

فصلنامه مدیریت شهری

(ویژه نامه لاتین)

Urban management

No.42 Spring 2016

■ 163 - 174 ■

Received 14 Apr 2015; Accepted 3 Feb 2016

Evaluating The Creation of Dwelling Space in relation to Place

Amir Hossein Fahimi¹- *Instructor at Department of Urbanization, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran.*

Mohammad Ali Jalali Nasab- *PhD Graduate at Urbanization, Islamic Azad University, Science and research branch, Tehran, Iran .*

Vahideh Barnon- *PhD Student at Urbanization, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran.*

Abstract

Primary man in trying to find food went everywhere. But by forming ranching arranged a chain of places and became emigrant. By happening industrial revolution, human life was centralized on one place. Places that base on its advantages make different biologic and behavioral types. Forming cities in seaboard, river shore, boundary of mountains and Champaign cause to make different cultures that shows habitat and continent effects on their inhabitants. This definition of human means native man was removing in industrial revolution because modern life advantages aren't depended on habitat. Loom factories develop in every longitude and latitude and cause to form cities that have sit on beds without native values. In fact dependency on a special place in agriculture ages lost its special value and come off in everywhere. In the other hand, in information and media revolution of globalization life Advantages Sea themselves in communication and virtual space that is quite placeless. In fact if we define habitat as an interacting situation between human and a place, we can survey this concept evolution and change procedure from past to now and study its results and effects on human life space quality. In this study we survey efficacy on and getting effect of habitat by studying cultural and anthropologic evolution and genesis of habitat concept and restudy its relation with human real and virtual residential space.

Key words: *place, space, agricultural revolution, industrial revolution, media revolution, globalization*

1. Corresponding Author, Tel: 09144135156 , Email Address: fahimi@gmx.com

Introduction

Except for oxygen, space refers to what the man cannot give up it. If residence is assumed as consumption of space, architecture refers to a process that produces space from material. The room is built with rocks and the arch is built with brick, the same as building canopies via knotting branches. This production-consumption ratio develops between man and space under influence of place and its features. Place develops distinctive species through living space. These features specify construction materials and methods. In this regards, architecture refers to an abstract-oriented approach which moves from reality to desirability so as increase biological advantages of environment by organizing space. If technical man uses architecture to transform material to space and encloses his intentions in his house, the house develops the man living by means of spatial instructions and the diagrams which are the product of his organization system. This dynamic cycle transforms other components by a change in each of constituents. For this, understanding architecture approaches and living space is possible only through an adaptive legibility, e.g. the legibility which examines that connection between components and their effects on each other. The major question of this research is based on discovery of the relationship between space and place to know whether the man has granted more freedom to space with reduction of attachment to place in a historical trajectory. In this regards, we examine the processes contributed in development and freedom of space with an adaptive legibility between the human and place exposure systems characterized based on natural features and man's technical ability. In this regards, with regard to Laplace Pierre Simon (Zabihi, 2011, p. 134), it can predict status of architecture as the organizer of future artificial environment. Agreement on the words such as occupancy, place and space is required in the beginning of this research and before arrival to historical layers of human living.

Dwelling: it is for long centuries that dwelling has not meant creation of a shelter to avoid natural and environmental hazards. The term "dwelling" with the concept of putting a roof over the head and putting a few square meters of land under the feet (Schultz, 2008, p. 9); authentication and localization together form the overall structure of the residence (ibid, p. 22). What preferred here to set as a connective ring between the man mentality and the independent reality out of the man existence to meet the man's expectations from his living environment lies on formation of man's living environment based on his culture, beliefs and values. While we consider these factors in human biological body, it can instill a sense of belonging in the environment (Majed & Fahimi, 2012).

