



The Structure of Residential Life Zone in Apartment Based On Inhabitants of Residential Complexes in Iran

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ABSTRACT

According to the subject of the research, this experiment investigates Structure of Residential Life Zone in apartment scale. These days, high density of residential neighborhood of cities and high value of lands have led designers, and users to apartment housing architecture. Residential life zones as a foundation of space hierarchy has had a special place in structure of Iran's historical residential architecture. But today, by disappearance of historical residential architecture, the Structure of Residential Life Zone also has faced some shortages. Shortage in knowing about this structure causes various mental and social dissonances in the structure of today's residential architecture. Space hierarchy results in controlling the environment which consists of cultural elements. Finding the structure of residential life Space hierarchy keeps the dwelling from public destructive elements and also preserve private life far from eyes of people. In other words, it separates private zone from the public one in addition that it is the most obvious emanation of difference in social life. Based on the questionnaire's results, reading and logical reasoning of drawn sketch, four general residential life zones for apartment body in small scale are provided.

KEY WORDS: House, Territory, Residential Life Zone, Space Hierarchy, Apartment

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INTRODUCTION

House is one of the challenging issues in architecture designing which has been the main subject for various studies with various attitudes. These days, high density of residential neighborhoods of cities and high value of lands have led designers, employers and users away from mere traditional constructions and lead to apartment housing architecture. Apartment residential life creates undeniable situations for inhabitants of the houses which either has some threats or some chances in it (Einifar, 2004).

By emphasizing on economic and population view points and also disesteeming other people's demands, in the apartment life, the environment does not meet the average quality and residents of residential environments, feels some degree of lack of identity by decreasing their Sense of belonging to the environment (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012). Also because of presence of problems in big cities, there's no way rather than extension of pre-designing residential complexes. So paying attention to human aspects of designing plays an important role on this matter. Meanwhile, the need to apply speed in the process of construction and as a result, lack of direct connection between designer and final beneficiary moves house designing away from replying common demands (Einifar, 2004; Hall, 2001). Also variety of family housing order, family dimension, and variety in seasonal and daily demands and also variety in family members' activities make it difficult to recognize the demands of future residents (Einifar, 2004; Heydaripour, 2016; Heydaripour, Toomani, 2016). By focus on human demands in life environment, researchers

pointed out some important factors such as: environmental security, social relations, legibility, privacy, human respect and identity. Many of these needs might not be met but by organizing territory life environment. Organizing territory residential life needs spatial, operational, social, etc. hierarchy which has unbreakable relation with the concept of zone (Bahreini, and Taaj Bakhsh, 2000). The purpose of this study is to investigate the structure of residential life zone in apartment.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research is done by qualitative and general approach through observing, distributing questionnaire, studying documents along with drawing charts and make some division based on these charts in looking for recreating some structures for apartment housing life.

It first studies physical elements in apartment by observing and considering documents along with studying designing standards. Meanwhile, it comes up with effective variables of research by drawing charts and qualitative study of demands and concepts through experimental approach. In order to better construction of concepts, a reconcilable chart is designed based on other studies' divisions. Finally, the final conclusion drawn in a qualitative-analogical way and results is presented in a form of chart and in the final step, by comparing standards of house designing according to drawn charts, the final concepts of the study have been formed.

CONCEPT OF RESIDENCE

The word "residence" comes from the root of reside which means "rest in" and "dwell" in English and it means "quiet" and

“place” in Persian. Because of difficulties of Persian language, the word residence brings multiple meanings to the reader’s mind. One is “inhabit” and the other is “quiet”. In the other word at least in Persian language the word “residence” along its physical concept have the concept of quiet and peace. This word in English emphasizes the act of inhabiting. But either in English or Persian, this word display calm in inhabiting. Quiet and rest show both dimensions of residential living, a place which can be understand as a mutual encounter of saint, inner-outer, public-private, and secure-insecure (Nasr Esfahani, 20167).

