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Transition process of place – deficiencies of the newly developed cities for lacked sense of dependency (case study: Sahand of Tabriz, the new city)

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

A B S T R A C T

Incompatible container to content is an issue of architecture. Namely, a place may be unfamiliar to us, and the environment may seem strange to us naturally. Nowadays, development of the satellite cities has induced the population to settle more in industrial cities, consequently, the increased population need housing, and we need to build more houses in the satellite cities to eliminate both issues of urban development and housing for the population migrated to the industrial cities. A short glance to the architecture and urban development system of the modern city named Sahand reveals some undesirable spaces; the urban development system has disrupted communication of the users to the environment, also degraded interactions of the involved people in urban development process. This paper is firstly defining place and space via reflecting on communication concept to find relationship between users' communication to the environment; to know more sense of dependency to place through the project analysis.

1. Introduction

Development project of the modern cities is concerning to the industrial revolution of the early twenties century according to the Gregorian calendar. The industrial revolution resulted in widespread socioeconomic and political achievements among human societies (Behforoz, 2006:89) consequently; development of the new residential cities has increased population of the metropolises because of their fast migration to the metropolises.

Evidently, metropolises developed as organic objects many years ago and they are different from newly developed cities. Urban developers feel apathetic new cities and the threat has urged them to define some concepts such as space and place.

Indeed the new cities just satisfy habitat needs of the people but place must viewed through architecture sight; and a residential place must be highly qualified for the inhabitants.

New city or newly developed city based on modern architecture is deemed unilateral because every place is and developed to satisfy a specific need.

The functionalist approach defines the place as a real object with a specific nature. However, the approach is forgotten gradually so that the spaces seem placeless and without a historical background (Partovi, 2003:45)

Newly developed Sahand City is located at outskirt of Tabriz the metropolis; it seems apathetic , accordingly we review the new city at a glance to define the architecture features and the history of the development to clarify that housing and furniture are not related.

Concept of "place" is even more than a solution. Indeed meaningless "space" of the new city has made it a replica; placeless spaces are formed as well.

According to Kenneth Frampton: It is impossible to create a place again unless we develop a sense of dependency to the place. (Frampton, 1996; narrated by Partovi, 2003). However, this paper is to study effective factors of strengthening and formation of sense of place via emphasizing on activity and framework; accordingly, strengthened mutual social interactions are deemed to be natural needs of man.
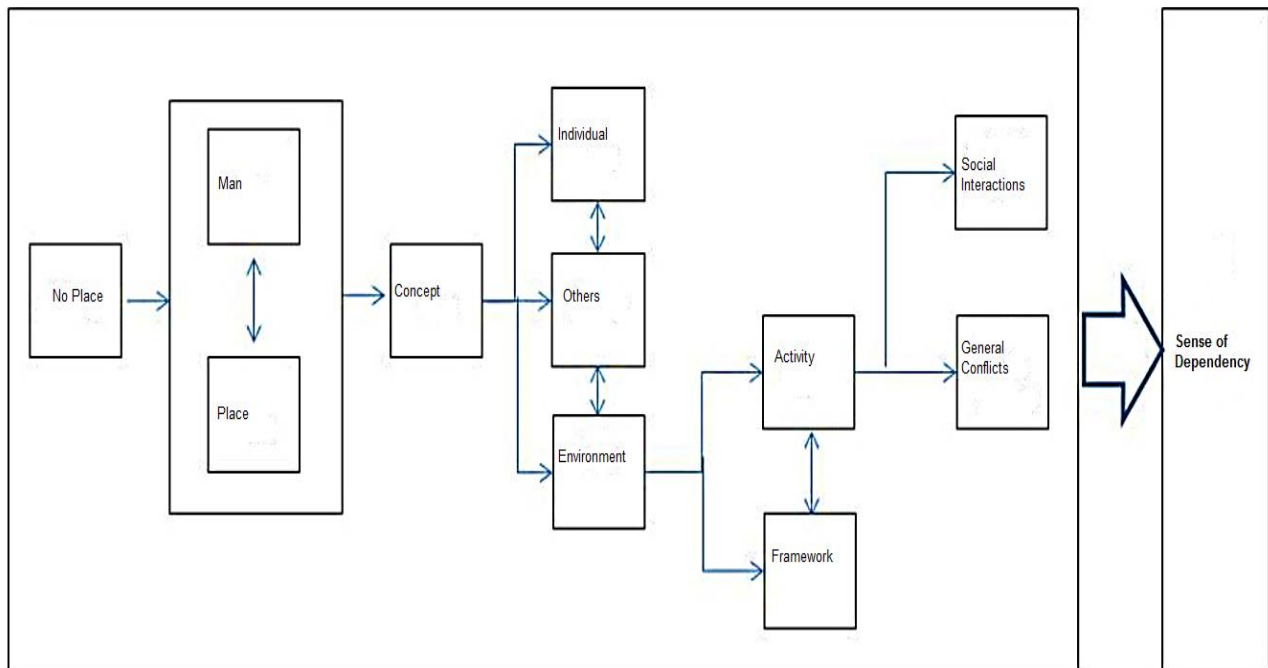