Space and place: while space is seen as a vast area, place is mentioned as a part of space which has been occupied by means of a person or thing and found with value. The interaction between individuals and this environment is real that differentiates its features from the surrounding regions. Place is the center with tangible value found with security and sustainability in which the biological needs are met. This point is in conflicting with openness of indifferent space; if space causes the movement, place emerges. Anyhow, regardless of the conflict between place and space and between security and freedom, meanings of these two concepts are combined, required for mentioning the definition for each one in a way that one has been emphasized and one has remained (Madani pour, 2008, p. 32). The origin of formation of settlements lies on meeting the basic needs in each period to find suitable response for their aims through change in their surrounding environment. Hence, it is relevant to examine trajectory of developments in human settlements in line with meeting his major needs and concerns. Regarding trajectory of development in human settlements, Maslow's pyramid of human needs will be used to characterize needs. Maslow, Ameri-

can psychologist, has identified and characterized human's needs. The needs mentioned by Maslow develop a hierarchy in priority shown below:

Hunter Man

What differentiates between cavemen and grizzly bears lies on the roles that are left on the walls of caves. This level of differentiation indicates that settlement goes beyond meeting security and controlling climate conditions, found the same in man and animal. Caveman paintings, small sculptures on the eve of alcove and colored signs on trees which have been temporary settlements for the hunter man indicate a virtual affair which makes attempt to give meaning to place (Dortieh, 2010, p. 150). In this regards, house refers to a place with meaning (Shultz, 2008, p. 143), that is, a meaning that has taken the subject of its paintings from its living style (hunting). Since the man has not the ability to produce good and control nature, he needs displacement in the region to find food even by hunting or finding plants (Lang, 2006, p. 24), thus settlement and the means in it rely on productivity and good advantages in the region, mentioned as a temporary affair. In other words, the man needs a series of places for survival that are placed as a series of points in the planar model. Feature of this unsustainable status lies on this fact that meaning which turns the place to the human house stabilizes the man's identity in his temporary place in form of preliminary forms.

Migrant Man

By domestication of animals, the relationship between man and environment were set based on the nutritional needs of animals, because animal products have been the most important source of nutrition and the axis for formation of the early communities with the family centrality. To maintain favorable conditions for

animals, permanent pastures were required. Seasonal movements and migrations between tropical and cold areas caused the individuals move constantly and seek their belongings not to a specific place but to a stabilized path (Rafei far & Ghorbani, 2006, p. 89). This path was assumed as a linear diagram which encompassed all the memoirs of the individuals. Indeed, as the place experience gives meaning to a house, meaning is given to a path for the passengers in this sample, i.e. the path which organizes nutrition, marriage, death and other events in the man's life. In the path model, route as a common group experience organizes the individuals which have common income source and nutrition. Mircea Eliade mentioned Achilpa tribe in the book "The Sacred And Profane" who carried sacred holy beam with themselves during migration and assumed it as the center of universe. In this way, they are constantly in their homeland during the migration path (Shaghghi, 2006, p. 63). In this regards, Livestock Revolution defines dwelling diagrams in the linear paths to mention tribe as the meaning of place. To achieve this, temporary and moveable structures are required. In this regards, place model of migrant man is seen as a line between two tropical and cold points, i.e. the line which encompasses a series of aligned points which are the dwelling of tribe during migration.

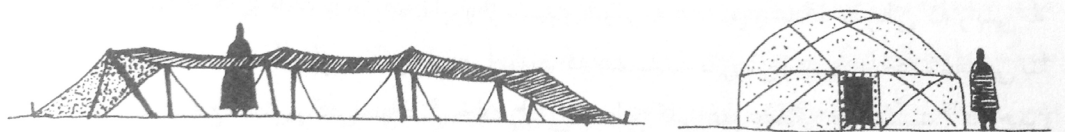
Dwelled Man

The major factor in formation of city has been the necessity for interaction between humans. After emergence of cities, development of cities and settlements has taken place during three periods. In beginning, they have been developed as the trade center and then grown as the industrial centers and considered as the area for supply of services later. The early origin of cities has been the need of man to



Species	How to give meaning	Settlement	Place ratio
Hunter man	Hunting signs	Structures and temporary places	A series of points

▲ Table 1. specification of settelment in Hunter Man period; source: authors, 1394.



