



## Comparative Approaches to the Concept of Privacy from the Perspective of Environmental Psychology in Iranian Islamic and Islamic thought

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**Abstract.** New approaches are based on patterns of housing design and planning as a comprehensive interdisciplinary. This approach, which in recent decades have been considered in different countries, to coordinate the human and environmental aspects of the design are more precise. On the other hand, the problems of life in big cities of more dense and complex planning and coordinated development are inevitable. According to human factors involved in the planning and design the lives in the residential complex can be improved. Iran, particularly houses of contemporary architecture and way of life in the last century has been undergoing many changes. Sometimes these changes have been at odds with the culture and values of Iranian life. Reduction of area homes, private security is affected. To meet this need, understanding the concept of privacy from the perspective of people who have home environment is essential. In other words, the desired level of privacy with respect to the time is variable. Thus, it is possible, in a certain time, to avoid other people and communicate with them when asked, so privacy is not a uniform concept. In this paper, with an emphasis on quiet space to study at home, Iranian and then, the residential complexes will be mentioned.

**Keywords:** Iranian Homes, Residential Complexes, Retreats (Confidentiality), Social Interaction, Introspection

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The coordinated design and implementation of residential complexes has increased in the cities with emphasis on creativity and skills of professional designers, architects, planners and urban designers and landscape environment. Client relations between employer and housing are so clear, on the one hand and on the other hand designer and manufacturer in the traditional communities is simple and direct. In densely populated cities, it has become a complex relationship. On the one hand, the separation between the employer and the real beneficiaries of the customer or investor categories of housing and residential communities, and on the other hand, the extent of the relationship between planners, designers and directors are complex in categories of the reasons these relationships.

### 2. IRANIAN HOME

Gaston Bechlar writes: before coming to this world, human being was replaced in a house. Home, familiar booth is done immediately, there is no need to select any direction not target search. The world was shaped in the home as simply cheaper. We can say, home is in the place of the occurrence of everyday life, itself. In your daily life, it represents something that we continue to maintain our support sits, and so provides familiar support. So what is the reason that despite the input of life in home should look into the world? The simple answer is that we can immediately provide that human being does not find the target of live at home, who takes the role that individual life is part of the collections of interactive procedures in

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which public duties are performed in order to find a part of the remarkable values. To participate, home leaving is accepted obligatory in order to share the main target. However, the social function after conducting the tasks, we come back home in order to find our personal identity and therefore, the personal identity is covered in the private residence.

Had any home environment are not satisfied only to realization as low atmospheric qualities should the mood of the activities that need to be constructed.

The primary task of every household: the disclosure is not as being precise but not in the form of (Call) in terms of color, writing the plants, weather, climate and light. Such disclosure using two complementary methods is emerged: with the help of openness to the world around, and will help supply the world Kenji to retreat. However, this corner of retreat place where the outside world has not forgotten, but his memories of the world where the people gathered to where they are with everyday life, eat, sleep, talk to your games back. In addition, the corners can be called a place of retreat would map the phenomena which are lyophilized will appear (environmental forces).

It is a common fact of life at home. After retreating into the house, not in the sense of isolation but also shows different kind, a private residence is in deed, a stimulus. These agreements is really driving that makes direct contact with phenomena, therefore, the well-known Swiss psychologist presents as to the house as a space (a collection of love) which is actually introduced some remarks that the holiness of love is more resistant than (domination a) to be accepted. We can add mechanisms that love is the primary emotional state leading the emergence of the other creations as possible.

### **3. IRANIAN ARCHITECTURE IN IRANIAN HOMES**

The transparence (expression), the creation of the position of principle, the artist, and the theme of the design work is to express a state and present a sentence are expressed as his tools, the architecture, underestimates the art extra symbolizing as light, wind, water and plant. This kind of language is precise and significant items, as words can make the language range. Everyone, depending on his emotional motifs and archetypes of human Land and eternal meaning, a situation that has been organized in such architecture, perception and imagination, or visualization of the situation (Tavassoli, 1991).

