Abstract. High speed of radio even in current world can be mentioned as one of its unique specifications making it possible to have the best efficiency within minimum time considering existing constraints; therefore, radio can perform faster, more accountable, less costly and more effective when transmitting messages. The more time passes, the higher the speed of radio program broadcasting will be. Nowadays, effective radio channels produce short and high-speed programs and radio programmers perform believing that the more shorter and faster is the message, the more effective it will be; in this regard, “desirable radio” is actualized. Design of such collection should observe the hot and semi-arid climate of Saveh, Iran. Presence of many cryogenic spaces in interior spaces and corridors, use of west winds of Saveh using architectural element of this climate (windward), creation of interstitial spaces and placing openings toward it, and using traditional materials such as brick in the facade can be mentioned as required options that should be considered in design.

Keywords: Radio, Design, Saveh Climate, Interstitial Spaces, Traditional Materials
1 INTRODUCTION

Radio is one of high-speed media in message transmission in fast paced era of media; compared with other written and visual media, radio can convey different news to audiences at national and international levels within transmitting message while other media such as TV and satellite should make some preparations within a long time to produce a program.

High speed of radio in current world is one of its distinguished properties making it possible to have the best efficiency within minimum time considering existing constraints; therefore, radio can perform faster, more accountable, less costly and more effective when transmitting messages. The more time passes, the higher the speed of radio program broadcasting will be. Nowadays, effective radio channels produce short and high-speed programs and radio programmers perform believing that the more shorter and faster is the message, the more effective it will be; in this regard, “desirable radio” is actualized.

The better the media are applied, the more interests and benefits will be obtained in field of health growth of people and their adjustment with society adjustment as well as correct transformation and development of such society regarding a desirable situation.

Since cognitive and scientific scopes are extensive with considerable rate of development in various fields, imitated methods and common transfer of formal system of education and training are not enough and cannot cover all aspects and dimensions of the case. On the other hand, use of notifying systems and mass media is easier and such media can use extensive facilities to broadcast news to various groups of people.

Therefore, it is essential to use notification devices and media to strengthen education and training process deepening it in various scientific, technical, and literal fields outside of the school. Audio media or radio is one the most important, traditional and oldest communicational devices, in particular in Iran among rural people who have no access to visual media.

2 THEORETICAL LITERATURE

Science evolution trend has been step by step and all of actions that had been done in past were in fact the basis for new researches. Therefore, scientific researches pay attention to past studies and works; in this case, researcher does not repeat similar actions and evolves findings obtained by ancestors instead of wasting time. The other advantage obtained from studying conducted researches related to research subject is that the researcher can gather more information and carry out a new study with an extensive prospect.

Accordingly, this study tried to investigate references and resources related to research subject in order to use them in a best way.

Investigation of research background is a holistic review of works- published or unpublished- and second-hand references in field of favorite subjects of researcher (Omaskaran, 2001, P. 49).

Theoretical literature of study can be classified to two subjective and methodological parts. It is difficult to access to a completely relevant subjective literature.

According to Inquiry from Iranian Research Institute of Information and Documents, there has not been study or research related to subject of present paper.

Pavilion (radio station): since wireless dome building of palace is one of the first telegraph transmitters in Iran and some west importing technologies were used in it, can be named as strong and stable building among other strong buildings during 1921-1922. Specific exclusive function, geographical and cultural position and the connection between this building and other surrounding buildings can be studied as significant options. Wireless castle of Qajar, wireless building of Pahlavi or pavilion can be named as some of buildings located in lands of Qajar’s palace. Building construction finished in 1924 and it was opened formally on 22 February 1927. Construction of the building of Iran Radio began in 1938 and opened on 24 April 1940. Architect of the first building was Ibrahim Memarbashi probably - one of architectures of Ministry of Post and Telegraph during late Qajar and architecture of the building of Iran Radio probably was Poul Abgar and contractor was German HOCHTIEF Company. Wireless palace was located in an area about 5.17 hectare. The total area of land was 211544m² and the area of building was equal to 650m². Pavilion (Kolah Farangi) building can be named as buildings constructed in early years of First Pahlavi- either in terms of architecture or in terms of its functioning- that was adopted from western architecture styles.
The mentioned method can be obviously seen in building of post office located in Mashgh Square also in other buildings.

3 METHODOLOGY

Library and field methods were used in this research; at library step, some researches was done about the subject inside and outside of Iran then Saveh city was selected at field part to study architecture style and factors affecting design of hot and dry climate of Saveh.

