# Designation of recreational-tourism centers of Naz islands with an approach to context orientation (interaction between environment and architecture)

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**Abstract:** This study is titled as Designation of Recreational-Tourism Centers of Naz Islands with an Approach to Context Orientation (Interaction between Environment and Architecture). Research Objectives are architectural space designing interacted with natural environment and the organization of tourist attraction with the aim of enhancing comfort threshold in a natural setting. Research method is descriptive-analytic. Research results: Diverse uses that a project can support will depend on the following three basic elements: The degree and extent of changes that will be accommodated, what is called the demand? The ability to offer facilities to accommodate the ranges of these activities. The amount of positive interaction between the two, which is encouraged or persuaded by the plan. A balance between quality features of the construction and the life of building will make a variety of rents and a variety of means are supported. Variety of activities will make variety of working quality in the context when they support each other mutually. Mutual Support: Some of the activities-primary applications-are like magnets that attract people to one dimension of designation. Emphasis on residential areas and workplaces are part of the initial application. Stores and shopping malls are also eligible for such an effect. Mutually, secondary uses are interpreted as the elements that are devoid of any power of attraction to bring people to their side. Thus, following the use of initial applications, people may notice the secondary applications. Time element: some of secondary applications, particularly those having recreational dimension, such as coffee houses and dining ins, need a long working time. If the staff affiliated with initial applications of the activity areas of these performances could attract customers in a longer period of time, it would be a great help to the secondary applications.

**Key words:** Tourism, recreational; Naz islands; An approach to context orientation; Interaction between environment and architecture

## 1. Introduction

A group of authors refer to the areas of indigenous architecture that synchronization with nature has been considered. In the book of Genesis, places are built in man-made environments (David, 2005) which mostly deal with the indigenous techniques in the field of housing, and of course, morphology of vernacular architecture. On the other hand, the area of modern architecture which has experienced organic architecture in its evolution process, keeping along with nature and the environment coexistence, especially in the works of Wright, has been studied. The book called *standard patterns in architecture* written by Christopher (2012) can be noted in this regard, which point to the effects of nature on Wright's attitude that has an eastern nature.

Gholamshahi (2001) considered fields of vernacular architecture in which keeping along with nature has been regarded. In the book named Environmental Psychology written by T. Andrew McDonald (1300), most indigenous techniques in the field of housing and of course vernacular architecture morphology are dealt with.

### 1.1. Research Methodology

1. Full description of research method in terms of objective, type of data and implementation method
2. In stage one, this study is a library research based on its nature, and with the aim of interaction between environment and architecture using content analysis research methods and logical reasoning as well as literature review method and also the data regarding accommodate architecture concepts with Persian Gulf climate are studied.
3. In the second stage, samples of leisure-tourism centers are studied using a case study methodology and tools such as observation and spatial-formic analysis tool of samples are also analyzed.

### 1.2. Research Hypotheses

1. It seems that creating interactive spaces with natural environment can improve the tourist's comfort in the tourism complex.

2. It seems that natural landscape can enhance the process of architecture design by interacting with the environment.
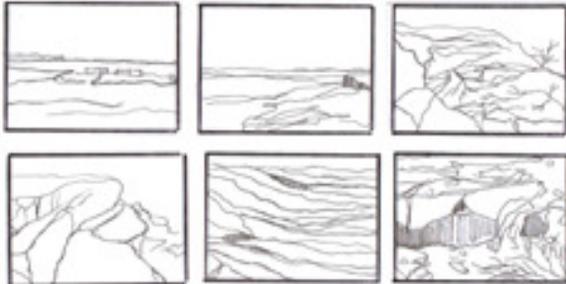
## 2. Findings

Designing process: After getting an overview of the island, some studies has begun to choose and select a better option among the alternatives that existed in the mind of the designer.

Issues that affect the design of the site were as follows:

1. The interaction between environment and architecture
2. A climatic attitude to the project
3. Responsive environment

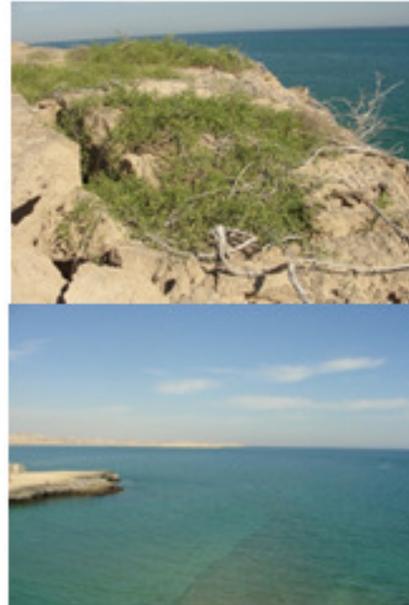### 2.1. The interaction between environment and architecture

In this stage, the designer are looking for finding positive responses that exist in the site and also using them for their own designation. For this reason, we went to the site of Naz Island and in the first stage; different sections of site were photographed. In the next stage, some designs coordinated with visual potentials were created in slicing method to rehearse the buildings according to this overall shape.



