

Introduction:

Following the evolution of human life he abandoned his natural habitat in caves and turned to live in his hand made house and as today, what ever the culture, economics, and human dimensions of life has changed, his residence has the same evolution. Thus, with cultural change in any society, development also occurs in the housing. Any society regarding its history, society, culture, economics and politics has turned to build a specific kind of habitant. Today housing consists of two models of single family and apartment housing. Apartments are divided into two main groups: conventional buildings or short-order up to 8 floors, or higher which are called towers.

Apartment living can be considered as the most important developments in the process of human settlement in cities, which has become the dominant form of contemporary urban housing. Residential complexes that were supposed to be located in the beautiful green and low density spaces, and make a high quality environment for social interactions of residents gradually converted into high-density integrated apartment buildings. Making residential dormitory housing for the poor people and also making short-and high-rise residential complexes in large and small scales are among these activities. Many built residential complexes in Tehran, which were made with different motivations and different patterns due to economic, political and social conditions of the society dose not meet all desirable criteria for residential environments.

The aim of this study is:

- Quality of public spaces and facilities in a residential complex in Tehran is considered and favorite activity of residents in these areas should be identified.
- If low levels of social interaction and relationships between residents proposals to reduce the problem to be addressed, and
- Investigate social interactions and relationships with people; the role of individuals is high and its impact on social interactions.

Materials and Methods:

In this study, the classification of high-rise complex in Tehran, the Tehran International Tower was selected as the study sample. The tower is located in the west Hakim Highway, and Kurdistan in Sheikh Bahai Avenue. Tehran International Tower is 162 meters high and has 56 floors built. Towers shaped area filled with angles of 120 degrees. The tower has 220,000 square base comprising 572 units (43 apartments, suites, 172 apartments, two bedroom, 313 three-bedroom apartments, 16 four-bedroom apartments, 11 apartments and 17 commercial units on the ground floor penthouse). Tower base area of is nearly 20,000 square meters of public space and the tower base area of approximately 9 percent. To review the current status, as well as identify problems, constraints and demands of the population, were used in this field. This cross sectional study on 61 subjects was living in Tehran International Tower. In the statistical sampling method, the number of admissions of 70 questionnaires was three wings. Questionnaires were distributed randomly among the residents through the lobby area and were asked to complete the survey and questionnaire containing questions, participate in approximately 87% (n = 61) of them were willing to cooperate. The subjects of this study, samples were volunteers. In this regard, some respondents were interviewed for 20 to 30 minutes. In order to evaluate the effects of living far from ground on social interactions of people with each other, Increase in height as the independent variable and the dependent variable is considered as familiar to resident's interaction between height and the relationships between residents. In this regard, a close questionnaire was carried out in order to analyze the data more accurately. In this study, two questions were prepared in the form of a questionnaire that was designed a set of questions based on a Likert and the opinions of other people in the field of public spaces used by residents of the housing complex and the level of social interaction, were asked. Techniques "Likert scales" was used in order to compare and prioritize the factors. The five-category Likert responses (very good, good, fair, poor and very poor) or (too much high, medium, low and very low) respectively. Upon completion of the surveys and questionnaires to collect information for each question category and the findings were in line with field observations. In this study the relationship between the two variables is investigated

and by using regression analysis, the dependent variable was predicted by the independent variable.

Finding and results

The 61 subjects studied, 32 (52%) women and 29 (48%) were male. Interval is between the age group of 56-10 years and a mean age of 33 years.

- The tendency of individuals to public or private

The question about the desire of the public and communal spaces (spaces that can provide meeting and dialogue with others) and private spaces (such as the home) was asked the following results were obtained:

As can be seen, despite the significant number of people are willing to private spaces, more than half of residents (55%), public spaces such as parks and green spaces in the home environment rather complex issue the results of this study showed similar findings of research that has been done in other countries, are different.

Role of residents in increasing the understanding and interaction spaces

The results showed that each of the common areas of the complex, such complexes can affect the communication between the residents. According to the graph, according to residents, public spaces such as parks and green spaces as well as the amphitheater and the rest of the local community, the most important role in increasing the understanding of the interactions of people with each other. Lobby with facilities like furniture and TVs, will create the right atmosphere for meeting people and is the second space to increase the interactions between people from the habitant point of view. Lack of space for children to play and the lack of appropriate furniture for the parents and other residents in the complex, caused the influence of these interactions take places on the third level.

The amount of open space and residential areas

As can be seen in more than half of the respondents (38%), open spaces used are not too complex. Questions about open problems and expectations of the residents of these areas have been asked, the reasons have been mentioned.

Activities that take place outdoors Complex

Much of the activity that takes place in the open complex is walking. 18 patients (30%) of the respondents, the main hiking and walking activities in these areas are described. Dynamic activities such as football, volleyball, basketball and tennis as well as other activities of the 15 patients (25%) of people have mentioned it. Only 6 patients (10%), have expressed visiting friends and neighbors as a part of their activities. One of the main reasons was lack of benches and places to sit in the courtyard of the complex.

