Assessment of native habitats of Guilan

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Abstract

The first performance of the home is to create a shelter, a haven which provides peace for inhabitants. Village houses are safe and reliable "inner places" against "external environments" with the extent of the wild nature. Therefore, the first performance of the home is the primary need of rural people. The formation of the house is affected by a variety of environmental factors of three surrounding environments which in different species are formed based on special regional and local materials of the area by natives of the area. In another hand the home may be defined as the totality of (building) elements involving components which separate the indoor of the building from the outdoor. They are made according to various criteria such as environmental, technological, socio-cultural, functional or aesthetic factors.

In fact, the most important characteristic of rural homes, especially (Guilan) is simplicity and harmony with the natural environment surrounding them, in such a way that a building not only is not a waste element that is added to the environment, but is risen from its surroundings, and the stability is reached due to its exposure. Different methods and climatic elements are used in buildings, to provide a comfortable living condition. Such buildings act as a living organism that is inherently sustainable responding to various bioclimatic changes with a minimum waste of energy.

Guilan is located in the north of Iran and on the southern coast of Caspian Sea. Guilan province has a wet climate and high precipitation in the form of rain. Meanwhile, Alborz Chain Mountains blocks the passage of humidity. Geographically, it consists of two distinct parts: mountain and flat areas and each area have its own architectural properties.

Generally, rain and high humidity has a direct influence on the architecture of this region to use maximum air ventilation and to prevent humidity blockade urban and rural architecture is based on constructing buildings separate from each other and tend to achieve architecture in harmony with climatic elements used in Guilan architecture achieve this goal by decreasing humidity and increasing air ventilation together with direct running surface water.

Like most rural regions in Iran, the skeleton of villages in Guilan are affected by surroundings and also retrieved from the homeland. In rural regions, indigenous housing manifests most of local construction materials and features. Since the native rural architecture is mostly formed by the structure's owner, the native rural architecture is interconnection with the local knowledge and the needs of users of the structure.

Looking at the role of climate in indigenous settlements of Guilan, which are formed based on the Uniformitarianism principles for the environmental comfort of residents in the basic body, and stability and compromise with the natural factors, as a basic and immutable principle over time has created various species in its context based on the needs and availability of basic infrastructure. Guilan has a geographic split of microclimate (mild and wet), which has its own unique characteristics, information of variable species, according to the needs of households, in terms of population growth and vernacular materials, which is associated with the formation of a space with sustainable self-sufficiency for local residents, and in addition to optimal locating is appropriate in terms of orientation and building elongation. Accordingly, the comparison between variable species in a microclimate (plain geography) with its own unique features will be obtained as separated assessments from body to climate framework, with deductive components which can form a native settlement, through field work on sustainable buildings in plain villages and functional analysis of samples, attached to professional population of Housing Foundation, which have special knowledge of the characteristics of rural housing related to rehabilitation and re-run today's models. Therefore, providing transparent assumptions on the challenges and principled solutions through questionnaires with derivatives percent available for population, has managed to improve the quality of the results of this study.

The use of evaluations based on key issues with the aim of adaptability of utility in expert view on the most important theoretical content has been considered as a field project based on the analysis of rural settlements typological in geographic areas of the Western plains of Gilan as the field method of research. Accordingly, this applied research is considered as a descriptive-analytical, which has been mixed with the data collection methods, including documentary and field methods.
The architecture of Guilan has been considered less with a surprisingly different structure. It sounds like architecture of this area from the material used to form the whole building under the influence of the surrounding environment. In Guilan geographic reach, which air humidity and rainfall is very high, rural housing should not only meet human needs related to shelter, but must include climatic comfort relatively. As such, residential building must be constructed in such a way that reduces moisture in the environment over human tolerance to have proper temperature and humidity conditions. In this area, because of moderate temperatures in many times of the year, reduced air humidity provides comfort because discomfort in summer is felt due to high relative humidity of the air at all times a day. So, wind can move easily in order to repel moisture around the body and the human environment. This need has led to build rural-residential buildings roofed with transparent layers and with a lot of openings in external walls.

The relationship between the building and the environment is considered as the most obvious aesthetic features of Guilan rural buildings, which is rooted in geography, cultural issues and style life in Guilan. The lack of tangible boundary between inside and outside has given to it different effects compared with the central regions of Iran. In fact, the traditional Guilan rural-rich architecture of the form, is based on the precious experience of the past, and based on needs and in harmony with environmental factors have emerged.

Accordingly, the logic of construction and materials are selected based on potential and natural resources in the region and leads to use the local materials, combining fences, columns, headers and wooden beams and flowers used in walls, decoration by flowers and roof with four slopes are considered as individual components of a vernacular architecture, that in the passage of time has damaged stability of the building like natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes, which is considered as an effective factor among the indicator species in each region.

The selected examples in the geographical domain exclusive from the research scope is considered as the most prominent autochthonous buildings in the villages of the area that has been explained by complete and optimal field studies. These are examples of rural settlements in which the combination of construction techniques and the implementation of stratiform, adobe and "Azgemiee" walls and wooden pillar and beam system covered by a ceiling made of stubble (rice stalk) has been used.

According to the results of this research, the architecture of the area as a function of residential units is desirable and provides a climate suitable for residents of this area. The emphasis on local materials and construction facilities in the region due to different environmental conditions is not only the appearance of the buildings in the area. But due to the extensive use of wood and vegetable fibers in the building and special properties of these materials, construction methods in Guilan are distinct from other parts of Iran. One of the most important factors in field evaluation of residential types of a region is the physical study of a building that gives direction to components such as height, dimensions and size, levels of the building, geometry and form, proportions and dynamism of the form.