

# DESIGNING THE TOURISTIC-ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEX WITH THE APPROACH OF THE CONTEXTUALIZED ARCHITECTURE IN RASHT

Khadijeh Shahnazipour<sup>1</sup> and Kiamarz Javanmardi<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Architecture, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, IRAN

<sup>2</sup>Department of Architectural and Art, Guilan University, Guilan, IRAN

## ABSTRACT

Cities are the products of the mutual interaction of the various living factors, meaning human and nonliving factors, meaning buildings. The product of this communication is a place named city which is created over time and due to several factors. Moreover that today, tourism is considered as a need, it is also an income resource for the touristic cities. Tourism is an affair which helps the urban planners in order to achieve the sustainable development. Tourism has two fundamental and significant functions for the host city. The first is the economic function and the second is the cultural exchange as the consequence of the people's traffic. The second one is significant and important and should be more investigated. It is investigable from the viewpoint that tourism can have destructive consequences culturally. For this reason, special physical and functional characteristics should be considered for the places which have to be the host of internal or external tourists in order for them to prevent from the cultural destruction. One of the strategies existing in the architecture and has been accepted by the public is the architecture design by using the concepts of contextualized approach. The aim of the contextualized architecture is coping with the lack of identity and lack of place existing in today's cities which are the results of mechanization of the people's lives. With interpreting the existing concepts in the architecture field, this approach is aimed to use them in the best way in today's buildings for meeting the needs of today's users. The two significant subjects of the contextualized architecture and the touristic-entertainment centers in the city of Rasht made the author to study in this field. At the beginning of this paper, we investigate the contextualization concept and the needs and conditions of the tourist complexes; and ultimately, we will recommend a plan for the touristic-entertainment complexes in Rasht.

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## KEY WORDS

tourism, leisure time, contextualization, public space

\*Corresponding author Email: [negin\\_shahnazy@yahoo.com](mailto:negin_shahnazy@yahoo.com)

## INTRODUCTION

The changes which were the result of the industrial evolution influenced the type of people's living. By using and by the help of machines, human tried to meet his daily needs. In such conditions, the machine which was a human-made tool, along with the nature turned into the two significant factors in behaviors and daily approaches of everybody. With the passage of time, the role of machines became bolder every day and even in some works, the machine became a competitor for human. The results of the new conditions in the human life were change in needs and the way of meeting them; in the era after the industrial evolution, architectures and city-makers tried to meet the human needs with the help of the tools and machine criteria. In this period, architectures and city-makers made some calculative mistakes and forgot the human who had played the first role of the urban happenings and put the machine in the place of human. The bustling cities, fast traffic of cars, fast speed of life, dignified cities and the elimination of the social role and function of the citizens are from the catastrophic results of excessive reliance on the car. "From the viewpoint of a narcissist modernist, a building should be significant compared to its surrounding buildings and it should be considered as a symbol of future" [1]. However even in the same era of the peak of the modern period, there were somebodies who disagreed and warn the society from its negative consequences, but due to the financial, political and advertising power of the other party, they were not successful. The contextualized people were a part of that group who presented some strategies for elimination of this lack of identity and lack of place which was the product of the modern era; and each of the thinkers tried to investigate this subject and present some strategies in order for giving the today's human identity. "the contextualized architecture does not want to save the current conditions and it also does not encourage the saving and mummification of the old cities [1]. Hence, the city of Rasht has turned into a place for the passage of tourists not far years ago, and this has had adverse socio-economic effects. In the conditions which in today's world, tourism has become a fundamental and important subject for the realization of the sustainable development, in the city of Rasht no attention paid to it. Attracting tourists requires the creation of a specific context which is carried out by the creation of hardware and software

