

Journal of Urban Management and Energy Sustainability (JUMES)

Homepage: <http://www.ijumes.com>



CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

Explanation of the Components of Physical Identity in Pahlavi Period Houses (Case Study: Khorramabad City)¹

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 2024-07-05

Revised 2024-09-29

Accepted 2024-10-15

Keywords:

Physical identity, Pahlavi period, historical houses, Khorramabad city, model of housing

ABSTRACT

What is considered as one of the effective factors of changes and transformations in urban changes and consequently lifestyles, social interactions and the course of physical changes can be considered as the emergence of modernity and progress in the fields around it. In this regard, Iranian architecture and urban planning have not been spared from changes and have undergone pleasant and sometimes unpleasant events. The method of the research is descriptive-analytical, and with an in-depth review of the existing literature, the physical identity components of housing in Khorramabad city, Lorestan province during the Pahlavi era will be addressed in order to achieve a model of housing with an identity. In this regard, Katakaneh studies as well as theories and components related to physical identity have been used. The aim of the research is to examine the architectural developments of Lorestan in the first and second Pahlavi periods, and to analyze and identify the factors affecting the formation of Lorestan's architectural identity during the Pahlavi period, and to answer the question of what factors caused the changes in architecture. Has the housing of the first and second Pahlavi periods changed from traditional and early societies to advanced and modern societies? And what cultural and social characteristics have influenced housing architecture during the first and second Pahlavi periods? The results of the research have introduced the components of readability, transformation and continuity, spatial organization and spatial arrangement as effective parameters in the transformations of the housing architecture of the first and second Pahlavi periods, as well as in explaining the physical identity, which investigation can help maintain the physical identity in the house. of Khorramabad city in other time periods as well.

DOI: [10.22034/ijumes.2024.2041331.1256](https://doi.org/10.22034/ijumes.2024.2041331.1256)

Running Title: Components of Physical Identity in Pahlavi Period Houses



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

18



NUMBER OF FIGURES

04



NUMBER OF TABLES

04

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1. This article is taken from the doctoral thesis of "Amin Zarinzadeh" with the title "Reading the houses of Lorestan in the period of transition in order to continue the physical identity in contemporary housing (Case study of Khorramabad city)" which was written under the guidance of the first supervisor (responsible author) Dr. Vahid Ahmadi" and the second supervisor of Dr. "Hiro Farkish" and the consultation of "Dr. Maryam Ostadi" in 2023 at "Islamic Azad University", "Golbahar" branch, is being carried out.

INTRODUCTION

What is considered as one of the effective factors of changes and transformations in urban changes and consequently lifestyles, social interactions and the course of physical changes can be considered as the emergence of modernity and progress in the fields around it. In this regard, Iranian architecture and urban planning have not been spared from changes and have undergone pleasant and sometimes unpleasant events. Events that are sometimes considered positive in the evaluation of researchers and sometimes identified as interventions and tissue destruction. In this regard, what can be known as a central and effective category in the direction of better understanding and logical confrontations with the historical context, is dealing with the appearance and, accordingly, physical identity in the architecture of houses. Regarding identity in urban spaces, one should pay attention to the factors affecting identity, because many factors affect the formation of human identity and its transformation (evolution and stabilization or degeneration and crisis). These factors can be analyzed in two categories: internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are the factors that are mainly related to the individual or his society, and external factors are the factors that are presented to the individual and his society by other societies. Internal factors can be searched in categories such as religion, worldview, history, culture and other spiritual realms, each of which plays a special role in shaping his identity according to the importance they have for man. The most important role is played by the factor of religion, or in other words, human beliefs and faith, so that its lack can be a crisis. "Faith is the belonging and dependence of a person's personality to a truth that has been absolutely accepted to ensure his material and spiritual happiness. This acceptance penetrates deep into the personality to such an extent that it changes his personality, identity and value. Without it, it is considered absurd. Of course, the value of faith depends on the value of that truth, which is considered absolute happiness for the character" (Jafari, 1980: 12).

