspective of social communication are divided into 7 groups; urban plan, neighborhood parks (neighborhood), compact parks, open spaces, schools, elderly housing, open space, preservation of open spaces and playing children, open spaces health care (hospitals) (16). In Table 1, the profile of the experts with view to strengthen social interactions has been summarized.

Table 1. Experts with an approach improving social interactions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Theorist</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title of theory</th>
<th>Key concepts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hana Arendt</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Human condition</td>
<td>the main cause of extroversion and political life and public domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Powell Zoker</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>City and square</td>
<td>Square become a gathering place for the community, not just individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jane Jacobs</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>death and life of great American cities</td>
<td>pavements strengthening of security and social interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>William White</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Social life in small urban spaces</td>
<td>emphasis on the social role of urban spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ian Gel</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>lives in the building</td>
<td>three works in urban areas: a necessary choice, social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>good location, cafes, coffee shops and other hangouts in the heart of a community</td>
<td>At home and at work, first and second place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Keller Marcus Cooper</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>public places</td>
<td>residential environment evaluation and introduction of seven urban spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theories with an emphasis on movement and development-oriented implementation of urban space

Tony Garniyeh theory in the early twentieth century industrial city was among the first projects after the industrial revolution that pedestrians have shown interest. Garniyer proposed based on at least half of the residential land should be dedicated to green space, pavements network of green spaces within the city spreads out in all passes. Garniyeh emphasized corridor opposed with streets and buildings provide enough sun and air and climate protection pawns. Speiregen other expert is that in mid-1960s, the emphasis is on the move walking in urban spaces. Regen focused on urban design. In his view focused on place of urban space and the open space as a complement to the development of urban spaces can be reduced hardness and formal (17). He also considers walking as appropriate scale urban design and produce the highest level of contact with the place which is essential for any human habitation (18)

Another theorist Lawrence Halprin 1970 is that his main concern is the regulation of rhythmic types of movement in the city. His dynamism and movement in urban life is dependent on the motion introduced and in the meantime, the movement of the human figure (on foot or) not only, or even the movement of birds and animals, and the changing seasons, as well as effective. Halprin believes that removing car is necessary and replacing and expanding the public transportation system with the use of different height levels to distinguish the different speeds like the idea of crossing Uneven Eugene Anard, the unique quality of the implementation and
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impact of the movement of the floor is emphasized. He also pointed to the third dimension of the height change in the quality of the experience of walking (19).

He studied hierarchy of urban areas, initially street and then Square small-scale neighborhood and local parks and open space on the roof of the end points. Edmund Bacon is a leading expert in urban issues is that impact urban design his famous name application is still one of the most reliable sources. Bacon focused on the recognition of cities and motor systems. He believes that only continuous movements in space that can be experienced and such experience was not only visual but also to the perception of space, all the sensory organs and human emotions are involved. Bacon's main focus on space and in terms of mass and space are the two main elements of architecture and design is a mutual link (20).

Bacon focused on concept of motor systems, as bus routes where their citizens are passing according to the three concept of the relationship between mass and space, continuity, experience and continuity in time, which means the continuation of the experience of space-based chain saw motor system speeds and in different ways, each with remaining two-way relationship ). In his opinion, the urban design should be at the same time, movement speed is affecting the perception in the mind and forms created for drivers, who are equally pleased to pedestrians (13).

Bill Hillier has focused the relationship between public space and mobility and network analysis, which can lead to practical results in designing more appropriate urban space. In his view, the presence of people increase feel safe in public spaces and provides the primary means by which a space that is normally care. Hillier is known due to the introduction and expansion of its activities in the field of space layout analysis system. This system is a method that "is widely implemented mainly the relationship between movement and status of implementation and use of urban space and the relation between the density of the Earth is revealed and documented" (15). This method of evaluating the characteristics of the network connection tests streets and lanes focused vision. Hillier states that if the network be local (meaning there is no continuity), natural movement pattern is separated and the space will be unusual (21).

Therefore, a fundamental contradiction is between design strategies that encourage people's participation and eyes on the road safety of people and assets ensuring limiting access and infiltration strategies are redesigned with the safety of people and assets within the defined area. While advantages and applications of their ideas, the issue of determining the density of pedestrian movement is concerned. Michael Artz as an artist, landscape designer of urban homes, and a prospective and contemporary author proposed one of the newest ideas related to pedestrian’s mobility in urban spaces. His theory is known as new pedestrians approach, which was presented in 1999 and is a utopian transformation of urban planning in new urban development in the existing system.

