

Sustainability in Small Urban Complexes

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Abstract:

After the second war and re-habitation of destroyed places, the cooperation of modern environmental designer and architects glorified urban construction and urban issue as an important urban construction and architectural one. Building new cities by prepared design of neighborhood units and determination of parishes have been carried out by an individual or a special group for thousands of people.

Stability of cities and their re-habitation are important matters for architects and designers of 21th century. The main view of designers about environmental psychology for finding dynamic trend and stability of public spaces in quarter scale are investigated attention to requirements in daily communication with neighbors, passengers and other users in good environment, parish centers, markets and public space is considered in small urban complex.

These issues are proposed by psychologist and architects of 60th and 70th decades in late 20th century in environmental psychology frame. John Lang, Christian Norberg Schultz, Christopher Alexander, etc... are successful architects in this field. Their works are comprehensive references.

Key words: Environmental psychology, sustainability, neighborhood unit, sustainable human environment

Introduction

After rehabilitation in early 20th century and propagation of modernism in building industry, urban large complexes were built in Europe and then in South America, South Africa and some European colonies in Asia. These complexes involved residential complexes, urban centers, governmental and public spaces.

By passing time and meeting primary requirement, problems related to designing were clarified. Of course, it was accompanied by basic conversion in scientific and philosophical issues the absoluteness was denied in Europe. Entire's scientific theories

were entered in philosophy. In this period, pluralism and other different theories were accepted, and philosophy as a effective scientific branch could affect on urban building and architecture by imposing relativity theory. This theory denied the harmony of parishes and cities; as a result, the shape of cities was changed. Architecture scientists studied other kind of science and they investigated architecture and building surrounding by combination of structure science, and they created spaces.

Psychologists Psychologist-architects studied the effect of human beings behavior on human environment other than post-modernism aspect in studying these spaces.

Architecture psychology

According to analytic limitation and investigation about individuals and interactive effects on spaces, this issue in not consider large enough in relative private and public spaces. In studying pre-modernism architecture, we encounter with small public spaces in residential texture that they are main part of neighborhood units.

Psychological studies showed that dependency, feeling tranquility, safety and unity are behaviors that an individual communicates in public space. By these behaviors these spaces could be an open space for special ceremonies in a parish or it may be a small shopping center, and even a cultural and religious center. People could feel spatial ownership, feel unity and more interaction relative to other parts of city.

Designing, building, rehabilitation and preservation of these space expand continues attendance and as we know, an architectural design or landscape is complete when the human beings attend in it, whenever the human beings attend in these environments, we can hope revival of our design and his/her life.

This theory was proposed by psychologists in order to meeting exalted needs than human needs. This theory has been considered by architects in post-modernism architectural period. Demolition of some parishes and complexes in modernism period or changing functionality of some spaces, because of lacking determined goals criterion, strengthened this theory.

In this research, the authors try to recognize the strength and level of preservation of parish identity and personal identity and, as a result the stability of residential texture.

The result of field research in historical and cultural cities showed that:

- The residential parishes that shaped around strong and identical center, have been change a little relative to others.

- The residents of valuable center and parishes have belonging feeling and dependency to total civic complex.
- The residents of religious and cultural limited parishes resist on preservation of old texture and interaction with past trend relative to other s and show less intent to behavioral-Skelton renovation.
- Whenever the value of parish or neighborhood unit is increase, people will participate in strengthening of its value and situation.

Conclusions

The results show that the mentioned theory is real, by detailed investigation as a behavioral-psychological research, we can prove this theory according to scientific limitation of author, it is not possible in this case.

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