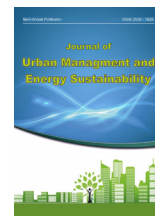


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CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

Continuity of Life Tradition in Tabriz Houses (Case Study: Houses of Three Decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s) **1

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ABSTRACT

The house and the way of life in it is a category of culture and the house is the most objective aspect of culture. The way of life of Iranians and their houses was formed in a cultural continuity throughout history. With the emergence of modernization in the Iranian society, fundamental changes occurred in the culture and consequently in the architecture and houses and the way of life of the Iranians. This research seeks to find out what principles and dimensions the continuation of the tradition of life with a cultural approach includes and whether the continuation of the tradition of life with a cultural approach has been going on in the residential spaces of Tabriz in three decades or not? In order to answer these questions, first, the continuity and the conditions of continuity were examined and along with that, the indicators of culture and tradition of life were also extracted. Then, by designing the question based on the summary matrix of the theoretical part, interviews were conducted with people living in 12 houses from three different decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s, in order to determine whether in Whether these houses continue the tradition of life or not. The findings of the research in the theoretical part indicate that the tradition of life has three dimensions, physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional, and in three scales, individual (smart), family-kinship (meso) and Social-neighborhood (macro) can be defined. The findings of the research in the field section show that in the physical-spatial dimension, in areas such as the filter status of the private sphere, the quality of the bedrooms, the view and lighting of the home spaces, continuity can be seen during three decades. In the perceptual-psychological dimension, audio and visual privacy in three scales of micro, medium and macro has been continuous during three decades, but in some factors, such as observing the visual privacy of the open kitchen, it has remained static and unchanged. In the activity-behavioral-functional dimension, the examination of the spaces shows that all the spaces in the Iranian house are multi-functional and different behavioral positions can be seen in each space and each scale in every three decades. Or, there have been changes in neighborly relations in three decades, which indicate the loss of neighborly relations in Iranian society and in the city of Tabriz.

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INTRODUCTION

Traditional house is an indicator of culture, way of life and beliefs of Iranian people (Alkhansari, 2015: 273). Accelerated modernization in the contemporary era, and not taking into account cultural factors such as behavior, relationships and interactions in homes caused problems in the living tradition and, conversely, the housing of Iranians. The tradition of life is the result and product of culture in every society and it means the way of life. Accelerated modernization had an impact on the culture and as a result on the tradition of life and caused them to change. Change is a fundamental element for humans and a foundation for their lives. But if it is done without taking into account the conditions related to time and place, as well as without scientific evaluations, it may lead to complete destruction instead of excellence. (Japalaghi et al, 2019: 183) Before modernization, Iranian houses and life tradition They were formed in a cultural continuum under the influence of social beliefs and norms. Iranian architecture and urban planning have been developed based on the different needs of the people in a historical process. (Irani et al, 2017: 46) Continuity means continuity and dynamism. Continuity means progress over time, according to the facilities and technology, the needs and demands of the time, in line with the culture. In other words, it can be said that continuity means using the positive aspects of the past and adapting them to the conditions, environment, climate, needs and technologies of today. (Fig.1)

The concepts of lifestyle and way of life (tradition of life) are different. But in this research, those parts of the lifestyle that can be useful for

this research and in line with its goals have been used. Tradition of life is the result and product of culture. Culture and its factors shape the tradition of life. Tradition means a pattern of thinking, behavior and cultural continuity (Merriam webster, 2023). Knowing the house and its place in the society is possible through knowing the culture and tradition of life. The architecture used in places should be based on understanding the culture of the residents to meet their psychological and physical needs (Farshchi et al, 2016: 185). Lifestyle is a term that nurtures social, cultural and economic components in its heart, has a profound effect on the behavior patterns and mental tendencies of the people of the society and has a great influence on the formation of the living space. (Ebrahimi et al., 2016: 29) The way of life is related to the way of life that people choose and is based on ideals, rules, laws, daily behaviors of life and the like. In the concept of lifestyle, it explains the type of activities that take place, the reason for doing them and what the activities mean for them. The way of life determines the different ways of using materials, the places and the time they spend. In other words, it determines how to use spaces in daily life. (Purdihimi, 2011: 5 and 15). The tradition of people's life in a society shapes their set of behavior in society, and as a result of that, special behaviors, living space and how to use them in daily life are formed. The human way of life occurs in different scales and the behavioral positions in each scale of the way of life are organized according to the type and purpose of interaction with others in the built environment. 14) (Afshari and Pordeihimi, 2016): the way of life in different individual and collective

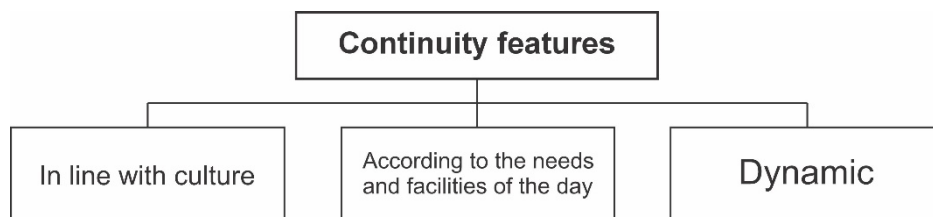


Figure 1: Continuity features (Source: Authors)

scales, during cultural meta-data, is considered a clear manifestation of culture in human life, which regulates the behavioral positions in the built environment. (Ibid, 3). based on the various definitions of culture and tradition of life, it is concluded that the tradition of life has three dimensions: physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional. Family-kinship (meso) and social-neighborhood (macro) can be defined. (Fig. 2)