Fig. 1. Theoretical framework of article

2. Theoretical bases of space –place

Place a memorable sensible part of space. Man memorizes performed tasks ; naturally he reveals his quiddity through his dynamic but unrealized memory. Place is visual manifestation of world existence; place defines stable space and time within the existing world(Schultz, 2002: 31) it is a safe place of the world and a powerful link for man's communication to other objects(Relph, 1976). Nature of occupants and users of the space is defined so. Man must firstly know place and space to know himself better (Habibi, 1999). Accordingly, we fully know the existing world and the place (Davoodi, 2007).

Almost everyone knows place more than space ; even we may not know the space without conception of place; space is not separable from the place because it is more abstract than place (Taylor,1999; narrated by Sarmast et al, 2010). Man is naturally dependent to place and he is part of a place; he visualize role of place based on conceptions, functions and symbols. Place is unique and different; consequently it is important and venerable.

Social communication and people's common experience creates a sense of interest and dependency (Pakzad,2009:319). Some places are so attractive that create an undefinable sense for us they make us succulent and brisk so that we would like viewing them more and more. Place is the main conceivable factor of phenomenology. Phenomenology is purification of mind and cognition of the objects through personal sense of place and its conception.

Phenomenologists viewed that time and place are dependent while they functionally define place differently. The most important concepts of sense of place are some words including amicable place; experienced place; identified place; sense of place and immaterial meaning of place is equal to phantom of place (Falahat, 2005).

The environment includes messages, concepts and codes too people decode the environment based on their roles, expectations , motivations and so forth for more comprehension(Rapoport,1990). Kevin Lynch believes that realization of sense of place is the most important role of architecture; sense of place makes the abstract space tangible and makes it smarter (Seamon , 1982). It is specially more remarkable in schools and universities because the students are affected by sense of place ; they learn and archive in their education tremendously. Phenomenologists observed that sense of place means dependency to the place through conception of symbols and routine activities. It may be sensed where we live and the sense of place may be intensified gradually over time. (Falahat, 2005). Sodality to place is used instead of sense of place; it can be sensational , emotional and aesthetic(Tuan,2001).

Character of place is the most important factor of sense of place. Nordberg Schultz hobserved that sense of place is felt where it has specific and different character to the other places. Environment character is tangible ; materials, form, structure and color are all tangible(Schults,2008). According to environmental psychology, main subject of place are people who are active in specific places; man's activity and experience is the most important factor(Falahat, 2005).

Canter observes that place is not independent to a person; it is inseparable; in his model he viewed the place as a part of constructed space; it is limited to human behavior, concepts and framework specifications(Canter,1971). Environment quality is the resultant of the three mentioned components; we need to sense the place and environment emotionally, sensationally and morally. Friendly interaction and self-concept lead us to sense and realize more place and sense of place(Canter,1971). Hence main objective of school architecture matters ; students must develop a dynamic sense of place . (fig.1).
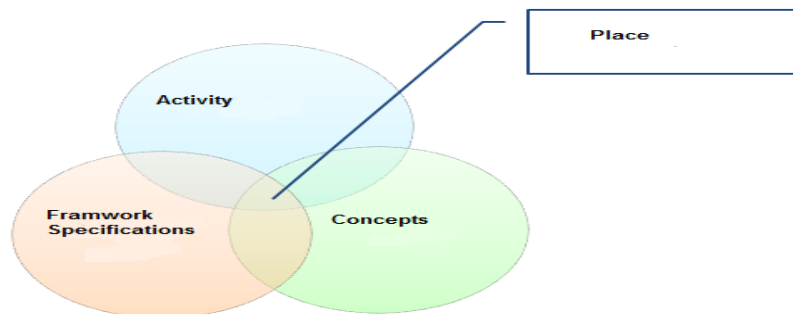

Fig. 2. Place and its components according to Canter, 1971.