Human achieves peace and rest by adapting to the environment and this can be called “residence”, and according to Norberg Schulz, house is a container for residence. Residence demonstrates establishing a meaningful union between human and environment which comes from trying to detect identity and sense of belonging to a place. As a matter of fact, human notice himself by choosing a house and as a result settling his presence to the world (NuburgShults, 2003; Nuburg Shultz, 2003). Heidegger defined residence by being with things. After presence happened, we should go after finding. Reaching at a recognition which leads to the understanding of inside of ourselves only can be met by residence. Heidegger pointed to the synonym concepts of residence and also from his point of view, presence and thinking about phenomena of residence and house are necessary concepts, he also said: “residence only can be met when constructing and thinking go along with each other and become a part of residence”. From his view point, residence is not only a shelter to relief or using some square meters for living in. In fact, residence is creating a meaningful union between mankind and the environment (NuburgShults, 2003). Luinz said: “mankind looked at residence as a way of recognition, a move forward and backward to himself and refuge in a land” (Levinas ,1971). In order to make residence concept more understandable, we can say residence is a relation which is happened by human conscious and purposeful activities such as living social activities and personal life in one place.

This relation leads to decisive concepts such as territory, personal space, and defendable space (Lang, 2003). Various factors such as economic factors, military, religious, situation of land, herbal coverage, and climate and so on are effective in the quality of residence.

According to Rappaport, house is a structure which is developed due to complicated aims and is not a mere conformation. As constructing a house is a cultural phenomenon shape of the house, structure and its space order is highly affected by cultural place that it belongs to. He believes that purpose and role of house is to create a social unit.

Special characteristic of each culture which is acceptable policies is based on doing what is acceptable and staying away from what is unacceptable and also ideals should be taken into consideration, that’s because of the effects of these factors on shape of house and apartments (Rappaport, 2010). According to Rappaport, a house is a structure with multidimensional operation more than being a body structure. As constructing a house is a cultural phenomenon, its shape and order is obviously affected by the culture it belongs to.

From many years ago, house means more than a mere shelter to the mankind. And its religious and intellectual aspects can be seen from each step of constructing to using it. Also he believes that factor of culture and perception of humans of the world and living such as religious beliefs, society and family constructions, the way of living and social relations all play effective role in house and space dimensions (Barati, 2004).

Alexander proposed the concept of anonymous quality in dwelling. Anonymous quality is a collection of rules which plays its role in real life and without been affected by others. This quality is the most necessary quality of everything but it’s not the same everywhere. Because it grasps its shape from the place and only can be alive when it presents in a world which we are part of it. The identity of space also is not only based on body environment but also is based on this quality (Christopher).

Cooper believes that house is a place which unconsciously reveals our feelings, beliefs and ideas. He looks at house as the image of himself. From his perspective, house is divided into two different parts. The inner space which is consisted of inner and private fenced space and outer and public space.

He said: house might be seen in two ways, the first one is the manifest of self in which some mental signals send from self to self-sign and the second one is identity detection in which signals from signs comes back to self. He defined residence as creating his own world and believed that, human beings by accepting the responsibility of creation of the world, chose to live in, know the disorder in his world as disorder in the whole world.

According to the definition and view point of scientist, we can conclude that in general, from inner aspects house is a shelter for preserving and supporting the residence against natural factors and also is a place to reach at body and mind, peace and relief. Also based on Heidegger about outer space, this space itself should have harmony and certainly a house which inner situation is complete but does not have adaptation with the environment like not having adaptation with cultural factors would not be desirable.

At the same time all of these aspects are thinkable but in this study Heidegger and Rappaport’s viewpoints has been concentrated on. In general, we cannot separate attitudes from the environment and human attitudes form the place because people and their attitudes are a part of residential environment. We cannot analyze behaviors without considering environmental effects. Also according to Rappaport view point, culture considers diff standards to assessment. These standards can be based on dignity and level of people, their visual images and way of living. In this study, main purpose of dwelling is creating an agreeable environment and conforming to the way of living in a way that rather than personal needs, it should meet qualitative and social needs. By this view point, we can conclude that human and living stages are of main parts of residence in which human behavior manifest itself.

From this viewpoint, residence is the result of survival of human’s behavior in the environment. As a result, all of the existing components in resistance territories should be purposeful in a way and fulfill human demands and make it possible for human to be settled and prospered (Madani, , Shafaie, , 2013).

CONCEPT OF ZONE

In Dehkhoda dictionary, zone is a synonym for house. Also according to Einifar (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012), Zone is a synonym for territory. As a result of language viewpoint, the concept of zone is in realm of latitude and possessions. According to Leon Pastalan, the zone is a limited space in which people and groups use it as private space.