Therefore, to investigate the continuity of the tradition of life in the houses of Tabriz in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s, that is, according to the characteristics and conditions of continuity, to investigate the presence or absence of the continuity of the tradition of life based on its dimensions and scale, in the

studied samples. . According to the studies, the final matrix of the dimensions and criteria of the continuity of the tradition of life was prepared in order to analyze and examine case samples in the format of Table1. (Tab. 1)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Based on the dimensions of the tradition of life in three scales, micro, medium, and macro, residential samples from the 70s, 80s, and 90s were analyzed to determine whether there was a continuation of the tradition of life in these homes or not. For each of the decades, four samples were selected from different neighborhoods of the city. In this way, from each decade, meso-class houses that have a high statistical population at the city level and in relatively new

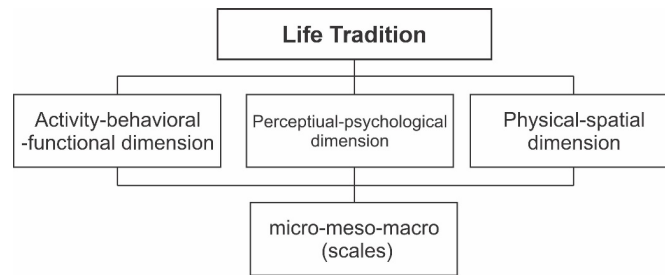


figure 2: Dimensions and scales of tradition of life (Source: Authors)

Table 1: dimensions and criteria of continuity of tradition of life (Source: Authors)

Scale Dimensions	Individual	family - kinship (intermediate)	neighborhood-social (macro)
physical-spatial	Individual spaces such as parents' room and children's private room	Guest Hall - private living room - kitchen	Urban services - greenery in the neighborhood
perceptual-psychological	- Cultural concepts and values such as visual and auditory privacy, individuality, privacy, privacy, personal space	- Cultural concepts and values at the family level, such as privacy and visual and auditory privacy at the family level	- Cultural concepts and values such as neighborhood privacy and social values, visual and auditory privacy, security, aristocracy
Activity-behavioral-functional	- Personal actions and deeds - behavioral positions on a micro scale	The relative position of family members (father, mother, children) and its physical implications - Role of genders/place and status of women - Behavioral meetings on a medium scale, such as examining the main activities and the way they are performed (such as how to cook and eat food, the type and time of communication between family members), hanging out, receiving guests	- Behavioral settings on a macro scale, such as neighborly interactions, joint use of space, cooperation and sitting in open space, the process of social relations and the way of meeting others, religious and ritual ceremonies

neighborhoods, relatively old neighborhoods, and neighborhoods near the city center were selected. The method of collecting information is the interview method, which was designed according to the summary table of the theoretical bases of the dimensions and scales of the continuity of the tradition of life for each of the houses in the table, a central question, then by analyzing and analyzing the answers as well as analyzing the plan and analysis The behavior of these houses, we will examine how the tradition of living in these houses has been. In order to guide the interviewees towards the goals of the research, nine important and central questions were considered by the researcher, on the basis of which, according to the conditions of the discussions, the path of the interview should not deviate from its main framework. The statistical population in this research was people living in selected samples from the 70s, 80s and 90s. Most of the people living in the houses of the 70s were old and meso-aged people whose children were married and lived in an independent house, or their children were over 25 or 30 years old. Also, the number of children in each family was often 2 or more. In the case of the 80s houses, the occupants were mostly meso-aged people with 2 children living with the family. In the samples of the 90s, both young and meso-aged people lived, and often the number of children in each family was 1 or 2 children.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

After reviewing and analyzing the interviews, with the help of the information obtained from the statements of the residents, an analysis of the behavioral plans and positions of the samples was carried out. Also, the summary matrix was completed according to the information obtained from the interview, and as an example, one of the tables reviewed in the physical-spatial criterion and in the meso-scale was presented in the table below. All criteria in three scales have been collected and processed in the same way in all samples