Other factors (such as culture and history) each influence the shaping and regulation of human activities in some way. It is natural that the more precise and harmonious this effect is, and is in accordance with the needs of man and with his beliefs, the more original and distinct the resulting identity will be. In other words, one of the most obvious features of the identity of that society can be found in the coordinates or the identity of the ruling order of that society, if basically life without order is equal to the identitylessness of life. Cultural contacts and interactions with other civilizations and physical societies are important factors affecting human identity (individual and society), which we interpret as external factors affecting human identity (individual and society). These effects appear as a desire to be like them. This tendency arises for various reasons, among which two main reasons are mentioned which are in conflict with each other. The ability of foreign models to respond appropriately to the principles and values of national culture is one reason. And the feeling of inferiority in front of others and the desire to be like him in order to remove this feeling is another reason. The first reason can be considered (under certain conditions) as a positive reason and a suitable method in contact with other civilizations, and the second reason is an unpleasant background that has unfortunately plagued many societies (mainly non-industrial and eastern) in recent centuries. And this is because, first of all, material and quantitative progress is considered a proof of development, growth, progress, perfection, and even righteousness, and some people are trying to be inducted into their Jirga by making themselves a shiba to others. and advertise their development" (Naghizadeh, 2015: 257-259). The aim of this article is to investigate the architectural developments of Lorestan in the first and second Pahlavi periods, to analyze and identify the components that affect the form To identify the identity of Lorestan architecture during the Pahlavi period and to answer the question of what factors caused the changes in the housing architecture of the first

and second Pahlavi periods, from traditional and primitive societies to sophisticated and modern societies? Have cultural and social factors influenced housing architecture during the first and second Pahlavi periods?

Research Background

Nasr (2016) in a research entitled “Explaining the components of the physical identity of a traditional Iranian city” considers the identity of each city to be the characteristics and privileges of that city in periods relative to the previous period and believes that the components and elements that make up the shape of the city, the way they are combined and The time factor, all of them have the ability to evoke meaning, increase the ability to create a mental image, create a sense of place and urban identity. This research considers the identity attributes of the city to include natural, artificial and human identity attributes and also introduces the identity of Iranian urban spaces in the form of physical, semantic and functional identity. The researcher believes that identity is not just an adjective and has more meaning than an adjective, and by studying the four cities of Shiraz, Isfahan, Yazd and Bushehr, he admits that the existence of cultural, political, climatic and economic components in the form of a traditional Iranian city. It is effective. In a research entitled “Identity in architecture, the investigation of the elements that shape physical identity based on citizens’ cognitive maps, case study: Duchi neighborhood of Tabriz, Iran” in a research titled “Identity in Architecture” (2019), Balali Oskui et al. addressed the issue of physical identity and stated that Iranian cities in the past are characterized by personality and have had a special identity, while in the current situation this issue has become less important and by examining the perceptual similarities and its effect on the physical identity of the city fabric, it has been concluded that the elements of cognitive maps are effective in shaping the physical identity and An introduction for managers, urban planners, decision makers, and anyone who has a role in building a city knows how to build a city with desirable and responsive identity traits. Ibn al-Reza