Zone can find its psychological identity with a place and will become a sign by ownership feeling and body composition. According to Irwin Altman, zone behavior is a mechanism to regulate limitations between self and the others which is defined by personalizing or notation of a place or things and its dependence to a person or a group (Ansari, Jamshidi, smaneh, Almasi far, 2011).

By looking back at the history, we can find out from first time of human residence and his creation of the first shelters, that the conscious forming of the environment leads to some kinds of conscious notation which shows domains which have been possessed by people. These type of notation can be seen in caves belongs to 30000 years ago as frescos (Rappaport, Amos, 2004). The finding of historian and sociologist shows that zone concentration behaviors and its consequences such as ownership and active defense can be seen throughout history and among all human groups. Zone concentration behavior resulted in human choosing a sign or place for his sole identity in the world. This sign and place can be seen for personal and social identity and creates some kind of ownership feeling along with defense (Lawson, 2001).

Applying the concept of zone in today's science has been started less than a century ago. Appearance of this concept can be found in sociological analysis of civil life in 1920's. when scientists were analyzing the output of social groups, they repeatedly encountered with the zones which were separated from the other zones for the purpose of preventing other groups from entering to the zones (Altman, 2004). Sometimes these zones have mixed with racial factors and sometimes they have belonged to a special social levels. Some have been signed and the others were recognizable only by zone behavior (Einifar, Aghalatifi, 2012). Meanwhile, the study of zone attitude of animal has a longer history and was the main concentration of scientists such as Harvard in 1920, carpenter in 1950s and Alice in 1940s to 1960s (Lang, 2003; Bahreini, and Taaj Bakhsh, 2000). Based on studies, zone concentration is one of the fundamental needs of most of the creatures (Lawson, 2001). Understanding the concept of zone in animals' life is easier. Some specialist such as Burt, define zone as the main part of the den (Burt, 1943). Some others such as Carpenter look at this concept as a more complicated issue and believe that the concept of zone behavior is a series of promotions which can be defined by time and place (Altman, 2004).

Human and animal zone behaviors can be the same or different in various aspect. Of their similarities, we can point out to the signing as a way of showing ownership but the main differences are the relative diversity of group joining of humans. Animals are a part of limited groups while humans are joined in various groups and also they take different social roles in every period of his life, and each of these rules demands different zones (Altman, 2004).

Additionally, for human, zone is not only a local concept but it's the result of mentally made contractions (Lynch, 2004). As a result, the concept of zone is not just a spatial issue but it's also a social phenomenon. In fact, zone can be defined as a society's time and place in space (Roberts & Russell, 2002). It should be mentioned that on the contrary, many of social behaviors also have some zone concentration aspects which should be define spatially and should change according to their place. In fact, zone is a specific tool to move from a simple space which can be seen as a supporting mechanism for fundamental needs such as identity, dignity and safety.

Based on what is said, it can be concluded that zone has an important role in humans' life and make it possible for humans to arrange their surrounded environment and give it social or personal identity by making it possible to change the environment and personalize it, zone concentration might be so effective in creation of the feeling of identity (Roberts & Russell, 2002).

With the fact that the concept of zone does not have fixed dimensions in different situations, various efforts have been done to recognize several different several zones.

As one of the examples of zone recognitions, Ervine Altman divided zone to 3 main parts, primary, secondary and public.

Based on his division, primary zones are exclusively possessed and used by a person or a specific group. They are permanently under possession and have effective role in everyday life. Braror also called it as personal zone and called it as a sample of the house.

Secondary zone has less central and exclusive role and is an equivalent for secondary groups of society. Some of secondary zones at the same time are used by public and observed by permanent users. In fact, the concept of, semi personal space and semipublic space of Alexander, Liman and Scot compatibility space and supportive space of AL SharkawiKavir are all under this category. And finally the public zone is a temporary zone which almost everyone has the access and the right to use it. It is also called free and optional zone (Altman, 2004).

