ABSTRACT
Space plays such an important role in architecture. People have always been living between many spaces and their beings are related to the being of these spaces. Sometimes these spaces are human made or the imaginary spaces that comes from, the dream of them. Space is an unshaped existent which its figurative existence gives an identity to it. When human begin to imagine the space will imagine a character which might be the character of space. It means character is at the same time a more general concept than space and it donates a general comprehensive atmosphere.

INTRODUCTION
The term space means a defined area created indoors or outdoors by walls, fences, hedges, berms, buildings, trees, etc. That gives visual enclosure to an area (Baghchesaraei and Baghchesaraei, 2014). Space is certainly no new term in architectural theory. But space cans many things. In current literature we may distinguish between two uses: space as three-dimensional geometry, and space as perceptual field (Norberg-Schulz, 1971).

Case Study
Villa Savoye
Setting up a structure is not a simple task, but it means solving the stability problem regarding available materials and their functional limits and their space characteristics (Baghchesaraei and Baghchesaraei, 2014).
As we know, Le Corbusier was careful to the combination between building and site, the horizontal windows emphasis the ground plane, while the rooftop gardens emphasis to the nature. Le Corbusier
emphasized minimal impact to the site in his design in an effort to preserve the beauty. Le Corbusier pays attention to the inside and outside space. He carefully incorporates the terrace into the structure to flow into the inside space and vice versa. These kinds of relationships bring a character to the building that sets it apart from any other. The space created by Le Corbusier in the Villa Savoye is trying to remind the feeling of modern architecture. By the end of the 1920’s, Corbusier was playing the role of a crusader for the New Architecture movement (Curtis, 1992).

**Different Spaces**

**Living Room**

It is a free plan for furniture layout, facing North – West side of the site. A glass sliding door of entire wall height opens into the central open courtyard towards the south of living room. This orientation allows living room to have a possible relationship with other parts.

![Living room](image1.png)

*Figure 1: Living room*

**Bed Room**

Light factors made Le Corbusier to consider a good space for bed room, so he located his master bed room on south-east side. In winter it is observed that the bed rooms also receives adequate day light for almost hrs/day, while in summer it has been observed that the room is prevented from penetration of sun almost throughout the day.

This orientation improves the feeling that the bedroom is not a separate space it’s a part of the whole site.

![Bed room](image2.png)

*Figure 2: Bed room*
Landscape
Savoye is a cubist home; it is physically disengaged from but optimally observing the suburban farmland (Gans, 2006). The placement of the Villa Savoye on its site in Poissy was not random but strategic. The landscape begins to uncover the home as the individual drives up the curved driveway. The site was to appear untouched; as if the Villa itself was simply hovering or floating above it. This effect was achieved through what might be referred to as false technology however, it served its purpose. The ground floor is set back for the passage of a vehicle below however, the consequent shadow which is plunged deeper because of the dark paint color, in stark contrast to the pristine white box above, provides the illusion of a floating building leaving the Virgilian Landscape unharmed (Banham, 2007).

CONCLUSION
Space is a basic subject in architecture, and conception of space in philosophy is major discussion between philosophers but architects do not considered in this subject, because space is not visible. Many of architects are considered only in form and are not thought about spatial image in architectural designing. It has been said that the Villa Savoye is one of the greatest form-givers of modern architecture (Curtis, 1992).

It has been said that all living things in nature have a shape which reflects the quality and inner life of the thing; life and form are one entity (Sullivan, 1979).
Villa Savoye is a house designed based on the architectural promenade and space is the primary key in designing. Its experience is in the movement through the spaces. Integrated reality of place was created by designer such as space and form but no boundary devised among them. Le Corbusier created visual rhythms of form and contrasting periods of movement in his work but like his patterns , human is central to conceptualizing and understanding space and space work just for human and try to connect the human being from building to what he wants and he adores nature. He drew on the past for influence and understood that its presence in modern architecture meant something (McDonough, 2001).

REFERENCES
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