Study of the two concepts is important for us because man's objective of architecture is self-scrutinizing. An efficient place persuades man to develop a dynamic and perennial memory. It is worth noting that different Iranian cities revealed a meaningless place. Accordingly, we need to develop a sense of place among people; evidently it reveals more our dependency.

3. Memory

Memory is helping us to develop a sense of place and feel dependency to the environment rather than investigation on the past. We need to search the deepest layers to discover a new place ; also we may arrange them side by side for better performance; it helps us remembering forgotten things ; we get more hopeful and we are persuaded to achieve repressed ambitions. (Benjamin, 1989,24-25). We have to create memory ; how next generation can have reminiscence if we do not produce memory? So without recollection generation is named rootless generation. (Habibi, 1999:26). New cities are without reminiscence, then they seem insipid; people do not have memories of new cities yet.

The definitions illustrate that place is a part of sensible as well as memorable space. Man is naturally active within the space to exchange dynamic and unrealizable memories. Thus, architecture missions are place creation. Please refer to Heidegger's popular example of temples of Greece. He observed that the temples of Greece are visionary . Indeed man is trying to find his root in place (Shirzadi, 2010). Main objective of the writer is to exemplify the New Sahand city as a dynamic and memorable place so that people sense dependency to the city as they sense dependency to metropolises.

Again, people feel dependency to place if it is memorable. In fact their common interactions with the place are natural and all people memorize the place whenever they are entered to the memorable place. Besides, Ralph observed that concept of place is beyond its functions. Also residing community may not memorize the temporal place as it deserves to be . Place is naturally an unconscious gratuity (Ralph, 1976, Narrated by Shaghaghi , 2005).

However, we may conceive that place is a linking element that have people to communicate together; accordingly place is created to facilitate self- realization and sense of dependency. Our city may not have such features unless through creating a sense of dependency. Majority of the architects try to develop space by focusing on man's features; again they try to change space to a memorable place.

4. Sense of architecture

Place persuades us   to develop a sense of dependency to the environment; it is an indication of man's volition. Placeless is an indication of senseless(Partovi, 2003:42). Definition and conception of sense or concept is an issue; scientists of various disciplines have investigated on sense and architecture to clarify the concept. Environment and the framework have some definitions and people try to decode both environment and the framework(Rapoport,1990; Narrated by Falahat,2005). Indeed man always tries to develop a sense of dependency to the concerning environment (fig.2).

Ralph observed that framework, activity and concept define place beyond that of space (Ralph,1976). Finally, concept is inseparable from them; it is to identify places from spaces as well. Gustafson compared the defined model by canter to views of Ralph to develop a theoretical framework of concept; he illustrated that man, environment and others interact with concept (Gustafson, 2001). (Fig3)
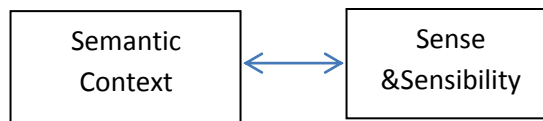
Semantic Context	⟷	Sense &Sensibility

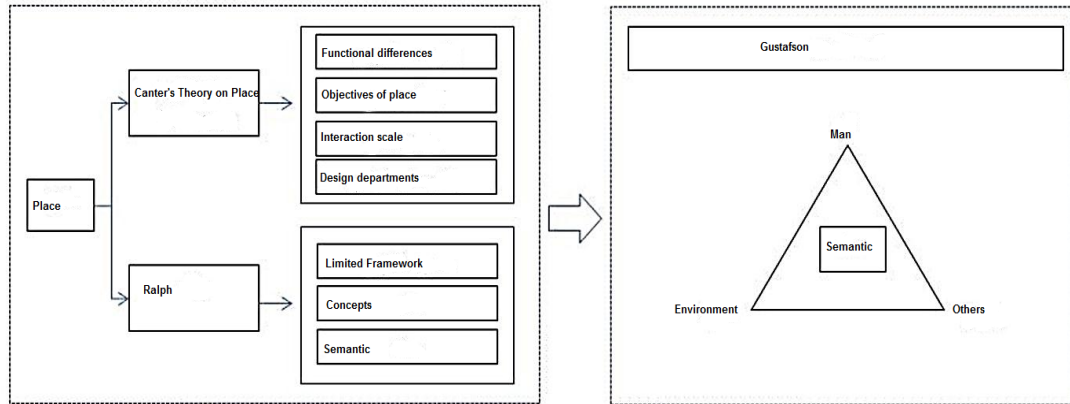**Fig..3.** Man's dependency to the environment

Fig. 3. Theoretical framework of semantic (Adopted from Forouzandeh 2010:28).

