

Review Article

Modern Regionalism, Modern Hospital

Citation: Sania Sami. "Modern Regionalism, Modern Hospital". PriMera Scientific Engineering 1.1 (2022): 37-42.

Received: August 30, 2022

Published: September 12, 2022

Sania Sami*

Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Science and Research Branch-Qeshm, Islamic Azad University, Iran

***Corresponding Author:** Sania Sami, Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, Science and Research Branch-Qeshm, Islamic Azad University, Iran.



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Abstract

The present article examines the link between modern regionalism and modern hospitals, and states that addressing community culture in architecture is increasingly debated. The contemporary period has brought about extensive changes in most fields, including architectural theories, has put forward diverse and numerous points of view, and in some cases has led to the emergence of new approaches regarding ancient and rooted thoughts. Hence, it is suggested that a relationship is established between the building and human beings, which makes the environment and space better understood by human beings, and a kind of emotional connection is established between the two. Therefore, attention to the new regionalism that is the subject of this article is examined and according to the progress of science and technology, its relationship with medical centers, including hospitals its relationship with medical centers, including hospitals, is examined.

Keywords: Regioanalism; Modern Regionalism; Modern Hospital; Culture; Tradition, Society

Introduction

With a glance at the past history of mankind and the evolution of the universe, it is clearly visible that man has always been trying to meet his needs and create a suitable environment for life. At the beginning of his existence, due to the lack of sufficient science and technology, he has always moved in the direction of harmony with nature and the ecosystem, or better said, in the direction of obedience to nature, so that he can find an ideal place to live, such as living in the vicinity of water and fertile lands, but little by little with the progress of science and the opening of new doors of science to life, this interaction with nature and ecosystem has gradually faded and has gone to the point where it has caused damage and destruction of this area of life.

Today, researchers and scientists in all fields are trying to restore the interaction between man and nature and protect the environment as much as possible from human damage. In the meantime, one of the issues raised is the issue of regionalism. Regionalism has received attention in recent decades and deals with the issue that all the characteristics of a region can affect the quality of life of all living

things in that region, and the greater interaction between them can guarantee their survival. By proposing this issue and focusing on human life in particular, his health and hygiene become very important. By entering the science of building architecture and looking at the buildings of medical centers as a part of factors interacting with the region, it is raised that medical buildings can also interact with regional factors, therefore, by addressing the issue of regionalism and its extension to medical facilities, it is stated that each region with any characteristics can have its own medical centers so that users can benefit from the services with more emotional feeling and familiarity and a sense of interaction between them also strengthen more than before. The integration of nature and science is a process that the need for their presence is felt more in the case of health centers, to the extent that humans and nature both need each other to maintain their health.

Regionalism

The definition of regionalism covers a wide range due to the multiplicity and evolution of various approaches of this theory, but in general, it can be said that paying attention to the features of the ecosystem, climate issues, cultural and social conditions, and local values are among the points of interest of regionalism (Bayazidi et al, 2013: 9).

But this does not prevent the acceptance of global influences. The main approach of regionalism is to reconcile the effects of global civilization and special local characteristics. In other words, since humans, while possessing regional culture, are also inheritors and creators of global culture, they must gain knowledge of the interaction between the two [8].

Thus, During the 19th and early 20th centuries, theorists developed the cultural and geographical aspects of the region, and a kind of nationalistic regionalism was formed (Eggener, 2002:230), which emphasized more on its own characteristics. As Tadao Ando says: How to create architecture that is both universal and regional? In other words, how to create architecture that is both portable and particular?

When Gideon mentioned that Aalto architecture was Finnish, he clearly meant more than adaptation to a particular locale (Ibid, 83). "New regionalism" requires something more than the need for "background". New regionalism is a creative approach rather than a reactionary approach. What is intended is not imitation or static protection, but what can be called "creative protection"(Ibid: 104).

The trend toward regionalism in the United States was seriously raised in the 1960s, and this awakening was reflected in books such as *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson and "Architecture without Architects" by Bernard Rudofsky, along with works such as Haystack Mountain School and the Sea Ranch project by Charles Moore. These protests are among the many reactions against the top-down, subjectivist and international style of Siamese architects, such as the humanist movement of the Group of Ten and popular movements (Lefaivre, 2003: 31).

Modern Regionalism

The beginning of modern regionalism is in 1961 by Paul Ricoeur. One of the main characteristics of modern regional architecture is the use of the old world and the transformation of traditional methods and goals with the use of new innovative technologies, the use of methods that can convey the specific concepts of the region (Shayan, 2009: 141).

Regional characteristic is an essential characteristic of any authentic architecture. Since all buildings form a part of the "determined place", they cannot be the same everywhere, but must contain the specific characteristics of a certain place. Since ancient times, this feature has been known as mood (Jodat, 2002: 82).

The main issue of this type of design was to express the progress in the display of tradition. Projects such as Jeddah Airport are an example of this type of regionalism. In this project, the use of technology can be seen in a metaphorical way (Shayan & Kamel Nia, 2008: 13).