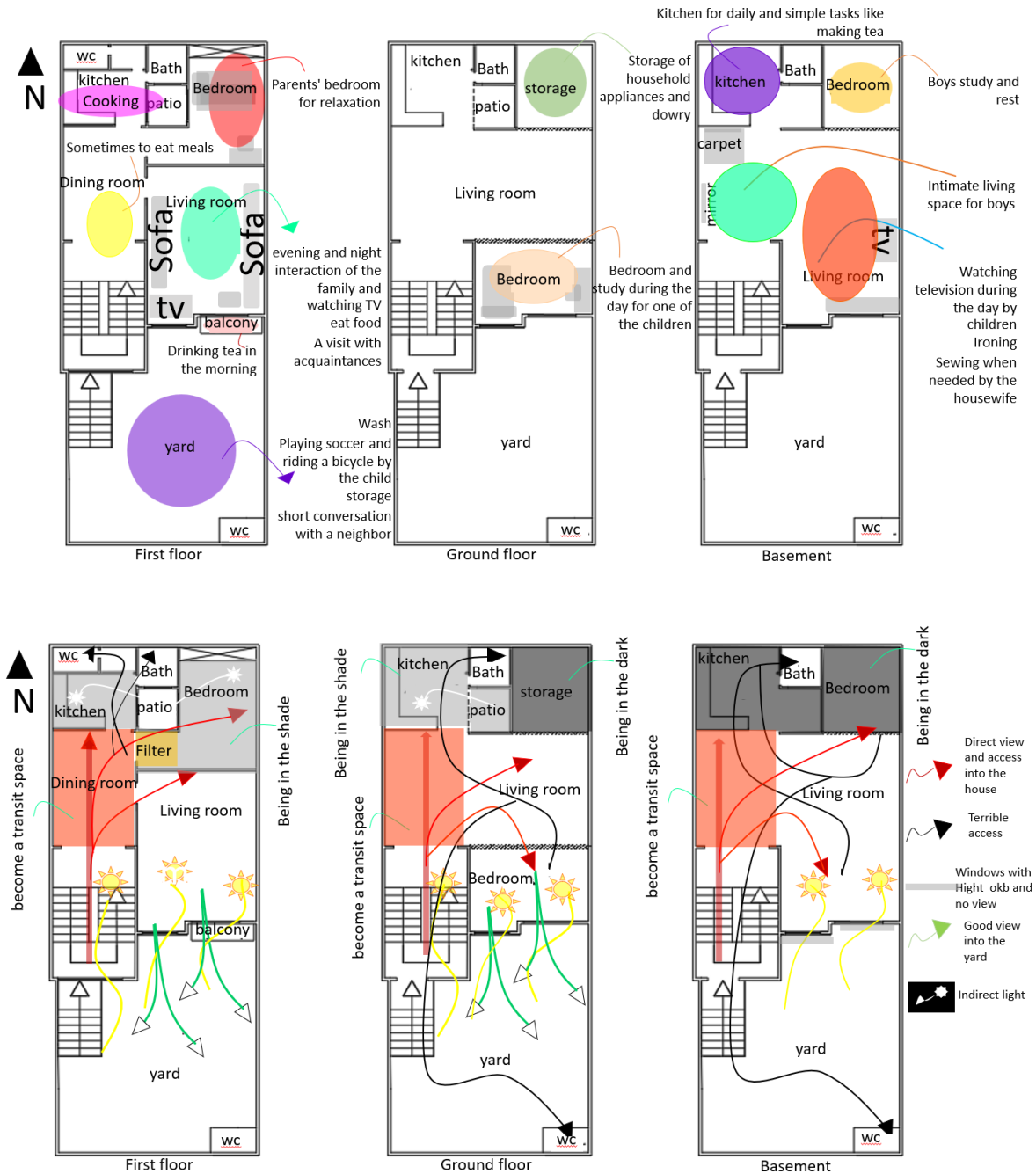
In the following, an example of the analysis of the plan and the analysis of behavioral positions in the examined samples in table number (3) is presented. (Tab. 3)

Based on the tables prepared for the three physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional criteria in three micro, medium and macro scales, the summation of the indices of each criterion in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s is shown in bar graphs. In these graphs, the status of each index in three decades has been determined, and what was the trend and status of this index, which is a subset of a criterion and scale, during the three decades. First, the diagram for the physical-spatial scale is presented in detail, and for example, on a micro scale, the examination of the children's personal space index shows that

Table 2: Analysis of physical-spatial criteria (meso scale), sample number 1, from the 70s (Source: Authors)

Multi-functional spaces	Separation of public and private spheres	Basic climatic design	Kitchen balcony	Lighting and ventilation of the kitchen	Laundry and ironing
✓	×	✓×	×	✓	×
Sufficient parking	Sufficient and desirable balcony	Landscape and lighting	Warehouse	Reception on the appropriate front	Active basement
×	×	✓	✓	✓	×
Use of the yard	Private room	guest room	greenhouse (address from nature)	Convenient location of the open kitchen	Separate kitchen
×	×	×	×	×	×
					Guide: (✓): Desirable (✓×): Acceptable (×): unacceptable

Table 3: An example of the analysis of the plan and the behavioral camp (Source: Authors)



the status of this index has continued from the 70s to the 90s. Other indicators can be analyzed in the same way.

The investigations carried out in the three scales of mental perception criteria, in Figure (4), show that audio and visual privacy has continued in the meso and macro scale from the 70s to the 90s. But on a micro scale, both audio privacy and visual privacy have undergone a change in the 80s, which has caused the loss of these privacy on this scale. In the same way, the changes related to each of the analyzed factors can be seen in the figure below.

In the activity-behavioral-functional dimension, doing or not doing the type of activity was investigated in the spaces. For example, on a micro scale, the analysis of the parents' bed-

room index shows that from the 70s to the 90s, the use of this space only as a rest and sleeping room has increased, and parents spend most of their time in spaces outside the bedroom.

Micro and individual scale:

In terms of physical-spatial criteria, it can be stated that, considering that Iranian families often have at least two children, regarding the personal space for children, in the houses of the 70s, which are personal and multi-story, if there is a lack of room in One class has taken help from other classes to compensate for it. But in the 80s, due to the disappearance of multi-story private houses, the increase of apartment living and having only one floor and units, the number of rooms was insufficient and the situation of personal space for children has changed com-

