The Aspects of Biological Culture Recreating and its Relationship with the Approach of Contextual Architecture (Bandar Abbas city)

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Abstract

In the recent years, by evolution of urban development and restoration, urban recreation has taken a lot of attention in action research. Like integrated and comprehensive account of urban development, recreation of urban culture is a circuit that, on one hand, regards all aspects and constraints in intra-city culture development, and on the other hand tries to change each available opportunity to a useful instrument aimed at attaining development. In this regard, context-oriented approach is one of the most common view points in architecture that assumes context as a historical and cultural event. In contextual architecture, purely physical dimensions were taken into primary accounts. Gradually, however, the focus was expanded to include human aspects like culture and socio-cultural dimensions of the society. In this article, we attempt to evaluate the manner of bio-culture recreation progress with approach of contextual architecture, by referring to its concepts and dimensions of concepts and thus it can provide a context that lead to promotion of the popular rich cultures interactions. This is believed that it can make preparations for a context where peoples' cultural interactions. Methodology of this article is descriptive and experimental. Considering specific conditions of warm and humid climate of the region, this research wishes to present guidelines to make optimized use of the techniques applied in native contextual structures. Results of this study indicate that arrangement and composition of spaces and elements are following traditional and sustainable methods. In addition, increasing population in Bandar Abbas not only did not lead to high density but also it led to the growth out of the harbor. In fact, it can be claimed as one of the reasons for its healthy and organic context.

Keywords: recreating, cultural, biological, the contextual architecture, Bandar Abbas

Introduction

The relationship between culture and environment is of importance in a number of aspects. Reciprocality between climate and land, on the one hand, and culture, on the other, are categorically far from being a simple causal relation. Primarily, culture is grounded upon humanity's basic needs for his subsistence. When a group of people living in a common environment responds in a homogeneous manner to their needs, a certain bio-culture is spontaneously established in their community so that their distinction from other surrounding societies would be this very certain bio-culture. With regard given to the fact that the connection between a city's past and present is its bio-culture, recreation and development of a city respecting its bio-culture presently constitute one of the most challenging issues in the world's scientific circles.

In the meanwhile, an architect is responsible for establishment of places which bear the most proportionality among cultural and physical contexts and society's needs and expectations to recreate and recover the city's bio-culture, since multipurpose places are a general and logical outcome of socio-cultural activities which make possible social relations in a collective life and lead to registration and transference of subcultures.

Establishment of cultural complexes and, accordingly, bio-cultural recreation is an essential necessity in socio-cultural subsistence of cities. Such structures constitute general and logical outcomes of a society's socio-cultural activities and give a golden hand to social relations as well as registration and transference of subcultures. In the present-day world, intercultural communications and preservation of native identities in their interaction with other people are chiefly important to achieve a sort of cultural diversity as a requirement of globalization. In this article, architecture is recognized not only as a structure constructed as per the modern general standards in architecture, but also as a regional identity aimed at distinguishing different identities and demonstrating their capabilities in responding to contemporary needs such as cultural pluralism, global ecosystem, development of native industries, and provisions for tourism development as the most important elements in regional economy of the 21st century. In this vein, context-oriented approach is one of the most dominant viewpoints in architecture and urbanization that regards context as a historical-cultural event. In contextual, purely physical dimensions were taken into primary accounts. Gradually, however, the focus was expanded to include human aspects like culture and socio-cultural dimensions of the society. The unit of analysis in this article is structures and places in relation to their peripheral factors, with any changes and interferences therein being associated with these factors.

The present research is, after the relationship between culture and ecology is described, going to express concepts of culture and its recreation in context-oriented designs to recreate the bio-culture in Bandar Abbas and improve its peoples' enriched cultural interactions. Methodology of this article is descriptive and experimental. Considering special hot and humid climate of this region, this research wishes to present guidelines to make optimized use of the techniques applied in native contextual structures.

Biological Complex

Biological complex are, in fact, artificial environments which are built according to human decisions. They can be regarded as human-made places whose designing should be carried out as per their peoples' culture indicating their ideal model. In the meantime, a body of popular values and ideals that are shaped in a worldview are referred to as culture:

A. A group's special lifestyle;

B. A system of conscious symbols, concepts, and models;

C. A set of strategies which are aligned with ecologies and resources used for preservation and conservation.

Therefore, biological complexes have their own particular orderliness and can organize wide areas. Although, since cities arrange wider and more complex regions, they are distinct from other artificial environments. Cities and other ecologies are special specimens of artificial environments. Arrangement of environment means organization of the four factors space, concept, relation, and time.

Rappaport theory about Biological complex

Artificial environment and biological complex can essentially be deemed as the methods to arrange the world, according to Rappaport theory, who believes that this arrangement is basically sacred in traditional societies as this is performed based on culture. Accordingly, culture is a body of values and beliefs which shape peoples' worldviews. Ecologies are cultural arenas which reveal their constructors' identity. Religious beliefs are, additionally, the most important factors involved in peoples' worldviews. In making his conclusion, Rappaport asserts that "We are witnessing a replacement of technological orders in relation to spatial and social orders which form human expectations and lives outside the scope of his control and unrelated to his needs" (Toulayi, 2002).

Finally, he emphasizes on designing of environments proportionate to the culture of society—the spaces which are reflections of peoples' mental system and are able to indoctrinate them with desirable behaviors.