▲ Figure 1. Tent made of felt (Rappaport, 2009, p. 50)

collective life through which he achieves the required security. On the other hand, the way is paved for trade and exchange of goods and services, access to information and access to other individuals and resources in other regions. The activities which are required for presence of organizations and/or collective efforts (Cremona, 2003, p. 30). Agricultural Revolution transforms linear livestock model to a point model and transforms the man from a biological creature to a civilized element. If we know major essence of this event as the man's exploitation from climate, we can consider difference of the civilizations from this process in line with difference of climates in the nature. Indeed, any possibility and restriction that climate has given to the man raises a unique behavior of the man. What the man possesses has raised myth, literature, aesthetics and architecture well suited with climate and climate man at any civilization (Taghi pour & Akbar zadeh, 2010, p. 33). In this regards, facilities of this place specify the technical level and architectural ability of the man, i.e. the level which determines how material transforms to space. The obtained space defines the man at that age with the instructions governing him and his community. A study on early democracies on the Mediterranean coasts reveal that diverse biological resources have reduced that need for centralized and authoritarian state to local governments with limited population. Yet, in warm climates such as Egypt, the king has assumed as God. Egyptian heavy rigid architecture that is based on transfer of load from top to bottom in the structural and aesthetics principles reveals the living of the people who have lived only in susceptible to death. The territories such as Iran are in the same status (Katouzian, 2009, p. 10). Iranian architecture enjoys open and diverse urban spaces not like

unique Egyptian architecture and Greek architecture. More specifically, Iranian architecture refers to introspective architecture which is fluid with large empty spaces and rigid bodies. An architecture which develops with climatic and structural facilities elaborates economic rank of society and public relations. A series of behaviors that the place gives to the people are called tradition. Identity-seeking concept makes collective population of a nation by insisting on spontaneous and non-spontaneous bordering. Efficiency of tradition legitimates it, that is, tradition has been a series of the successful solutions that can remain responsive. Therefore, cultural strains of society make attempt to enhance this unique way for survival (Taghi pour & Akbar zadeh, 2010, p. 34). In such region-based context, it is favorable to put emphasis on traditions and rituals and it is hazardous to attribute to others' method. Indeed, the tradition has targeted in homogenizing people's demands based on their climate advantages to which a huge emphasis has been put. Thus the advantages of the place regulate the quality and quantity of linkage between the civilization areas. Silk is acquired in a specific area and iron is acquired in another area, so that these economic and cultural exchanges develop in the context of complementary advantages. Indeed, any territory seeks survival in acquisition of more advantage which is the very further difference. Education refers to a procedure limited to oneself, mentioned as virtue behavior. In this biological behavior, tradition has been known as a way to survive and any convergence with other has been known as betraying the honor of people and ruin. This ideology is obvious in architectural ambitions of civilizations. Historical Monuments of any civilization that are built with huge cost and without functional justification is the means to

Species	How to give meaning	Settlement	Place ratio	Place model
Migrant Man	Tribe	Moveable structures	tropical and cold	Linear

▲ Table 2. specification of settlement in Migrant Man period; source: authors, 1394.

Species	How to give meaning	Settlement	Place ratio	Place model
Dwelled Man	Local traditions	Native styles	Dwelled	Point

▲ Table 3. specification of settlement in Dwelled Man period; source: authors, 1394.

acquire virtue from others, which can pave the way for preservation of natural advantages in people's mind by enhancing tradition. In this way, identity is the sacred word and life-giving element of location-oriented civilization (Akbarzadeh & Mirbaha, 2011). The more increasing dominance of man over nature, the process of acquiring biological advantages is derived from nature and rooted in his desires in order that the worship man transforms to self-worship person. Humanism refers to both the fruit and the root of the Renaissance that no longer knows the man as a creature. Yet, nature finds meaning in human body styles. Formation of heterogeneous flows in a heterogeneous place context indicates collapse of the man dominance.

Industrial Revolution

Giving definition to contractual standards which pave the way for possibility of harmonizing production cycle paves the way for possibility of mass production. Production convergence undermines location orientation in order that the industry replicate itself regardless of regional constraints in diverse communities (vafamehr & Ahmadi, 2009, 7). Industrial community needs to grow consumption cycle likewise production cycle to a lesser extent so as to survive its advantages (Accelerated growth and explosion of needs in various economic, cultural, social aspects, emergence of the bourgeois class, the need to respect the community's status), that is, discovery of new markets refers to discovery of non-industrial communities which can provide their consumption cycle for production cycle in industrial communities (Tafazoli,