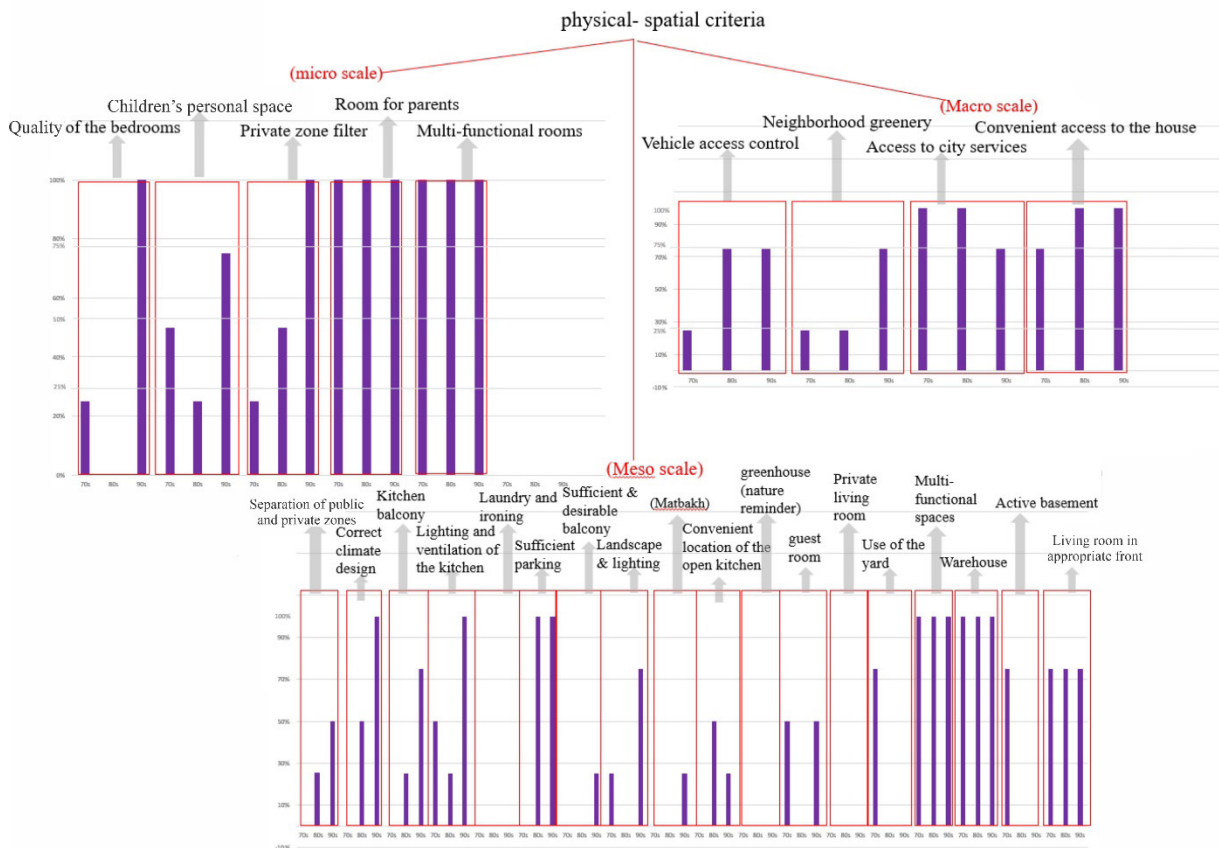


Figure 3: physical-spatial criteria (Source: Authors)

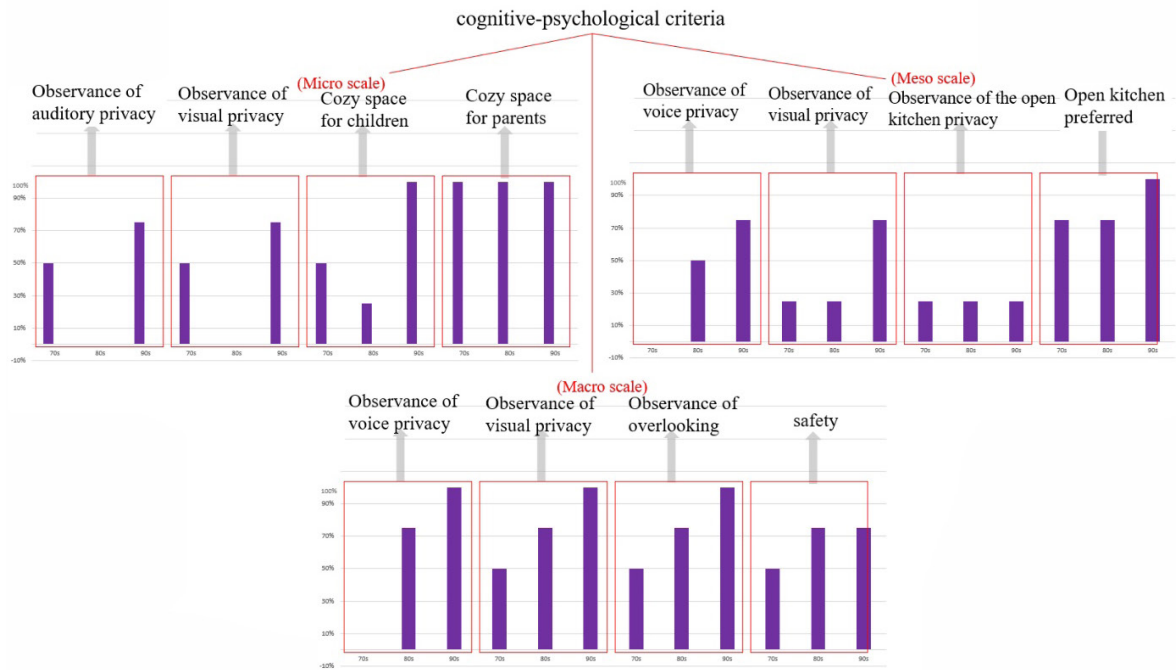


Figure 4: perceptual-psychological criteria (Source: Authors)