et al. (2022) in a research entitled “Principles and criteria affecting the physical identity of contemporary Iranian architecture (a case study of the second Pahlavi period)” examined the physical identity of public buildings in the second Pahlavi period and considered Pahlavi architecture as a period of transition from Traditional architecture considers modern architecture to be influenced by the ideas of Europe, such as the international style of the Bauhaus school, the works of Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, and others, and the result is the Iranian form of modern architecture, and in this regard, the related characteristics It refers to it. Elham Amanzadegan (2017) in a research titled “Siri in Recognizing the Architectural Elements of the Structure of Historical Neighborhoods (Case Example: Baba Taher Neighborhood of Khorramabad)” considered the neighborhood as an important part of the structure of a city, which is the places that make up social networks and includes There are spaces to fulfill the living conditions of people in those neighborhoods. The research deals with this category that the neighborhood is formed by the structure of the main physical elements and secondary non-physical elements and causes the continuation of human activities. The research also shows that Baba Taher neighborhood, as the oldest neighborhood of Khorramabad city, is located next to its historical and valuable part, which is the historical castle of Falak al-Aflak, and like the neighborhoods of other historical cities of Iran, Zameen has followed the structure of the city. The investigations conducted in the history of the subject show that the researches conducted in Khorramabad city have often been conducted with an emphasis on case studies, while in the present research, in addition to study samples, the components of physical identity are explained as the governing patterns of the houses of this city. The course is paid.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

The research method in this research is descriptive-analytical and it is trying to investigate the

physical identity components of housing in Khorramabad city of Lorestan province during the Pahlavi era by in-depth review of existing literature in order to achieve a model of housing with an identity based on this. In this regard, Katakhaneh studies have been used in the investigation of the effective factors in the architecture of the Pahlavi era and the investigation of the common housing pattern of that era in Lorestan, as well as theories and components related to physical identity. In the following, the researches related to this article will be evaluated and the similarities and differences of each will be mentioned.

Identity

The realm of human existence consists of two main dimensions, body and soul, which of course, the truth of his existence and what he knows about himself is derived from his spiritual and inner dimension. In the definition of identity, it can be stated that: the identity of any thing is the distinguishing feature of that thing from other things, and in this way, the identity of a human being is also the distinguishing feature of a human being from other objects (Naghizadeh, 2015, 305). In other words, what causes it is necessary to recognize a thing regardless of its title, characteristics, and the name given to it and categorize it regularly in a range of our cognitions, the identity of that thing will be, for example, a picture of a city in Keep in mind that of course its name is hidden from us, but what makes us know that city (this recognition is not limited to the name, but also cultural, climatic, historical, etc. characteristics) It includes and also the similarity of that city with cities of this kind that have already been formed in our mental history) or we are unable to recognize it, the existence or non-existence of identity. This matter is not only happening in the physical city, but the appearance of people and their social interactions and many other things will also be a place of study and reflection in this regard. Identities can be classified into three main groups or three main types of identity: personal identity,

personality identity and spiritual (or spiritual) identity of a person (Naghizadeh, 2015).

One of the main uses of identity, and in other words, one of the most fundamental roles that identity plays in human life, is to explain his relationship with the universe. In fact, by learning and becoming aware of his identity, man not only defines his relationship with existence, but beyond that, in the transformation and change, modification and evolution (and even degeneration and corruption) of the environment in a way He tries to introduce and strengthen his identity through them. It is also for this reason that the followers of the teachings of all religions, philosophical and intellectual schools, cultures and civilizations, strive to create and create works that the identity and characteristics of those works can play a role as the basis of the identity of their creators... Explanation and Determination And the definition of identity and its characteristics, in addition to defining the relationship of man with existence and its components, can also become the basis and cause of introduction of other environments or collections that man is a member of or dependent on. One of the main groups is society. The clarity of the identity characteristics of a society, while determining the position of that society in relation to other societies, also defines and determines the position of the civilization arising from the activities of that society throughout history and in comparison with other civilizations. Considering the role of the society as a unit and a whole, which for its members in many fields, a common and unified destiny is envisioned, a single identity authentication that is acceptable and proud of its members can strengthen their individual identities and as a result To play a role in creating their sense of dignity and self-confidence. In addition to that, the issue of ideals of the individual and society and, accordingly, the definition of ideals, as well as the explanation of ideal identity characteristics or that identity that can represent ideals, shows the importance of the issue of identity for humans (Naghizadeh, 2015, 326-327). For an urban element or space,

different levels of identity can be distinguished, the most important of which are: shape identity, appearance identity, semantic identity, historical identity, functional identity, cultural identity and environmental identity. The important point in the study of these levels of identity is that these levels are not separate from each other and generally overlap with each other, and in other words, each of these levels affects the formation and emergence of the characteristics of the other levels. have an identity effect (Naghizadeh, 2015)