2003, p. 141). However, this advantage-seeking behavior in cultural layer has caused meeting the syndromes between host and guest, yet in parallel to this, the host society is changed in the production process by change of economic and cultural mechanisms. Modernism is natural product of these industry epidemics. Economic growth cause to population growth and necessity of developing cities' body. Cities that as a model of industrial growth in second revolution have faced to needs and work that haven't any history in pre-industrialization architecture. Deploying colonial architecture style in developing societies that usually were a mixture of real architecture situation of an area and industrial results, whether of visual phase or structural phase, cause to developing their cities; body. As also in industrial societies to inter structural capacities in one hand and to change public livelihood and economics and totally society life culture in the other hand caused to pre-industrialization architecture by continuous changes in form and scale take new forms. Industrial society by changing social relations formed well-off categories that for fixing their situations and obtaining virtue try to part of society public cycles and finding different architecture by spending more cost. Elite-friendly architecture that likes to find difference of convergent flow of mass-production returns to pre-industrialization difference time. Namely just where those identity elements were causes of obtaining life advantages. In societies going toward modernism, forming neo-classic and mix architecture from elites and well-off categories of society that manly were main employers of serious

مدیریت شهری

فصلنامه مدیریت شهری

(ویژه نامه لاتین)

Urban Management

No.42 Spring 2016

architecture projects were always parallel to industrial cheap and efficient that tries to be responsible to its consumer's quantity growth. However, this architecture because of its extra costs experienced and experiences to support its employers' wasteful wants, is a minimal flow that try to separate its identity boundaries from time conquer flows by emphasis on national and even religious elements. A conquer flow that by forming cities' new body or new cities' body in several generations, have visual language and public style that define new concepts in world's social areas and politic systems as a conquer culture. Because modernism is epidemic and commonplace causes to several and variable tails formed of this phenomenon in neighborhood to native culture can become global super- tales that defines itself out of land boundary. For example socialism as a phenomenon that has a convergent nature introduce itself as a global and epidemic ideal. Of course, in front of this potentially threat, governments and elite groups that want to keep a distance between themselves and society body emphasize on nationalism and any other principles can give them a divergent identity apart from global society. Identity- oriented groups mainly introduce two main sources in two different levels. One approach is nationalism by emphasizing on familiar culture and societies pre-industrial advantages. Tradition has the most frequency in their theories and policies. Emphasis on national architecture, music, literature and cinema is an effort to stay like an island in a convergent ocean that always is threatened from it. This behavior especially is seen in societies that have more advantages in the world of agricultural revolution. Civilizations like Japan, China, India and Iran in Asia and European civilizations like Germans, Latina and Anglo-Saxons always try to note memories of cultural differences in a memorial culture. Forming national orchestras and penetrating classic texts in public education programs and emphasizing on denote national language or national religion in constitution books are

efforts to save that advantages that industrial techniques pass them. Basically any retroactive identity- oriented behavior tries to introduce neoclassism as a stronghold in front of industrialization and emphasizes on a kind of native modernism (Ghobadian, 2007, p. 130). However every cultural behavior is formed twin with a biologic and economic manner. A life that, by experiencing machinism, has a different perception about time and place from what neoclassism emphasizes on it. Velocity and urban compressed texture change relation between addressee and architecture body and character and today's life update human spatial perception to upper levels. In the other hand, identity as a conceptual system has an identifying factor to determine a person's situation and relation between world and him and his society. Therefore, identity- oriented as a desirable public thing is also presented. This is the second approach that happens in society public level. Mass production discredit pre-industrial producer human's identity factor that determined even the name and symbol of his family and tribe related to his product and livelihood method. Today human's identity factor is his consumption method (SHEYKHOLISLAMI, M. H.; ASGARIAN, M, 2010.). This is the consumption method can give a person, a group or a society an independent identity by distinguishing from others. Fashion as a factor can give consumer an identity by making differences from others and then in a consumption cycle by increasing statistical society makes him similar to others, is an endless circuit that give liberal economic wheels power (HELENDER, A, 2007). Architecture that is a result of industrial advantage seeking for survival in this cycle has to always equip itself with undetected forms until it can response to societies' same needs to dissonance. This situation never restricts itself in the land boundaries defined in pre-industrial economics. Buildings according their facing can't distinguish employers city, country nor his mainland are symbols of unlacative and humanism

Kind	Giving meaning	Dwelling kind	Locative relation	Locative model
Industrial human	Neoclassism (minimal) Fashion (maximal)	Industrial - modern international	everywhere	Indeterminate point

▲ Table 4. Industrial Revolution and human settlement; source: authors, 1394.

becomes epidemic in all places.