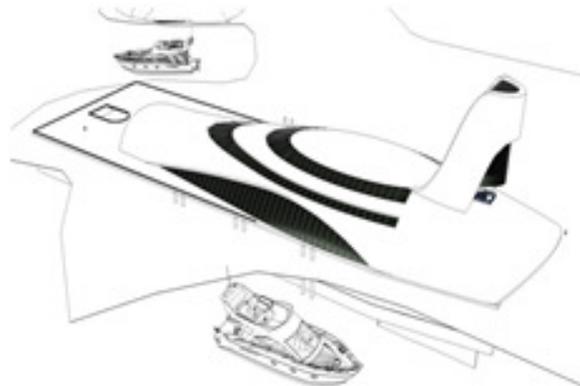Other potential that strongly existed in the site was the sea. Sea was exploited in two ways in the project.

1. Using the view to the sea
2. The use of the sea for recreation and health programs

Also, the native plants that exist in the site were also needed to help us in creating the project. This complex, as a resort and recreational space, is a location that requires a suitable visual view that a large part of it was supplied by vernacular plants. The most important potential of the site is that in fact the main reason of the designer to choose this location was part of the island which was under water in some times of the day. In fact, this potential becomes one of the attractions of the Qeshm Island.
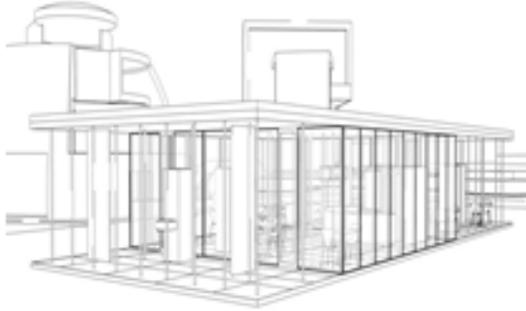


### 2.2. Climatic attitude to the project

One of the most important features of any site is its climate. Designing a complex is more efficient when it would be compatible with the regional climate. After initial studies and identifying the climate, studies on the methods of construction of the building adaptable to the hot and humid climate were done and results of these studies are shown in the formation of the buildings of this complex in which it is tried that most buildings are created in an extensive method. According to the studies, the best form for the buildings in this region is an extensive cubic rectangular form that is placed along the east-west axis. This form is so suitable in terms of creating turbulences inside buildings and reducing indoor air humidity.



Since the main cause of human suffering in this region is staying wet of body skin and low capacity of air humidity due to high moisture, it is tried to maximize air flow around the building by establishing a suitable distance between them to deal with this problem in the conducted designing. Plans are designed as open as possible to help create

a favorable atmosphere in the region by creating openings in the two sides facing each other.



Of the other measures in the design of buildings set to manage the climate was creating porches around buildings that in addition to creating the suitable climate and avoiding direct solar radiation back into space, these porches could be used as spaces to create sale booth.

## 2.3. Interaction between environment and architecture

Man-made environment is a sociopolitical system with its own laws and rights. In fact, what is arisen from the materiality of a building and even a city is finally considered in a socio-political category. Man-made environment should provide a democratic environment for users by strengthening suitable opportunities through maximizing the range of options available to people. Such places are called responsive places. Designing a location can influence the strength or selection method of people from different aspects.

## 3. Permeability

People give the choice for selection only for the spaces that are only accessible to people. So the degree of a selection power is a key indicator to assess the quality of the respondents called the permeability. The permeability of each system from general systems depends on the number of potential ways considered to pass from one point to another. Of course, these ways should be transparent and visual; otherwise, only people are familiar with it before they benefit from it. In this regard, the visual permeability also becomes important.

Three cases of designing practices will lead to the reduction of public spaces' permeability.