- Historical identity: “Historical identity” and the tendency to be rooted in history is one of the natural human tendencies that even if some movements want to negate it for a while, the natural and innate human tendency to pay attention to history Movements will prevail. The factors that will be effective in shaping the historical identity of the city and architecture are “religion, race and ethnicity and natural environment”, among which the factor of religion is the most important factor in creating specific physical works such as religious elements and places and spaces. The establishment of rituals and also the creation of values play a role as a criterion for evaluating and determining the spiritual value of phenomena, topics and concepts.
- Cultural identity: “The main factor in the formation of a culture is the “thought system” of a society that has formed a set of rituals, customs, behaviors and values as culture, among which “religion” or In other words, spirituality and the “gem of religion” plays the most obvious and main role in organizing the intellectual system of man (both individual and society)... Therefore, the main issue in the discussion of cultural identity is its spiritual aspect and reference. It is the one that has spirituality (Naghizadeh, 2015).
- Functional identity: the function by which the city is known is called the functional identity of the city. Now, this function is in the original nature of the city or acquired or a long period of time, it is the result of knowing that city

by that function and the identity of the city is known based on it. It is worth mentioning that the existence of functional identity does not contradict with other functions of the city and does not negate them, but what is the indicator and we know the city by it, and when we talk about that city, it is combined with that function. are introduced as the functional identity of the city.

- Physical identity: The physical identity of the city and its elements, in contrast to the natural identity of the person’s personality, which is unique to appearances, consists of physical characteristics as well as the meanings that are used from appearances and the body. Symbols and signs play an important role in this regard, a role that, in addition to appearance, will also have hints of meaning.
- Natural identity: The identity that is applied to some cities due to nature is called natural identity. Whether this identity is applied to the city or to nature in the sense of interpretations such as mountains, beaches, deserts, etc., and whether it is the way of responding, confronting, assimilating and coexisting with natural factors, the result of each city being known as that identity. will be
- Religious identity: The inclusion of religion on other levels of identity gives more attention and importance to this kind of identity that represents the thinking and worldview of the society. In fact, since a person’s attitude, thinking and encounter with his surroundings and inside will be affected by religion, religious identity can be known as a comprehensive identity in explaining all kinds of identities.
- Human identity: If a person feels closeness and “identity” with the city that surrounds him and lives in it, then that city has a desirable and suitable identity and (from the point of view of his people) a human identity. is However, if a person feels alienated in the city and space, the city and space will certainly not have a desirable identity that evokes a beautiful feeling in a person (Naghizadeh, 2006) (Tab. 1)

Physical identity

Physical identity is a space that at first seems undifferentiated, but when we recognize it and value it, it turns into a place. Culture and environment are the identity builders of human life, in such a way that each of them plays an essential role in the formation of identity. On the other hand, it can be seen that the common chapter of the human identity of the environment and the cultural identity of man forms the identity of the environment. Physical identity can also be defined as follows: Physical identity means attributes and characteristics that distinguish the body of the city from others and reveal its similarity with itself. These attributes should be such that the body of the city, in this temporal continuity, is also undergoing transformation and evolution and eventually leads to the emergence of a whole (Asl Momghani et al., 2021: 202). Of course, it should be noted that architecture and the city, with the views and theories that exist around it, are the explanation of a real concept, which in terms of existence, due to the meaningful two-way relationship with man, also has an identity that It should be addressed. The identity of the city is not only based on its physical identity, but also includes other identities.