Culture and its recreating

As a factor rooted in the history, on the one hand, and entangled with human demands and beliefs, on the other, culture shapes unique features of each human community and possesses a primordial dimension. Culture and cultural representations constitute integral parts of a city's rapprochements and each city is characterized with unmatched culture and cultural attributes. When a reintroduction of culture as a factor of development is addressed, urban conditions of contemporary time should be pointed—the conditions which expand culture as an institution on an economy-oriented flow (Amirshekari, 2014). According to previous research, many European cities have since 1970s confronted a type of unwanted restructuring, whose reasons have been known to be industrial, and thus, occupational relocations, migration of urban middle-class to the suburbs, change in occupational paradigms, development of shopping centers outside cities, and increased ownership of and dependence upon private cars (Binns, 2005). Poverty, unemployment, and villainy are outcomes of such changes in urban centers, in which the incentive for appearance of urban recreation using culture and creative industries can be sought for (Bianchini, 1993).

This part of urban development carried an impression which still had its roots in approaches based on redevelopment and urban face-off through replacing new and popular epitomes remaining from ancient epochs of urban life. This approach has been widely noticeable in reclamation activities in the recent decades within the internal context of cities. This definition of urban recreation saying "changes which are obtained through redesigning, reconstructing, and reregulating the land" considers the same aspect of developmental actions (Vickery, 2007). In the same vein, development of real estate agencies, houses, official and commercial complexes, etc. has for long contained significant orientations in recreation tendency. Shortly then, however, new conceptions out of re-flourishing of urban centers assisted urban designers and managers to find out that official towers, commercial and residential complexes, passages, and shopping centers are alone impotent and ineffective to make urban centers alive (Hannigan, 1998).

Under such conditions, analyses of urban circumstances and potentials implicit in cultural mechanisms of cities triggered a redefinition of development for cities. This new impression of the reality that cities have for long periods been a venue for production of culture and contexts for cultural innovations and also a source of artistic tastes, elegance, and orientations is employed. And, since despite changes in many economic mechanisms, new orientations in tastes and fads are more than even visible, application of this historical role is emphasized as a key strategy in continuation of urban life (Harvey, 1982). In a reaction to previous approaches, which based recreation on direct economic development, this main point is addressed that the urban recreation which fails to take advantage of culture is doom to failure (Hughes, 1998). This implies feasibility of economic development through cultural recreation; while, a purely economy-oriented recreation is not necessarily committed to historical and cultural issues—just like what happens in development of urban centers and redevelopments thereof—and cannot bear any coordination with cultural objectives (Basset, 1993). The sort of urban cultural recreation is practically successful which is able to consider all significant facets in this recreation. In this way, culture is recognized as an urban capital and finds its place in the urban recreation stream (Sacco et al, 1997).

Recreating culture in the context

The phenomenon of culture is gradually evolved from a second-hand planning concept into a seminal approach in urban restoration stream. It is, in its most mature form, an essential pivot in

urban recreation established as a "culture-based urban recreation," by distinguishing it from previous restoration approaches and its application of the wide-speared concept of culture and cultural events as facilitators of recreation stream and economic propellants within the art- and culture-related initiatives. The fact that the culture-based approach has the capacity to incorporate economic functions and identifies cultural aspects of development as factors for economic productivity of urban spaces and regions rather than an opposing element is the most important reason for possibility and durability of such an approach (Amirshekari, 2014). As such, cultural recreation, without referring to context in its rubric, presents the most significant part in service-based contexts to cities and provides the largest share of cultural productions and occupation. In the meanwhile, since the cultural approach emphasizes on historical continuity and making better use of cultural and architectural heritages, protection of historical monuments and contexts has become an integral part of the process which results in economic boom and return on capital not by means of redevelopment and reconstruction plans, but through protection, restoration, and modernization (Amirshekari, 2014) .

In this interpretation, culture, history, and urban heritages are actively employed and the procedure for reusing existing structures abreast with changing this process into a fresh, context-oriented mechanism of urban life serves as a stream of vitality and is interpreted as such ideas as degeneration and abandonment. This approach is characterized by replacement, gradual improvement of users' application made of spaces, and diversified spectral establishment of functions which give acceptable and competitive countenance to urban cores. It appears that the bio-culture-based approach has found its way amongst a number of experiences in the two recent decades acquired in the field of urban restoration as a well-established approach in the area of architectural activities. Since encounter with market economy and collapsing historical-cultural contexts within many cities has constituted a seemingly unsolvable problem for many cities, including Iranian ones, channeling the unstoppable current of investment would be a valuable solution for urbanization and urban restoration that is able to protect historical structures and making reuse of them. Getting insight into the coordinates of the present-day internal contexts and central cores within the urban functions and paying attention to the fact that such position should not be sold off cheaply to incompatible economic activities where the highest economic revenue can be expected to be achieved in case required contexts and such processes as location marking are provided are the factors that guarantee the quality of bioculture-based urban recreation.

Context and Contextual Architecture

Context means a body of conditions and/or realities that embrace a situation or condition. It, in addition, means the conditions in which something happens that can trigger increased understanding levels. Theory of context draws upon the query that how peripheral designing and new development plan should be associated with their context (Amirshekari, 2014). Context is usually defined in different scales by which it covers gamut and scope of architectural constructions. It can contain factors such as topography; vegetation status; urban context including density of buildings, streets, and sidewalks as well as proportion to each other; type and arrangement of materials; proximity of buildings to one another; geography of the region; amount of urban traffic; amount of human population, etc (Amirshekari, 2014).

