
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

**Vernacular Architecture in association with Regeneration
technology (quality residential spaces Bandar Lengeh)**

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ABSTRACT

Investigation in relation to local architecture in the city of Bandar Lengeh in conjunction with new technology and regeneration of a residential house in this city can be attention and used from different aspects of cultural, artistic and social for country's architectural industry authorities and research centers and especially to the south of the country that has the same local features. The population of this research consists of residential buildings, people living in the city of Bandar Lengeh and experts in the fields of architecture, civil engineering, building and urban. The sample size for the old town area 40, for the new district 50 and to compare these two areas is 40 based on the experience of the investigator and in consultation with scholars and experts selected building. For data-analysis statistical software "SPSS" is used. The results of field surveys indicate that in relation to the maintenance and development of local architecture in the city of Bandar Lengeh in conjunction with the new technology we don't had taken any attention and we don't had any specific action by the relevant institutions in other words, local architectural features have been forgotten.

Keywords: Local architecture, technology, housing, environmental quality, regeneration.

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INTRODUCTION

Vernacular architecture of its most basic form to date thus increasing needs of human beings that tool and the possibility to review the involvement of new technologies and the wisdom and thoughts of machine-based and software as of today come in. The use of technology appropriate to the culture and of social, political geography of each region can maintain or improve the quality and identity of the indigenous areas. What architectures such as single, deconstruction and there, the domestic industry and technology gradual path with architectural, cultural and social conditions and the economic growth that in practice there was no difference between the two. The objectives of this study were divided into six groups: Structural goals (achievements and engineering) the purposes of compliance with all criteria of technical and engineering achievements of science in construction, optimization, retrofitting, the principles of efficiency, economy and utilization of knowledge are emphasized.

What architectures such as single, deconstruction and there, Domestic industry and technology gradual path with architectural, cultural and social conditions and the economic growth that in practice there was no difference between the two. The objectives of this study were divided into six groups: Structural goals (achievements and engineering) the purposes of compliance with all criteria of technical and engineering achievements of science in construction, optimization, retrofitting, the principles of efficiency, economy and utilization of knowledge are emphasized. Related goals of the vision system (transparency), including CONNECT inside and out - continued - Style flexibility and luminosity and reflects light in materials.

Identification purposes

Including the use of architectural creativity in geometry - New and innovative elements

- A variation of the same stationary
- symbols contract
- proportionality and balance between spirit

Aesthetic goals

- use of material and human Decorations for greater attention to spiritual issues and create beautiful structure with local elements with new innovations.
Complementary objectives related to the interaction between architecture and nature
- including climatic and local conditions
- Use air structure nature of the elements of nature and green spaces in the building structure.
And objectives related to spatial patterns of behavior and the value of the core internal and external shell to protect the cultural reality
- create a safe space with inner peace.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The population and sampling

The population in this study include:

Residential buildings, people living in the city of Bandar Lengeh and experts in the fields of architecture, civil engineering, road building and urban planning.

Sampling for regional, as areas of the city Bandar Lengeh with old and new neighborhoods Systematically selected from each region and questionnaires to randomly selected households and individuals are distributed between them.

The sample size for the old quarters of the city, 40 and 50 and to compare it to a new neighborhood of 40 people Based on personal experience, research and consultations with experts and architecture experts and selected statistics. In this study, three questionnaires to help scholars and experts in architecture and civil engineering design and developed for its validity in addition to experts in architecture and building professionals Statistics and surveys were carried out and for the reliability of the test Cronbach been sent. Information collected from questionnaires at three and three have been analyzed. To analyze the characteristics of the population and the questionnaire 1 and 2 of the method used descriptive and analytical content 3 questionnaire and to analyze and test the hypotheses, methods of inferential statistics were used. SPSS software to extract 1 Results of descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing is used Descriptive analysis of the spatial characteristics of old residential houses: Lifestyle and how to organize space Bandar Lengeh Old Town House, An issue that has been through this questionnaire is trying to obtain a complete understanding of it. Questions of this questionnaire is classified in 8 groups And at the end of the questionnaire, questions have been raised. One refers to cases where residents do not have old houses And the other to issues. The existence of which could have a significant impact on improving the quality of building and improving space And to provide more satisfaction.

Group 1 :entrance to the house:

Group2: diversity areas: in this part of the audience is asked the name spaces

Group 3: sequence and composition of spaces: in this group of questions has been how to enter the room.

Group 4: room guest in this group of questions are asked about where the reception is essential.

Group 5 and 6 service spaces: Ask the group to kitchen space, facilities and equipment in terms of performance and architecture, is.

Group 7: features spaces and relevance to human factors in this group of questions, questions concerning space organization in terms of proportion to the mental and emotional components has been asked.

Group 8: status roof of the house: in the final group was asked questions related to the roofs of houses.

