



Design and Architecture Analysis of Sustainable Residential Complex with Emphasis on Environmental Psychology from the Sensibility of Place (Case Study: Tabriz Aseman Towers)

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Abstract

Due to the accumulation of users at a limited level and the significant use of energy resources in tall buildings, it is necessary to consider the sustainability approach in the design process and operation stage. The development of technology and the specialization of various sciences such as architecture along with issues related to environmental psychology are among the factors that affect human comfort and tranquility, as well as the rapid growth of cities, increasing urban population and subsequent housing construction in the form of Residential complexes and poor physical and heterogeneous physical development, as well as a quantitative view of physical elements, have had consequences such as loss of space, alienation of man from space, and ultimately reduced sense of place. Therefore, considering that the environment is one of the effective factors in creating a sense of place and a sense of belonging to users, it is necessary to conduct extensive studies to identify elements of sense of place in quantitative and qualitative dimensions of society. The main question of the research is whether the design of a residential complex with an environmental psychology approach will lead to the sustainability of residential complexes in terms of a sense of belonging to the place? Objective: The main purpose of the research is to analyze the design of a sustainable residential complex with an emphasis on environmental psychology in terms of the sense of belonging to a place in the city of Tabriz. The present research method is descriptive-analytical and survey-based. The statistical population includes all the inhabitants of the sky towers of Tabriz, which is about 2612 people. The sample size is 355 inhabitants of Tabriz Sky Tower, which was obtained by Cochran's method. SPSS software has been used in data analysis. Cronbach's alpha was used to confirm the reliability of the questions, which was 0.885. For the variability of the variables, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (K-S) was used, and then Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Results: Based on the results of library research and based on the information collected using the questionnaire technique and their analysis, it was found that there is a significant relationship between the design of a sustainable residential complex with environmental psychology and the sense of belonging to the place. Conclusion: It turned out that paying attention to the factors in the design of housing with the background of environmental psychology in shaping the living space, after its formation, has a significant effect on improving the sense of belonging to the place. Also, there is no significant advantage between the two factors of recognizing humans with their diverse characteristics in design and recognizing humans as selective beings, in terms of belonging to the living space. In other words, one of these factors cannot be considered more effective in increasing the sense of belonging. This research can be considered as a starting point for evaluating and reviewing residential space units, open spaces of residential complexes and can be the basis for developing a design guide to improve the quality of residential space. Based on the results of library research and with regard to the information gathered using the questionnaire technique and its analysis, the hypothesis of this study is a significant relationship between the design of the residential complex with environmental psychology and the sense of belonging to the place. . In other words, it was noted that paying attention to factors in the design of housing with the field of environmental psychology in shaping the living space after its formation has a significant effect on the sense of belonging to the place. Also, the influence of the two factors, "recognition of human beings with their diverse characteristics in design" and "recognition of humans as an inventory of choices," does not have a certain superiority over the sense of belonging to the habitat. In other words, one of these factors cannot be evaluated for increasing the sense of belonging.

Keyword: environmental capabilities, existential human aspects, ethical lifestyle, development of ethical behavior, traditional Iranian neighborhoods

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