facilities. Regarding to the fact that the investigation of the software conditions does not fit in this space, the author tries to recognize the hardware facilities which help the tourist attraction. The importance of tourism encouraged the author in selecting this topic in which he poses a plan to help the creation of a context for tourist attraction. In this paper, it will be tried to present a plan with the urban scales in order to create a context for introducing the social and cultural features of the people of Gilan in addition to the introduction of the current field's architecture. In the studies carried out in this field, Brolin Brent C. in the book of the *Contextualized Architecture* says that: "the contextualized architecture neither emphasize to imitate nor prevents from innovation which its message is the necessity of paying attention to the physical surrounding environment of the architectural work and indicates that this attention may be both useful for the architectural work and an amplifier and positive factor. In fact, the contextualized architecture tries to indicate the ability of creation of the desired visual environment in a larger scale than the architecture. [2] in the paper of *Contextualization in Urbanization* says that: "contextualization – one of the common views in urbanization – considers the city as a historical happening in which the city elements are recognized, processed and produced. the mentioned view firstly paid attention to the only physical aspects, but gradually, it tended to the human aspects and expanded its field study to the socio-cultural aspects of the society. in this viewpoint, ideas and elements of the past cities present in the formation of the body of the contemporary cities. Therefore, the contextualized city maker must be able to recognize the features of a place and consider it as a part of his designing process. At the time of creating the new components of the city shape, he remains committed to the following: 1) physical contextualization, in the form of the pre-existing total; 2) historical contextualization, in the extent and the order of the relationship of city's components over time; 3) socio-cultural contextualization, that is to say the common values and purposes. In this study, it has been tried to investigate various aspects of this tendency and its place in the urban development.

## CONTEXTUALIZATION IN ARCHITECTURE

### Tradition-orientation, region-orientation and contextualization in architecture

The new structures which are the indicator of the history of art and architecture of each specific era luster in the cities as the dynamicity and vitality of an alive city and the lack of construction of new structures in the urban texture will lead its vitality and dynamicity toward stability. Modern life does not make it possible to artificially imaging from the cities like the new technical science, but it is necessary to recognize them with testing what which has been fundamentally in their creation and adopt them with the new condition. The form of architecture which should be substituted with the current conditions is the type which is coordinated with the cultural, social, environmental and economic criteria; otherwise, the same wrong response should pay a heavy cost for reconstruction and returning the lost values. Such an architecture and urbanization will respond the current and future needs of its users regarding to its sustainability and with relying on its own field over time.

All environments are classified based on four interrelated components:

1. The land area – ground, structure and its processes
2. Alive environment – vivo organs and ways occupy it
3. Social environment – relationships among the people
4. Cultural environment – behavioral norms of the society and its hand made products" [Asadi Tabar, quoting from Lang]

The first aspect of contextualization is its physical aspect. The most important criterion of this aspect includes respecting to the texture and place and paying attention to the surrounding environment, ecology and climate. As it was mentioned above, also the first concern of the discussion of the sustainable development is the environment and the interaction of the living thing and the ecology. Here, we can recognize the deep relationship of the contextualization and the sustainable development. It can be said that paying attention to the field is the first step of creating sustainable places. Also it can be said that there is a large coverage between these two discussion. Contextualization and the sustainable development have common aspects including economic, social and environmental features. Paying attention to the climate and weather factors, topography, surrounding nature, using the local materials, using the traditional construction patterns and many other cases are from the principles of contextualization which must be considered in order to achieve a sustainable development in the environmental aspect.

### The history of contextualization and contextualization in architecture

Contextualization in architecture originates from the thoughts of the ancient times about order and coordination, and placing the buildings in one direction with the adjacent forms. But the term “contextualization” has been used in an unpublished paper named “*Locorbusier: the Urban Development Architecture*” by Stewart Cohen and Steven Heart. These discussions have been started from the late 1950s and have been continued by Calin Row and Bob Slotzky with the presentation of the paper “*Real and Phenomenal Clearness*” in 1955. In the literature, the subjects of contextualization has been recalled with the ecology-orientation, the architecture without architect, and the city without the urban designer. Many cities and villages have benefitted from the idea of the architecture without architect and the city without designer. Villages such as Kandovan village in Iran, the underground villages in China, etc. are some examples of these works. also in the contemporary era, architectures like Hasan Fathi, the Egyptian architecture is from the contextualization fans. Contextualization has been emerged with the emergence and advertisement of the garden cities in Europe, especially Belgium, Germany and England, the publication of the book “*Death and Living of the American Great Cities*” by Jane Jacobs, and it has been continued with raising the idea of Colage by Colin Row and Cooter, etc.