### 3.1. Considering the construction scale largely

A location consists of small blocks will benefit from more accessible methods than a location that merely consists of a large block. It also increases the visual permeability and enhancing level of awareness for people to provide more options.
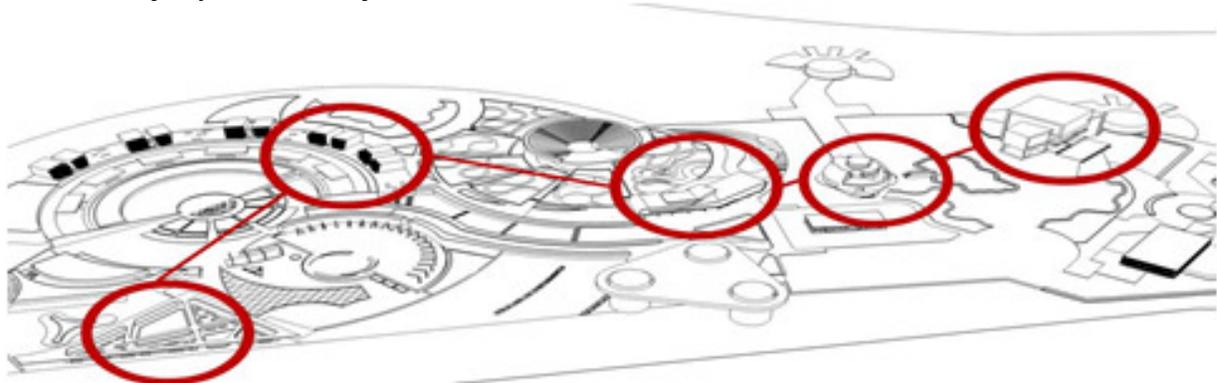
Scale of permeability is important in two categories:
- Arteries that connect the designing area to city as a whole.
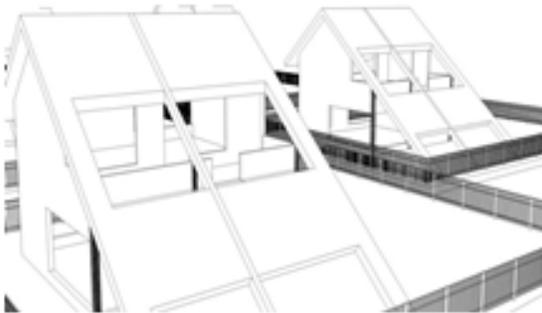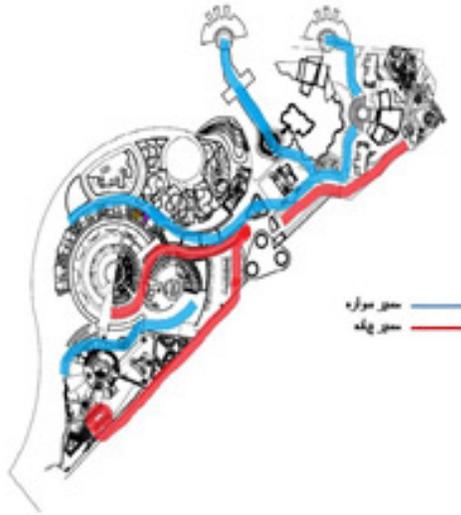- Arteries that connect designing area to its surrounding areas.

### 3.2. Diversity

Permeability alone cannot meet much performance. Locations with convenient access will be useful when they direct the right to choose the process of applying experiences. The variety of space experience indicates the environmental features of places that need forms, uses and various meanings. Variety of usage is the key and the way for other levels of variety:
- A location that has use variety consists of various construction types with various forms.
- Such location attracts different people in various times with its own various objectives.

Because the variety of activities, forms and people causes understanding and mental image of a rich compound, different users with different ways interpret the locations: It offers a variety of meanings.

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The purpose of diversification is to increase the amount of the right of choice. However, power choice will depend on the degree of mobility. When different areas become specialized fields with a single use, the diversity within will reduce. The variety of uses that a project can support depends on the following three factors:

- The rate of changes and the kinds of activities that they want to locate there, something that is called demand.
- The possibility of supplying a powerful space that could accommodate this area of activities.
- The rate of positive interaction between the two, that is motivated or encouraged by the project.
- A balance between the quality feature of the construction and the life of building causes a variety of rents or a variety of uses can be supported.

Variety of activities will create quality of working diversity that they can support each other mutually.

### 3.3. Mutual Support:

Some of the activities-primary applications-are likes magnets that attract people to one dimension of designation. Emphasis on residential areas and workplaces are part of the initial application. Stores and shopping malls are also eligible for such an effect. Mutually, secondary uses are interpreted as the elements that are devoid of any power of attraction to bring people to their side. Thus, following the use of initial applications, people may notice the secondary applications.

*Time element:* some of secondary applications, particularly those having recreational dimension, such as coffee houses and dining inns, need a long working time. If the staff affiliated with initial applications of the activity areas of these performances could attract customers in a longer period of time, it would be a great help to the secondary applications.

### 3.4. Readability

People can benefit from the options that supply quality that could understand the spatial quality of that place and what occurs there. Readability is a quality that would provide the understandability of a location.

Readability is important at two levels: the physical form and activity patterns. The two should complement one another. The similarity between important public buildings and non-related private buildings with public needs that disturbs visual readability cause the disturbance of activity patterns.

*Separation of infantry and cavalry:* the tendency to separate infantry and cavalry has reduced the readability of infantry scale both in central part and in urban suburbs.