In different territories of life environment, zone is affected by various factors (Bahreini, and Taaj bakhsh, 2000). Some effective elements on perceiving the concept of zone include social, mental, physical and functional aspects. Cultural-geographical elements and the element of time make it possible for other elements to act more effectively. Each zone includes social units such as bigger social groups, which creates a place for social reactions, creates a representation of people's identity and generalizes it to a whole group in a perfect way (Lawson, 2001). Also many of social reactions have some aspects of zone concentration which should be defined spatially and should be changed according to different places.

Zones are defined, observed and defended. Behaviors also are considered in a same way (Bahreini, and Taaj bakhsh, 2000). One of the most effective factors in the concept of zone in different areas, is mental-perception matters which becomes important because of the presence of human as a use of the space. On the hierarchy of needs, safety and peace have a special place which are available in all the private and public places.

Physical factors also are of the most important factors under concentration of architects and urban designers. Of physical factors, we can point out to physical and visual order, balance in open and close places, general form of the domain, structure of physical delimitation and so on. One of the most fundamental steps in selection of the zone is paying attention to the order of hierarchical domains (Bahreini, and Taaj bakhsh, 2000). This factor can be studied in form of different functions or the hierarchy of availability.

Geographical and cultural factors as a basement for other factors include some characteristics such as size, extend, zone and place, conventions and/or creeds and beliefs (Einifar, Aghalatifi, 2012). Time is an element which can cover other factors and affect them. On the other hand, the duration of using the zone can influence its identity on a way that it can make some zones more temporary (like bus chairs) and make the others more permanent (like the house) (Altman, 2004). Based on what is said, the structure of zone in residential apartments will be described.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ZONE IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSING APARTMENTS

Human is a perfectionist creature who always seeks for a better situation in his life. Betterment of life environment and a house which is a place to relief, live and peace is not an exception. The proof of this inner tendency is human's life from cave to the luxurious apartments. House can find meaning when it comes with more complicated concept which is family. Family is the smallest social unit which has an introvert function in eastern countries.

House and family are two inseparable factors. Just like family which has a permanent function, house also has a permanent

and unchangeable concept. But today, economic and industrial globalization has affected native cultures along with increase of residence density and house demands (Haery, 2010).

A proposed solution is to move from horizontal dwelling architecture to the vertical one to compensate the lack of land and growth of density in big cities resulted from growing of the technology and reach at steel and concrete construction structure along with modernization period (Einifar, 2004). One of the most important transformations in residence process in cities is living in residential complexes which are pre-designed. Passing from the stage in which each building was designed in accordance to each family and get to the stage in which constructing a building is along with considering the general situation of its residences, is a fundamental transformation despite its simple and easy applicability (Einifar, 2004). The result of these kind of planning is a vast spectrum of residential complexes with low density to high density.

In this study by residential complex, we mean complexes which are designed and executed at one time and in one place under different titles, the scale of these complexes are usually changeable from a couple of residential units to tall buildings and even big residential complexes which have become the part of the city (Einifar, 2001).

The issue of housing apartments is so complicated; it has been the main issue of researcher studies. What is considerable is the formed models of these apartments. The source of today's residential complex can be seen in post-industrial revolution period. In the second half of the 19th century, the lack of hygiene, continuous crises and social contacts make social thinkers to think about giving order to this undesirable situation of cities (Azizi, Mohammad Nejad, Sarem, 2006).

At the beginning of 20th century along with Harvard publication about city garden and Tony Gornie study about the idea of industrial cities (Schoenauer, 2000), two thinking streams of house designing had been formed which both had social and physical effects on subsequent residential complex designing.

One of these two streams were neighborhood units proposed by Clarence Perry which had been experienced by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright in Radburn, New Jersey, United States (Ostrovsky, 2000). Clarence Perry proposed neighborhood units as a social-physical environment for developing residential areas which were included an elementary school, a park or playing ground, small shops and a combination of buildings, streets and social service with secure access. Second stream were those stand-alone streams or house units proposed by Le Corbusier which executed in Marseille, France (Einifar, 2010). These units are in tall building with shopping centers and services such as kinder garden in middle floors and roofs. These two models of surface and height forming were the most fundamental models in designing residential complexes which have been proposed and used till today.