### Principles and components of the contextualized architecture

As a holistic approach in designing the artificial environment, with respecting the mental and objective structure of the subjective and objective as a complete event in the physical, natural, historical, and socio-cultural aspects and with linking understanding and interpretation of the audience with the field, contextualization aims to integrate the artificial environment in the objective and mental aspects and realize any ideal and aspiration regarding to the pre-existing conditions. In designing a place, it is necessary to refer to its background and field; because otherwise, the result presents just an instable and time limited quality instead of having understandable and rooted quality. In order to understand the soul of place, Schultz poses the concepts of meaning and structure. “*the meaning of any object are rooted in the relationships of that with the other objects*” [4].; that is to say that, something has essence and existence in what the object gathers together due to this gathering. Instead, the structure refers to the formative and shape features of a series of relationships.

### Contextualization and its aspects

Architecture is not apart from the cultural, social, economic, and sociological aspects; and in fact it is the result and the reflection of them. The field and texture in which the architectural work gets its identity has exclusive physical, geographical, climatic, social, cultural, economic, historical and the other features and characteristics. The scholars classify the field in the architecture in three general subjects: form, activity and climatic patterns. But in this paper the contextualization aspects are investigated in four categories of 1. Historical field, 2. Climatic field, 3. Physical field and 4. Socio-cultural field.

### Historical contextualization

If the society separates itself from the past, this means that it ignores the attempts of the past human; and cutting the historical continuity is humiliation of its past living. “In this approach, designers are committed to maintain the balance and order of the components which have been created in the field over time.” [2].

The field should be looked at as a kind of history. The field should not be considered as a stable and in-time factor, but it should be considered as a dynamic and changing and fluid factor. The field of the contextualized architecture is some kind of changing and moving field and based on this, the architecture building named [text] cannot be designed in a changing and moving and fluid field in a dynamic form, this is the field which is continually changing and reconstructing the natural and original form of the Earth in most of human-inhabited area [like cities] from the past till now. Each building which is constructed is posed as a part of the field and as a part of field makes the context for the building after it. The history of field in the architectural buildings is the history of the life of architecture and urban development. The historians believe that the past has some objective lessons for the current urban development. “in this approach, architects do not want to save the current conditions and also they do not encourage the saving and mummification of the old cities” [1].

## CLIMATIC CONTEXTUALIZATION

Saving the God blessed [divine) resources and respecting them, setting the environmental conditions using the natural energies and consuming the minimum fossil energy and coexistence with the natural and climatic conditions are as one of the sustainability patterns in the architecture and a step to reach the sustainable architecture and finally sustainable development. Paying attention to the context climate and the climatic factors in which the architecture is done can be a springboard to fly to the sustainable architecture. Attention to this important subject opens the way for using the natural forces such as sun, wind, water, and so on and minimizes the use of fossil resources.

As mentioned, in the past, the facility elements such as wind towers, mills, pergolas, sunken gardens, cellars, etc. have been made with the help of the recognition of architectural field and the environmental capacities. So, it is necessary to pay attention to the climatic factors of the area such as the climatic features of each context, wind, rain, day and night temperature changes, air temperature, air flow, sky status, the sun radiation, and so on.

## PHYSICAL CONTEXTUALIZATION

Also it includes elements like form and shape, scale, proportions, material details, texture, colors, geometry, accessibilities, directions, views and perspectives, location topography, vegetation status, urban texture including the density rate of buildings, streets and sidewalks and their proportion with each other, the material genus, material composition, combination of volumes and forms next to each other, organizing the spaces, adjacency of buildings with each other, linking the old and new buildings, skyline, landline and the kind of linking to the ground and many other issues.

In contextualization, the city's components are not evaluated and studied by themselves, but they are put in an environmental wider context. An architectural work is related to the larger urban system and locates in a hierarchy of sets. Thus, contextualization is the linkage of architecture and urban development in a determined context. In other words, context is where the architecture and urban development are related to each other. The tendency of city makers to construction in the current complex means combining the new and the old so that it can create a desirable and alive total; then, a special commitment should be sensed about the issue of the entrance of modern architecture to the current existing context. "the historical samples indicate that variety, innovation and change can also be achieved without damage to the visual homogeneity of the context" [2].

