



Interior of modern residential community on the basis of family stability



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Abstract

Settlement represents a meaningful relation between human and environment that comes from having a sense of belonging to a place. Contemporary residential house has been diminished to its lowest concept “a place to sleep” and is unable to provide other human needs such as mental peace, belonging to home and interest to the family. Dwelling Satisfaction after marital Satisfaction is the second important factor in one’s whole life satisfaction.

Apartment Urbanization as an inevitable phenomenon in the present era, with a small space, requires the responsive design for interactions between family members .Therefore, Setting to the details of the main body of the housing necessitates intervention of the interior architecture because of its direct conflict to human behavior. Besides, since home is the permanent place of family, addressing the issue of sustainability of the space is important. Since the resources in sustainability issues rarely have considered interior architecture, this article tried to ask this question How Interior Contemporary homes can take steps to sustain the family and social foundations. Therefore, this paper draws on the research review and analysis of theoretical literature relating to quality home interiors and study; the social behavior of family members.

The results show that study about interior features using positive and flexible lifestyle provides an opportunity to use Potential of interior architecture in order to take additional steps on social stability and practical solutions to strengthen the family.

Key words: Contemporary residential house, Family, Interior architecture, social behavior, social stability.

1. Introduction

The building environment can have both negative and positive impacts on the occupants' quality of life. Negative impacts include illness, absenteeism, fatigue, discomfort, stress, and distractions resulting from poor indoor air quality, thermal conditioning, lighting, and specific aspects of interior space design (e.g., materials selections, furnishings, and personnel densities). Reducing these problems through sustainable design often improves health and performance. Although less research has been done on health-promoting environments, emerging evidence shows that certain sustainable building features, including increased personal control over indoor environmental conditions are likely to generate positive states of well-being and health and social sustainability. (xy) This article examines the quality of life in the home and family environment, participating in all aspects of the home And consciously or subconsciously that they are influenced or affected the areas. Therefore, this analysis tried to bring together social and spatial dimensions and to reach the better meaning. If we pay attention only to the physical or social environment, that would be the One-dimensional view. So when we investigate the interior space of house, we must consider the social aspect of family, legal, cultural and architectural aspects of houses all together in the discussion. Therefore, we can reach multiple meanings of home.

2. Sustainability defined and refined

The word sustain comes from the Latin word *sustinere*, which means to "hold up from below" (*sus-*, "from below, "and *tenere*, "to hold"). throughout the centuries the use of the word has been evolved, and today it is cloaked in many subtle variations: to give support or relief; to buoy up; to provide nourishment or the necessities of life; to make something to continue to exist; to maintain through time. (penny bonda ڪatie sosnowchik)

2-1. From Sustainable Development to Sustainable Interior

Discussion on the theory of sustainable interior strongly interrelated to that discussion trace that starts from the concept and theory of sustainable development. Sustainable development is a concept which is stated as an approach to respond to global environmental issues, implicated as a macro perspective to all areas of development. Representative definition of sustainable development is issued by Brundland Commission in their report, "Our Common Future" (1987), also commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report, as follows: *'Development that meets the basic need of the present and increases the opportunity to pursue a better life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*. Sustainable development concept consists of 3 main pillars which are ecology (environment), social and economy. In the theoretical description, the three pillars are balanced with equal circles. This indicates that in theoretical description, all three pillars are ideally discussed and applied in balanced. In the discussion of reality, the economic pillar becomes the discussion and consideration of the most dominant large circle, followed by a social pillar and the smallest one is the environmental pillar. Grunkemeyer (2000) stated matter about the existence of sustainable development definition as follows: *Sustainability has many definitions which are vague ambiguous, thus underlining the diversity of perspectives related*

to the concept whose power resides in the integration of economic, social and ecological systems, previously treated in a separate manner.

This research explained the sustainability concept in the aspect scope with the social term options as proposed by Grunkemeyer. Further, the discussion would focus on the aspect with the discussion scope, namely of sustainable development – sustainable design – sustainable interior. Of course, with the aspects order as follows: socio development → socio design → socio interior.