Contextual is a common viewpoint in urbanization and architecture that considers context as a historical event. In contextual, purely physical dimensions were taken into primary accounts. Gradually, however, the focus was expanded to include human aspects like culture and socio-cultural dimensions of the society. Contextual researchers believe that a city's physical components are not covered by their own internal features or forces; rather, they are dependent upon their

environment and peripheral situations. This is imossible, thus, to seek solely for features and dimensions of the phenomena without evaluating the time dimension and the context in which they are located. The unit of analysis in this article is structures and places in relation to their peripheral factors, with any changes and interferences therein being associated with these factors (Stokols and Altman,1987). This approach in architecture replaces the concept of location with space. A contextual architect should be able to find out characteristics of a location and consider it as a part of his/her design process. To supplement this architectural approach, proponents of this viewpoint assume the joint relationship between constructions and spaces, believing that urban design and contextual architecture are a set of principles to establish the relationship among multiple structures of contemporary cities through segmentary and micro-scale design. Designers and architects should understand context message and contextual design and, then, accomplish their design process. Designing should be grounded on realistic viewpoints toward environmental information and be able to establish proper and well-balanced interaction with its foundation. Ando Tada suggests that: "Architecture is discovery of a construction which is sought by site." He believes that architecture and context are founders of architecture in a bilateral interaction.

Social and cultural contexts in the contextual architecture approach

According to socio-cultural context, culture gives birth to a body of principles which reflect the constructed shape. People inject meaning into their environments and change the empty space into a location using culture, i.e., a set of beliefs, values, worldviews, and symbolic systems (Adorno, 1991; Dreeszen, 1997). The area of society and culture emphasizes on getting more insight into the culture and its role in shaping architectural works as well as the viewpoint represented by the society regarding natural and unnatural peripherality. A community's culture is a complete and complex set of traditions, arts, and viewpoints which originate lifestyles, treatments, and peoples' ways of thinking toward one another and themselves. Typically, culture of a society is influenced by its architecture and its architecture influenced by its culture. Consequently, finding out the culture of a territory's people and unearthing cultural concepts thereof can play a significant role in creation of culture-based architectural works. From this point of view, each construction as a part of the architecture culture is expected to materialize a mental reflection by a certain vehicle, which would accordingly be represented to evaluate this culture: each building as a cultural witness.

Developments in human culture and societal transformations are most evidently and significantly embodied in the countenance of the cities and urban constructions. Architecture, therefore, cannot be examined as a science separated from cultural studies, sociology, politics, economics, psychology, etc. As a transcendental art, architecture has all during the history been passed hand-by-hand by architects' potent hands at previous generations. It is a representation of cultures and traditions existing in each historical epoch. Socio-cultural contextual suggest that culture gives birth to a body of principles which reflect the constructed shape. People inject meaning into their environments and change the empty space into a location using culture, i.e., a set of beliefs, values, worldviews, and symbolic systems (Dreeszen, 1997).

Main approaches of urban recreating

Selection of each one of such approaches does not mean that recreation neglects other urban development-related aspects; rather, it directs us to better exploitation of existing potentials and a redefinition of forgotten mechanisms aimed at reaching economic benefit by means of an integrated development. A glance at diversity of urban recreation approaches indicates that aspects ensuing from historical accumulations and cultural records encompass a sizeable part of urban recreation-associated attentions. Hence, prevalence of cultural approach, i.e., bioculture, in urban recreation is a type of present-day urban restoration. It seems that application and promotion of culture-based

urban recreation can both respond to developmental needs of cities in its broad meaning and protect urban heritage, structures, historical functions, and urban identification.

Table 1: Main approaches of urban recreating

regulation	Social	economic	designing	environment	culture
Private sector - base Government - base	Community - base Recreation - base Sports - base Event - base Olympics - base Training - base Health - base Immigrant - base Residence - base	Ownership - base Retail - base Market-base Business - base Accommodation - base Consumption - base Entertainment - base Olympics - base Sports - base Event - base	Design - base Street - base Project - base Downtown - base Blue Coast - base Accommodation - base Protection - base Residence – base	Environment - base Street - base Blue Coast - base City center-base	Culture-base Art-base Legacy - base Event base Protection - base Entertainment base Symbol - base Training - base Consumption - base Sports - base

Effective cultural patterns on biological recreating of city

As such factors as culture and creative industries are entered into the area of urban recreation, an analysis of application of culture in contextual planning and recreation is made possible. Generally speaking, three patterns have been there to prevent culture from playing a role in urban recreation: "culture and recreation," "cultural recreation," and "culture-based recreation," each of which occupying a room in the contextual approach (DCMS, 2014). The idea of "culture and recreation" represents application of cultural scattered, small-scale facilities and events as movements loosely related to the main body and urban recreation arrangements within the contextual approach. Put it simply, in this outlook, recreation assumes culture as a purely practical mechanism that can allocate tiers to itself within the framework of urban planning. Similarly, a share of usages goes to culture in suggested plans and this approach's footsteps are visible in each and every single element of museums, commercial complexes, proactive currents for discussion of artistic planning, urban furniture designations, etc.