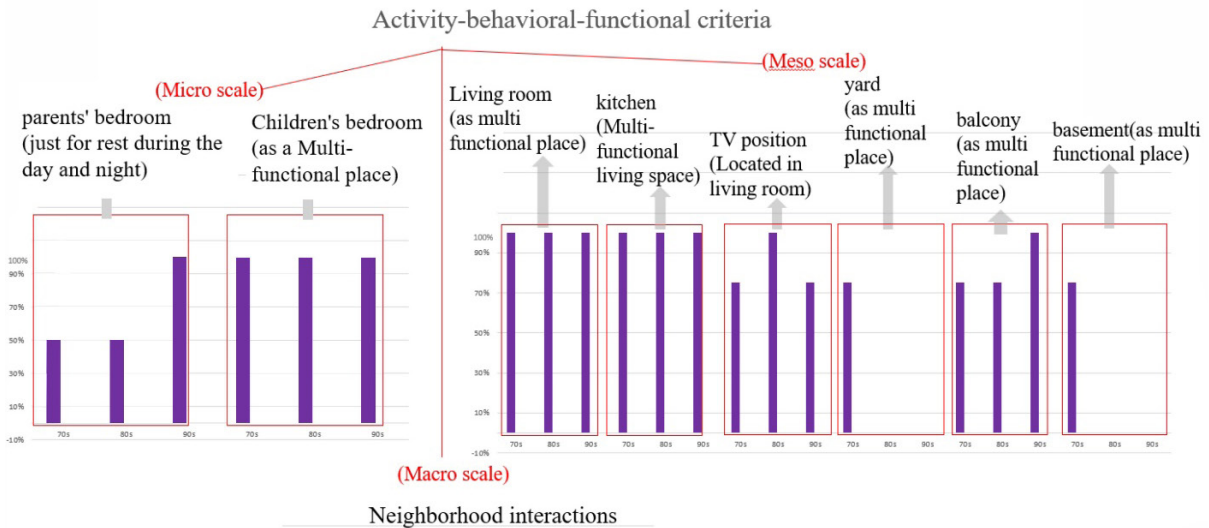


Figure 5: activity-behavioral-performance criteria (Source: Authors)

pared to the 70s. But since the late 80s and 90s, the number of rooms and personal space for children has increased, even if necessary and if available, the guest room has also been used as a personal room for children, which shows continuity. In general, the privacy and personal space of the children in each separate floor, in the houses of the 70s and 80s with an average economic level, is not respected. Signs such as assigning guest rooms to children, using other spaces on other floors as private rooms, indicate the importance and priority of private rooms and the growth of individuality in Iranian families. The quality of the examined bedrooms (in terms of improving the lighting, dimensions and proper view) has had gradual and continuous changes from the 70s to the 90s. In all three decades, Iranian homes have had separate and personal rooms for parents. The presence of the parents' room in all examples and the allocation of a larger room for them shows the value and position of the parents in the Iranian family.

The design of the filter for the private area has had gradual changes and continuity from the 70s to the 90s, so that in the 70s there were very few examples with filters for the private area of the house, but from the 80s onwards, these filters were added in the design, although which in many cases had design flaws and did not have the required efficiency. In some examples of the 70s, due to the privacy and having several floors, one of the empty rooms on the other floor has been turned into an independent workplace for tailoring or hairdressing for a member of the house. In the example of the 80s and 90s, there are no workplaces because they are apartments and one unit. Therefore, it can be said that the separate workplace has disappeared and changed from the 70s to the 90s.

In terms of perceptual-psychological criterion, acoustic and visual privacy, due to inappropriate location of spaces, lack of proper spatial distance between noisy spaces and bedrooms, lack of proper filter, was not observed in the 70s and 80s. Although in the 70s, the samples

that had more than one floor, the multiplicity of floors and their use, have reduced the problem of the lack of suitable filters in the home space. In the 80s, there was an attempt to zone and install filters and corridors in the houses, but these designs were not suitable and did not work properly, and the sound and visual privacy is in a worse condition than in the 70s. But in the 1990s, an attempt was made to solve this problem and improve audio and visual privacy by fitting filters and corridors. In all samples, the characteristics of cozy space, presence of sight and view, visual privacy, lighting and proper ventilation were mentioned. Also, semi-public spaces such as kitchen, reception, yard and balcony were mentioned as private and cozy space in all cases for parents. But the private and cozy space for children is often called their own room. In the 70s, due to the possession of several floors, each of the children had their own and cozy space on multiple floors and if possible, but in the 80s, due to the development of apartments and the lack of multiple floors and the lack of private rooms or the existence of a common room for children in this case has changed compared to the 70s, but it has had a continuity from the 80s to the 90s.

In the field of activity-behavioral-performance criteria, in every 3 decades, the parents' room was raised only as a place for sleeping and resting during the day and night, and other daily activities of parents are done outside the bedroom. But the children's room has a diverse and multi-functional function for resting, studying, working and meeting with friends, throughout the day and night.

Family scale - kinship (meso):

In terms of physical-spatial criteria, in the 70s, due to the lack of separation between the public and private spheres, reception has become a transit space. In the examples of the 80s and 90s, despite the effort to separate these areas, there is a direct view from the public area to the bedrooms. or the guest entering the private area to use the health service and the proximity of the

entrance to the private area is another problem in these two decades, so from the 70s to the 90s, the separation of the public and private areas has continued. Although the design problems are not completely solved.