## Socio-cultural contextualization

Always, the developments created in the human cultures and the society's transformations have cleared their most obvious and important in the cities' face and urban buildings; hence, architecture cannot be investigated as a distinct phenomenon. It can be looked as a subject separated from culture, sociology, policy, economy and psychology; because this transcendental art which has been transferred to us over the history and from generation to generation and with the help of the prominent architects is the most beautiful expression and reflection of the culture and tradition in each historical period. The originality and identity which is observable in each architectural work is in fact the spirit which the architect blows in the nonliving body of a sculpture called building; therefore, this is the designer who should differently look at the greater issues in addition to paying attention to the functional, professional, psychological and aesthetical issues; issues such as culture, tradition, mysticism and philosophy, originality and identity of each city and the excellent human values should all be considered in designing buildings and cities and the urban development laws in order for architecture to return to the same eternal glory and respect.

Amos Rappaport, the prominent theorist of the contemporary era have had several and deep studies on the culture of life and its impact on the design based on the anthropology approach. indeed, the aim of architectural design is to form the human's living place and on the other hand, it is to make the container [building] for the content [human life] "*people react about a place and their surrounding environments based on the meanings they associate in their minds*" [3]. However, the studies done on the contemporary architecture works indicate paying excessive attention of the architects to the container and ignoring the spirit of humans' life, in the meantime, it is important to note that in order to make a good container, we should recognize its content [here, human life) well.

## Touristic Totalities

### *Peregrinator*

All people who leave their home and city and travel to another city for any reason are called *tourists*; if this travel from the source is to a destination out of the country, they are called *peregrinator*. "in 1925, the Census Committee of League of Nations recognized the following people as tourists: 1) the people who travel for entertainment and personal reasons or with medical and treatment purposes. 2) the people who travel for participating in conferences, exhibitions, religious ceremonies, sport events, etc. 3) the people who travel for marketing and commercial affairs. 4) the people who travel by ship and stay in a port in their way up to 24 hours." [5].

### Classification of Types of Tourism

Tourism has different types which can be classified based on numerous factors. The most important factors based on which different types of tourism can be classified and defined are as following:

**In terms of time:** the tourism activities can be separated from each other in short term [less than one day), medium term [one to three days), and long term [more than three days]

**In terms of place:** tourism is classified into three fields of near areas, intermediate areas and remote areas.

**In terms of citizenship:** tourists are divided into two groups of foreign and international tourists and domestic tourists.

**In terms of incentive of travel:** based on this factor, tourism is divided into the travels with incentives of relaxation, entertainment, treatment, pilgrimage, culture, economy, sport, etc.

In terms of tourism season: tourism season is classified based on different seasons of the year. In this classification, two seasons of winter and summer are more important than spring and autumn.

In terms of form and organization of travel: such as individual, group, family and the other travels which determine the tourism composition.

**In terms of the vehicle used:** tourism is classified based on the type of the vehicle used for travel.

In terms of the type and location of residence: tourists are both qualitatively and quantitatively classified based on the type and location of their residence; like the tourists resident in hotels, hostels, cottages or household pensions and camping.

### Investigation of the Context of the Design

One of the primary conditions of the architectural design of any type of functions is better recognition of the designed context. This recognition includes all elements of climate, population, and site location, etc. In this path, recognizing factors is done in order for us to recognize all influencing factors on the design and make an appropriate response for eliminating them with investigating different conditions. The design approach which is also contextualized increases the importance of investigation of design and the designed context. In this chapter, the author tries to investigate all factors existing in the site; the climatic conditions are from the very important factors in designs and the author reviews them in this chapter.