*Organizing the edible physical space:* by physical arrangement of the organization of related space, the designer makes it possible that people form a specific image in their mind by understanding their environment. Using different techniques such as interviews and debates about the way of navigation and orientation in space or demand from people to draw up a map of the study area, as they have in mind, researchers can discover the subjective impression of the place.

### 3.5. Key Physical Element:

Paths: places such as streets, alleys, highways, railway lines, etc.

Knots: focused and focal places, such as intersections, circles and trade squares.

Signs: they are referable points that most people experience their signing role from outside.

Edges: They are linear elements that are not used as a way, or their path nature has no user and is hidden in a variety of other functions, like elements such as rivers, underground railways and highways height from ground level.

Areas: roads, nodes, edges skeleton or skeletal symptoms offer subjective impression of the building, which made up not very important level of its urban context. These areas are distinguished from each other either by different user pattern or their varied visual characteristics.

### 3.6. Path Enclosure:

The way is given a rich and powerful personality, so that users can easily identify and distinguish it, and the relative importance of the function of the path should be determined.

*Knots*: level of emphasis required for each knot depends on three basic factors:
1. The functional role of the streets that form the intersection.
2. The type of activity in the surrounding building
3. Expectations related from each current knot in an area

Sequence of signs: In some cases, the medium signs are required to show the use's position in ways that pervades their preoccupation and induce them a sense of arrival or arriving to somewhere.

### 3.7. Flexibility

The powerful combination of locations that can be used for various reasons give their users more rights for choices compared to the locations that are designed for only one usage.

Flexibility in public external spaces: that is the activities that act as an important supportive factor for other activities.

The potential facilities of flexible external spaces depend on the activities of operations that occurs in their immediate surrounding areas. At this stage, we focus on the details of buildings design and external places. Our purpose here is to prepare the spatial organization of locations to contain the possible greatest extent of the activities and future usages in the short and long term.

### 3.8. Visual proportions

When a location could transfer some concepts to people using its superficial qualities to make them familiar with their rights of choices, that location has visual proportions. Visual proportions are created by people's interpretations from a location that can improve responsiveness in three levels:
1. Using support of the readability in form and performance: to strengthen and consolidate the readability of an area which the construction is located, the details of appearance should be given. The superficial details of a place should help people in readability of its functions' patterns.

2. Using support of diversity: the superficial details of building should be provided using a suitable subjective impression from classification area, because each users worth mentioning to help occur this coexistence.
3. Using support of flexibility in small and large scale: the superficial details should enhance the potential possibility with respect to the proportions and requirements of each space use.

The role of superficial details: the executive details of the masses' face play a significant role in responsiveness of each observable level.

In order that people are encouraged to have a responsive interpretation to the location, some information should be obtained regarding the way of its current interpretation about locations. People give special meaning to visual signs, but people do not educate in a social hiatus. To support readability, we need some indicators such as context indicators of supporting readability and users' indicators to support variety and flexibility. By using context indicators, readability objectives are realized and support the users' indicators of objectives related to variety and flexibility.

### 3.9. Sensory richness

The sensory experiences of users, while it provide their pleasure, should be improved. These qualities that cause enhancing the power of people's choice is called sensory richness. Senses involved in designing requirements can be cited as follows:

1. Sense of relocation (movement), 2. Sense of smell, 3. Sense of hearing, 4. Sense of tactility (tactile)

If environmental conditions are stable, people can have different sensory experiences only in two ways:
1. Focus of attention on different sources of sensory experiences to fit various opportunities
2. Relocation or movement from one source to another one.

### 4. Sense of vision

Vision is the dominant sense due to the power of collecting information and the capability of its controlling. It is only needed to relocate ourselves to change what can be observed.

### 4.1. Basics of visual sense richness

Basics of visual sense richness significantly depend on the presence of visual contrasts in regarded levels.

Visual contrasts: they can be created by creating colors in a two dimensional level or the diversity of the level itself in a three-dimensional state. The effectiveness of these strategies depends on two factors:
1. The orientation of levels that have been concerned about
2. The position where they can be observed.

Stages and Times of vision and the number of viewers

In the process of making decision to meet a suitable sensory richness, the following three basic factors should be considered:

1. The range of distances in which various parts of the plans can be observed.
2. Relative number of those who observe the related building from different place of vision.
3. The period of time in which the visions and related perspectives will be experienced.

Requirements of vision time: this is an important issue that the related level will be organized so that the power of capabilities duration will be continued for a long period of time, and this important issue can be achieved by applying three following strategies:

1. Through applying powerful and massive complexities.
2. By creating wonders and/or applying visual enigmas
3. By interpreting and/or deciding suitable subjective impressions.

## 5. Conclusion

Permeability alone cannot meet much performance. Locations with convenient access will be useful when they direct the right to choose the process of applying experiences. The variety of space experience indicates the environmental features of places that need forms, uses and various meanings. Variety of usage is the key and the way for other levels of variety:

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