The second outlook, "cultural recreation," re-identifies its cultural functions as parts of developmental strategies. In the framework of environment-, society-, and economics-based viewpoints to development, culture can be a driving force to engage each factor, triggering economic bonanza, social joviality, and high-quality environment. In this approach, cultural projects can be broadly defined and, at many times, directed toward redevelopment within the contextual approach. They need high budget levels to accomplish their objectives and, thus, there is an urgent need to a type of cultural policy-making in urban planning which is narrowly connected to cultural planning. Finally, the "culture-based urban recreation" is a modern, integrated contextual approach that assumes cultural activities and events as a facilitator and driving force for urban recreation. In this approach, event-orientedness constitutes the hinge of recreation and cultural events are of high popular appeal. In the "culture-based recreation," a series of constructions are designed or reemployed for general and administrative applications. Fresh usages are made of urban spaces and new events and activities are suggested to bring about probable future popularity for places and spaces.

Transition from cultural recreation to culture-based recreation comes with its own reasons and provocations, among which economic considerations are of particular prominence. Requiring high time and budget levels, from one side, and emphasizing on cultural, event-oriented activities simultaneously with protection and restoration of urban heritages, from the other, are the most influencing factors in said transition (Landry et al, 1996). This transition travels from selection and application of limited cultural elements to an integrated current of urban recreation and location creation wherein excursion and trading demands are replied in a competitive environment . This evolution in culture- and context-related approaches is expressive of the point that there is, in addition to gradual and ascending representations, a process to reconcile development procedure with culture-based events and provocations that is able to define a pace-to-pace instruction to culture-based recreation in order to shape a cultural approach in recreation current.

Pivotal location in the Recreating of biological cultural-base

The concept of location has a key role in redefinition of culture-based urban recreation within the contextual approach. What the culture-based urban recreation is seeking for is compatible with physical, functional, and pictorial arenas. Therefore, achievement of locational instances in a number of spatial intervals is one of the most important purposes of culture-based urban recreation. Accordingly, there are three features for culture-based urban recreation, each demonstrating an aspect of the location within the urban restoration and protection current, as follows hereunder.

Culture-base urban Recreating and cultural boundaries

Although the borderline among culture-based urban planning scales and demarcations is clear, culture-based urban recreation undertakes to determine spatial-physical scales for its own initiatives by defining the spheres which can be referred to as cultural realms (Table 2) (Dreeszen, 1997). Paying attention to sphere definition in culture-based recreation, an evolution of the redefinition for culture in cities is made possible. The concept of cultural realms was rescaled concurrently with increasing developments in application of culture and appearance of creative industries such as architecture, handicrafts, artworks, advertising, clothing industry, broadcasting, music, computer software, libraries, press, etc. In this evolution, transitions are made from cultural cores to cultural skeletons and from cultural skeletons to public cultural arenas.

Table 2: Area identifiers for biological culture boundaries

Meaning(image)	Physical	Functional
Important spaces for conferences and meetings	Homogeneous morphology	variety of major and minor applications
A sense of history (the past) and progress	Variety and versatility of construction supplies	The extent and variety of cultural events and places
Identity and visualization boundaries	Permeable of street perspective	Presence of evening economy cafe culture
Exist of admirable and contextual style	The number and quality of urban spaces	Access to Providers and educational resources

This physical vehicle is an appropriate space for admission of innovative economics and events whose main driving force is recreation and result in economic boom in such realms. Above-mentioned cultural realms are typically a part of central and internal contexts of the cities. Historical background and characteristics of physical heritage of the buildings proportionate with cultural functions in such cities provide more favorable conditions for a definition of cultural realms.

The next criterion which plays a central role in definition of cultural realms is heritage. As fundamentally defined by the UNESCO, cultural heritage is any memorial element and body of

constructions and sites which enjoy historical, aesthetical, archaeological, ethnographical, and anthropological values. This definition places internal and medial context of the cities within the cultural realms, indicating that the most important attention paid by the culture-based recreation in the physical division is protection and restoration of constructions that possess historical values and are able to return internal urban contexts and historical buildings to urban life. So, recreation plays its role within a conceptual framework for urban design wherein heritage protection is denoted as a necessary instrument for permanent urban recreation (Vickery, 2007).

Culture-base urban Recreating and cultural events

Another dimension of culture-based urban recreation is embodied focusing on certain functions and establishing types of cultural events. In planning for activities which can be expressed in cultural realms, a sort of high-profit economic application directly related to cultural mainstream is considered. Event-orientedness can be known as the most important driving force in urban recreation and there is much propensity to predispose cities to undergo types of events. Such mobility is employed to exhibit features and capabilities of local cultures within the framework of present-time cities. This process readmits yesterday's forgotten washed-out towns.

Appearance of arts in cities and arrangement of artistic festivals is a strategy beyond short-run solutions to obviate economic and social problems. Under such conditions, prediction of developments based on avant-garde artistic activities is regarded as an important cultural event in internal cores of the cities aimed at recovering cultural and artistic capitals and making reuse of them in recreation of urban spaces. In cultural event-orientedness, culture-based recreation points to the fact that cultural events do not have fancy applications; rather, they, in addition to enliven each city's historical and cultural monuments, serve as a propellant to progress economy . In this process, there should be a type of positive reply by urban directors to the authenticating current.

Culture-base Recreating and achieving a better image for the city

Improving physical quality, making reuse of architectures heritage, and providing a context whereby to admit cultural events as well as culture- and art-centered activities in the contextual approach provoke a better image of cities. A combination of physical and functional synergy in culture-based recreation represents itself as a chain of locations and alludes to the output which is an exact repercussion of the concept and context of recreation. Generation of a more powerful and, possibly, unique image is a response to cities' similarity and confirms successfulness of the recreation process, in which a city approaches the iconographical role whereby the title of the city is recreated under a cultural axis . Culture-based recreation takes the most advantage of "cultural resources of location" to reach at this synergy. A look at cultural resources of site shows that the culture-based approach attaches much importance to diverse capabilities within the performance area and employs these capabilities in a single framework (Table 3).