### Gilan

With an area about 14711 square km, Gilan province locates in the Alborz mountain range and Talesh in the north of Iran and includes 0.09% of the total area of the country. This province is linked to Caspian Sea from the north, to Mazandaran province from the east, to Ardebil province from the west and western north, and from the south, with passing Alborz Mountain range, it is linked to Zanjan and Qazvin provinces. Gilan province is located between the orbits of 36 degrees and 36 minutes and 3 seconds, and 38 degrees and 27 minutes and 7 seconds of the north latitude, and 48 degree and 34 minutes and 25 seconds to 50 degrees and 26 minutes and 42 seconds of the east longitude from Greenwich meridian; and the white raspberry river flowing among Chaboksar and Ramsar separates it from Mazandaran province. Gilan province consists of three coastal, flatland and foothill area. In Gilan province, the width of the coastal plain is low and in most parts, immediately after the coastline, terrain elevation rises to 900 meters. The geographical shape of Gilan province is in the form of a voluminous body including Western Alborz and Gilan plain in the south and a stable and erected neck including Talesh mountains and the coastal plain to the north. Regarding to its geographical location in the western south of Caspian Sea, it is one of the most beautiful and most fertile provinces of the country. Plenty of water, thick, dense, and diverse forests, vast meadows and eventually a prone alluvial or with gravel sea plain have excelled Gilan province in terms of the appearances of the natural environment. The only natural connection of the province with the plateau is established through Sefid Roud valley; in the whole of Iran's northern mountains, Sefid Roud tectonic valley is the only important terrain which naturally splits the mountain barrier and increases the importance of this story as

a gift. In addition to ease of communication, this valley directs a large volume of waters of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan to this land and has guaranteed its fertility and greenness more [6]. Based on the administrative divisions in 1996, this province [centered in Rasht) has 12 townships, 35 cities, 30 districts, 99 rural districts and 2763 villages. The townships of the province include: Astara, Astaneh Ashrafieh, Bandar Anzali, Rasht, Roudbar, Roudsar, Shaft, Fouman, Soume'eh Sara, Tavalesh, Lahijan & Langeroud ..

### Rasht

As the most populous and largest city of the northern band of Iran, Rasht is considered as one of the important cities over two or three recent centuries in terms of policy, economy, and culture. "with an area of 136 km, Rasht city is located in 49 degrees and 36 minutes of the east longitude and 37 degrees and 16 minutes of the north latitude from Greenwich meridian" [Nikouyeh, 2008: 15] This city is limited to Khomam district from the north, Lakan village from the south, Some'eh Sara city from the west and Kouchesfahan district from the east. In its natural condition, Rasht city is considered as a small part of Gilan plain and southern plains of Caspian Sea. This plain which is located between Alborz mountains and the coastline in its northern and southern limits includes Rasht, Bandar Anzali and Lahijan cities.

### Site Analysis

The desired land for this complex locates in the west and near Rash-Fouman exit path. It is accessible through Taleqani and Beheshti streets. A land with an area of 27809 square meters in the vicinity of Mafakher park. Due to the existence of an old natural glacier and ancient trees, this area is famous among the citizens. According to Rasht detailed plan announced in 2004, this land has been considered with the tourism use. Daneshjou park is located in the opposite side in front of the land. Location of site is in a close and direct relationship with the crowded and main street of Rasht city and its beltway; and this facilitates its use for the citizens and also passengers and the tourists from out of the city. The western side of the site is connected to the beltway and the eastern side touches a side street in a residential area; thus, it is easy accessible for pedestrians and riding and driving people. The most important neighbors of the target site are Mafakher Park and Daneshjou Park. Since parks are considered as the appropriate urban spaces for attracting and gathering people, so, the touristic-entertainment can interact with these two urban spaces and make a suitable relationship with them. In addition to the surrounding features of the mentioned site which make it appropriate to select it, its internal features can also be considered as strength points for this affair. The mentioned site is a green vast land with many natural trees. The green space and natural environment can be considered from the most important features of the tourism spaces for attracting domestic and foreign audiences [especially in the north of the country] Thus, except the parts used for constructing the required buildings, the rest of the natural and green space of the complex is better to remain virgin and so that there is no need to provide artificial green spaces for the complex. In addition to the natural green environment, the existence of old natural glaciers in the site is from the other features causing this site to be known among the people of Rasht with the same name of "Yakhchal" [Glacier, Refrigerator] It must be noted that this glacier can be reused again in the same form, with changing its use.