Based on experience gained from reviewing Iranian houses, in this experiment, the creation is the position of principle. It will be the origin of helpful design light and water, wind, plants and more. Significant items that form words to express the range of languages have made Iranian architecture. All abstraction from the natural environment and the value of the tool and run it every day, it matters less than the value of their expression, a keyword building is an architectural context. The point, here is that despite the substantial form architectural limitation Iran, the creativity in the application of significant elements, each of these elements is not limited and the company mollusk with three solid walls and ceilings and floors, more than one word that made any sense and value are the responsibility of the architectural experience. Iranian architectural experience, each of the manifestations of nature (light, water, wind, plants, etc.) that are key when dealing with walls, ceiling or floor sit at least three positions to create any Which, in all the other two are distinct. Light, with walls, with the light that comes from the grid into the crown of the dome, so the difference is substantial. Water, like carpet on the floor is wide, the water, sometimes in the form of rain, the current is not in the empty courtyard into everyday life. The wind as being below the bottom of the spring house is going to be different from another, which comes and goes from the porch into the palace. Trees, which have constructed a wall around the garden movement, the sunken garden with trees that carpet the floor of the upper floor, no one have been given extremely soft. In addition to the creation of three distinct position the company for each of the manifestations of nature, with three main words constitutive form of expression (the built-sample), the

experience of Iranian architecture, created in each of the associates, often are in more than one position of the creation and application of key words have been in the form of diverse and varied crystallized to each other term. For example, the light, the multi-colored sash comes into the light, which is monochromatic and three-part and together with the three-door, differs into the data (Tavassoli, 1991).

Shadows, on the floor rotates and moves away empty courtyard with living space makes the universe with light, no one cool spring house keeps the floor space. Fresh water is static and rolling inverted sky events in his heart flows, the water in the garden of the palace coming into the building entrance to smoke (Tavassoli, 1991).

The removal of hard and soft elements in Iranian architectural experience, high symbolizing art is to express the feeling of living space, the experience in the field of identity and territory have eternal implications. The experiences made in the creation of today's environment, however, light, water, wind and plants and are not keywords. Viewing the results of combining them with walls and ceilings and floors, the position is not significant. The combination of the two soft and hard elements is not perfect. In this experience, the wall is closed or open up any space to outdoor, the other is connected as being made or not made in the space between them. Opening, allowing light and air, and a man, or only allow light and air to provide a response to the health emergency arising from man's physics. Nowadays, opening words that instead of all the words that which exhibit the juxtaposition of light and water Living and the wind plant and the wall in expression.

**Table 1.** Comparison of the results of the soft and hard elements composition in Iranian houses building by Iranian experts (Keramati, 2007).

<b>Soft/hard</b>	<b>wall</b>	<b>roof</b>	<b>floor</b>
<b>light</b>	The seat, window, the hole, entrance, three door, five door	The entrance, the sunshuken, the net neck, the dome, the hole on the dome	(shade) in plain yard, the well, the refrigerator , etc.
<b>Water</b>	(the spring)the virtual image, in step gardens	(rain) in the plain yard and the surrounded garden	The water fall, the water direction, the water extension
<b>Wind</b>	The trace, the four roofs, the four scenes	The winder	(cooling) in the cooler and the pool
<b>plant</b>	The trees rows in gardens	(the green umbrella) in plain yard and the garden's direction	The garden and the holes

<b>Soft/hard</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>roof</b>	<b>floor</b>
<b>light</b>	opening	-	-
<b>Water</b>	-	-	The water fall, the water direction, the water extension
<b>Wind</b>	-	-	-
<b>plant</b>	-	-	-
<b>plant</b>	The trees (in the streets and the parks)	The scenery (the urban view)	The green levels (in the parks and the sides of the directions)

Iran had emerged houses sitting, sometimes to represent a situation where the openings of transcription. Sometimes, even, does not open pop-up, just frame a view of the city and provides daylight. Rows of trees, but, in the parks and streets of older cities still defining walls and crossing the boundaries is implemented. The roof, built on the experience of creating an atmosphere in Iran today is a closed, rigid and respected and it's not related to the manifestations of nature.