Table 3:Cultural resources of site

• Artistic and cultural activities and institutions
• Presence of young people, ethnic minorities and other areas of interest, including local festivals, events and celebrations
• Tangible and intangible heritage, including archeology, food, local history, dialects and rituals
• Natural and man-made environment, including residential areas, and general
• The quality and variety of community locations such as street markets, canteens, cafes, restaurants and...
• Institutions and local media for cultural and scientific innovations, such as universities and private research centers
• List of products, skills and potentials of local crafts, services, etc

Under such conditions, making instrumental use of generated image has established a procedure which is technically referred to as location marking. This viewpoint believes that locations are products whose identity and value should be designed and marketed. As an important factor in guaranteeing investment's success factor in cultural recreation, location marking assumes locations as multifaceted realities that achieve an efficient mixture of cultural themes and economic motivations through a combination of locations' cultural and artistic roles under a collection of commercial trademarks.

Bidirectional experience of Biological culture- basis

A bidirectional stream of application of culture is identified by looking into the experience of bioculture-based urban recreation and evolution of cultural approach in recreation. In this framework, culture can possess an either endogenous or exogenous role. Possibly, this is better described by two universal exemplars, which have been analyzed and investigated with the same purpose. Fig. 1 exhibits the bidirectional role of culture in urban recreation. In Montmartre Village (left image), cultural and artistic activities are of long history and this is thus an endogenous factor. This potential is employed for urban recreation and establishment of a lively urban village. In Boston marketplace (right image), however, culture serves as an exogenous factor to restore historical structures and establish a thriving city center.

Fig. 1: Bidirectional role of culture in urban recreation in the Montmartre Village

In an endogenous type of culture, a sort of potentiality paves the way for a background of culture current to employ cultural instruments in recreation. In another interpretation, it is a result of environmental abilities to adopt and promote cultural functions and creative industries. Montmartre Village in Paris is an example of this state. Montmartre's background as a domicile of artists dates back to the last three decades of the 19th century when a number of the most prominent impressionist painters migrated to this village which was newly added to the Greater Paris. Three main stages are recognizable in recitation of evolution of Montmartre as a cultural region: firstly, identification of Montmartre Village as artists' district; secondly, stabilization of cultural and artistic core of Montmartre with trans-regional functions; and, thirdly, establishment of an urban village with orientations toward culture-based economy and cultural and artistic events with international functions.

Montmartre is a typical example of the regions which have, using its historical forces and present potentials, convinced urban designers to admit that attitudes toward historical-cultural attributes of districts guarantee their long-standing structures and provide functions homogenous with the implicit originalities therein—the originalities in which social foundations and such functions as activities of the artistic community have played a key role. Since Paris' 1968 events which gave rise to several urban recreation procedures, Montmartre is recognized as the first cultural and artistic district in the map of Paris' cultural skeleton. Since then, Montmartre is changed into an important, and yet independent, destination in Paris' cultural skeleton through presentation of a

mixture of official and unofficial activities related to visual arts, performing arts, street arts, and conceptual arts. In this experience, this is culture that, thanks to its endogenous role, presents itself as the best choice in urban recreation stream. In a more widespread and inclusive form, however, culture has typically been inefficient as an external driving force for restoration and reclamation of urban cores. In this interpretation, cultural industries, creative industries, and many types of events have been served to reroll the already stopped wheels of the vehicle of urban life. In this state, culture can be assumed as possessing an exogenous quality for urban recreation.

Cultural approach is the elixir of urban recreation. However, as far as adoption of recreation policies are concerned, culture should play an intermediary role: if it is endogenous, it should be strengthened and attract updated forms of activities; otherwise, a search to find works of cultural, historical, ceremonial, and artistic rites ought to be carried out in order to enter the exogeneity of culture as an integrative component into the recreation cycle. In this framework, culture-based recreation prefers to expand its scope to set up new imaginary cities and extract genuine and believable notions from the context and then returns them to the current of economy and investment in pluralistic forms.

Origins of architectural, cultural recreation in shaping for biological complex

Architecture is the embodiment of ideals and beliefs of different tribes. In traditional form, this ideal order is visible in both cities and constructions so that, as suggested by Aldo Van Eyck, "each construction is a city and each city a large construction." In affirming this viewpoint, Rapaport alludes to some examples, one of which being the Yugoslavian Lepenski Vir, whose construction is estimated to happen in the 7th millennium B.C. This city and all homes therein are trapezoidal-shaped, a pattern borrowed from the manner they bury their dead. Rapaport refers to the point that different ancient residential and nonresidential constructions followed a model and prominent nonresidential constructions such as religious spaces had large-scale, spectacular architecture. In describing impacts of culture on architecture in shaping ecologies or, to use modern terminology, recreation of biological culture, Rapaport likens human behavior to a stage performance, the stage which is decorated by architecture to allow better role-playing [2].
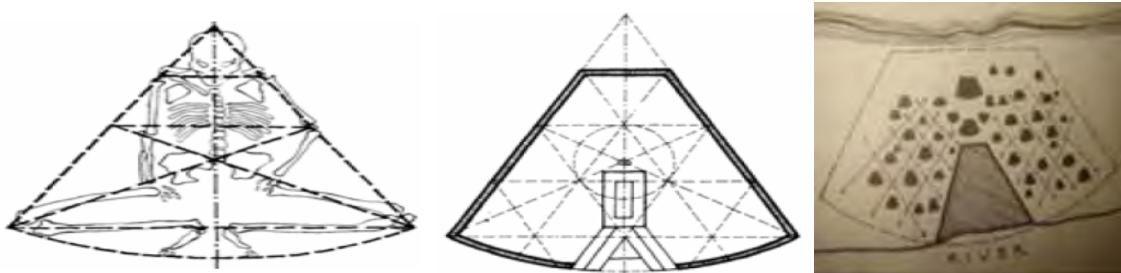
Fig. 2: Trapezoidal-shaped homes and ecologies based on the dead interments