5. Sense of dependency

Sense of dependency upgrades man's environment quality (Forouzandeh, 2010:28). Upgraded concepts of new cities is finally affecting on our sense of dependency. Pleasant environment of the city upgrades sense of dependency and enhance social interactions (Abaszadegan, 2006:314). Dependency to place is beyond conscious settlement in a place; again, man develops a sense of dependency based on personal functions, personal concepts, semantics and his notions; place is a respectable phenomenon (Sarmast, 2010:140). People develop a sense of dependency to the environment they have been nurtured. We naturally develop a sense of dependency, affiliation and satisfaction to the place where we are nurtured (Abedi: 2009). Sense of dependency to place does not occur promptly but gradually (Rezazadeh: 2006).

6. Formation factors of sense of dependency

Man is always dependent to the environment. Then he develops a mental affiliation to investigate his nature within the dependent place. Indeed place is a part of personal identity, besides sense of dependency and cognition of place; as well as satisfaction makes him to create a sense of commitment (Abedi: 2009). Following diagram illustrates Gustafson's model of fundamental factors of sense of dependency. (fig.4).

7. Activity

Activities are defined based on social factors, actions and man's general interactions to the environment. Also, sense is rooted in social interactions, and personal communications within the environment (Forouzandeh, 2010, 28). The incidents are more or less meaningful. Conceived activities and ceremonies help us to know more the place (Lynch, 1997, 168). Again, framework elements of the environment harmonize the activities through creation of sense of dependency to place.

Indeed activities are anticipated through social friendship and effective sense of dependency based on a framework in an environment (Forozandeh, 2010:28). There are various theories on social acts, and space. Predestinations observe that the space defines social relations. Rappaport and William white observed that framework can improve the activities through justification although it may prevent performances as well (Tavallaei, 2003:113). Activities and framework elements are defined within a structure to satisfy different man's needs by focusing on them within the environment.

Nordberg Schultz's theory defines framework features of man's residential place; he viewed that settlement means serene attendance in a safe place (Sime, 1989). Architects can develop a suitable natural framework to influence directly on the environment by intensified social communication where

people may visit, see and listen to the speaker. It is a starting point for other forms of communication (Goal, 2008:7).
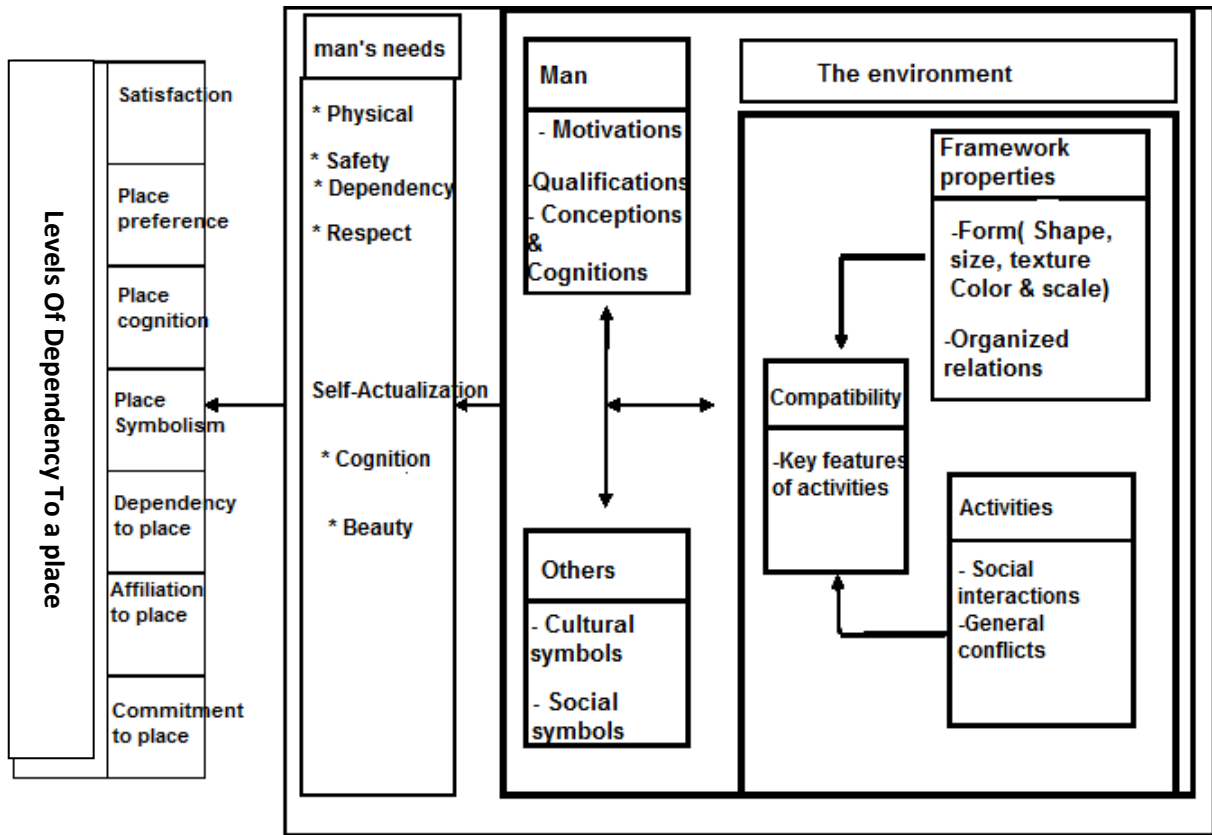
Fig. 4. affecting factors of sense of dependency to the environment (Forozandeh, 2010:28).