(Yusita Kusumarini 1, Sri Nastiti Nugrahani Ekasiwi, 2, Muhammad Faqih)

3. Social sustainability

Social sustainability is largely neglected in mainstream sustainability debates. Priority has been given to economic and environmental sustainability. As a result, there are few practical resources that directly address the question of how to create places that are socially sustainable, as well as physical infrastructure that is environmentally sustainable. (Saffron Woodcraft 1, Tricia Hackett & Lucia Caistor-Arendar)

3-1. Importance of social aspects of space in sustainability

Meanwhile, the findings show that a close examination of the physical, psychological and social experiences of space may lay the foundation for the development of a positive, sustainable architecture that is as good for people as it is for the environment. (J. Heerwagen, Zagreus, Leah)

4. Social benefit of sustainable

The social benefits of sustainable design are related to improvements in the quality of life, health, and well-being. These benefits can be realized at different levels – buildings, the community, and society in general. At a building level, research on the human benefits of sustainable design has centered on three primary topics: health, comfort, and satisfaction, security. (xy)

Since the house is considered the smallest unit in the building and also the first social environment in which the person is experiencing, has important role. Therefore the lower level of stability in the rest of society is necessary for social stability at the macro level. Then family is as an important social institution for social bonding. And like other social institutions provides the living arrangement in which people interact with each other and through that life is sustained over generations,. (Shakouri, 1381)

5. Family and Family stability

The family is considered one of the normative forces that could increase boosting social cohesion as a necessary precondition for reconstruction and development of community. Through Developments in society specially increasing pace of change and impact of these changes in family structure and function, the family According to Giddens has become the

most controversial debates in modern politics. So that future issues such as family breakdown, durable and traditional forms even the most modern scholars in the social sciences have become an obsession. (Shakouri, 1381) Today due to the fast pace of change in all aspects, seems to be signs of the demise of this enduring human communities in most of modern societies. So that from this perspective social science scholars and researchers should be classified in a wide range of views about the "continuity and stability of the family" and "family life". (Shakouri, 1381) Despite of many changes in many aspects of family and family breakdown, family life still exist as a reality in many developed and developing countries . that necessitate Addressing the family issues in order to understand the factors that undermine the foundation of the family and prevent the negative consequences. (Shakouri, 1381)

Home can be considered in two dimensions, as a symbol of subjective and objective manifestations of a private realm, although the two are separate and yet interdependent. The first, recognizes home as an intimate space where protects people from outside and public spaces, as reflected in a social institution and family history of the modern prosperity □.

In the second dimension, the space inside the area - is considered a social and personal interaction that change the physical characteristics of the house during the complexity of the controversial issue of "privacy", As reflected in the change icon of family and the interior. (Madanipour, 2003) Therefore Theory, especially in the interior space of the house is important.

6. Interior Design Theory

Interior Design Theory and Practice Development: Interior is an object with the smallest second scope (second layer) after 'product' in the built environment discussion. Interior is an environment realized from products combination to meet human needs and adds value. Ability to design effective interior will result in comfort, effectiveness and fun for human. (Yusita Kusumarini ۲Sri Nastiti Nugrahani Ekasiwi, 2Muhammad Faqih)

6-1. Home Interior Design

In interior design planning of the house, we are facing public and private spaces that their relation and balance between them are important. In each period, the relationship between public and private spaces has taken many forms. for understanding contemporary manner Between the two spaces it is necessary that we consider shaping contemporary home.