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Floor, in this experiment, heavy and dark, light, cool breeze and a sunken garden have not much experience in this. The moving shadows that move away from the world in order to work there. Imagination does not provide the opportunity for him. Fresh water, the water and the water area, too, have given way to the waterfront. Water, if the old model that is no longer in any way represent feelings and created new opportunities. Index of water, the water itself is represented. The water, everyone needs to survive through the plumbing system is provided. (Keramati, 2007)

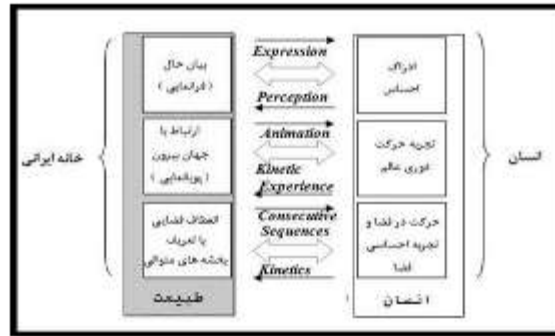


Figure 1. The nature of man in the Iranian houses (Keramati, 2007).

### 4. IRANIAN ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES

Iranian architectural features compared with other countries is of particular value: features such as design, detailed calculations, the correct form of coverage, compliance with technical and scientific issues in the building, the yard lofty, tall columns and the decoration of each but simply represents the magnificent architecture of Iran. Iranian architecture can generally be seen in the 5 principles. Iranian architectural features compared with other countries is of particular value: features such as design, detailed calculations, the correct form of coverage, compliance with technical and scientific issues in the building, elevated porch, pillars and the various decorations that each represents simple elegance of its architecture Persian architecture can generally be seen in the 5 principle (Nouraghaei, 2007).

### 5. INTROVERSION

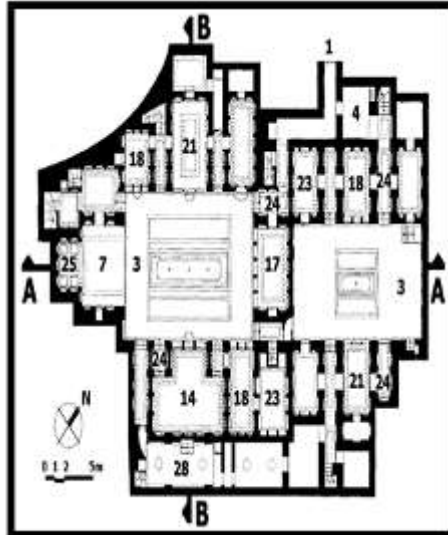
One of the beliefs of the Iranian people and the sanctity of life is that it is so introverted architecture of Iran. There is clear and present is perceived in various forms. Basically, in organizing various organs, especially the building houses are related to the traditional beliefs of the people, it has worked, separated, and only the two together had a porch. Two corridors, one external and the other from the interior of the house had a porch way. Within the family and the way, they were aliens. Exterior, special guests and strangers were separated and sometimes guests in the upstairs dining (room on the porch), which is within close. The welcoming exterior part found in more interior. Architects, even eccentric buildings such as the palace gardens, also had to pass introversion. Eccentric palace buildings were opened around the sides and open to the outside. More homes are in the West or the East Asia. (Nouraghaei, 2007)

In some countries, Iran's eccentric house can be built. Such as Kurdistan, Lorestan and northern parts of Iran, but the country's middle and hot and dry, introverted houses, the answer is in the room to air dry, irritating wind, sun and sand dunes are steep.

Undeniable architectural features of buildings such as houses, mosques, schools, and etc. The bathroom of the house on an introspective character is deeply rooted in the principles of social - philosophical this country. So is not comparable to the funds and outer space. According to Eastern thought, in general and in the Islamic lands, the essence of the inner space and the inner courtyard, is to create the space.

**Part of a Traditional Iranian Houses**

Platform, entrance, entrance, vestibule, corridor, porch, yard and surrounding rooms, pool, kitchen, services, to build a house, sunken garden, roof, the yard, winter stay, Summer stay, terrace, room, seats, coastal , Shvadan, yard, Shanty water deflector around the room. Local podium on both sides of the entrance, to relax while waiting to enter or dialogue said with neighbors.



**Figure 2.** The horizontal section of the first floor or ground floor house in the neighborhood Sahl ibn Ali in Yazd welcome.