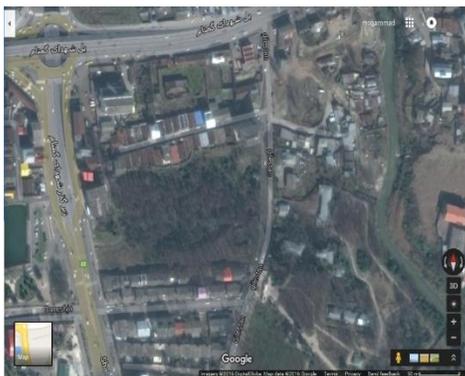


Fig: 1. location of site; source: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

Hence, regarding to the points mentioned, briefly, the main features of the site and the reasons of selecting it for designing the touristic-entertainment can be summarized in the following cases:

- Area of the site

- The natural green space of site
- The existence of the old natural glacier
- The appropriate location for it to be used by the citizens of Rasht, passengers and tourists
- Suitable access of pedestrian and riding and driving people
- Appropriate neighborhoods and surrounding related uses

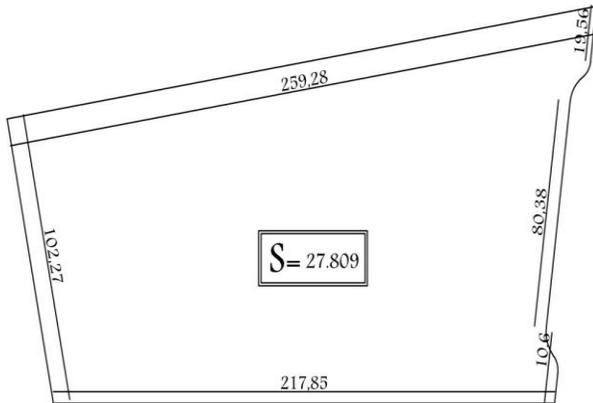


Fig: 2. Plan of site, accesses to the site; source: www.google.com



Fig: 3. The desired site for designing; source: author

### The designing process with the contextualized architecture approach

In this section, we firstly analyze the designed site and then present the structural and facilitative strategies and finally introduce the desired plan with presenting maps and 3 dimensional simulations.

#### Structure

It is recommended to use metal beams and columns as the structure of the complex, the layout of beams and columns is presented in the plan.

#### Installations [facilities]

Using the floor heating system has been considered in the plan of this complex regarding to the advantages which were mentioned. The central heating system was also considered as the heat source which needs a room with an area of about 40 square meters. The location of this space has been introduced in the plan.

### Designing process

To design the touristic-entertainment complex, some important factors should be considered. This complex should observe many factors in order to succeed and attract tourists and having desired function in accepting and respecting them. These cases are to create an appropriate context in order for the tourists to come to there and make economic benefits for the area. The observed cases in the plan are as following:

- 1) using physical symbols of Gilan's architecture
- 2) using places with different uses
- 3) creating gathering places
- 4) considering commercial uses for economic justification for the plan
- 5) using wooden shafers in order for the climatic functions
- 6) creating desired skyline by creation of the low height buildings
- 7) considering sport spaces

In the entrance part and during the path of accessing to the central parts of the complex and the main building, there is an open exhibition space which can provide the best chance for making people familiar with Gilan and Rasht in the different cultural, historical, geographical and other fields at the very first of entrance. Also, this space can be used as temporary exhibitions for artists in warm and low-rain seasons and this can be influential in attracting audiences from different groups of the society. Locating the space at the beginning of entrance to the complex amplifies its communication with the visitors more and more. The sport lands of the complex are put far from the other spaces and near the parking so that they can be the first accessibility for the people who just come for using them. However this complex is also for the entertainment, but the sport section is better to locate far from the residential and exhibition spaces as more as possible due to the special physical and appearance conditions of its users and possible loud sounds. Many entertaining parts of the complex have been considered outdoors. Regarding to the weather conditions of Rasht city, in some days of the year, some parts of the complex are not usable. Hence, the store and exhibition spaces are often indoors in order to be used in all seasons of the year. Also the space of using internet and computer games are in indoor areas.