This is exactly the same issue that has not been properly explained over many years according to the researches. Recognizing and rereading the city's identity can lead to a transition from a body-oriented attitude to a meaning-oriented attitude. Of course, this transition does not mean the abandonment of other attitudes, including the body-centered attitude, but in this attitude, taking into account the meaning of the urban identity, other factors will be aligned with it. Continuity in the field of researches with this focus will lead to the re-reading of these concepts in a specific horizon to provide codified identity patterns (Qanaifar and Talebzadeh, 2014). In each city, one of these factors has played a more effective role than other components in the formation of the city's physical identity. Spatial identity also forms a part of the infrastructure of human individual identity. Therefore, in examining urban identity, which is a more specific aspect of place identity, it can be said that the elements and factors effective in creating the identity of a place, which are diverse and include city morphology to political, economic, cultural and social aspects, can become the basis for creating a part of the physical identity of the city (Nasr, 2016: 243) (Tab. 2)

Table 1: Opinions of experts about the of identity

Christopher Alexander	The nature and identity of a place is the result of the events that take place there
Stedman	Identity is a concept that is tied to attachment to place and consequently to the concept of physical identity
Eric Erickson	Identity is being one with oneself and the other is sharing with others with some inherent components
Rapaport	One of the components of introducing culture in societies that expresses their characteristics is identity.
Anthony Giddens	The resulting identity is the thing that a person is aware of.
John Marshall Rio	Identity is not an instantaneous phenomenon, but as a process.
Jahanshah Pakzad	Identity as "this same" is with space
Issa Hojat	Identity expresses the characteristics of a person or phenomena and is associated with identification, existence and existence
Afroogh	Identity is a social thing.
Mohammad Naghizadeh	Identity has levels: shape identity, appearance identity, semantic identity, historical identity, functional identity, cultural identity and environmental identity.

Table 2: Results and findings about physical identity from the perspective of researchers

Researchers	Results and findings
Qaneifar and colleagues (2022)	What is recognized by the audience at the first look at the body of the house is its visual structure and its level of understanding. In fact, the perception that is obtained for the audience or the user when facing the house has a significant effect on his knowledge of the environment.
Nasr (2016)	The identity of each city is defined by its characteristics and privileges in the periods compared to the previous period, which have the ability to evoke meaning, increase the ability to create a mental image, create a sense of place and urban identity. By examining the model of the effective components in the city body in four Iranian cities, Shiraz, Isfahan, Yazd and Bushehr, the researcher has delved into the shape of the Iranian city in a descriptive-analytical way. The results indicate the existence of cultural, political, climatic and economic components in the form of a traditional Iranian city, and in the city of Isfahan, politics, Shiraz, culture, Bushehr, economy and Yazd have had a greater impact on the physical identity of the city.
Asl Momghani et al. (2021)	He considered the house to have the greatest influence on people's biological patterns, which, along with other factors, directly arose from their needs, beliefs, and thoughts, and one of the most important features in this regard is the physical identity of the interior spaces, which has become much weaker with the removal of interior patterns. By using the effective models in the design of traditional housing in cold regions such as Tabriz, the research has achieved a suitable model for the design of contemporary housing in the city of Tabriz. The research is a descriptive analytical method and has analyzed the houses of Tabriz. The researcher has found the components of people, climate, body, meaning and activity to be effective in creating physical identity.
Qaneifar et al. (2017)	He has considered the identity crisis as a result of clashes of taste in preserving, revitalizing and using historical contexts; Tastes that reach superficial approaches at best and will obviously be unable to deal with the cultural-social depth of these precious textures. The article was formed in line with the understanding of the urban environment and the influencing indicators on the audience, and by explaining the concept of memory, it refers to individual and collective perception. By introducing the historical context of Dezful, this article points out that the historical complex of Shahrkan al-Din, although it is located in the old context of the city, has been the center of social interactions for a long time, and this issue can be a local model in urban development and planning. should be urban so that the native identity is accepted in the contemporary society.
Balali Oskui et al., (2019)	He considers the fading of identity, especially in old centers and the historical context of cities, as one of the most basic concerns, because the formation of mental images and clear and accurately cognitive maps of the environment throughout history is considered a means of achieving the internal representation of the environment. The research has been compiled with the aim of adapting the physical identity of four areas of Dochi neighborhood with the citizens' cognitive maps, in order to infer the perceptual similarities and its effect on the physical identity of the neighborhood. The research method is descriptive-analytical. The findings of the article show the effect of the elements of cognitive maps in shaping the physical identity of the neighborhood, and the examination of cognitive maps in the shaping of the neighborhood is considered as an introduction to the knowledge of managers, urban planners and decision makers.
Qaneifar et al. (2023)	Paying attention to privacy has long been considered one of the well-known principles in Iranian architecture, and "house" as one of the hallmarks of Iranian architecture, is a platform for relaxation and family interaction that provides communication between residents. From this point of view, privacy can be considered as having levels that knowing these levels is effective in understanding the cultural and social structure of societies.
Marzi et al (2022)	The results of fractal dimensions measured in historical and non-historical landscapes show that urban landscapes with more historical identity have more physical complexity than landscapes without historical identity. Also, the research shows that there is a direct relationship between the fractal dimension (the level of physical complexity) and mental cognition and the resulting meaning of that urban landscape. The elements of the historical urban landscape are more identifiable and memorable for people than modern urban landscapes, and they also create a sense of belonging to that landscape. This issue is related to the age of each component in the urban landscape and can establish a continuous link between the whole and the component.
Birami and Mousavi (2021)	The proper design of facades and in general the physical part of any city can directly affect the physical identity of the city. Therefore, physical values in urban bodies should be implemented correctly and in relation to each other in order to restore the identity of the physical parts of urban areas, especially the historical context. It can also be concluded that every city has a great inner potential to strengthen the lost physical identity.