According to Vitruvius, architectural diversity is the result of people's physical, mental and behavioral characteristics [9].

Identity and being recognized requires a relationship based on dialogue; As George Herbert Mead put it, others are “giving meaning”. Therefore, the development of thinking is not a monologue of a person, but a conversation, and this conversation, according to Bakhtin, is important in Russian literature, it includes all levels (Ibid, 198).

Regionalism today seeks to explain the complex conditions that result from man’s interaction with his living environment in a social and cultural context. These conditions take the definitions of regionalism out of a fixed and unchanging phrase, as well as words that refer to its mythical and formal aspects, and pay attention to the connection between culture and life in real-life conditions in place. Allen (2007) emphasizes that valuable regionalist architecture is primarily a cultural activity rather than a style, defining the identity of people more in terms of their actions than what is seen. Referring to writings on critical regionalism, she expands on the two major weaknesses of their analytical review as follows [1]:

- Despite the emphasis on the importance of cultural practice, no attempt is made to explain it for a passing reference.
- There is no reference to the interaction of architecture and social features of human life, and the development of theory is done only in the form of forms.

She points out that insufficient insight into the social and cultural aspects of architecture has been neglected not only by regional researchers in the field of architectural theory, but also uses two important concepts to respond to today’s conditions: Performance and Formation, and she believes that these two concepts together will provide a deeper understanding of the characteristics of regional identity in architecture. The concept of performance, with its expansion into the field of literary theories and cultural studies, refers to an action that displays what it calls and provokes debate. Performance is defined by repetitive physical and verbal actions that make it possible to understand norms. This quality also hides the central forces of the Synchronizers behind the actions. Implemented regionalism implies a kind of resident regionalism in a way that reflects the identities that have an executive structure and are perceived from the heart of different architectural scenes and based on the unique activities of human beings, Activities that are specific to different places and cultures [1].

Allen refers to her second concept, the formation, as a system of “structured structures” whose function is to create “action and representation” in a way that implies tacit knowledge rather than obedience to the law. The formation is the continuously generating principles of disciplined initiatives that create activities that reproduce systems in social life. It is a social rather than a natural rule of life that includes acquired characteristics that are created under the influence of social conditions and recreate social conditions. The formation, as part of the realm of dynamic and changing interactions, is understood to encompass the physical space in which social activities and norms occur. In fact, formation refers to the spatial dimension of social activities that surrounds the norms that give meaning to place-based culture (Ibid, 423).

Allen’s suggestion about executive regionalism provides two types of capabilities for architects, one is that by creating the basics for understanding the interaction between man and place, and explaining architecture as a cultural practice, it frees architects from the stylistic interpretation of regional design. Second, by accepting the fact that architects mainly face regional culture from an external perspective, executive regionalism has provided the possibility of an intelligent encounter to understand local cultural behaviours and has shown the interaction between regional oriented architects and local communities in order to determine It emphasizes the appropriateness of the native culture. Knowledge sharing empowers architects to design living and social areas and places (Ibid, 426).

New conceptions of regionalism seek to reconcile specific issues of the third millennium with conventional interpretations of regionalism that, in their most recent form, have culminated in critical regionalism. In the early years of this millennium, the issue of regionalism has become particularly important, with issues such as “globalization” and the disappearance of borders, as well as issues such as the dialogue of cultures and the phenomenon of multiculturalism. Many thinkers are trying to keep the concepts of regionalism relevant to the current situation with new definitions that are mainly based on the critique of critical regionalism [2].

Theorists, in the current pluralistic context, try to offer interpretations of regionalism that are always consistent with the social and political changes in different societies. Moore (2007) tries to address the shortcomings of critical regionalism in the current world

situation by offering a new interpretation of regionalism. Criticizing the dominance of modern thought over the critical regionalist approach, he calls it a non-modern approach to regionalism. In his definition, non-modern theories propose the weakening of Cartesian distinctions between man and non-man (object) and point to the environment and its relations to man [3]. Moore offers an explanation of regionalism in non-modern space based on the redefinition of the two central terms of place and technology. He describes technology and place as interrelated concepts, and from their interaction, he proposes his theory of “recreational regionalism”. In Moore’s definition, a recreative architecture seeks to engage human institutions with places of residence in the process of democratic reproduction. This definition also insufficiently refers to cultural horizons because the two-way relationship between technology and place is better understood through culture. Moore describes the principles of his recreational architecture as follows [3]:

1. Recreative architecture creates various social camps.
2. To participate in the collection of indigenous ideas, recreative architecture must understandably participate in shaping the history of the place.
3. Instead of creating visible themes, the creators of recreative architecture should participate in the construction of integrated cultural and ecological processes.
4. Recreative architecture pays special attention to considering the limitations and ecological variables.
5. Recreative architecture produces the technologies of daily life with democratic goals (citizen participation).
6. The technological interventions of recreative architecture are mostly aimed at normalizing critical works.
7. Recreative architecture empowers places by fostering convergent human beliefs and defines itself by reproducing ideas that connect humans to the ecological status of places.
8. A re-creating architecture prefers the development of activities that affect the quality of life to the creation of instructive historical and critical places.