Rapaport emphasized on the role of religion as organizer of mental and spatial orders, regarding it as the origin of architecture in traditional societies. Focusing on the necessity of culture in constructions and designs, Rapaport notes that compatible environments typically express less tension when they are shaped in compatibility with human beings and their culture as compared to the time when they are forced to coordinate themselves with their incompatible environment.

Recreating biological culture in the Persian Gulf shoreline

Attention to historical monuments is not only a cultural requirement, but also an economic and developmental issue. Ecologies at the Persian Gulf coasts are of special architectures, with smaller samples observable in Hormozgan Province and particularly Bandar Abbas. What

distinguishes architecture of this region from other indigenous ones is the combination of formative and spatial elements in Persian and Arabic architectures that are strangely and beautifully produced and are still being exploited. Bandar Abbas has an absolute coherence in its context that is a result of its physical health and virginity. Bandar Abbas' ecology is a representation of its residents' national and cultural identity (Amirshekari, 2014). Until recent decades, system of construction was accounted for by the architects who had been growing up in the teacher-student process and gradually acquired perfection and learned how to respond to peoples' mental and physical demands in building habitats and houses. Such architects were well able to offer to people efficient and beautiful designs which were upshots of their masters' experiences.

With the advent of modernism and modern architecture as well as emergence of industrial manufacturing in Iran, previous systems gradually lost their relevance and mass production replaced human-made constructions. In the meanwhile, some ecologies such as the 22nd Bahman Locality in Bandar Abbas have so far been deprived of present-life false attractions due to communicational inaccessibility. Thus, this region has managed to keep itself protected from substantial changes and native architecture is still alive therein. Accordingly, in this part of the research, attempts are made to examine the factors involved in establishment of native structures that enjoy permanent values, manufacturing skills, instruments, and human workforce in order to find appropriate replies to different aspects thereof.

Living conditions in Bandar Abbas

Of paramount importance is paying attention to climatic features to re-identify climate-coordinated designs. While Bandar Abbas has high humidity levels due to its vicinity to the sea, it lacks dense herbal coverage because of its dearth of rainfall. Except for its limited groves and farmlands, Bandar Abbas' major parts are totally uncultivable and droughty. Bandar Abbas is located in very hot and humid district, according to Iran's summer climatic divisions, and in hot and humid district, according to Iran's winter climatic divisions. Bandar Abbas' high humidity has caused a limited number of months to be tolerable for nonnatives. The annual rainfall levels are very low and most rainfalls occur in autumn and chiefly winter. It is safe to indicate that provision of comfort in warm seasons is very difficult due to the region's circumstances Amirshekari, 2014).

Located near the Persian Gulf coast, Bandar Abbas is approximately 45 km2 and its height is 10 meters above sea level. Save for a limited part of its northern section, especially in its north-eastern regions that are uneven, the rest area of Bandar Abbas city that is expanded along the sea line is almost even. Naturally, the height of the lower edge of the coast is in its lowest amount, and, as it moves northward, its height from the surface of free waters is increased.

Fig. 3: Location of Bandar Abbas city, Hormozgan Province

Vernacular architecture solutions with approach of contextual architecture in response for the climatic requirements of project area

For Bandar Abbas, architectural and urbanization measures should be formulated to encounter negative natural factors. This climate is mainly characterized by extreme hot weather, long hot seasons, high humidity levels, and dusty winds. Such features should be taken into account, observing the following items :

- Avoidance of sunlight (shading);
- Protection against hot and unbefitting winds;
- Reduction of environment temperature and application of airflow using urbanization and architecture measures.

Strategic Plan of 22 Bahman Neighborhoods in Bandar Abbas to Recreating biological culture

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the different regions

In this part, a SWOT analysis is structured to evaluate the strengths, weakness, opportunities, and threats in regard to each expertise. Structural evaluation and analysis are carried out from the perspective of social, economic, physical, structural, and spatial features in terms of the following cases as described in the tables hereunder.