The main façade of the building has been made of glass in order for the more use of the site's view and natural landscapes. However, it must be noted that the privacy and light control and prevention from inappropriate sunlight should not be ignored. For the same reason, some shafers have been considered on the main wall and the glass façade which can be used for controlling radiations and entrance of bothering lights; and if necessary, they can be desirably opened or closed for keeping the privacy of the internal spaces.

In addition to the applicable and functional cases of the complex which have had the most impact in organizing its different parts, some factors have influenced the formation of the appearance form of the building. Regarding to the different viewpoints of scientists about contextualization and the way of expressing it in architectural language and also with knowledge about the different types of contextualization, the physical contextualization has been considered as an appropriate method for progressing the design of this complex. As it was mentioned in the second chapter, contextualization take the most influence from its surrounding intermediate filed; and then, the public symbols and signs which are understandable by all people may be used in order for that to semantically save the communication with the context. Regarding to the mentioned issues, hence, the first case which is influential on the plan of this complex as the surrounding context is trees, green spaces and the natural surrounding environments. Even in the neighborhood of this complex, in addition to the parks mentioned before, the hulky trees and the green path of the ferries is significant to the eye more than the villatic residential texture. Moreover, since a small part of the whole complex is dedicated to the design of building, so, the main building is surrounded by the green space more and more.

Regarding to the surrounding conditions, it was decided to use the natural materials like stones and woods as more as possible for making connection with the natural surrounding environment. In addition, it has been tried to consider the volume of the main building a flexible and fluid volume in the site instead of considering it as an abstract static volume forced to the surrounding nature. The wooden walls, trass, floors, wooden shelters, wooden decorations on the body of the façade and ultimately, the wooden shafers combine the external wall of the building with the surrounding environment. Moreover, the vastness of the glass wall in the main view of the building puts the interior and exterior spaces in one direction and this is very influential in making connection between eh interior and exterior spaces. Therefore, it can be said that: in the contrary of the thought that the contextual architecture is always under the influence of the past and traditional architecture, the building of this complex is under the influence of the physical surrounding environment and in this environment almost there is

no sign of the local and traditional architecture; thus, the similarity to the traditional architecture is completely illogical and far from the mentioned contextual viewpoints.

Then, using a symbolic element which has been utilized in the complex is related to a significant building of Rasht's architecture in the first Pahlavi period. The buildings of municipality and the square in front of it and in other words the open urban space of the center of Rasht are considered as the beating heart of the city and the most important gathering place for the people. This point of the city has been always a place for visiting and friendly and public gatherings and various cultural and religious indabas. The walls of the buildings set of municipality and the most important and significant than all, the wall of the national library of Rasht and the semi-opened space below the library have been very nostalgic for many people of Rasht and even the passengers. With accepting the touristic-entertainment complex as a collective space and with considering the mentioned issues, a symbolic wall has been considered for this complex which most of its elements are directors of paths and it has been tried to design it inspiring from the wall of the national library of Rasht. So that, one of the important architectural elements of Rasht is symbolically recreated in the complex to have such space with similar use [in terms of gathering space), familiar appearance for the visitors in order for the fact that in addition to the communication with the surrounding physical environment, the identity node of architecture with Rasht city is also preserved.

## CONCLUSION

With accepting the touristic-entertainment complex as a collective space and with considering the mentioned issues, a symbolic wall has been considered for this complex which most of its elements are directors of paths and it has been tried to design it inspiring from the wall of the national library of Rasht. So that, one of the important architectural elements of Rasht is symbolically recreated in the complex to have such space with similar use [in terms of collective space), familiar appearance for the visitors in order for the fact that in addition to the communication with the surrounding physical environment, the identity node of architecture with Rasht city is also preserved.

Interpreting the existing concepts in the architecture field, this approach is aimed to use them in the best way in today's buildings for meeting the needs of today's users. The two significant subjects of the contextualized architecture and the entertainment-tourist centers in the city of Rash made the author to study in this field. At the beginning of this paper, we investigate the contextualization concept and the needs and conditions of the tourist complexes; and ultimately, we will recommend a plan for the entertainment-tourist complexes in Rasht.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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None declared.

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