1-input, 3 main courtyard, 4 yard Sub 7. Ivan, 14's, 17 five-door, three-door 18-, 21-room sash windows; 23: common room, hall 24, 25 wind; 28. Kitchen and storage

**The Entrance:**

Above the entrance verses from the Quran or religious phrases written to the arrival and departure of the Qur'an verses or traditions and religious expressions pass.



**Figure 3.** Home Mohsen Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar period before the younger son, including Mayor in <http://fararu.com>.

**Entrance Door**

In most traditional houses, wooden double entrance doors and each door is percussion. Women ring was coarser voice to sound like the low voice brought men and percussion hammer (Soltanzadeh, 1993).



**Figure 4.** Example of a house in Iranian ancient <http://www.seemorgh.com>.

### Vestibule

Often in the form of an octagonal or semi-octagonal, or more often 4 ears, short porch with a roof and a small opening in the domed light is generally platforms is designed to sit on it. Vestibules to split different parts of the house and then have access to a few houses were built. In large homes, and hotels within the vestibule servants were also often made to separate men and women as split.



Figure 5. A schematic of the vestibule in architectural space.

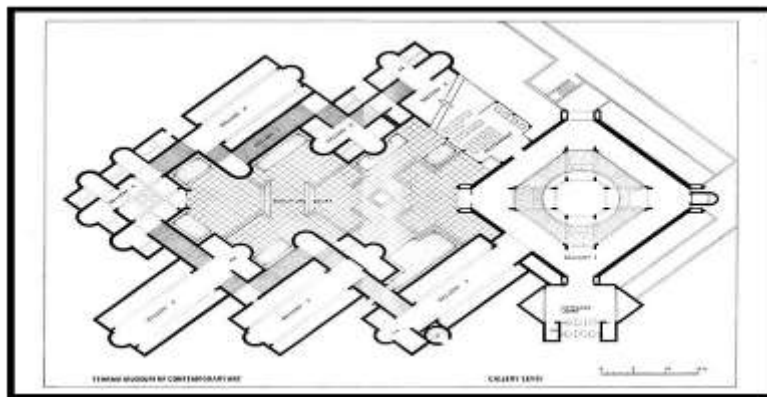


Figure 6. Vestibule at the entrance to the Museum of Contemporary Art <http://danesh-cad.blogfa.com>

### Corridor:

With a maze of narrow corridors inbound from the porch to the backyard guided. A maze of corridors to protect the privacy of the house to passers-by can quickly see current activities in the yard.



Figure 7. View of the corridor in an Iranian household <http://www.marematgar.ir>.

### Yard:

The old house was the center and heart of the building. With veranda in the central courtyard which features long ago, it was seen in Persian architecture. The local court holds events such as religious ceremonies, weddings and family gatherings, respectively. Usually the square determines the number and the surrounding areas of life. The courtyard garden is a pond and,

depending on local conditions such as climate and cultural factors will be in different forms. Hall space was generally very nice and busy with decorations in the simple rooms in traditional houses were clearly visible. Hall with bed, ornamented with painting on plaster, painting on wood carvings which were decorated. Drawing and rooms that were less important than the hall and rooms were simpler. Drawing was a gathering place for family and guests are very close to the elements of the decoration as being very simple. To build the old houses of Mecca is the angle of the sun. Every aspect of the home for a certain season of the year was appropriate and elements such as Hall, windward, five-door, three-door and sash were in entrance solutions. In the vast majority of traditional houses, main building, the north-south axis and were best positioned to capture sunlight and shade on hot summer days and enjoy the winter sun. The main areas of life in both the North and the South and the spaces that were less important, were made especially in the service areas of the East and West, the beside sunken garden or in the middle of the central courtyard built in the ground floor and a Baath regime was decorated. Examples of this space in dry desert climates can be seen such as in Kashan, Yazd Nain. Sunken garden soil in addition to providing the required molds are used in the building, access the well's water; therefore, it had been provided. Roof architecture of the courage of living space and a beautiful addition to the volume complex, was being used as a yard. In cities such as Nain in some buildings crate Chinese walls, the roof has about a meter and a half high and a courtyard on the roof there would have been used to sleep on summer nights. The walls and roof ghosting on the time of day also have a secondary impact. Such spaces have also been used in mosques .the plain yard, had a small garden beside the house was built and the impact of climate change has been a lot of houses. A good example of the old house in the southern part of the yard there is a need in Nain, in fact the householders made such a countryside area next to his house (Soltanzadeh, 1993).