Table 4: Evaluation and analysis of social structure in deteriorating 22nd Bahman district, Bandar Abbas

index	social structure
Strengths	Social homogeneity of neighborhoods (class status, distribution Jnsbt, religious affiliations, cultural) Leading to high social homogeneity, reduce tension in social relationships and to reduce the feeling of deprivation. Understanding of the older neighborhoods of the crisis of space (cultural spaces, lack of adequate housing area) for young people.
Weaknesses	Existence of an underground economy based on crime and drug distribution network and the lifestyle associated with it as the resistance to modernization Low levels of cultural capital, resulting in the possibility of rational dialogue and compromise, reducing the need for space, reducing the interaction of the modernization Low-income and lower-class neighborhoods deprivation reduces the degree of risk: risk reduction in economic activity Sense of belonging to a community among older (resistance to change) Attitudes and beliefs about the personal integrity of its modernization by households
Opportunities	Renovation of neighborhoods out Existence that can lead to motivation and ideas to renovate the house and neighborhoods The effect of improvement in the housing to allow marriages.
Threats	Distrust of public institutions, which been shown to lower the possibility of discussions and interactions. Login families with low social status to leave neighborhoods and tendency to leave the neighborhoods in families with high households Socio - economic conditions

Table 5: Evaluation and analysis of physical structure in deteriorating 22nd Bahman district, Bandar Abbas (Amirshekari, 2014)

Index	Physical structure
Strengths	Being a prominent role in the fabric of the building - Full coverage of the network infrastructure and barren areas in the context of In the context of measures to overcome fatigue - pond in the area as there is potential for development - the lack of new construction in the area
Weaknesses	Frequency components and parts with small residential area less than 100 square meters Lack of user-sanitary spaces, green spaces and leisure make Lack of an integrated system of classification in the neighborhood and the neighborhood Lack of equal access to services available to the residents Construction tends to be irregular and non-technical considerations and Urban Development
Opportunities	Passing through the main artery of the surrounding area higher education in the area
Threats	The inability of the current laws regulated the construction a lack of public spaces and social points of area

Table 6: Evaluation and analysis of in deteriorating 22nd Bahman district, Bandar Abbas

Index	Spatial structure
Strengths	Residential overall integrity and ability to classify species in tissue - is a public open spaces as a neighborhood center There are several old trees with high functionality and elegance of natural ecological context - axes are implemented in the context of face to face encounters with residents - local elements such as mosques and religious site in the context of a religious
Weaknesses	The lack of a coherent and readable combination of pattern and space - the streets are narrow and lacking any quality furniture and equipment Interference in the context of moving vehicles and pedestrians - the absence of a regular feature in the wall and visual disturbances - lack the rich sky The lack of specific architectural pattern in the corner and edges - a lack of public spaces and the pauses in the neighborhood - the lack of spatial coherence neighborhood
Opportunities	The use of the potential offered detailed design of the proposed street network- The Golkani pond that you are important and effective role in organizing visually the coming quarters- Create a space opening at the end of a dead end street and providing consecutive spaces in urban neighborhoods component scale
Threats	Golkani's not important role in the development plans of affluent neighborhoods Lack of clear mission assigned to the neighborhood detailed design of urban landscape -Lack of urban planning document that perspective affluent neighborhood next to the CPM.

Table 7: Evaluation and analysis of in deteriorating 22nd Bahman district, Bandar Abbas

index	Economic structure
Strengths	Existence of Gelkani pond you in a space with recreational tourism potential of urban and regional usability - mail Higher Education
	Existence of many car showrooms and stores in the boundaries - Existence of administrative username and urban recreation boundaries
	Low income and poor people economic power that prevents their effective participation in the implementation of the modernization projects.
Weaknesses	Low income and poor people economic power that prevents their effective participation in the implementation of the modernization projects.
	Weakness of urbanization and the sense of belonging to the land
Opportunities	Existence of pond and museum in boundaries - potential for tourism and recreation
	Existence of various exhibitions center - Existence of PN univercity.
Threats	lack of development User and value creation, such as hospitals, large business units and the like, which makes the neighborhoods value added And the wealth that comes to neighborhood residents, potential for renewal and value creation based on "endogenous development" (and not rely on public funds) for the community there.
	Municipal Development Credit weakness for Gelkani neighborhood

Analysis of biological culture center in Bandar Abbas

Spatial organization compatible with contextual architectural principles, establishment of spaces to increase general knowledge thereon, and designing spaces to increase general awareness aimed at improving collective life and thus subsisting life are essential in formulation of ecology-congruent designs using the cultural space approach. In functional and semantic aspects of location in Bandar Abbas, registration and transmittance of memories and, afterwards, formulation of social interactions and events are respectively prioritized. In physical aspect, moreover, stability concepts and compatibility of stable designs with ecosystem are considered. In designing buildings and infrastructures, the main objective is to design performance buildings around the central plaza instead of plaza-defined imposition of different constructions onto that part of the site which is in the vicinity of sidewalk. In the southern side of the topography, there is a multi-performance green spot for native rituals located at the opposite of the sea, where a collective life is possible to gather. An attention to intensity of land usage and its capacity aligned with ecology-coordinated design is important to be paid (Amirshekari, 2014).

Impact of Different Socio-Cultural Factors (Performance of Contextual architecture and its Concepts) on Shaping of Bio-cultural Identity in the Design of Related Region

Bandar Abbas' area of influence has exceeded its provincial level with regard to its significant role in macro-economy of the state and its proximity to internationally and strategically vital Strait of Hormoz. Bandar Abbas has a neighborhood of 20 km with the Persian Gulf coast, which is one of its important and prominent potentials. The judicious approach in improvement and rehabilitation of existing bioculture- and culture-included spaces is, given the present facilities and shortages, to adopt a contextual approach in order to take into special consideration the inter-cultural interactions. In the meantime, unconventional actions, which lead to destruction of the region's dominant identity, should be avoided.