The new implementation and integration problems associated with the introduction of new urban attempt to solve social issues, health, energy, economic, aesthetic and environmental special focus is on reducing the role of car. A new neighborhood or a new town pedestrian-oriented uses called a pedestrian village. Pedestrian Villages can be ranged from almost free access to the back of the car almost every home and at work, but are always on the front lines of passage and walking. Arth introduced new pedestrian approach in 2005 as a solution for New Orleans (http://en.wikipedia.org). Table 2 shows the most important ideas of theorists with an emphasis on urban space and extend the walking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Theorist</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Text / theory</th>
<th>Key concepts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tony Garniyeh</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Industrial City</td>
<td>Pedestrian of climate protection, crossing the pedestrian of green spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ashpray Regen</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>The architecture of cities and towns</td>
<td>Walking, causing the contact area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lawrence Halprin</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>New York, a study on the quality, personality and sense of open space in urban design</td>
<td>with an urban area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Various categories of social stability:

Scholars explained social stability from different perspectives, to explain the concept of social stability:

Aspagnbrg social studied sustainability at both micro and macro levels:

At the micro level: education, education, income, social contacts, communication, participation and social security, and At the macro level when economic growth increases average earnings, not increase the global distribution automatically (22)

The Brimly et al (2009) defined two dimensions for Social Sustainability:

1) The stability of society which includes the pride and sense of belonging to the neighborhood, social interaction among neighbors, safety and security, the quality perception of the local environment, satisfaction of Housing and stability.

2) Social equity includes access to services and opportunities, such as local services necessary shops, schools and health centers, recreational opportunities, public transport, job opportunities and affordable home

Damricher and Kolb (2007), to explain the concept of social sustainability, have a different view. They studied the social stability stated that the breadth of experience of space overlapping occurs in seven areas: including Body and Me, Home and interior courtyard, Street, external border of the village, Region, Generation, and Earth. Then, they developed social sustainability in each of these seven strategies (7)

Chiu also has divided social stability into three following different interpretations:

1) Interpretation of social stability, in which environmental sustainability is equated.
2 interpretations "by the given environment," in which a reference to the social prerequisites for achieving environmental sustainability is needed.
3) Interpretation of "human-oriented", in which the development of human health, equitable distribution of resources and the reduction of social exclusion are important.

His also studied social equity and social stability in two different levels as horizontal equal rights, which mean equal treatment for people in equal positions and Vertical equal rights, which means unequal treatment for people in unequal position (24).

Vallance et al also offered a tripartite model of social sustainability. Based on this model, social indicators can be divided into three categories of indicators:

1) Basic needs, such as the creation of social capital for sustainable development, justice etc.
2) The stability of the connection has to worry about changes in behavior to obtain the goals of the biophysical environment.
3) Supportive stability to protect the stability is something that can be sustained in the sociocultural characteristics and the way in which people actively embrace those changes (25).

Cathill (2010) considers the following four elements as well as social stability:

• Social capital is a theoretical starting point for social stability.
• Social justice and equal rights is a moral imperative.
• Active government that provides a way to work together.
• Social organization that provides operational goals.

Criteria for social sustainability in society

Different researchers have different criteria for evaluating social stability in the society as it is shown in the following table:
**Table 3.** The criteria for stability social development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Provided indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dave</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Access to facilities and consistency, the amount of living space, health of residents, community spirit and social interaction, sense of safety, satisfaction with the neighborhood (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimly et al.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Access to services and opportunities, shops, schools, health centers, recreational opportunities, public transportation, jobs, affordable housing, pride and sense of belonging to the neighborhood, social interaction among neighbors, safety and security, the quality perception of the environment Local housing satisfaction, stability, participation in community groups / civil activities (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspangnberg</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Social Indicators: Human Poverty Index HDI2, unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vingartner</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Human capital, social capital and well-being (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Poverty and equality, including gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health including nutrition, ethics, health, drinking water, health delivery. Education and literacy education level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The housing consists of living conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Security, including crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population, Population changes (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takatoka and Soda</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Environment, economy, security, health, comfort and happiness (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Inclusion, equality, poverty and livelihoods (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sachs</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Equality, democracy, human rights, equality of social and equal distribution of income, employment, proper access to resources and key services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence, Bakler and Stiftong</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Voluntary and paid work, basic needs, social security, equal opportunity for participation in a democratic society, enabling social innovation (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspangnberg and Amen</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Education, skills, experience, consumption, income, employment, participation (32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bynes and Morgan</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Basic needs, personal disability, the needs of the next generation, social capital, equity, social and cultural diversity, partnership (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimly</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Social interaction and social networks, community involvement, satisfaction and sense of place, community stability and security (34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social stability and the development of standards in various case studies**

In addition to these measures, several studies have been done in the foundations of social stability, indicators to assess the stability and development in their fields or have provided samples as they can observed in Table 4:

**Table 4.** Provided criteria to evaluate the various fields of social sustainability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hotchinz and saterland</td>
<td>Development of social sustainability criteria in the supply chain decisions</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Equality of workers' rights, health, safety, philanthropy (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clantonio</td>
<td>Assessing social sustainability in Vancouver</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Security, adaptability, capacity, equity (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chio</td>
<td>Social sustainability and housing policies</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1) social preconditions for the production and consumption of sustainable housing 2) distribution and consumption of housing and property fair 3) social relations with the housing 4) acceptable quality of housing and living environment (24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wingartner and</td>
<td>Social sustainability criteria</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Access, social capital and networks, health and...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regarding the research done in Iran, several researchers worked on a number of issues on social sustainability as can be seen in the table below:

**Table 5. Criteria for the evaluation and development of various fields of social stability in Iran.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ismail zarghami</td>
<td>Residential social sustainability principles in Islamic Iranian cities</td>
<td>Comfort within the house, most of the open spaces and multifunction for children, social identity, social order (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehdi Mohammadi, Hossein Kazemi Moses Shakoei</td>
<td>Social stability testing of Qom,</td>
<td>The population of 0-14 years, the number of unemployed, the number of unemployed men, the difference between male and female activity rates, time dependent, the number of illiterate population, the number of illiterate women, the difference between the number of men and women with literacy education, the average number of people in the household The number of households in each residential unit (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teymoori Iraj et al.</td>
<td>Social stability evaluation in Tehran</td>
<td>Women's unemployment rate, the percentage of illiteracy among women, divorce rates, the number of people the room, 50 square meters of housing, crime rate and the amount of injuries caused by accidents within the city (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohanna Nikbeen and Mehrdad Karami</td>
<td>Stability of socio-cultural development -</td>
<td>Increase tourism facilities, social learning opportunities outside the cultural sphere, changing social structure, access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general, we can say that the principles of social sustainability is almost bound, clear and objective and analysts largely agree on the principles and ideas of the difference between them is the difference between the weight of the different topics. Research carried out in various fields while the art of this research can be found in finding criteria and indicators in their field, or at least the potential to achieve social stability development. As mentioned, despite the high potential for the development of social sustainability by architects, research has been identified by researchers to identify the factors and social sustainability criteria, which have not been established in this field.

**Social stability development criteria in architecture**

Sustainable design is a kind design that aims to responds current needs without damaging the resources of future generations. Sustainable design should be social sustainability as well as energy consumption and environmental impact of buildings and cities is important (41). Despite numerous studies on environmental sustainability and reducing energy consumption structure, it can be said that the social dimension of stability in the design has been largely neglected. According to the principles of social sustainability, indicators and standards in society and with
review of research in other fields, indicators of social sustainability in architecture are stated as follows:

1) **Social interaction:** The development of social sustainability, one of the architects should be regarded more than ever, discuss social interaction architecture. The human need for social interaction at different levels known to everybody and the physical design for this interaction is responsible for designing architect. Community feature of architectural space can reduce or increase the amount of social interaction between people in space and consequently increases social capital and in the development of social stability.

2) **Architectural identity:** architecture, despite differences in the shape of the affected country, with the inherent characteristics of dynamic and gradual that it is called identity (42). Designing spaces with identity rooted in the culture and history of society, every country is unique architectural features. Creating spaces with architectural identity can increase a sense of social identity and in front imported architectural design rooted in the culture and history is not limited to one country, it reduces the feeling (42).

3) **Social security:** a factor for the development of social sustainability in architecture creates a sense of security in space. Architectural space designed in a way that increases the feeling of control of the users, the design and the design of safe urban wall untenable and points that should be considered in the design architects. Therefore, to discuss secure architecture, it seems necessary to promote social stability.

The other indicators such as welfare, social order, flexibility, etc. are of secondary importance to indicators. While social indicators in general are also overlapping and increasing or decreasing has been influenced each other. For example, an increase in social interaction increases social capital and social capital, social security.

Another point that stability indicators should be interpreted to fit unique time and space and provide an overall solution to improve them at any time and place is impossible. Second, the solution should have flexibility because the concept of sustainability is inherently requires flexibility. Participatory design process may be a good choice for design for social stability.

**CONCLUSION**

Social stability is the stability of a branch of the environmental and economic dimensions of stability have received little attention. In the architectural design, little research has focused on this aspect of sustainability. This article is an overview of the principles and indicators of social stability in society and a string of three criteria: social interaction, social security and social sustainability in architecture architectural identity development index states. It should be noted that social factors are affecting stability on time. Meanwhile, providing an overall approach and strategy for their improvement at any specific time and place is unique. In addition, these solutions must be flexible and adaptable to fit their requirements. Participatory design process may be a good choice for design for social stability.

Finally, it is hoped that attention and use of environmental ideas outlined in this paper such as the design and improvement of urban public spaces, attendance and participation of people in urban public spaces such as tourism complexes can achieve the goals provided the ideal city.

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