Modernization process has the functional role in providing a new definition of the interior space of the house, especially, where public and private areas gradually separated into specific areas and a new set of relationships within the home have created. (Madanipour, 2003)

6-2. The evolution of the interior of the house

Modern Family at its peak in the nineteenth century was able to make a strong shelter against a stranger to the social environment. The growth of individualism, the family no longer had the power to protect itself from the inside rather than against the outside world, because each family had their own ways. (Madanipour, 2003) Advent of modern family has been followed by the process of separation and specialization of space. More activities of a great family took place in public space, but now small families use special spaces to perform each activity. (Madanipour, 2003) Functionalism made freedom of choice in areas of the house for family members. The potential social and spatial relations inside the house are also affected, Fundamental impact on how and where the family members gather and form a semi-public space and mass. People dealt with pre-defined links and provide more freedom In the homes. This process normally began several centuries before the common room in the house was broken into a new room. A breakdown of the joint space raised with the increase of importance of privacy and solitude. At that time the family had tried to get rid of the joint space and its functions. (Madanipour, 2003)

With Individualism in the home, value and extent of the shared public space was reduced. And private spaces such as bedrooms were important. Now the question was how and where families should come together, and how a group of semi-public spaces form. The result was the importance of bedrooms and private spaces and the family became strangers together. From this time onwards, every person has their own comfortable room. It means, after that the family became less and less visible. Changes in lifestyle have been formed. Each of the family members at home tends to have a private life. Thus the demand for individual freedom within the joint space and spatial separation process increased. Family members desire to spend more time at other rooms instead of sitting next to the fireplace together. Of Course, if they were able to keep the room warm. (Madanipour, 2003) Such a separation of spaces based on their performance led to replacement of public living space with quiet and private spaces. Gradually open planning was discussed that was flexible. And provide a variety of applications of the house that were the same as medieval houses.

The advantage of an open plan was to raise importance of gathering spaces, existence of all family members, sitting around other family members and in the end family gatherings and more intimacy between them. Women, men, and children are helping each other to solve problems and needs of others. Such an atmosphere at home is very important; because the functional and psychological needs of family members are taken into consideration and makes people less likely to turn to a private space after arriving home. So to succeed in this space it must have a set of components and metrics that provide good feelings atmosphere and tension and willingness to all members of the family.

7. Socio-Interior Aspect

The developing theories related to discussion about social and design of interior specific are dominated by discussion on interaction-cohesion and cultural identity aspects. The least discussed aspect is the universal design (inclusive design). Study aspect identified in the eco-interior theory scope is: cultural identity, universal design, human behavior, participation and interaction-cohesion. Each of them has orientation to achieve the optimum condition (Yusita Kusumarini ۱, Sri Nastiti Nugrahani Ekasiwi, 2, Muhammad Faqih)

8. Design for Sustainability

In the Hannover principles: design for sustainability, Mac Donough sought to provide "a platform upon which designers can discover how to adapt their work toward sustainable ends (designers being all who change the environment with the inspiration of human creativity)." "designing for sustainability, he said," requires awareness of the full short- and long-term consequences of any transformation of environment." we must be aware of the consequences of our design decisions, as Mac Donough suggests, we necessarily need to explore all the issues and elements that those decisions have the potential to impact. (donough, 1992)

Drawing on a review of international experience the Young Foundation has developed a framework containing four elements that are essential to build new communities that will be successful and sustainable in the long term. These are: Seating, Flexibility, Furniture and Cultural symbolism and the psychology of color. While all four elements are needed in every new community such as home social success and sustainability cannot be prescribed in the same way that the standards for green building or environmental sustainability can. (Saffron Woodcraft ۱, Tricia Hackett & Lucia Caistor-Arendar)

8-1. Seating

The comfort factor of furniture is also affected by the activity in which the user is engaged. a different level of comfort may be desired for each particular use . (binggeli, 2007) The type and arrangement of seating affect behavior. The act of being seated has traditionally been a statement of authority. The formal circular seating patterns of the eighteen century supported rigid codes of etiquette. Seating that allows people to turn their entire bodies toward others encourages conversation.