Globalization; individuality in absence of population

Complexity does not just include the quantities of units and interactions that call our calculations to combat but includes the uncertainties and uncertain phenomena. In a meaning, complexity deals event (Habib & Shokouhi, 2012). Before and after industrial revolution, individual situation is the function of the society in where has an economic, politic and cultural life. But by forming transnational economics where members' common profit determined out of geographic limitations and by forming global markets, nation economics fade little by little. In a politic image also, trending to form unions like European Union that have same politic and legal views has decrease conventional concept of fatherland. But what is more effective than two factors listed above to remove nationality on person and world interaction is media revolution that constricts an expanding world to a global village until every room imagines itself center of the world. Oldenburg puts an emphasis on this point that the main role of city has been omitted without presence of public and collective spaces which have intertwined with people's life, because urban areas have not the ability to reflect proper communication between people and diversity of human interactions which are the necessity to an urban life will not occur (Oldenburg, 1999, p. 28). Elvin Tofler(1996) has characterized this revolution entitled as the third wave; since the previous revolutions have transformed the biological structure of the world in the past, the information revolution which is the main means for shaping globalization theories is the major element for ecological transformation of modern man(Zabihi,

2011, p. 134). Forming little media that has dropped of the boom supper-tales of huge medias has changed awareness scale. In the other hand, expanding human-axis technologies that bring out producing information possibility from governments and powerful economics monopoly cause to polar media space and two or more core categories changed to a rhizome world that not as representing the outside world but itself as an self-perpetuation element sticks on today human mind. In fact, a boundary defined two fold human and space is going to fade. Today media human is nothing more than his media representation such that the space is an arena for these representations. In fact, virtual space represents a person's virtual reality that is the space regent. If yesterday space in its physical body, whether of a brick or of concrete was an arena for public discourse presence whether divergent (preindustrial) or convergent (after industrialization), today space based on silicon represents haughty individuality. If in the middle of Cold War and during to pass in modern world there was this fear that governments control citizens thought, today by decreasing government nature to a legal factor we see public space as a unlimited exhibition of individuality and thoughts. A homeland doesn't need to place but defines by removing places. Today human's any behavior that limited to locative coordinates brought a kind of retardation cogency. In the book "computer city: space, place and information highway", it is stated that e-communication network will transform the form of city. As earlier, under influence of water and sewage networks, electricity, motorized transport, telephone and telegram, form of cities has been transformed. E-networks by providing the possibility for connection with-

مدیریت شهری

فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ویژه نامه لاتین)
Urban Management
No.42 Spring 2016

	Synchronous	asynchronous
one place- local communication	Face to face talking in pre-historic societies were important, because there was no other solution and all the activities were formed by Synchronous presence at a place. The expenditures from type of vehicle determine size and form of the dwelling.	By putting notes in text, a major part of human communication is transferred to the local asynchronous part. Starting development of cities by modern form and characteristics.
different places- every place	By talking through telephone from far distance, size of social organizations increases and process of globalization starts.	Sending e-mail communications which comes to realize by making electronic communication network, under which large rate of activities are fulfilled with low cost.

▲ Table 5. Globalization and human settlement; source: authors, 1394.

out time and place restriction have undermined most of human contacts. Electronic networks by allowing communication without space and time limits on many human contacts which in the past has weakened to attend a particular time and place (Mitchell, 1994, 136). In this regards, to reflect benefits and costs of “far/close” and “synchronous / asynchronous” communications, they have been examined at four stages of historical periods (Mitchell, 1999, p. 136).

Mass Media Functions

In fact, a boundary defined two fold human and space is going to fade. Today media human is nothing more than his media representation such that the space is an arena for these representations (IMPERIALE, A, 2006). In fact, virtual space represents a person's virtual reality that is the space regent. If yesterday space in its physical body, whether of a brick or of concrete was an arena for public discourse presence whether divergent (preindustrial) or convergent (after industrialization), today space based on silicon represents haughty individuality. If in the middle of Cold War and during to pass in modern world there was this

fear that governments control citizens thought, today by decreasing government nature to a legal factor we see public space as a unlimited exhibition of individuality and thoughts. Twitter and Facebook have formed countries can outshine Indian and Chinese population and introduce itself as the most vast country during human history. A homeland doesn't need to place but defines by removing places. Today human's any behavior that limited to locative coordinates brought a kind of retardation co-gency.