**Figure 8.** Orangery yard available in <http://ghoolabad.com>.

### Hall

Space was generally very nice and busy with decorations in the simple rooms in traditional houses were clearly visible. Hall with bed ornamented with painting on plaster, painting on wood carvings and was decorated (Soltanzadeh, 1993).



**Figure 9.** Forum and its two aisles in the front yard of the south or southeast big welcome home <http://ghoolabad.com>

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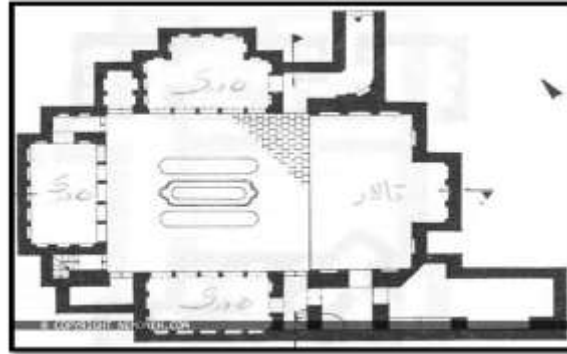


Figure 9. Viewing the locations in Iranian House's plan (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001)



Figure 10. View of the room's decorations available in <http://www.iranvij.ir>.

**Seat:**

Rooms that were less important than the hall and the rooms were simpler. Drawing was a gathering place for family and guests are very close to the elements of the decoration are very simple (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).

**Kitchen:**

Usually, the kitchens were rectangular or square and near water reservoirs and water wells were built. In the kitchen, a place for cooking and baking bread in the wall of the storage timber to put the means of cooking and food shelves have been built (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).



Figure 11. A view of the kitchen in an old house in Iran <http://www.iranvij.ir>.

**WC and Bathroom:**

WCs and Bathrooms were usually lower. This is due to the ease of use of the water supply and drainage as well as it was the heat. The bathroom was divided into two sections, one for



changing clothes (to see) and the other for washing (home heating) (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).

**To Build Homes:**

To build the old houses of Mecca is the angle of the sun was more important. Every aspect of the home for a certain season of the year was appropriate and elements such as Hall, windward, five-door, three-door and sash were among the solutions. In the vast majority of traditional houses, main building, the north-south axis and were best positioned to capture sunlight and shade on hot summer days and enjoy the winter sun. The main areas of life were less important in both the North and the South and the spaces that, especially in the service areas of the East and West were made (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).

**The Sunken Garden or Small Garden:**

It was built in the middle of the central courtyard and a ground floor inside the Baath regime. Examples of this space in dry desert climates such as in Kashan, Yazd Nain and be seen. Sunken garden soil in addition to providing the required molds are used in the building, access to well's water it had been provided (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).



Figure 12. Sunken garden Orangery available in <http://ghoolabad.com>.

**Room Seats:**

In the middle of the room, the seats have holes and the dimensions of the seats in the room, as were the walls that used to rely on. (Soltanzadeh, 1993). The space in the house cold climate and Steep Mountain there is the room in the back rooms and into the mountain was dug and has no windows. This outer courtyard was in the houses, sometimes on the base of the abdomen also were loaded on ripped or crux. Haidarzadeh House seats in the Chamber of Tabriz are torn abdominal pattern. That according to the room at night and in the private sector is not detailed home decorations. Mate in Nain room in the house through the main very elegant decorations are with a layer of plaster work. The king predominantly located within the interior of the sun as appropriate. For this reason, the larger and more important to so other predominantly it was made (Qaioumi Bidhendi, 2001).



Figure 13. Orangery seats room in <http://ghoolabad.com>.