Space research can be subjective to both the interior and exterior divided, where the interior includes all residential buildings of the old and the modern city of Bandar Lengeh and exterior of all the environmental factors that from different angles on the interior is impressive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix:

Internal factors evaluation matrix to illustrate the results obtained in this chapter shall be used. The findings of the strengths and weaknesses of indigenous and contemporary architecture. These include:

Weaknesses:

1. contemporary architectural aesthetic focus in terms of quality and other factors affecting quality of fringes are located.
2. contemporary architecture, the role of sustainability factors are very pale.
3. drmmary contemporary role of environmental factors in enhancing the quality of either ignored or deemed unimportant
4. Maintain the identity of contemporary architecture vernacular architecture has been ignored.
5. clever use of technology in contemporary architecture not to act.

- 6. contemporary architecture, flexibility spaces not paid much attention
- 7. contemporary architecture is not true
- 8. contemporary architecture there is no spatial variation
- 9. In contemporary architecture privacy will not be considered.

Strengths:

- 1. availability of technology.
 - 2. The availability of objective features of vernacular architecture.
 - 3. Experts and architects who are afforded the knowledge and experience of vernacular architecture.
 - 4. People tend to use traditional spaces in contemporary architecture
 - 5. charmnative elements in architecture
 - 6. creativity and architectural innovation
 - 7. Space and land suitable for development
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in a column of the matrix evaluation of internal factors are based on the opinions of experts and local architecture, a special set of coefficients and rankings.

Finally Status Points investigated and found that the strength or weakness of contemporary architecture has suffered.

Internal factors might rank higher number 4 and number 3 is marked with the typical strengths, also typical weakness with number 2 and number 1 it has been a critical weakness. Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix is depicted in Table 1. Given that internal factors matrix score 2/69 and less than 3, so we can say that has overcome the weaknesses of contemporary architecture on its strengths.

Table 1- Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix

Score	Rating	Factor Score	Internal factors	
360	4	90	High tend to use the technology in contemporary architecture.	Strengths
320	4	80	Availability of objective features of vernacular architecture.	
120	4	30	Experts and architects who are afforded the knowledge and experience of vernacular architecture	
200	4	50	People tend to use traditional spaces in contemporary architecture	
120	3	40	Native elements in the architectural charm	
240	4	60	Be creative and architectural innovation	
90	3	30	Space and land suitable for development	
60	2	30	Focusing solely on aesthetic aspects	weak points
140	2	70	Bas-color stability factors of contemporary architecture.	
160	2	80	importance of environmental factors in contemporary architecture.	
120	2	60	Neglect to maintain the identity of vernacular architecture in contemporary architecture.	
160	2	80	Non-use technology and clever	
70	1	70	The rigidity of contemporary architecture spaces.	
100	2	50	Illegibility spaces of contemporary architecture.	
160	2	80	Low spatial diversity of contemporary architecture.	
160	2	80	Interference with the privacy of public spaces	
80	2	40	Mastering space objects on contemporary architecture	
2690		1000	total	

Matrix evaluation of external factors:

To draw external factors evaluation matrix of field observations and library studies and experts and architects have been used. The most important external factors, including the opportunities and threats in Table 2 Come. In the ranking of external factors as well as external factors with 4 great opportunity and regular opportunities identified with the number 3, The conventional threat with the number 2 and number turns out to have been critical threat. Table 2 external factors evaluation matrix is drawn. Given

that external factors matrix score 2/08 and is very close to 2 Therefore, we can say that the threat of crisis pervades the architecture of the area.

Table 2-external factors evaluation matrix

320	4	80	Diversity and availability of technology	Opportunities
280	4	70	Public dissatisfaction with the state of modern residential houses	
90	3	30	Reducing the quality of modern residential houses	
280	4	70	The presence of foreign investors in the country	
200	4	50	Decreased immunity contemporary homes	
120	3	40	Earthquake zone	
60	1	60	Rapid technological developments in the field of architecture	threats
70	1	70	Population growth and the city	
160	2	80	Technology-based Space Agency	
60	1	60	Destruction of antiquities	
80	1	80	Increase the cost of construction of modern residential houses	
70	1	70	Reduce security in cities	
80	1	80	Poor management institutions related to architecture	
100	2	50	Individualism and egotism in the design and construction of modern houses	
70	1	70	Pale role of elite professionals in the formation of the urban fabric	
40	1	40	Due to boom in architectural space	
2080		1000		

Compare the implementation phase:

At this stage, according to the information obtained in the previous stage, the major internal and external factors are matched And the balance between them. The result of this step is to identify strategies in line with its mandate and in accordance with the internal and external factors.