Global-Regional Interaction in a Specific Field: Art and Architecture

Culture is a coexistence system of values, multiplicity of behavioural norms, an echo of domestic and foreign civilizations, and art is a link in the chain of elements of culture, which is most open to other cultures and artistic achievements of other nations and peoples (Ebadian, 2009: 21-29).

Modern Hospital

A hospital is now seen as not just a place for treating patients who are too ill to be treated at home but as a part of a comprehensive system of preventive and curative medicine, as a centre for outpatient treatment and home-care services. No longer an isolated unit, the modern hospital is, ideally, part of a regional network that embraces hospitals of all kinds and sizes, maintaining close and cordial relations with the medical and paramedical services within its area. By means of local clinics and outpatient stations it may reach out even to rural communities [6].

Hospitals may be compared and classified in various ways: by ownership and control, by type of service rendered, by length of stay, by size, or by facilities and administration provided. Examples include the general hospital, the specialized hospital, the short-stay hospital, and the long-term-care facility [5]. According to modern theories, a hospital should be better integrated in the community than was previously the case. Vast buildings with forbidding exteriors now give way to more human, more personal constructions [4].

Extended Health Care

With the advance in medical science and the ever-increasing cost of hospital operations, the progressive-care concept is more attractive, both for outpatient and inpatient care. Progressive care can be divided into five categories: 1-intensive care, 2-intermediate care, 3-self-care, 4-long-term care, and 5-organized home care [5]. Medicine is developing so fast that many hospitals which have barely been constructed are already being outstripped. Therefore, a forward-looking spirit must be shown and future growth must be taken into account [6].

The Visual Impact of the Hospital

In the past, hospital authorities and architects have been quite willing to treat the hospital as an imposing monument. Lately, however, architects and town planners have felt some concern about the disruption of the visual scale caused by very massive hospital buildings. Moreover, some hospital authorities have begun to think that a huge, monumental building- a “Temple of healing” -is the wrong image for the modern hospital and it is preferable to stress its links with the community and its human, personal character [6]. In many climates the orientation of the buildings in relation to sunlight or to the prevailing breeze will determine many aspects of the master plan. Sloping sites may sometimes create difficulties but as often as not they offer planning opportunities, making it possible, for example, to separate different circulation routes on different levels [6].

Rise of the Modern Hospital

Rise of the Modern Hospital is a change from last charitable resorts for the sick poor to premier locations of cutting-edge medical treatment for all classes, and from low-rise decentralized facilities to high-rise centralized structures. Jeanne Kisacky traces the dilemma designers faced between creating an environment that could function as a therapy in and of itself and an environment that was essentially a tool for the facilitation of increasingly technologically assisted medical procedures. Her book “Rise of the Modern Hospital” considers the hospital building as both a cultural artifact, revelatory of external medical and social change and a cultural determinant, actively shaping what could and did take place within hospitals [7].

The modern policy of allowing for growth and change tends to soften the visual impact of the hospital. The parts of it that form its “front door “or” shop window” are the buildings for outpatient care, reception, and emergency care. These will be located nearest to the entrance to the site and may very well be planned as comparatively low buildings in the interest of future growth and flexibility. The more massive buildings for in-patient care will be set back behind them and thus be less awe-inspiring [6]. Thus ultimately, it is the architect who determines the image of the hospital. He has the choice of emphasizing individual units or of aiming at a uniform effect. For instance, in designing a ward building, he can vary the facade for each nursing unit or use the same architectural treatment for them all. The latter method produces a powerful and monumental building, the former a more irregular building that will look smaller and more human in scale [6].

Materials and Methods

The research method in this article is based on qualitative and analytical methods, and by studying the relevant books and articles, the information has been collected using the documentary method.

Results and Discussion

The results of the research indicate that the interaction between nature and man, and especially the man-made healthcare centres that are discussed in this research, can lead to a safer platform for the lives of both, in this way, paying attention to the context, culture, and characteristics of the region, the community and the ecosystem of the region will be of great importance.

Conclusion

What emerges from the analysis of new regionalist perspectives is that the purely aesthetic discourse that has prevailed in other forms of regionalism has today become the social and ecological discourses that relate to the everyday conditions of people’s lives. In such circumstances, the role of architects as actors in society has evolved from body design to planning and policy-making processes that are manifested in technological and ecological choices. The creation of productive places, which are in a stable balance with the environment and stimulate the participatory activities of the people to play a more active role in social life, is the most important goal of regionalism in the third millennium. In modern regionalism, the acceptance of technology as a social structure is inevitable and progressive. Emphasizing on hospitals and especially on new hospitals from the perspective of modern regionalism, it is necessary to pay more attention to the connection between these centres and the community in line with the use of new technologies. Addressing the

culture of the community as well as creating interaction and balance with nature and ecosystems can make hospitals more receptive than ever before.

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