## 6. PRIVACY IN TRADITIONAL IRANIAN HOUSES

The Iranian architects, introspection and pulling the sunken garden and porch and yard and entrance opening and the foreign caps that took around the trace as being attractive and intimate environments created has long been a part of the logic of Iranian architecture. It is also influenced by the culture and beliefs of the Islamic faith and the laws of life and culture of Iran and the different aspects of life, including architecture are overshadowed. The hierarchy of space (the footsteps of the alley or the street entrance to the house and private spaces) as well as the inside and outside is desired including the necessary measures to ensure privacy. Home organization as well as the climate and security-oriented addition to factors largely influenced by cultural factors, religious and social. Separation of domestic from foreign fields of the most introverted factors in the architecture. In this type of domestic architecture to the specific social, cultural and religious (such as mosques, mosque, schools, etc.) or in residential areas as a private space for family life, physical and perception of public space has been separated out and often the connection between inside and outside the arena or by joint elements of the transition is made. It is large and bright. The sequence space with a variety of special perceptual quality creates its own space. Perceptions about different areas of design space and create their own means of account hierarchy is at the entrance and communication arenas. Also, women in Islamic culture required special conditions, alone. In this architecture, everyone is allowed to enter the family's privacy. In traditional homes, we have for the different tools used to identify the gender of the person back to the landlord possible. Two metal rings for women and men on most doors Kobe, there. Iranian Architecture in Islamic culture made the integration of art in the world in the name of Islamic art and architecture will be presented which have an opening.

Connecting inside the house with outer space in a way that was not there today, was completely secure and private residents visit this private home is not any pedestrians. Design houses are often introverted, there is no window and a window to the outdoors and provide natural light through the central courtyard was being done or ceilings.

In the urban parts, the neighborhoods are designed so that different applications can be separated decent and not for any disturbance in urban areas along the winding streets and playing the role of the sight brokers. The screws will be the creation of private spaces and public movement along the routes.

## 7. IRANIAN PRIVATE HOUSES

New technology relationship between the streets and public spaces and private homes in many cities today has changed. All living creates a relative private space. Today, residential complexes are not alone providing visual and aural good condition is not alone. Privacy together with the location of apartment entrance doors is usually open so that if at any passerby can easily be seen inside the house.



Figure 14. The display light, space and privacy of home.

Based on privacy, the hearing has no desired condition. The walls between the apartments and the shared such as the light collectors and the yards are so that the noise transformations lead in different parts of the house and made the residents' dissatisfactions from the interfered noises and also, made the lack of the noise security for themselves. Tall buildings, today, hang on shorter buildings around and see the past and their peers prevent natural light and sun and so detrimental to the buildings are comfortable for the neighbors.

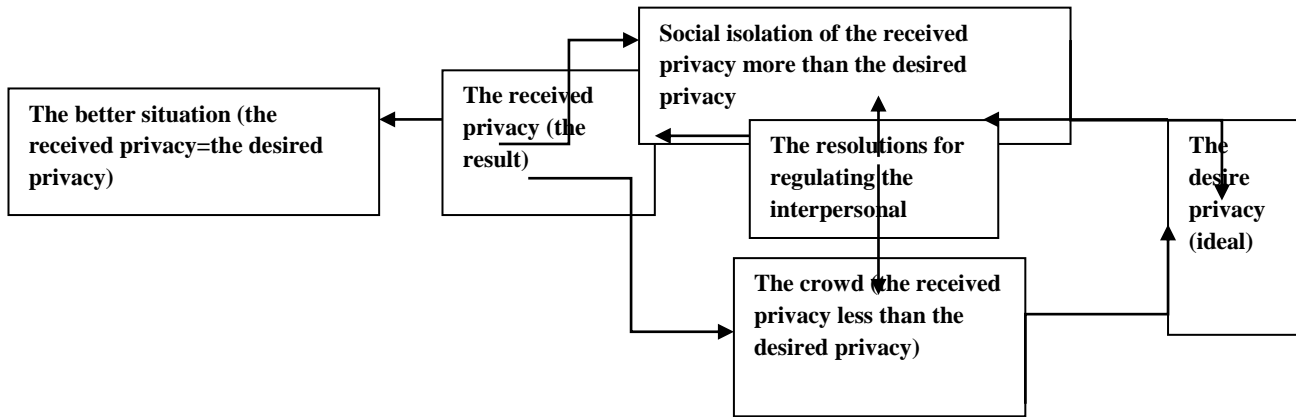


Figure15. Review of privacy, personal space, territory and crowd (Altman, 2003).

Table 2. Definition of the concept of privacy from the perspective of theorists.