Following table defines features of a natural framework for mutual social actions. Also, viewpoints of different investigators are mentioned on the table. (Torres-Antonioni, 2001:114).

Lake Clire Cohousing (1997)	Fromm (2000)	Gehl (1987)	Hanson(1995)	Mc CAMANT& Duieet (1994)	Theorists
					Features of social communication design
					Common Open space
					Outskirt parking
					Excursion road
					Large facilities for common welfare
					Informal public space
					Child friendly environment

Fig. 5. Features of social contact design according to some theorists (Source: Torres-Antonioni 2001:114).

8. Case study: new sahand city of tabriz

Sahand city is located at the east Azarshahr Road, South west of Tabriz. Political and administrative subdivisions of the new city are located at OSCO (Gharakhlou, 2008). The city was developed to decentralize Tabriz population; also to extend education, advanced industries, commerce, and refinement in Tabriz (Ghorbani: 110). The following diagram has shown development objectives of the new Sahand city based on spatial layout (Fatemi, 2010) . Accordingly, the city developed to decentralize Tabriz, the metropolis the same as other metropolises; indeed the new outskirt cities are called junk cities because people do not have memories for they do not have a sense of dependency(Benjamin, 1989).

Development of the exanimate city has created many problems; people are discontent because they feel they are hobbyhorse ; it seems that they are strangers ; their social interactions are trivial; they feel that as if they are lost and they do not have a sense of dependency to the junk city.
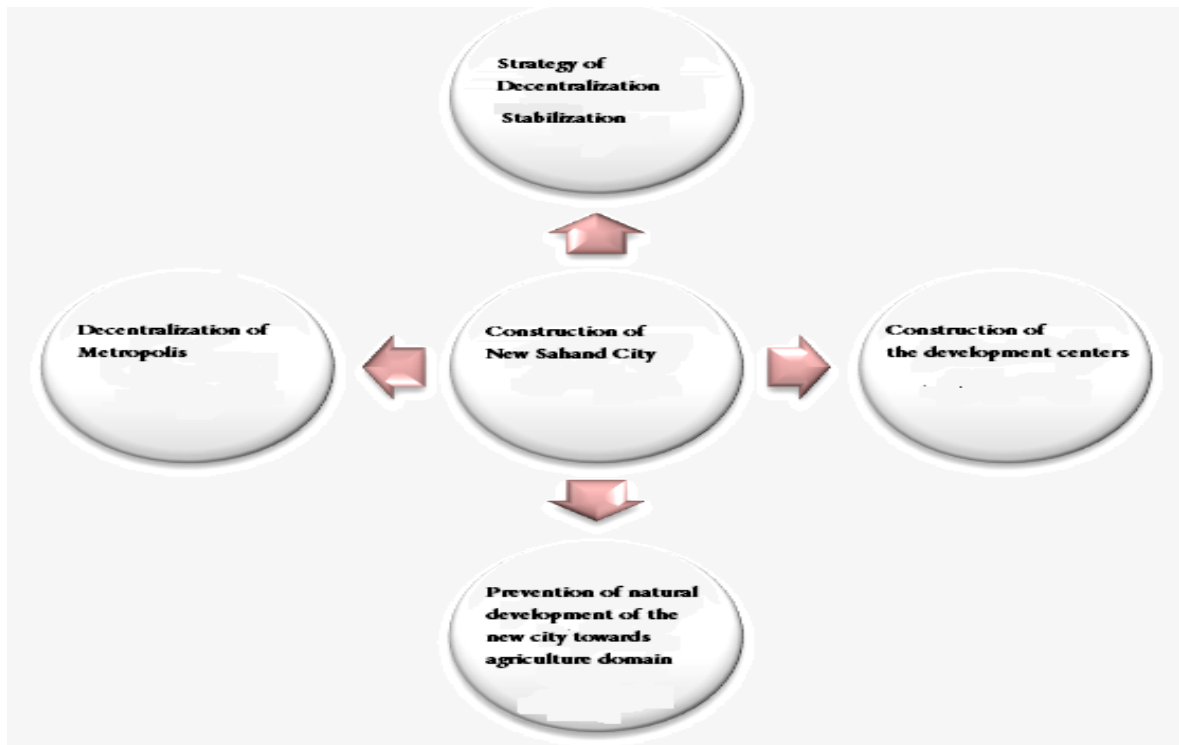

Fig. 6. Construction of new Sahand City based on spatial layout (Source: Fatemi, 2010:1-18).

We noted that framework features are significant based on principles of social contact; again we are analyzing framework features of new Sahand city as a case study. The mentioned features of social contact are theories of some researchers and theorists (See Table.5)

Common open space: common open spaces facilitate mutual social interactions; developed residential complexes of new Sahand city are based on project design of Mehr housing; they do not have common spaces for communication and business.

Outskirt parking: parking; other welfare facilities and common spaces for the residing population are very important; various groups of people may be interested viewing and using common locations and welfare facilities; lack of the common locations and welfare facilities have made people flee from the newly developed Sahand city.