In the 70s, kitchens have openings and natural ventilation, but in the examples of the 80s, it was seen that the kitchen was moved to the center of the house and did not have any natural ventilation and lighting, but in the 90s, it was again seen that the examples had independent lighting and ventilation. Therefore, in the 80s, a change can be seen in the lighting and ventilation of the kitchen compared to the 70s, but in the 90s, there was a continuation of the opening and natural ventilation of the kitchen. In all three decades, a space as a kitchen has not been installed in residential spaces and there has been a stagnation. The emphasis of the interviewees on the necessity of having two sections in the kitchen to separate the cooking and cleaning section from the serving and eating section has a psychological dimension. In addition, the improper location of the open kitchen, which in most cases has a direct connection with the public area and the reception, due to the absence of a kitchen, causes the spread of smoke and fat in the reception area. Although from the 70s to the 80s, kitchen positioning in terms of placement in the space between the public and private spheres has undergone a positive change in some examples, but these problems are observed again in the 90s. And continuity is not seen in this case. One of the changes in the structure of the Iranian home and kitchen is that the clothes washing equipment is also placed in the kitchen space and there is no separate laundry space in any of the examples of three decades and the laundry is also done in the kitchen. Takes. The emphasis of the interviewees on the existence of a separate laundry space at home means the importance and sanctity of food and the presence of negative mental burdens regarding washing and cooking food. Another thing about the balcony kitchen is that from the 70s to the 90s, the balcony for the kitchen

is being added and has a gradual continuity. In every 3 decades, attention has not been paid to the potential of the important and basic element of the balcony as an alternative to the yard (in today's apartments) and period space. Problems such as lack of sufficient balcony and inappropriate dimensions of the balcony can be seen in every three decades and in this There is a state of stillness. In only one sample from the 90s, a sufficient and desirable balcony was observed.

The improvement of the view and view in the houses has been continuous from the 70s to the 90s. In the examples of the 70s, some windows are placed at a high height to prevent aristocracy, and they do not have a good view and are only used for lighting. The dissatisfaction of users with these small windows at a height above the room level indicates the importance of visibility and the importance of the maximum amount of light for Iranian families. Regarding the guest room and guest accommodation space, it can be said that due to having several floors and additional space, there is no problem for guest accommodation in the houses of the 70s. But in the 80s, the spaces were insufficient even for family members and there was no space for guests. In some examples from the 90s, a guest room has also been added. In none of the examples of the three decades, a private living room was designed, and in this case, there is a state of stillness, however, each family had created its own private living room. For example, in the houses of the 70s, due to having several floors and a lot of space, one of the spaces was used as a private living room. Like a basement that was directly connected to the yard or a large kitchen with a beautiful view. In the 80s, due to the lack of space, the reception room was also used as a living room, and in the heart of the reception room, a part of the reception room became a private living room only by using the furniture arrangement. In the 90s, it was observed that, for example, one of the rooms near the kitchen was turned into a private living room due to its comfort and view.

The use of the yard has been extremely prosperous due to its personal nature and sense of belonging in the examples of the 70s. But in the 80s and 90s, due to the fact that it was an apartment building and the yard was shared between the residents, no use of the common yard was proposed and the yard has lost its function. In the field of perceptual-psychological criteria, the observance of audio and visual privacy has a continuity from the 70s to the 90s. However, even (despite the design of the corridor from the 80s onwards) due to incorrect design such as the corridor being too wide, placing the door of the rooms facing the reception area in some examples, helps a lot to create visual privacy in The guest has not attended. Factors such as the direct view of the bedrooms from the living room, the location of the open kitchen, right next to the living room, the lack of corridors and hallways, lead to the loss of privacy when guests are present. In apartment examples, being a single unit has led to an increase in visual and auditory privacy. The improper location of the open kitchen and its direct connection only with the public area, which causes the loss of privacy when guests are present, has remained in the same situation for all three decades and no change or solution has been thought for it. Despite not respecting the privacy of the open kitchen, but due to the interaction and openness of the space, this type of kitchen is the choice of most of the examples and even in some examples, people turned the closed kitchen into an open kitchen. But all the interviewees stated that it is better to think of a solution to respect the visual privacy during the guest's presence. The conversion of closed kitchens to open kitchens due to the spaciousness and larger space shows the interest of Iranians in this type of kitchen and their acceptance of it. It also shows the disappearance of gender stereotypes. In terms of activity-behavioral-functional criteria, most of the spaces in the Iranian house are multi-functional. Multi-functional space reception (due to the lack of a separate living room),

for the gathering of official guests, informal gatherings of family members and watching TV during the day, a cozy and resting place for the housewives, a resting place for children due to the lack of private bedrooms, in some cases, a place Food preparation (due to the proximity to the kitchen) is the place to deal with the lessons of young children and their study with the aim of being out of sight of the children from the kitchen, doing school work and work outside the bedroom. In large receptions, behavior is done in different parts of it for casual, formal, dining, etc. by dividing the space by furniture.

The kitchen is a multi-functional living space and most of the time the housewife is in this place for cooking. In the sample where the interviewee was an elderly person, the kitchen was mentioned as the place of most life activities, such as watching TV, intimate gatherings, personal privacy and eating. Also, the kitchen was mentioned as a place to eat at the dining table in most of the samples. The yard, in the examples of the 70s, was used as a multi-functional space for exercise, sleeping in the summer, doing some work such as cooking, washing, friendly gathering, children's playground. In the examples of the 70s and 80s, the courtyard has lost its function. The balcony is also a multi-functional space, for intimate sitting and having afternoon tea, doing some cooking steps, meeting with guests, storing some food (due to the lack of a kitchen balcony), drying clothes (due to the lack of laundry and ironing space). (Separately, this will cause the appearance of the city to be messed up and also disrupt the main function of the balcony.) The basement was also used as a multi-functional space in the 70s, for friendly living due to the connection with the yard, sewing in privacy and silence, children's personal space for rest, study and work. In the examples of the 80s and 90s, the basement has been removed.