Open space problems of complex

One of the main problems from the perspective of residents is lack of green spaces that 15 patients (25%) were referred to. Lack of trees and green spaces, empty gardens of the main problems has been expressed. Insufficient open spaces compared to the tower base and the number of its inhabitants is the other problem of 13 (21%) residents. Poor design, poor atmosphere and the lack of open spaces, including the right to define and separate spaces such as children's play space, by 9 patients (15%) of residents had expressed. Only 5 patients (8%) of the respondents have integrated high quality open spaces and acceptable one.

Residents' expectations of open spaces of the complex

Increasing green spaces and planting more trees, is the most important demands of the residents.

The impact of increasing understanding and cooperation residents in communal areas

There are spaces for collective impact of increasing understanding and communication of residents. As seen in the figure, 35% of respondents, public spaces play a key role in enhancing cooperation and understanding to know the neighbors and residents.

There needs to be adequate and open green spaces in residential high-rise, the resulting graph is upward sloping.

Introduction and integration of residents commute with each other

Understanding the relations between the inhabitants was very small and insignificant. In similar questions, to determine the level of intimacy neighborliness relations similar results were little changed. According to an interview conducted with a number of residents, the lack of public spaces and the spaces of poor quality, lack of communal spaces in floors, corridors, narrow and dull the cultural diversity of residents were cited as the main reasons.

Impact of building with high altitude on the interaction and relationship of residents

To obtain the correlation between the two variables, (depending on the height of social communication inhabitants), the relationship of citizens in terms of numerical quantities were weighted and then adjusted based on Table 2.

Table 1. Resident's relations of scalar quantity

Very low	Low	Medium	Much	Very much
1	2	3	4	5

Table 2. Meet the Residents out in floors

Floor of dwelling	The average of orientation
4 floors or less (short-rank)	2,9
4 to floors 8 (medium)	2,7
More than 8 floors (high-rise)	2,6

Dating and relationships of the residents of the charts in terms of height was obtained as follows. In this diagram the horizontal axis and the vertical axis represents the class of persons acquainted with other residents live. The diagram and the regression line, while the average height of the tower to the middle classes and the lower interactions

become familiar with each other inhabitants of the upper middle classes, gradually increasing in elevation Community residents also has increased.

Fig 1. Impact of building with high altitude on the interaction and relationship of residents

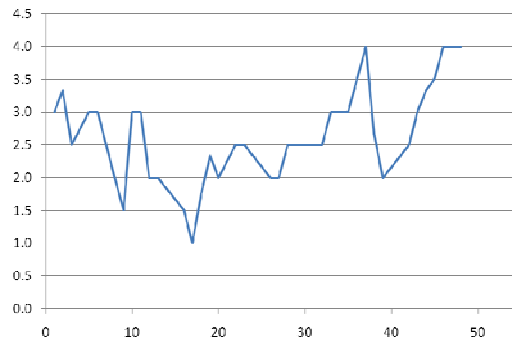
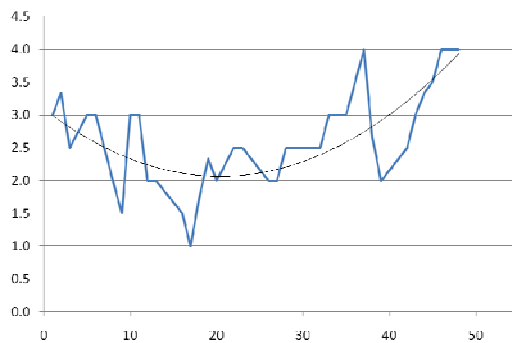


Fig 2. Regression graph of altitude effect on social interaction of residents



To minimize the effect of reducing the height of residents interaction strategies are recommended:

- 1 - Create open green spaces at height, on each floor or several floors of a joint strategy that will facilitate access to open green spaces for residents.
- 2 - Raising the quality of open spaces by planting trees and creating green spaces and consider the scope for social activities (sitting, get together of residents).
- 3 - Reduced Space untenable grounds that such spaces are roofed and parental supervision of children makes it difficult class residences.

4 - Separation of functions such as taking part in various outdoor games for children, sports and running part of residents to sit and chat.

5 - Avoid creating narrow corridors and boring classes, which will induce them to quickly pass it to your house.

Conclusions

The functions and activities to create an atmosphere of unity and of the semi-private, semi-public and public and social interactions are considered as the main bed. Tehran International Tower despite having high quality units, the public is not appropriate. Lack of trees and green spaces, public spaces and collective level insufficient number of inhabitants and the foundation of the tower, lack of appropriate segregation of public spaces such as play space for children from other parts of the factors that led to such spaces is not welcomed by the residents. The results indicated that collective spaces play a vital role in enhancing knowledge and interactions people are engaged. Despite living in an apartment, putting distance between humans and the natural environment, creation of open space, providing a platform for communication and social interaction is very useful. Also, by creating public spaces within the building and placement of residents gathering at the evenings, you can upgrade the interactions and relationships between people. Despite its height, the inhabitants of open space and thus can be far from each other, the findings showed that increasing the height of the upper floors are not only not decreased but increased interactions and interactions with each other and also get familiar with the residents. Building height need to connect with nature and the inhabitant's strengthened and outdoor people are more willing to use these spaces. It will be noted that the height does not necessarily lead to reduced social interaction and familiarity residents and preliminary study assumes that the tapering gradually increase the height and orientation to residents interaction with other states that were not confirmed.