Excursion road: The mentioned space is designed and developed its structure and the components lead unfamiliar people appropriately to make them friendlier to the unknown city because it is impossible to develop a sense of dependency to the unknown city unless you walk and gain good memories (Habibi, 2006:149). The road may enliven the city although there is not such a space in Sahand. There are just grand avenues instead.

Large welfare facilities: Incompatible large urban areas make the population motionless; people may dislike settling in such cities for its vapid features.

Informal communal space: informal communal spaces must have some districts and semi-private areas for the citizens to know each other better; work together and so forth but new Sahand city lacks such districts and semi-private areas.

Child friendly environment: Children are brisk and enthusiastic. They can enliven the environment; child friendly environment amuse children and their parents. Finally, different age groups of the community interact mutually in child friendly environment.

9. Conclusion

Sense of dependency to place is very significant for the development process of urban spaces. We mentioned that semantic cognition as well as formation factors influence different levels of sense of dependency to place; finally it will resolve shortages and lack of place in new cities. Current analysis revealed that framework variables impact on majority of ineffective and week social relations. Besides, terms and conditions of framework are all closely related to activities.

Social communications are changed in contemporary era. Also development of new cities has gradually eliminated peoples' face to face interaction within the cities. Space of city and activities are not compatible and some places are going to be replaced by spaces in the newly developed urban areas. Heidegger observed that currently we are living in a modern era ; we just construct the buildings due to habitat shortage. Accordingly, space must be replaced by place and we have to construct more and more places.

Concept of place is realized when we develop a sense of lack of place. Maguire observed that we need a place for the development of social dependency. We must provide infrastructures of social interactions to strengthen the sense of dependency to "Our city" and "Our home". It is impossible unless we do our best as a true devotee to develop a sense of personal dependency to place (Schumacher, 2008:153). However, people must be active and diligent to improve their sense of dependency to place.

Lynch observed that: " People must be encouraged knowing more that how pleasant is when they are walking on the streets of a city through development of sense of dependency to place.

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