Neighborhood-social scale (macro):

In the area of physical-spatial criteria, some factors, including the control of vehicle access to residential areas, to prevent the occurrence

of problems such as traffic, noise, and air pollution, have continued from the 70s to the 90s. And this control has been done better in every neighborhood compared to the last decade. This access control is done by closing the end of the alley with green space, the dead end of the alley, closing the entrance of the alley with movable barriers and other cases. Regarding greenery in the neighborhoods of the 70s and 80s, it can be said that the greenery in the surveyed neighborhoods for these two decades is very little or does not exist at all. But in the new neighborhoods, greenery and trees have been added. Neighborhood access to city services, including access to shopping centers, sports, parks, and bus stations, was present in most samples of all three decades. In terms of perceptual-psychological criteria, it can be said that the control of vehicle access to residential neighborhoods is directly related to the increase of sound privacy. In the 1970s, the examined examples often had uncontrolled rider access and the neighborhood had become a vehicular passage, but rider access control and the increase in noise privacy in the 1980s and 1990s improved and generally continued. Is. Due to the control of rider access, security has also been maintained in the neighborhood from the 70s to the 90s. In addition, the observance of visual privacy and the observance of the aristocracy debate have had continuity from the 70s to the 90s, due to the creation of a suitable distance between the blocks.

In the field of activity-behavioral-functional criteria, the neighborhood relationship and interactions have been much less and almost disappeared from the 70s to the 90s. One of the reasons for the loss of the concept of neighbor is the increase in apartment living and the lack of neighbors knowing each other. Also, there is no collective space in the neighborhood for neighbors to gather and interact. Only, the existence of a Hosseiniyeh and a mosque very close to the place of residence in some cases leads to gatherings of neighbors and meetings and interactions. In the diagram below (Figure 6), the summation of the degree of continuity, stagnation and change in the investigated indicators in each of the micro, medium and macro scales, in three physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral criteria. - Performance, during the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s, has been presented.

In order to compare the findings of this study with previous studies, the following points can be mentioned:

Iran has seen significant changes in residential architecture, which are prominently caused by reducing the size of houses and removing the courtyard with the emergence of apartment houses (Shabani et al, 2010: 286). The analysis of the house plan in the 1990s (70s) shows that the hall space is a central space that integrates the surrounding spaces with the center of the

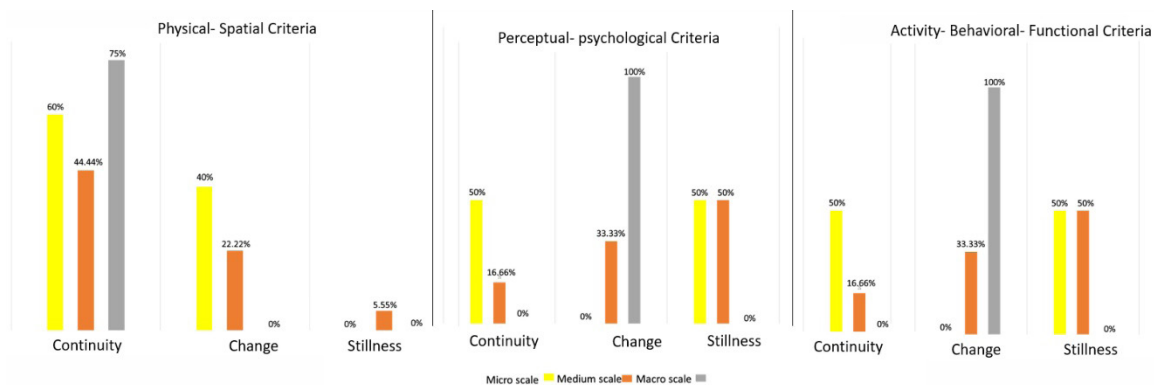


Figure 6: the percentage of continuity, stability and change in three physical-spatial, perceptual, psychological and activity-behavioral-functional criteria, in three micro, medium and macro scales during the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s (Source: Authors)

house. The bedrooms are directly integrated into the central hall, which is not an ideal quality for visual privacy. (Khozaei Ravari et al, 2022) An analysis of another plan from the 1990s shows that the separation of private and semi-private areas, which are considered as two separate areas, is one of the common features in the residential layout of this decade. that this clear separation of areas in the spatial hierarchy is ideal for maintaining residential visual privacy. The analysis of a house plan in the 2000s (80s) shows that, in the design of this house, a visual separation between the public and private spheres has been done to achieve visual privacy. And most of the interior spaces were arranged with the desire and preference of isolation mode (ibid). The analysis of the house plan in the 2010s (90s) shows that the central hall is the most common space among the spaces. And it is worth noting that the bedrooms located in this house are directly integrated with the central hall and the living room, which is a big problem in achieving visual privacy (ibid). The comparison of the previous findings with the findings of the current research shows that, as it was also determined in this article, the area and dimensions of the spaces in the residential houses of Iran have decreased and one of the consequences of this issue is the loss of privacy. The study and analysis of a sample plan that was done in one of the previous articles shows that in the houses of the 70s, the bedrooms and other spaces are directly integrated with the hall or the reception area, and the privacy is especially the privacy. Visually, this text is consistent with the findings of this research, but the examination of another plan from the same decade has shown that public and private spaces are separated by appropriate corridors, and thus privacy is respected, and this is in line with the findings. Our results are not aligned because all the cases examined in the 70s in this research and in a separate class did not have the separation of the private from the public domain and this discrepancy shows that the importance of the discussion of privacy in the houses also ex-