4 DATA ANALYSIS

Numerous talents in Iran tend to be active in different radio and media fields. If these talents are attracted, notification will be increased and cultural-artistic power will be strengthened. The objective of designing such collection is to discover such talents and train interested people regarding cultural growth, and intellectual promotion of people through audio media in case of social-cultural-artistic issues, development of radio network, promotion of work power, and eventually economic growth of society.

Although the present and old building of radio is located in one of the oldest fabrics of Tehran (Ark Square), burnout of this building and accepting this point that separation between some buildings with similar dimensions and city body may create challenge in collective memory in cities cannot make this building for us as a modern radio studio, in particular in this specific case. presence of a new center with educational approach can revive this memorable and nostalgic media.

As it was mentioned, radio is a significant media in Iran playing a vital role among people; hence, numerous talented and interested youth tend to work for this media; however, it is not simply possible due to various training classes such as conversation, narration, impromptu conversation, tone control, etc. that are placed in different parts of city with different tuitions. Nevertheless, it is essential to create an integrated training site in which, interested individuals can be trained and taught all of teachings and courses. Such collection can reduce the imposed costs to those who are interested in such programs, can save time; can decrease traffic because of referring to each of these classes in different parts of city, and attraction of expert professors in a place to cooperate with each other.

Moreover, since the old building of radio is located in central fabric of Tehran and considering this building burnout and all of discussions about changing this old building to radio museum, and lack of a training center related to radio technics and technologies in an area with suitable access at the center of city, the importance and necessity of proposed project can be obviously justified.

4.1 Considered Site and its Analysis

Project’s site is located in southern part of Saveh Province in Saveh Jungle Park. The approximate area is 8000 m² cutting trees (80*100).

Since project subject was totally cultural-artistic, the site ought to be located in a part of Saveh in which, people were culturally ready to accept such institute. According to conducted researches, southern part of Saveh was more suitable for construction of such center because of presence of several universities (Science and Researches, Higher Education Institute for Science and Technology, etc.), Central Province Department of Natural Resources, Saveh Broadcasting, Saveh artificial lake, shooting club and cycling roads.

Jungle Park is a calm place with numerous trees in it that can reduce the extreme heat of Saveh, especially in the hot season.

It was tried to observe transmogrification in tradition; in this regard, radio is one of traditional and oldest media in Iran; meanwhile, southern and eastern part of Saveh is oldest than northern part.

Figure 1. Aerial map of the project site

4.1.1 Why this land was selected?

There were numerous reasons for selecting this site; some of them are as follows: Easy access from the city and road.
4.1.2 Site’s Pictures

Figure 2. The project site

Figure 3. The project site

Figure 4. The project site

4.2 Physical Micro-program

Following physical program was obtained after researches and interviews with staffs of Radio Tehran:

- **Educational Spaces:**
  Educational theory classes, educational atelier (tone control classes, impromptu conversation, narration, authorship, execution role, informing, and programming).
  Practical Workshops (recording studios, narration studios)

- **Supportive Spaces:**
  Maintenance room, power room, control room, traffic room, services

- **Administrative spaces:**
  Management, education, research, graduated individuals, tests, conference salon

- **Service Spaces:** pantry, WC, cafe and restaurant, warehouse, leisure room for professors and staff, lobby

5 CONCLUSION

Radio is a media in Iran that is less important than TV. This traditional media has been forgotten by people and officials so that minority of people in few cities listens to it. Saveh is one of cities in Iran in which, the majority begins their day with radio and finished it with radio too. On the other hand, not only in Saveh but also in Iran there is no center to teach specialized technics and arts of radio to those who are interested in this nostalgic media. There are many individuals who have no opportunity to show their talents and wish to have a job in radio; hence, it is possible to realize such expectations establishing this center in which, art students can work as a family member for radio. Construction of such center in Saveh Province not only promotes radio but also boost the economy of this non-prosperous city. Design of such collection should be compatible with hot and semiarid climate of Saveh. Presence of many cryogenic spaces in interior spaces and corridors, use of west winds of Saveh using architectural element of this climate (windward), creation of interstitial spaces and placing openings toward it, and using traditional materials such as brick in the facade can be mentioned as required options that should be considered in design. Eventually, the idea of interstitial space considering the hot and semiarid climate of Saveh can help us benefit from passive energies when designing the project. We hope to
promote radio culture that is now deleing from our culture and memories constructing such institute in a way that this traditional media is revived, talents are discovered and entered into the old family of radio.

REFERENCES