The decision:

At this point using Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix, Various options strategies identified in the previous step without personal opinion and objective manner evaluated and judged And are prioritized. Table 3 matrix of contemporary architecture to provide planning and strategies prioritized:

Table 3. Planning Matrix

Score	Rank	Factor	Score	Rank	Factor	Score	Rank	Factor	Score	Rank	Factor	internal factors	
280	4	70	320	4	80	360	4	90	360	4	90	High tend to use the technology in contemporary architecture.	Strengt hs
210	3	70	270	3	90	240	3	80	320	4	80	Availability of objective features of vernacular architecture..	
240	4	60	280	4	70	320	4	80	120	4	30	Experts and architects who are afforded the knowledge and experience of vernacular architecture	
200	4	50	240	4	60	240	4	60	200	4	50	People tend to use traditional spaces in contemporary architecture	
180	3	60	210	3	70	240	3	80	120	3	40	Native elements in the architectural charm	
150	3	50	210	3	70	210	3	70	240	4	60	Be creative and architectural innovation	
120	3	40	150	3	50	180	3	60	90	3	30	Space and land suitable for development	
50	1	50	60	1	60	70	1	70	60	2	30	Focusing solely on aesthetic aspects	weak points
60	1	60	70	1	70	80	1	80	140	2	70	Bas-color stability factors of contemporary architecture.	
70	1	70	80	1	80	90	1	90	160	2	80	Importance of environmental	

												factors in contemporary architecture.
140	2	70	160	2	80	160	2	80	120	2	60	Neglect to maintain the identity of vernacular architecture in contemporary architecture.
120	2	60	140	2	70	160	2	80	160	2	80	Non-use technology and clever.
50	1	50	60	1	60	70	1	70	70	1	70	The rigidity of contemporary architecture spaces.
80	2	40	100	2	50	160	2	80	100	2	50	Illegibility spaces of contemporary architecture.
80	2	40	120	2	60	140	2	70	160	2	80	Low spatial diversity of contemporary architecture.
50	1	50	60	1	60	90	1	90	160	2	80	Interference with the privacy of public spaces
100	2	50	140	2	70	140	2	70	80	2	40	Mastering space objects on contemporary architecture
280	4	70	320	4	80	320	4	80	320	4	80	Diversity and availability of technology
240	4	60	280	4	70	320	4	80	280	4	70	Public dissatisfaction with the state of modern residential houses
150	3	50	180	3	60	210	3	70	90	3	30	Reducing the quality of modern residential houses
240	4	60	280	4	70	320	4	80	280	4	70	The presence of foreign investors in the country
200	4	50	240	4	60	280	4	70	200	4	50	Decreased immunity contemporary homes
120	3	40	150	3	50	180	3	60	120	3	40	Earthquake zone
60	1	60	70	1	70	80	1	80	60	1	60	Rapid technological developments in the field of architecture
70	1	70	80	1	80	90	1	90	70	1	70	Population growth and the city
120	2	60	140	2	70	160	2	80	160	2	80	Technology-based Space Agency
70	1	70	80	1	80	70	1	70	60	1	60	Destruction of antiquities
70	1	70	80	1	80	90	1	90	80	1	80	Increase the cost of construction of modern residential houses
60	1	60	70	1	70	80	1	80	70	1	70	Reduce security in cities
60	1	60	70	1	70	90	1	90	80	1	80	Poor management institutions related to architecture
100	2	50	120	2	60	160	2	80	100	2	50	Individualism and egotism in the design and construction of modern houses
60	1	60	60	1	60	80	1	80	70	1	70	Pale role of elite professionals in the formation of the urban fabric
40	1	40	50	1	50	70	1	70	40	1	60	Due to boom in architectural space
2700			2980			3120			2690		1000	total

Based on the total score of each strategy in Table 3, so the competitive strategies of contemporary architecture in Bandar Lengeh to be prioritized as follows:

The first priority - strategy (2) 3120

The second priority - strategy (3) 2980

The third priority - strategy (4) 2700

The fourth priority - strategy (1) 1190

CONCLUSION

Inferential findings of this study suggest that being Hazrly despite the deployment of new technologies, the quality of residential houses today in the city of Bandar Lengeh in the quality of residential houses native of the Lower Town is one of the reasons Amrdm clever use of new technologies and the use of local patterns is correct. Contemporary residential houses in the city of Bandar Lengeh in the local residential houses in the city in terms of environmental and social sustainability are lower. Contemporary residential houses in the city of Bandar Lengeh climatic factors are not prominent. Reasons it would be the lack of

attention to environmental factors and climate in construction of buildings, pointing Nmvdv as well as contemporary architectural design process, materials selection, design and construction in our country rather than people oriented, technology oriented Unfortunately, none of the elements of architecture and the role of environmental factors and the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the climate of the region is not paying attention. Contemporary residential houses in the city of Bandar Lengeh is able to maintain the architectural identity of the area.

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