In a globalized world by spreading online translators and virtual encyclopedias, human communication happens free of the joint language. In fact, not be passed language barrier but the problem is removed completely. Because language as part of individuality and in some ideas a basis of individuality is unretreatable and alterative. So without need to earlier policies about a unique world language a Philippian and a Norwian talk about architecture without using a language like English as a basis of communication. Maps are available and transferable on nature bed of Google Earth. Parametric 3D models loose to need to per-

Kind	Meaning giving method	Dwell kind	Locative relation	Locative model
Global human	Global human	Silicone - virtual	None place	Not have

▲ Table 6. Global human and human settlement; source: authors, 1394.

sonal and locative interference. So that studios of architecture lose their nature as a unique office and whit a complete legal support and in a global economics bed can be organized from peoples whom have never gather in a locative coordinates but all of them experience attending in a joint place while the work.

Approaching free and the same to information and data and similar impressing of happenings and news, transform internet as an extra space to a huge studio that all architects impress of and effect on it. Innumerable diagrams that organize this space never could not be defined in a bed of longitude and latitude but have effected on students' studios all over the world as works of all studios are similar like that two similar works aren't seen in any studios (HABIB, F.; HOSSEINI, A, 2010.). In fact differences have been limited on individuality boundary and similarities have been maximized in a world without level and difference. Issuing styles like Brutalism in England after war and Constructivism in country of councils prove public nature of the space can be effective on forming an architecture style (GHOBADIAN, V, 2007. Pp. 55 & 72). Of this view if tsunami, SARS and September 11th and any other human effective wave can't interfered in an architectural designing process as a behavior- making factor?

A new public space has become all of us home in placeless and has prioritized its concerns than ours is a mixture all things, all things we represent from us. Without need to prove locatives. This effective space conquers such that a simple cell phone just because has potential possibility for connection and with its light weight, can attract a part of a passenger's unconscious walking in a traditional texture. Existing a little digital camera by possibility for creating a virtual image occupies another part of a passenger's unconscious. In fact, gad-

gets and virtual plugs those are in everybody's hands during normalization process turn to an obvious thing that by occupying a part of person's conscious can effect on his local sense. Virtual world as a supper text always is read in person's conscious decreases the necessity of a place legibility.[5] Looking at published or virtual journals archives in some earlier years shows a mass of white buildings that present whiteness not as s texture but in role of removing texture. Removing text and texture of cities' visual text is an act that gives an opportunity to citizens' mind to call their virtual shifted mind (PUGLISI, L. P, 2008, p. 60). The same role that painting on the wall if the cave played. In fact, paintings in caves were a possibility to call virtual in a world overpowered by place. But today in overpowering virtual, place can just be a frame for writing and appearing individualities. So that cities' faces far from any super tale and or forced ideology to not decrease person to his public nature. By spreading Web2 and its effect on architecture if we can speak about Architecture2 (POHL, E. B, 2009.). If we know organizing the space architecture's most sight we accept that designing is architecture's most basic behavior. Today, whether in architectural colleges or in professional offices, expect of architecture as a technical person and aware of structural and executive rules has been replaced by ability of using software and virtual communications. In fact by removing locative necessity of organizing the space, the specialist nature of architecture is changed. On one hand by generalization of specialties in virtual space and growth of employers' individuality, an architect role as an undoubted govern in designing arena has been faded and by spreading virtual designing instruments there is an approach this proficiency turn to a public skill and despite of surviving as a human character cause to ex-

مدیریت شهری

فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ویژه نامه لاتین)
Urban Management
No.42 Spring 2016

