SECTION 8 - 10
8C: 1150

Abstract
This project attempted to demonstrate cultural factors in architecture and include those factors in architectural form and function. This work also attempted to study the difference of certain cultural factors in architectural design specific to a certain region with a unique climate.
This research focused on one identity, prestige, contact and demand of contemporary Islamic architecture rather than design of social, complex, and aesthetic forms in this area. This project studied a zone that is known as Bahariya as a case study.

Introduction
After the advent of Islam, great changes were made in various aspects of Muslim life, based on Islamic law. These changes do not affect previous customs and regulations were replaced with the laws of Islam. This change is seen in the design of the society as well as in the design of human life, which were changed with the advent of Islam. These ongoing developments continue. There are many challenges in the study and evolution of Islamic architecture. Muslims believe that Islamic architecture has various definitions. Accordingly, different regions and climates are affected by these forms and aspects of Islamic architecture. This project is based on these definitions (Mahmoudzadeh, 2002, 21-22). In the design, we consider, concepts and order of Islamic architecture should be comprehensively studied in order to prevent objective and subjective deviations and occasional system of Islamic architecture.

The first element of Islamic architecture is minaret. According to Islamic principles, the minaret and the five stations which were built and founded by the Prophet Muhammad, Islam is structured and designed. A minaret has four important dimensions. In the plan, the four dimensions are important elements of the mosque and its spatial arrangement. In fact, minarets in the mosque space is the socio-cultural center of Muslim society. Minarets in the design and function of an architectural building and culture is as such. In the formation of Islam, minarets have an important spatial and national symbol. This symbol is divided into two parts, the first part is the minaret, and the second part is the minaret itself. The spatial and functional aspects of minarets are also important aspects of Islamic architecture, especially in the mosque. These structures could be the reason, amongst other factors, the larger size of minarets in certain cultural aspects of important historical and Islamic architecture.

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Thesis / Questions / Objectives

Culture, human behavior and interactions are main components of architecture by taking into account theoretical principles of anthropological architecture. Thus, it is necessary to incorporate these aspects into our culture, human behavior and interactions in architectural design.

In order to answer the following question given special emphasis and of special interest in this article of mosque in non-Islamic countries with different sociocultural contexts:

- How are human behavioral, social and temporal contexts affect architecture of mosques in these countries?
- What common features should be considered in all mosques regardless of temporal, cultural and context?
- How these behavioral and human behavioral and interactions with the environment affect house design and architecture layout?

A wide range of studies in various fields like architecture is needed to find answers to the above questions. Design of a mosque in Persian style in this project was considered for this purpose according to cultural data and temporal scope of the study. General theoretical principles for design of a mosque were defined in this project according to culture of the studied region. For this purpose, Imam Khomeini Mosque was examined as a case study. Majority of members of this cultural area Persian culture, Muslims. Thus, this center has many architectural features that can be considered as a prototype. The purpose of designing a mosque in this area was to meet the main objective of this project.
Analyzing and Design of a Mosque in Multicultural Society with Cultural Approach

Importance of the study and the reasons for selecting this subject matter:

Understanding as a whole and profound development process has affected social and cultural aspects of human life, particularly national symbols that underlie identification and cultural identity. Socio-cultural awareness of different cultures and civilization by taking into account the inevitable process of globalization. Cultural coexistence and a need for innovations. Although a common border is found in all civilizations, the original culture cannot be shared as claimed By E. H. Elfen's claim (Edward 2004: 148-159).

In traditional and contemporary cultural development, the presence of cultural continuity in multicultural societies. These developments should adapt to national identity and preserve ethnic cultures to influence not only cultural dynamics but also national cohesion and coexistence in multicultural societies (ibid. 148-159). Given the increasing population of Muslims in Sweden and their unique perspective in European countries, it is essential to create a religious and cultural center for the Muslims (Holmström, 2015). This is because the mosque is a religious and cultural center for the Muslims (ibid. 148-159). It is also necessary to offer a suitable architectural form for minimizing distances of mosques in multicultural societies.

Limitation:

This research will be conducted to study mosque architecture with a special emphasis on cultural and human. As the proportion is given more priority to the cultural aspects of architecture, and its results in terms of form and function rather than on technical aspects, I will not provide the detailed information regarding construction techniques.

Methodology:

- Literature review for close understanding about cultural aspects in architecture and for selecting references. Cultural factors in order to analyze and taking these in account for doing the project.
- Literature review about mosque design principles.
- Literature review about different observation, informal interviews, photographs, and recording the observations.
- Methodology and considering the factors which will be used during literature review and direct observation in inputs for design process.

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Summary and conclusion
- Cultural symbols and components were used in the study:
  - Structure: mosque
  - Shape: image, scheme
  - Internal configuration:
  - Space: open and semi-open spaces
  - Design:
    - Rectangular and semi-rectangular spaces
    - Dedicated spaces for kids
    - Conservation and use of materials in the construction
    - Public gallery spaces
  - Library and computer lab
  - Presence at school, library, and administration office
    - Collected materials: concept, starting analysis
  - Portable services in underfridom
    - Data storage area: the architecture
    - Critical storage areas: the architecture
    - Comparison between the model and the concept
  - Perkins
  - Conclusion:
    - Revised and modified ideas
    - Revised design
    - Final result: mosque design
    - Combining elements and details used during the mosque