In Iran also along with increase of civilization and growing of civil residence, the policy of mass productive of dwelling in the form of residential complexes spreads out as one of the most useful ways of answering to the house demands. The beginning of 1330's in one hand was coincident with construction of all buildings in Tehran and on the other and was the start point of spreading the idea of constructing residential towns for residence of immigrant and low wage groups (Like Chaharsad Dastgah and Nazi Abad). From 1340's, constructing residential complexes for middle wage groups with the cooperation of private sector comes about of which we can point out to construction of Ekbatan town.

By spreading out constructing tall buildings in 1350's along with economical brightness of dwelling section, constructing luxurious apartments for high wage groups grows which by arise of Islamic revolution it became less wide spread and after

a decade it started all over again (azizi,1386,28). In general, in designing residential complexes, 3 main scales are defined:

First is outer union scale in residential complex with neighboring environment. In this scale, the most important issue is creating continuousness in social-physical union in complex with surrounding environment and creating local identity.

Second is the inner contraction of complexes. In this scale creating balance between personal and social contacts, the way of creating security orientation and regulating the access are of important issues.

Third is residential units' scales. In this scale terms and the relations of inner spaces to culture and customs of residence is proposed by designer (Einifar, 2001). In spite of these three scales, the concept of zone in different situations have different forms and grasp different identities. In a way that in studying this concept in residential complexes, we deal with subjects which some of them place the areas in different places in the city (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012). For example, in big residential complexes, we deal with different part divisions of the regular one. These divisions are usually called phase which show the priorities of the area in the execution process.

Sometimes these divisions are called bloc which is used in orientation and giving address. Sometimes some signs of social and identity belongingness can be seen in these zones (block), which make it comparable to a certain extend with urban quarters. These relations usually do not exceed the specific area and does not conform to the relations of older districts because in residential complexes, specific social relations are obtained (Rafaat, 2010).

Social observations and the level of public cooperation is different in each case. The growth of crime also make the residents of cities worry about their safety. About this issue the studies of Oscar Newman on cheap residential complexes showed that one of the key elements of these areas is the semi-public nature of some parts of these buildings and the way of controlling them. Newman call that "indefensible Space" (Altman, 2004). But mental aspects of feeling secure in residential areas should be studied and defined correctly in every culture. However, it's better to study residential complexes from the safety perspective of zones. The zone frontiers of residential complexes also are of the identity making aspects which can be completely close and make the whole residential complex apart from city through highly protected areas. It also can somehow preserve its environmental connection and at the same time preserve the related zones. Based on what we said, the concept of zone in residential complexes have various effective factors (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012).

PROPOSED ZONE IN RESIDENTIAL HOUSING APARTMENTS

One of the most important steps in reorganizing different zones is paying enough attention to division of space in residential areas. Alexander and Chermak in a division proposed the hierarchy of public spaces, semipublic areas, public spaces of one group, private spaces of a group, a family private spaces and also people's private space. This kind of division can be presented in a more general way of public, semipublic, private and semi-private areas. (Bahreini, and Taaj bakhsh, 2000). Douglas Porteous defined 3 spatial scales on this issue which are inside each other. First scale is private area by which he means the invisible areas around each person in which no stranger allows. Next scale is the area related to house which is defined actively, and the last scale is available area which is a place for living (Lang, 2003). Lime and Scot also defined two zones which are house and compatibility (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012).

Hussein AL Sharkawi also defined 4 local zones under the title of attached zones (space bubble belongs to a person), central

zone (absolutely private area), and supportive zone (public area) (Lang, 2003). This kind of division is recognizable in old cities of Iran through existence of 3 kinds of area with different characteristics. These 3 areas are public areas in form of road and square, semipublic, semi-private spaces in form of an executive dead end or a construction allowed to several houses and also includes private spaces of yard and it's including items. As a result, we can divide zones as parish zone, several residential units, and a residential unit zone (Einifar, Aghalatif, 2012).

According to Haeri (Haery, 2010, 32) and Ghorbani (Rafaat Jah, 2010), residential apartment units are divided into 3 categories related to society, family and each person. In general, areas such as entrance are related to society areas and areas such as hall, dining room, terrace or balcony overlooked to street, and TV room are semi related to society areas. Areas such as sitting room of the family, dining room and kitchen are of family areas and bedroom, study room and work place are among personal areas.