Theorists	The definitions of privacy concept
Swarts	Th. Other than isolation from the crowd and tendency to be isolated.
Zimel,1950	Controlling the received others' stimuli, the rate if information and distanced from each other.
Chapin, 1951	The value of being alone and being free of the others' presences.
Bits, 1964	The personal sense in which the other should be distanced from the person's value and revealing the others' right on the item.
Zhourar,1966	The result of hiding personal past and present and the future plans, tending the puzzle for the other, tending the ideas control and the other's believes about oneself.
Inelson, Proshanski,Reboulin,1970	Access and being free in choices and determining the essential targets for monitoring the data transformations.
Rabaport, 1972	Being able to monitor and having the choice and the essential resolutions for the undesired interactions and obtain a desired relationship.
Altman, 2001	Being near and far from the other and having a free choice about the relationship with the others.

Table 3. Four empty and target based on Vestin point of view.

<b>The different kinds of privacy based on Vestin point of view</b>	<b>Isolation</b>	Being free of the others' control.
	<b>Closeness</b>	Interacting with the other and being free of the outdoors.
	<b>Obscurity</b>	Being unknown among the crowd.
	<b>Toleration</b>	Applying the psychological obstacles in order to control the unknown interferences.
<b>The provided targets by privacy based on Vestin point of view</b>	It provides the personal independence.	
	Its reduces the excitations.	
	It helps the self- evaluation.	
	It limits the communications and maintains it.	

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**Table 4.** Privacy practices of from Vestin and Altman points of views.

The different privacy performances from Vestin point of view	The self-independence	The emotional discharge	The self-evaluation	The preservation and the control of communication in order to maintain the restricted connections
The different privacy performances from Altman point of view	The person ability to determine the limitations and the personal surrounding boundaries	Monitoring the individuals' interactions	The self-knowledge and the personal identity	

**Table 5.** Different aspects of privacy from Altman point of view.

The different aspects of privacy from Altman Point of view	The process bet. Person and person, person and group, group by group and group by person	The process of regulation the boundary bet. The individuals and deterring the relationship bet., People with each other	The dialectic process that ends the opposite forces
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**Table 6.** Home evaluated and place them privacy.

تصویر	پلان مکان خلوت	مکان ایجابات شده خلوت و غلبه انتخاب آن	شماره خانه
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	معماری ایرانی
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	ایرانی
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	معماری ایرانی
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	معماری ایرانی
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	معماری ایرانی
		این خانه را به دلیل فضای داخلی و حیاط مرکزی انتخاب کرده اند.	معماری ایرانی

### 8. RESIDENTIAL

The Census Bureau's definition of housing or residential units, place, space or area in which one or more families settled and the one or more input is set thoroughfare or a specific legislator. In terms of urban housing, residential density and the number of classes and families living in several categories, but in terms of population is divided into three categories: single-family, multi-families and residential complex. Independent villa housing refers to the kind of independent and separate houses with courtyards and open spaces are private. The houses are home to one or two families, sometimes seen in the old neighborhood with lots of room. Urban built form of intermediate cities. Land and building make the economy and providing housing for young families, due to the construction of one or more new floor on the main floor apartment. The house, much of the urban housing is in large and medium cities. Since the apartment house in low- and high-income areas are construction, size and type and amount of diversity will be different. However, residential apartment units

are high in certain urban areas. These areas are particularly social and cultural characteristics that can be called (urban lifestyle) (Einifar, 2000).



Figure 16. The design of the Eastern part of London Town <http://iranmemari.com>.



Figure 17. The design of the Eastern part of London Town <http://iranmemari.com>.

### Residential Clusters:

With the accumulation of a number of buildings in one city block, which are combined to form an integrated design, emerges. Many residential public space that is integrated with the use of public residents and others the right to use and do not even enter into it. A residential complex of cottages may be independent or form multi-storey apartments, as well as various residential complexes and some of them, such as the integrated complex in Tehran, the size of a medium-size city residents.

### Tower (Sky Scraper):

High floor apartment called more than a dozen are known. Usually senior apartments for low-income housing and urban income, as workers, establishment, but in large cities such as Tehran, another pattern is formed from the tower. This means that in affluent areas, the economic power of its residents and the price of land are very high, and also, it's true for very modern apartments for high-income strata of the city.



Figure 17. International Tower in Tehran <http://wikimapia.org>.