The concept of house in Iranian architecture

Houses reflect the complexity of our society (Gifford, 2018: 86). A house in Iranian architecture is a combination of meaning and body in a way that provides peace and comfort together and together for the residents. Although houses are in different categories in terms of physical diversity, the pattern that governs their configuration shows a social structure in the indicators of interactions and privacy. In recent decades, traditional Iranian housing could not withstand the urban structure, lifestyle and new building model and the opportunity to express itself and preserve its identity. Therefore, with the acceleration of population growth and immigration, the uneducated and hasty encouragement of densification, the prevalence of massification, and the summarization of all construction motives in commercialism, the relationship between housing architecture and the characteristics and subtleties of Iranian life was gradually cut off. Therefore, in order to revise the forgotten pattern of the native life of the Iranian people with changes appropriate to today's life, it seems necessary to pay attention to housing in the past architecture of Iran. It is worth mentioning that reusing the principles and rules of traditional Iranian house building in contemporary urban

houses, first of all, requires the correct and principled knowledge of all the components of the architectural identity of these historic houses (Ahoi, 1400: 85). A house is a human action, and even in the most difficult conditions and in the midst of the most severe bottlenecks and physical limitations, and with limited techniques, man has built in such different ways that they cannot be attributed to anything else except the selection factor. ; A topic that clarifies the role of cultural values (Rappaport, 2012: 84-85)

The city of Khorramabad in the Pahlavi period

The city of Khorramabad is the capital of Lorestan province in the geographical position of 48 degrees and 21 minutes of geographic longitude and 30 degrees and 43 minutes of geographic latitude and with a population of 354,855 people. The northern part of the city has a mountainous and uneven landscape, and the south has an almost plain landscape, so the expansion of the city was based on the valleys and plains at the foot of the mountains and in different sectors (Farrokhi et al., 2022: 51). Khorram Abad, the capital of Lorestan province, is one of the oldest cities in Iran, whose history of urbanization goes back to the pre-Islamic era. This city is located at a distance of 480 km from the southwest of Tehran and in the middle of a val-