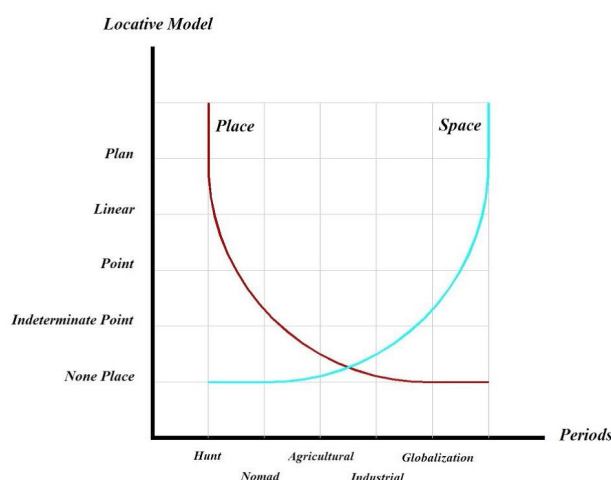
tinguish a legal person as an architect. In the other hand, a placeless space that works with it, needs to organize. Nevertheless despite of many developments, virtual reality is defined in a 2D frame of a monitor and architects don't have any role in organizing it. Differences that are seen between famous architects' websites and grandees' website of IT arena are a sign of a big lack that the limited system of using and display of the virtual arena proves it. A question that employs mind is an image that follow placeless world present of itself or its better to say not present of itself. Big changes in concept of human and space that happens in cybernetic, genetic and Nano by large jumps draws how residence? Spreading architecture as a public skill and extending its effect range into virtual space is an unavoidable reality. By growing individuality as the most basically effective component in organizing spaces whether real or virtual, obviously concept of society and any structure- giving element is involved in a challenge. A new communicative system surely deducts legal and ethical basis according to its existence. Isn't a human that organizes Web2 by Architecture2, Human2 (Pohl, 2009)? A represented human that Concept of his life or death is defined by working in the virtual world or not. Is this human defined as a virtual plug on 48 chro-

mosomal human or as an antithesis changes human nature (PALUMBO, M. L, 2008, p.66). So Post-human maybe more exact definition. The postmodern world also as an Antitheses replace to a world according to a succession formula must be a new synthesis, so it has a new name. Dose World+ or World2 take its name from an event net seen yet? This Article because of time linear force can't answer this question but perceives it is necessary that architecture by changing in the level and nature of act area, should organize the space that by decreasing a place to a chair in front of a monitor attracts the most part of human's active being.

Conclusion

The human needs develop his aims, affecting environment. Therefore, at any period at which the human needs have been met, how this affects place and understanding by humans have been subjected to change. The comparative study between different periods of human settlement and Maslow's levels of needs indicate that so far as the man has discovered new needs, this has changed the man's thought to the place.

During a history travelling, architecture for supplying space has decreased material consuming continually. From stone architecture to brick, And from thick coolie walls to crys-



▲ Fig 2. Space-Place Diagram; source: authors, 1394.

Dwell period	Dwell kind	Locative relation	Locative model	Needs	Meaning giving method
Hunter man	Temporary places and structures	Everywhere-Set of points	Plane	The desire for survival , the primary biological needs : food, water , sex and ...	Pictures and hunting symbols
Migrant man	Light transmissionable structures	Two places Warm, cold	linear	Security needs: the need to protect oneself at present and future.	tribe
Dwelled man	Native styles	One place	Point	Beyond security, social needs , a sense of belonging and love	Native Traditions
Industrial human	Industrial - modern international	everywhere	Indeterminate point	Mutual respect , dignity and individuality in society , the rise of a bourgeois class	Neoclassism (minimal) Fashion (maximal)
Global human	Silicone - virtual	None place	Not have	Its prosperity and its effects: individuality in the absence of population.	Virtual individuality

tal glass shifts. And in this decreasing material dependence, place dependence has been decreased too. From a set of places to a special place and then free of place.

In this placeless dwelling space, citizens wear, read, watch and display what they want. They educate, hold party, fail, get old and look at their past and can experience several death and birth. Therefore everybody creates his own native space. Native spaces free of na-

tive places have created a kind of world native residence can change its properties every second or transfer it. These high potential of individualities have turned residence to a cultural thing more than any other time. Architecture has been an area developed from various areas including climate, culture, economy, science and so forth. Yet, by giving the priority to the culture in development of virtual residential spaces, organizing these spaces is considered

as a cultural approach. From this perspective, the architecture in today and future largely relies on the anthropology system. The questions develop architecture rather than responses, presumptions, ideologies and traditions. In this regards, architecture refers to a research system which discovers the man by organizing space. If the architecture of the past knew the demands such as comfort and security as the important issues, the architecture of future will know the nature of man as the major issue of the architecture.