### Residential History:

Life in a series of large, densely populated and uniform not only for the peoples of the Orient (the house with a central courtyard, large porch and light-filled spaces have been used), but

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also for residents of all cities for the first time in the series. have been settled, with the collection of homesickness that comes to live in the cities of the twentieth century and originally thought of such collections before a rapid increase in population, the Industrial Revolution, villagers migrate to the cities, increasing the price of land and housing, mass production and pre-fabricated collection was far from the minds of the post-World War and especially in the middle decades of the twentieth century (the period of reconstruction after World War II) to live in them is inevitable.

History residential complex in the last century can be divided into several periods. Although there is no definite boundary between the courses cannot be found, and perhaps this division is very general and non-normative.

The first period (1910 to 1940): the first decades of the twentieth century and the emergence of the first examples of residential complexes.

The second period (1940 to 1970): the rebuilding in post 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and being well-known the residential complexes by the modern architects and access the per-made technology and building the compacts and the emergence of the first examples of residential complexes in Eastern countries.

The third period (1970 onwards): The period of reviewing and changing the perspective of the architects of the movement purely functional modern architecture which coincides with the rapid growth of population, housing shortage and rampant construction of residential complexes in cities and suburbs, and in Eastern countries concepts such as sustainable architecture, improved energy efficiency and flexible forms and spaces in architecture.

In terms of management and services, this type of social housing is yet in the residential category.

The absence of a definition of the scale and size of the operation has led to the term in a wide range of residential buildings, including multi-unit apartments to the town of several thousand units, attributed (Nima Talebian, Mehdi Atashi, 2007).

### **Residential Cause:**

There residential complexes enables the audience to better take advantage of the facilities (such as services and recreational areas, etc).

### **Of Residential Complexes:**

In general, there are 4 types of residential complex are as follows:

- GARDEN APARTMENT
- IN FILL APARTMENT
- HIGH RISE APARTMENT
- TERESSED APARTMENT

The types of residential housing complexes trash (TERESSED APARTMENT) are made less often and villas are designed for fun. In the construction of this complex is expressed (Lang, Ja, 2007).

**Table 7.** Summary of the housing and residence and its results (Negarandeh).

The House and Residence		
Housing or residential units, place, space and boasts that one or more families settled and the one or more input (thoroughfare or a particular lawyer) have the population into three categories: single-family and multi-family complexes as being the significant residential division.		
single-family (Independent houses villas)	Multi-family (Semi- detached houses)	Residential (Apartment Building)
The kind of house is independent and separate and has private courtyards and outdoor. The houses, which are home to one or two families, sometimes seen in the old neighborhood with lots of room.	A row of buildings that are built along the city streets, cities form the central part. Land and building the economy and providing housing for young families, due to the construction of one or more new floor on the main floor.	Much of the urban housing in large and medium cities in the country. Since the apartment house in low- and high-income areas are construction, size and type and amount of diversity will be different. Residential apartment units, certain urban areas, however are high. These areas are particularly social and cultural characteristics that can be called to learn.(urban lifestyle).

**House and Home:**

Housing or residential units, place, space and boasts that one or more families settled and the one or more input (thoroughfare or a particular lawyer) have the population into three categories: single-family and multi-family complexes significant residential division.

**Residential:**

(Apartment Building) Multi-family  
(Semi-detached houses) single-family  
(Independent houses villas)

Much of the urban housing is in large and medium cities in the country. Since the apartment house in low- and high-income areas are construction, size and type and amount of diversity will be different. Residential apartment units, however, are high in certain urban areas. These areas are particularly social and cultural characteristics that can be called for learning (urban lifestyle).

A row of buildings that are built along the city streets, cities form the central part. Land and building make the economy and providing housing for young families, due to the construction of one or more new floor on the main floor. The kind of house is independent and separate and have private courtyards and outdoor. The houses are home to one or two families, sometimes seen in the old neighborhood with lots of room.

**9. CONCLUSION**

Architecture and architects have built a close relationship with the ideology of the people and buildings based on the thoughts, beliefs and culture of the people of the land to build, but what we see today is that the architecture is people do not care about ideology. Architecture, life and culture are linked with architectural design; design of human life is formed.

Ancient architecture was safety and to bring comfort for residents being at home as enjoyable.

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