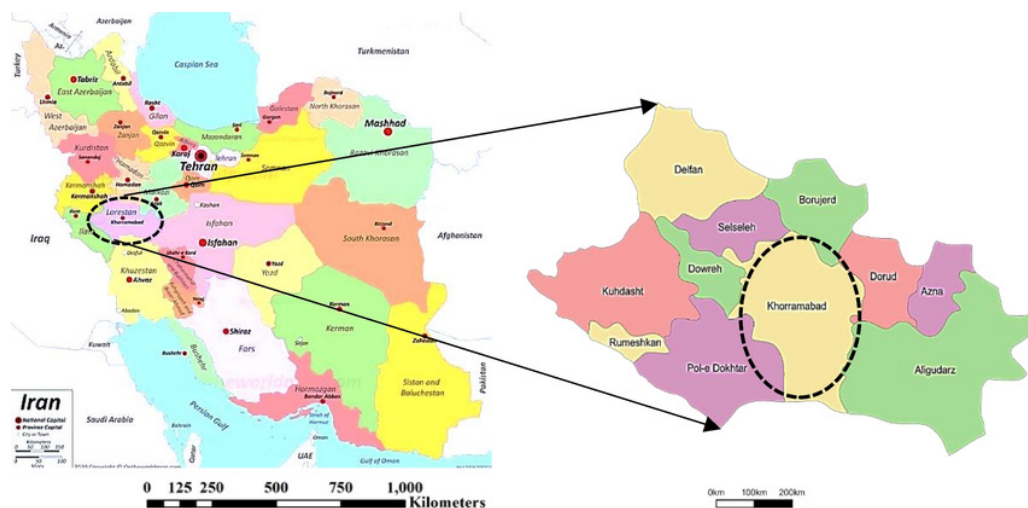


Figure 1: Geographical position of Khorramabad city in Iran

ley with a pleasant climate and dense trees and streams full of water. It is also one of the tourist cities of Iran due to its ancient history and many natural attractions. The bed of Khorramabad city is located in a valley through which the Rabat River flows from north to south. It has limited any expansion in these directions. The first core of the city was formed next to the government centers and in particular Falak Al-Aflak Castle and has a mountainous and uneven geography (Syafzadeh and Ahmadi, 2018: 10). (Fig. 1)

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Examining the components of physical identity expresses many theories about it, so that according to the type of research, one or more of them can be mentioned in the analysis process. One of these surveys has listed three indicators of differentiation/similarity, continuity/transformation and unity/multiplicity as criteria for evaluating physical identity and presented its diagram according to Figure 2. A topic that Mir Moqtadai (2004) has discussed before and analyzed each of the components (Fig. 2).

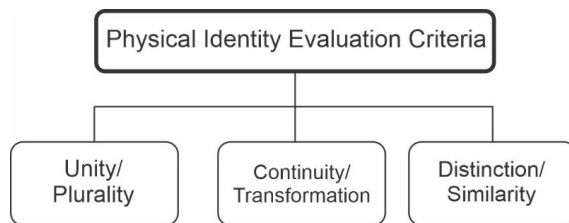


Figure 2: Evaluation criteria of physical identity (Asl Momghani et al., 2021)

Examining the evaluation criteria based on the three components of distinction/similarity, continuity/transformation and unity/multiplicity shows this point in the houses of the Pahlavi period in Khorram Abad city that if the distinction/similarity component is identified as the ability to be identified through intrinsic or transverse attributes, objective Or mentally, we can assume three Subgroups in terms of component explanation for data analysis. These three parameters include readability, meaning, and sense of place, which according to Lynch's

interpretation of readability, by being present in a place, what can be understood by the audience and can create visual clarity for him in terms of meaning is recognized as a component of readability. Will be The legibility component among the parameters related to differentiation/similarity is known as the component that is visible in the houses of Khorram Abad city and its ability to be measured is also possible. An interpretation that Hillier and Hanson (1984) have also studied as one of the components in understanding the social structure of houses as well as urban context. (Tab. 3)