Most people prefer to be seated in a small group around a focal point. by placing a variety of seating in nooks and alcoves around a room and mixing sofas with chairs, a designer creates varied levels of intimacy that are visually and psychologically attractive. Although TV is ubiquitous, it is best to let TV be one of the several focal points so that viewing doesn't become mandatory. People in many cultures prefer to sit either directly on the floor or on a rug, mat, or cushion. (binggeli, 2007)

8-2. Flexibility

Flexible use of land and buildings is essential if a new community is to be successful and sustainable, the place needs to be able to adapt over time to new needs and new possibilities. (Saffron Woodcraft ۱, Tricia Hackett & Lucia Caistor-Arendar) Folding or sliding panels are

used to divide a large space into smaller compartments. Portable screens can create alcoves, hide sleeping areas or computer work areas, and shelter dining spaces. They allow for flexibility in arrangement and sight lines. (binggeli, 2007)

8-3. Furniture

Interior decoration provides us with a very interesting range of surface covering products. (Muis, Henk, L. Bonekamp, E. van Hinte, and A. Okking, 1995) In addition to fulfilling specific functions, furniture contributes to the physical character of interior settings. The form, lines, colors, texture, and scale of individual pieces, as well as, their spatial organization, play a major role in establishing the expressive qualities in a room affects how the space is used and perceived. More often furniture is organized in functional groupings. These groupings can be arranged to organized and structure space.

Furniture groupings should respond to the variety of ways a space is used- for conversation, communication, entertainment, quiet study, and seating for small or large groups.....movable furniture is preferable for short-term occupancy and where flexibility is a priority. (binggeli, 2007)

8-4. Cultural symbolism and the psychology of color

Our emotional to color vary with our personal experiences and cultural associations. In addition favored color combinations are subject to fashion trends, with certain color palettes closely tied to specific times or places. observed biological responses to color include increased circulation when surrounded by warm colors, a phenomenon that varies with age and health-and which could be a learned reaction. Perception of a space by directing the viewer's eye with color, the warmth or coolness of a color's hue, along with its relative value and degree of saturation, determines the visual force with which it attracts our attention, brings an object into focus, and creates space. Warm hues appear to advance; dark values and saturated colors suggest proximity. These traits can be used to diminish the scale of a space or, in an illusionary way, shorten one of a room's dimensions. (binggeli, 2007)

9. The main areas of the home for social sustainability

In residential design, however, it is often the small spaces that offer the most intimacy and comfort; overly large spaces can appear too formal, bare, or forbidding. creative interior design of small spaces minimize clutter, expands visual paths, and integrates circulation into functional spaces. Interconnecting living room, dining room, and kitchen functions replaces the formal and separate living room, dining room, kitchen and front foyer with a progression of spaces. Today, kitchens have become multipurpose spaces where family and friends gather. (binggeli, 2007) Social perspective, the central connecting element – indeed, the heart of the community – is the kitchen. As one person noted, “food is a great connector.” The kitchen is not only a place to eat and talk; it also symbolizes the organization’s values and sense of equality. (J. Heerwagen , Zagreus, Leah)

Conclusions

Psychological effects (e.g., comfort, satisfaction and well-being) are generated through perceptual and sensory processes that interpret environmental information in terms of its effect on current needs, activities, and preferences. Because of the inherent variability in psychological responses, the same environmental conditions can affect different people in different ways as well as affect the same person differently over time, depending on the context. The effects of sustainable building practices on occupants are the primary social benefits that have been researched; however, various secondary and indirect quality-of-life benefits, for which anecdotal evidence exists, can accrue to other societal groups.

From a public health perspective, quality of life can be measured in terms of individual life expectancy and state of wellness. More generally, quality of life at a community level can include such issues as environmental quality, aesthetics, educational and recreational opportunities, accessibility and quality of public services, and even psychological characteristics such as community satisfaction and pride. A number of studies indicate that certain building features such as daylight, views, connection to nature, and spaces for social interaction, appear to have positive psychological and social benefits. The benefits include reduced stress, improved emotional functioning, increased communication, and an improved sense of belonging.

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