Related to society areas include the areas out of apartment units in relation to other units which is not paid enough attention to in today's architecture. In the edge of social and family life, a borderline space makes the hierarchy of Persian architecture. This study by proposing a fourfold division and by adding an extra area as semi related to society, has improved triple division hierarchy of (HaeryHaery, 2010). Personal places are for personal events which demand high amount of privacy. Because of personal aspect of the dimensions, these areas should have the rearrangements capability. Personal places in family include parent's area, child area, study and adult work areas and also hygienic areas. Alexander (Alexander, Christopher) in role language point it out that instead of rooms, the house should be divided into 3 areas of public, parents and child. According to Madani (Madani, 2009), residential areas are divided into 3 areas of public, private and median areas.

The private and public adjectives are directly related to other adjectives such as movements, lights and sounds. Private, public, semi private and semipublic areas in architecture are recognizable by evidences which includes dimensions, areas, lights, characteristics, movements and sounds related to them. If we consider a bedroom as a private zone, it should have calmness, peace and also darkness which is opposite of activeness, sound, movement and lighting of a public place.

The difference between public and private places is as old as the history of urbanization. One of the characters of old cities is the obvious difference between public places buildings and other buildings by emphasis on the change of scale and some materials from private unknown architectures (Grouter, Youg Court, 2010). The starting point of these difference was between public and private and inner conscious space and outer world space and also between the person's mentality and physical world and also social outer space (Madanipour, 2011). The difference between private and public is not big and should not be. But it's gray and does not have any specific boarder. But the need for creating this distinction have been accepted in the median area (semipublic, semi-private). According to Einifar (Einifar, 2001), we can preset 3 main scales in category of personal affairs effective in physical designing in outer attachment of residential complexes of neighborhood areas which in this scale, the most important issue is creating the continuance and social- physical union of complexes with its sounded are creating identity and local earmark.

Second, in the scale of inner relations of complexes and relations out of residential units which in this scale is creating balance between personal and social relation the way of connection and feeling secure, orientation and pedestrian

access, driving access and considering appropriate hatting places must be considered in designing. And third, is residential units' scales (Einifar, 2001). Alexander in role language pointed out that house places are divided into 3 areas of public, parents and child area (Alexander, Christopher).

Table 1: The variety of the divisions in house life territories

Formulator of division	Stage1	Stage2	Stage3	Stage4
Alexander and chermayouf	Private persons	Private a family	Private a group	Public a group
Porteous Douglas	personal	Related to house	In access of house	
Scot and laiman		house	reactional	
Hossseinalsherkavi	constant	central	central	public
Haieri and ghorbani	Related to individual	Related to family	Related to society	Related to society
Alexander	Parents an childresn	public	public	
Madani	private	middle	public	public
Einifar		Residential units	inner out of units	Units with environmet

Also, in present study we use experimental method by distributing questionnaire for the purpose of access to general residential life zones. For this purpose, target statistical community, dwelling inhabitants are about 80 to 100 square meters. 3 groups and 45 persons of inhabitants of residential complexes have been chosen and asked to choose a number from 1 till 10 for every by consulting to other members of family. Based on results of the questionnaire, 3 general residential life zones for apartment body are observed obviously.

To assure the reliability of questionnaire's results, they were distributed between 3 groups of 15 members and in 3 different time spans. The alliance between 3 groups was 0/77 so the reliability of the test was calculated 0/85. Stability coefficient in 3 groups in 12 space groups was about 0/71 to 0/86 which shows an acceptable stability.

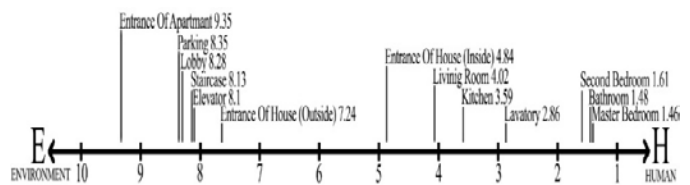


Figure 1: Questionnaire's results

Based on questionnaire's results and above mentioned divisions and based on studied done on this issue and also logical reasoning based on drawn sketches, 4 main zone presented for residential apartments:

PERSONAL ZONE

It's a private place for parents and children. Parent and children's personal space is in this zone. Based on this zone's needs, it should to be far from public zone. Through semi-private parts of the house, the relation of this area and other areas can be met (Alexander, Christopher). As the last spot of the apartment's hierarchy, this zone is the supplier of family privacy and personal space of family members. Although personal area is much less extended than other area, but it's a maze world (Madani, 2009; Madani, Shafaie, 2013). Also the

probability of creating privacy becomes possible. Privacy creates personal independency (Lang, 2003).