References

1. Akbarzadeh, M. Mirbaha, T., (2011), *placeless home, the first National Housing Conference, Iranian, Islamic Azad University of Shiraz, Shiraz*.
2. IMPERLALÉ, A, 2006. *New Flatness: Surface Tension in Digital Architecture*, Published by Mohammad Javad Sedighi, Tehran, p. 96.
3. Pakzad, J, (2006), *theoretical background and urban design process*, Tehran, Shahidi publication.
4. PALUMBO, M. L, 2008. *New Wombs: Electronic Bodies and Architectural Disorders*, Ganje Honar, Tehran, p. 66.
5. PUGLISI, L. P, 2008. *Hyper Architecture: Spaces in the Electronic Age*, Ganje Honar, Tehran, p. 60.
6. TAFAZOLI, F, 2002. *Of Ancient Greece and Rome to the Industrial Revolution*. *Journal of Economic Studies*, Tehran, n. 61, p. 141.
7. TAGHIPOUR, M.; AKBARZADEH, M, 2010. *Globalization, an Inner-talk with the Local Architecture: A Comparative review between the economical pattern and architecture throughout the history*. *Manzar Magazine*, Tehran, n. 12, p. 32-39.
8. HABIB, F.; HOSSEINI, A, 2010. *Analysis of Contemporary Iranian Architecture in the face of the globalization phenomenon*. *Hoviatesabahr*, Tehran, n. 6, p. 35.
9. DORTIE, J. F, 2010. *Totem and anthropologist*. *Iranian Journal of Anthropology*, Tehran, n. 12, p. 150.
10. ZABIHI, H, 2011. *Explore the Ideas, Theories and Practices of Urbanism*, Jabad Daneshgahi Press, Tehran, p. 134.
11. RAPOPORT, A, 2010. *Pour une Anthropologie de la Maison*, Herfeh-Honarmand Publication, Tehran, p. 50, 2010.
12. RAFIFAR, J.; GHORBANI, H, 2006. *From Nomadic to Sedentary*. *Iranian Journal of Anthropology*, Tehran, n. 9, p. 89.
13. SHAGHAGHI, P, 2005. *Gods Corporality*, Ghasidehsara, Tehran, p. 63, 2005.
14. SCHULZ, C. N, 2008. *The Concept of Dwelling: One Way to Figurative Architecture*, Agab Publishing House, Tehran, p. 143.
15. SHEYKHOLISLAMI, M. H.; ASGARLAN, M, 2010. *Media, identity and consumption patterns*. *Quarterly Journal of Communication Research*, Tehran, v. 17, n. 2, p. 31-49.
16. GHOBADLAN, V, 2007. *Theories and Concepts in Contemporary Western Architecture*, Cultural Research Bureau, Tehran, p. 55-130.
17. LONG, C. J. *Ancient America*, Qoqnous Publications, Tehran, p. 24, 2005.
18. HELENDER, A, 2007. *Democracy and Art*, Cheshmeh Publication, Tehran, p. 217.
19. VAFAMEHR, M.; AHMADI, S, 2010. *Industrial Revolution's impact on architecture in human society*. *sakhteshahr*, Tehran, n. 12, p. 7.
20. HOMAYOUN KATOZULAN, M, 2010. *Democracy, Arbitrary Rule and the Popular Movement of Iran*, Markaz Publication, Tehran, p. 10.
21. Matthen, Carmona & Tim Heath & Taner Oc & Steve Tiesdell, (2003). *Public Places Urban Spaces : The Dimension of Urban Design*. London : Architectural Press.
22. Oldenburg, R. (1999). *The great good place: Cafes, coffee shops, bookstores, bars, hair salons and the other hangouts at the heart of a community*. (second edition). Marlowe & Company, New York.
23. Mitchell, W.J. (1999). *E-topia: Urban life, jim – But Not As We Know It*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
24. Mitchell, W.J. (1994). *City Of Bits: Space, Place and the Infobahn*. MIT press, Cambridge, Mass.
25. Pohl, Ethel Baraona, (2009). *Architecture communication in the 2.0 web generation*. *Y mag*: <http://www.ymag.it/schede.asp?id=3889>, Milan.