In this viewpoint, replacement of deteriorating contexts by new spaces is conducted with due regard to backgrounds, identity records, and culture of the regions with the intent of maintaining their transcendence using the modern cutting-edge technologies. Formation of cultural spaces'

identity in this study depends on several factors such as climate, environment, topography, history, culture, and other potential facilities. Physical-spatial factors, which are shaped as proportionate to citizens' needs and existing potentials in this city, are able to both build identity of spaces and pave the way for a re-growth of bio-culture mores and, thus, provoke socio-economic and cultural progress.

Cultural system of the society is influenced by climatic, natural, and environmental factors as well as mechanisms required for life and social relationships dominant on the region, i.e., contextual. The qualities which were enumerated for personification of these importations (the Persian Gulf) employ such instruments as dominant style of the region's architecture, native materials used in the location, and climate of that region. Such characteristics are evident in most mental images which exist in peoples' minds about the southern Iran's coastal cities. Service, residential, cultural, industrial, tourist, and communicational identity of these cities are mainly visible by means of the signs that either naturally or artificially exist in the city's landscape. Formation and maintenance of memorial countenances of a space play a key role in creation of an ever-lasting mental image. Such memorial points can be related to a context with bequeathal value, natural attractions, or culture of a region. There are a number of such historically valuable points in Bandar Abbas city such as cisterns, ancient pier, and localities of past time (Amirshekari, 2014).

Achievements of Culture-Based Planning and Benefits of Application of Contextual Approach in Bio-cultural Recreation
- ✓ Confronting with social separatisms;
- ✓ Confronting with dystopian geography and providing design opportunities to build a location;
- ✓ Social capacitation through engagement of the society and taking the ownership of local activities;
- ✓ Supporting people-oriented cultural policies focusing on what people do better or want to do;
- ✓ Making policy based on a research-centered system to support associations;
- ✓ Promoting and developing plans and services based on the needs of the community;
- ✓ Promoting communications and collaboration among the artistic segment and other functions;
- ✓ Effective integration of culture and community;
- ✓ Promoting awareness levels on artistic capabilities and potentials and cultural activities in economic and social developments;
- ✓ Emboldening arts, artistic institutions, and artists;
- ✓ Improving the access to cultural and artistic activities and promoting audience to such activities;
- ✓ Upgrade cultural infrastructures and facilities;
- ✓ Enhancing participations made by public and private financial sectors in cultural activities and a variety of the research related to culture-based developments.

Conclusion
At all societies, people are the key to solve biological problems and improve their bioculture. Internalized problems that threaten peoples' health can be eliminated by the very peoples' hands. This is, therefore, safe to assert that the most important objective in enhancement of bioculture is identification of the importance of human beings' interactions with the environment and positive and negative impacts of their functions thereon. An architect's onus in rehabilitating and recreating bioculture of a city is establishment of locations which provide the best proportionality among cultural and physical aspects and peoples' expectations and needs. Multipurpose places are a general

and logical outcome of socio-cultural activities which make possible social relations in a collective life and lead to registration and transference of subcultures. Cultural buildings are of higher importance from socio-cultural aspects and are able to win social satisfaction by means of maintaining architectural patterns and compatible eco-culture combined with elements of contemporary architecture and popular interactions.

Cultural buildings and, accordingly, bio-culture complexes are essential musts in socio-cultural subsistence of cities. Such structures constitute general and logical outcomes of a society's socio-cultural activities and give a golden hand to social relations as well as registration and transference of subcultures. Following are the strategic cultural development planning measures:

Clarifying history, local identity, and culture;

- Changing urban management and application of citizenship partnerships by means of foundation of NGOs;
- Preventing decline of cities and their preparation for preservation of the most enriched type of culture and the most complete human life cycle to provide habitats for people, create and maintain objective action areas, and express reaction to mental needs of human beings;
- Creating work elegance in the environment and refreshing the public spaces;
- Emphasizing on the idea of creativity in cultural centers;
- Combining performance arts and cultural activities aimed at city representations;
- Building a disposable culture and creative industries;
- Paying special attention to leisure times;
- Holding local cultural festivals as an efficient method to improve the countenance of city centers:
- Provoking economic development ensuing from economic activities.

Providing the required context for bio-cultural recreation with a contextual approach in the 22nd Bahman Locality in Bandar Abbas as the main purpose of this study aimed at making close bonds, exchanging ideas among the residents, and arranging local associations within the framework of cultural recreation spaces is able to materialize such social objectives. Here lies the central role of contextual, which has made possible achievement of this purpose by means of its deep association with history, culture, and society. Therefore, this research replaced the concept of location in the context of culture with the word space in order to realize the spirit of society and urban peripherality of Bandar Abbas within its cultural, historical, and geographical characteristics through changing bio-culture locations as human-environment entireties. Following are the results of the present research:

- Compliance of movement directions with topographic lines of the land and coordination of herbal coverage with climatic requirements of the region;
- Adaptation, assimilation, and hierarchy in structure, space, form, perspectives, and views which snap moments in the minds of viewers, the fact which strengthens the reminiscence of figures and identities in the contextual approach;
- Diversity of applications indicates cultural activities performed by local people and close interactions among peoples' identity-bound culture and business;
- Upholding traditionalism from indices of historical periods, form of constructions, decorative forms, transference of service and decorated usages to contextual tiers aimed at strengthening memories on constructions;
- Upholding the usages which have been sustaining all during the ages among successive generations in their own area and scope plays a chief role in retention of figure and identity of constructions;

- Identification of users' and citizens' mental images in fulfilling purposes of constructions and retaining their cultural identity is of paramount importance.

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