The ability of choosing between being alone or being with a group, makes decision making possible and not having this ability leads to distress. Personal zone can create personal independency, self-determination, freedom and self-control (Madani, 2009). Another definition proposed by Guison in which personal zone is define as "the ability of access" with 3 independent but related parts: being secret (information about a person), obscurity (the amount of attention pays to a person), loneliness (the physical access (Madanipour, 2011, Madanipour, 2001). Personal space is a personal spot inside the social area, it is a part which is an inseparable, part of humanity and it completely belongs to a person.

According to Altman, personal space is used as a choice made by a person according to the access of other persons. This frame work by emphasize on 2 concepts of distance by means of creating space, and reducing connection aspects to other persons and also nearness by means of creating more ability for relationship and having connection and also how they would have happened in human maid places. Margulies believes that this concept as a partial and sometimes general concept is showing the control of the relationship between individuals (NayeriFallah and et al 2014).

Noburgsholtz defined originality and importance for personal space in personal framework and wrote: personal space is a secure space in which a person feels close to himself (Seyyed Sadr, 1999). Supplying personal space is one of the main mechanism of accessing privacy. Kind and amount of desirable privacy lead to the activity model, cultural base, and personality and expects of a person. Extra privacy leads to social loneliness, and low privacy leads to mental feeling of crowded (Altman, 2004). The definition of personal space finally leads to creation of a privacy and as a result supplying the territory. Finally, it can be said that personal area and space concentration in residence is effective in creating privacy, personal space, zone concentration, and also self-respect (Lang, 2003). Alexander "A PatternLanguage" has divided this zone into 2 areas of parents and children (Alexander, Christopher).

FAMILY ZONE

It's a territory which makes the connection between personal and ultra-family zone possible. The separation or connection of two areas in order to find meaning always needs another area (Yaghoubi, Harkish, 2015). In this zone, in addition to creation of the connection between ultra-family and personal areas and detecting the roots of hierarchy of residential dwelling, it also creates a place for family gatherings. The importance of this space becomes more and amore when in one hand it should be close against surrounded areas and public domain of house and on the other hand it should make the connection of public and private domain and also family gathering possible.

House is a place in which a family lives in and family spaces are the places for manifestation of various family behaviors. In houses with small scales, the priority in the family life and even places like halls also are constructed based on family needs. Because of family tendencies in large units, the separation of more intimate activities, calm family places are separated from social spaces of house that creates a high variation in houses.

ULTRA FAMILY ZONE

These zones are of dwelling areas in which family members share the area temporarily with members other than family members. The place which neither violate the private place of the house nor goes far from the residential unit zone. This zone is a place in which the face to face relation between the

intimate family members happened in the house. The intercourses between these two along with the control of their way of connection in space are of important factors in public areas.

PUBLIC ZONE

Public zones are areas of residential territory in which persons and different groups of neighborhood participate. This zone is used for the exchange of ideas and data and also is a place for the formation of social communications. This is a zone in which neighborhood units do cumulative activities and common relations in this area is the first confronting of today's apartments. Family along with family life needs to create neighbor hoods connections. Unfortunately, today's residential architecture of big cities is mostly careless about neighborhood relations and does not create a good place for residential family activities such as talking to neighbors around their residential areas and also to the guests at home or even eating with others.

CONCLUSION

In the way of processing traditional dwelling to residential apartments because of high condense in residential areas of cities and high value of lands, structure of residential areas' hierarchy needs to be regenerated and reorganized. The reorganization of the living areas becomes possible by obvious definition of public and private areas and creating space hierarchy.

Human needs peace and security in his personal life and also needs others to be respectful about his zone. The zone is an instrument to pass from a simple space which can be known as a supporting mechanism to his fundamental needs of life. Various thinkers divided zone into various kinds based on being private or public and also the probability of observing and defining the area. This study presented 3 main zones for residential dwellings based on the studies done in this field and also presented local reasoning which are based on designed charts.

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