isted in the 70s, but in a different way. It has not been seriously addressed in all Iranian homes in this decade. The analysis of a sample plan from the 80s shows the separation of the private and public spheres by the corridor and respect for audio and visual privacy. which is in line with the findings of this research because in the 80s, more examples of the separation of these two areas have been seen, but as mentioned, this separation has design flaws and does not have proper and sufficient performance. Contrary to our findings about the houses of the 90s, in this sample reviewed by (Khozaei Ravari et al, 2022), it shows that in this decade, in some samples, the reception space has become a passing space, and there is no filter at the beginning. There is no entry for it. Also, some bedrooms are directly and directly connected to the reception as a private space, which indicates the lack of sound and visual privacy. This shows that even in the 90s, there are still design problems related to the separation of public and private spheres and respect for privacy inside residential areas. Regarding the very important space of the kitchen, especially in the contemporary era, the following things have been mentioned in previous researches. The kitchen has the potential to be flexible and expand to other spaces. which was called "kitchen" in the past and was the only space for cooking and washing where only women were present. But today's kitchen is placed in the public area of the house and the members of the house use it during the day because sometimes this space plays a role as a small dining area. (Shabani et al, 2010: 290,292,293)

This text is also in line with the findings of this research and shows that the kitchen has become a living space and is no longer an absolute service space and is a place for family members to be present all day even according to the interviews conducted. Older people spend most of their time in the kitchen during the day. It was also mentioned in this article that most of the spaces of Iranian homes are multi-functional and the analysis of behavioral camps showed that in a single space and at different times different

behaviors and activities of the members of the house take place. This is stated as such. Another point is the multi-functionality of spaces in traditional living environments that have created various spaces and activities in both public and private spheres. And on the other hand, the fixed function and single function in today's compact apartments is due to the shrinking of the private space and the trend towards individual territories in the house, which has caused the loss of the quality and quantity of privacy in the space (Shabani et al, 2010: 293, 294) This text is not in line with our findings, because the investigation of the behavioral camps indicates the performance of multiple activities in the space and the multi-functionality of the spaces. Observations show that young people prefer to spend more time in their bedrooms than in the living room with their families. Perhaps in the new way of life and based on the different functions of these rooms, the name of the bedroom should also be changed (for example, private room) (Darvish et al, 2019: 80). This case is also in line with the present research. Spaces such as balconies and verandas exist in small numbers in modern houses, while in the historical house these spaces were the most authentic open spaces with the possibility of seeing and observing the territory, and the open spaces were wide (Nasr, 2016: 190).

This finding shows that in the traditional architecture of Iranian houses, the balcony, like the yard, was very important and widely used, and as mentioned in this article. The yard has lost its function in apartment houses, and the element of the balcony, as a very important substitute for the yard, has not been addressed in any of the three decades investigated. In the past, the structure of city neighborhoods was also influenced by ethnic-religious relations. As a result of ethnic-religious relations, a kind of general unity was created between the members of the neighborhood (Alkhansari, 2015: 284). Neighborhood relations changed, and as a result, more limited neighborhood relations and more conflicts between residents were created, especially in apartment buildings and

residential towers (Mohammadi and Scott, 2023: 53,54). Regarding the disappearance of the concept of neighbor, the findings of this article are in line with previous articles, and as it is clear, one of the factors that has always led to interaction between neighbors has been rituals and religious places, including the mosque. And even in the 1990s, despite the loss of neighborly relations, only if there is a mosque or a religious place in the neighborhood, neighbors can meet.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

This research was conducted on selected samples from the 70s, 80s, and 90s, and by examining various indicators of the aforementioned criteria, it was concluded that there is continuity in some of the criteria and indicators studied in contemporary residential spaces. Also, in some indicators, a state of change and stagnation was also observed. Investigations in this research show that the process of continuity over three decades includes states of continuity, change and sometimes even stagnation. This means that sometimes there is a change from one decade to another, and then there is continuity in the next decade. Examining the criteria and scales of the tradition of life leads to the observation of continuity in the physical-spatial dimension, including in the situation The quality of bedrooms, personal spaces for children, increasing the filter of the private sphere, separating the two public and private spheres, etc., and observing some changes in indicators such as lighting and ventilation of the kitchen in the transition from the 70s to the 80s were observed. Also, in some indicators, such as the multi-functionality of the spaces, there has been stability in all three decades and no changes have occurred. Regarding the perceptual-psychological dimension, as well as the physical-spatial dimension, there has been continuity in some indicators such as audio and visual privacy in all three scales, micro, medium and macro. And there has been a change in the index of cozy space for children from the 70s to the 80s, and the reason for this, as mentioned, was due to the examination of apartment

samples in the 80s. Because in the examples of the 80s, compared to the private houses of the 70s, there was a lack of space and a personal room, which is a cozy space for them. However, regarding the cozy space of parents, the state of stillness has been maintained in all three decades and the cozy space of parents was mentioned as more semi-public spaces of the home. Examining the activity-behavioral-performance criteria also shows that most of the residential spaces are multi-functional and there are many behavioral camps in them.

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