Another component that has been evaluated is continuity/transformation, where transformation is accepted as a principle. In this regard, it is possible to introduce the body as an artifact that lives in time and reveal its changes in time. The component identified in the houses of the Pahlavi period in Khorramabad has two parts. The first part is the charting of transformation among the studied houses in such a way that first the existence or non-existence of transformation in case examples is proven and in the second step it is discussed that these examples are in the process of transformation or evolution, characteristics and traits. They have preserved themselves as an effective part of their physical identity, or in the course of these developments, their physical identity has been reduced and deteriorated. Another component that has been investigated is the component of unity/multiplicity, which is also considered one of the principles of Iranian architecture and urban planning. On the one hand, it is necessary to recognize the identity, the unity of that subject, and on the other hand, the existence of multiplicity in architectural works cannot be denied. Multiplying from a single whole and returning to the whole at the same time as pluralism is a path whose pluralism can cover tastes and its unity and integrity can make the totality of its structure and physical identity recognizable; A topic that is related to the spatial organization in the history mortuary houses of Khorramabad

Table 3: Physical identity assessment criteria taken from Mir Moqtadai (2004)

	Physical identity component	General semantic field	Special semantic field
Physical identity evaluation criteria	Distinction / Similarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identity means the truth of an object or a person, including his essential attributes - Show your similarity with a group of objects and different from another group - Establishing the relationship of this same thing with the thing itself and other things or their imaginations in different time and place situations - Applying identity with the nature of existence and existence and the ability to identify through intrinsic or transverse, objective or subjective attributes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readability - Meaning - Sense of place
	Continuity/transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identity becomes the same. - The identity of the work of art belongs to the whole work and covers the span of time. - The work of art lives and transforms in time, and its identity is revealed in time. - Everything changes and changes every moment, without losing its essence. - Man is growing and evolving during his life and evolves while maintaining his identity. - The need to maintain the continuity of the object in the process of transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the identity of the place while evolving - Location is stable and changeable. - Stability is the spirit of the place: the connection of the place with the space, form and forms used in it; - Every place must maintain its identity through internal change and transformation. - Maintaining characteristics and traits while moving towards evolution and transformation
	Unity/plurality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unity in the plurality of principles of Islamic philosophy - Creation in two general stages: the quality of the appearance and manifestation of the one of the many and the movement from one of the many and the quality of the return of the many to the one or the movement of the many to the one. - One → many → one - Identity versus otherness and multiplicity - The requirement for identity recognition is that it is a single object. - The sense of identity is associated with the sense of existential unity. - Being synonymous with the object having an identity, with the desirability of identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The formation of a whole from its multiple components - Nameless quality - The principle of unity in plurality

city during the study period. Schultz also considers identity to be related to the architectural language of each time period and divides it into three components: typology, morphology, and positionality. What is of interest in the investigation of the houses of Khorramabad city is the identification of the dominant type and its introduction in order to explain the architectural language of the studied period. Although at first glance it is considered to be related to the facade of the building, it also includes the arrangement of facade components and decorations. Topology is also in the form of spatial arrangement, which is related to spatial organization in the historic houses of Khorramabad city in the unity/multiplicity component (Fig. 3).

Examining the historical houses of Khorramabad city from another point of view shows that the components of physical identity have components, examples and factors and signs of identity, and the components consist of physical characteristics based on appearances, meanings derived from appearances and the body, and They are also symbols and signs. Size, form, dimensions, concrete examples such as domes, garlands, fountains, courtyards, along with the spatial organization, the realm of activities, as well as artistic and industrial effects are among the characteristics of the elements. Symbols, signs, function, time, public form, authenticity, city dwellers, technology, collective memory, human, places, time and behaviors are known as factors and signs of identity (Tab. 4).

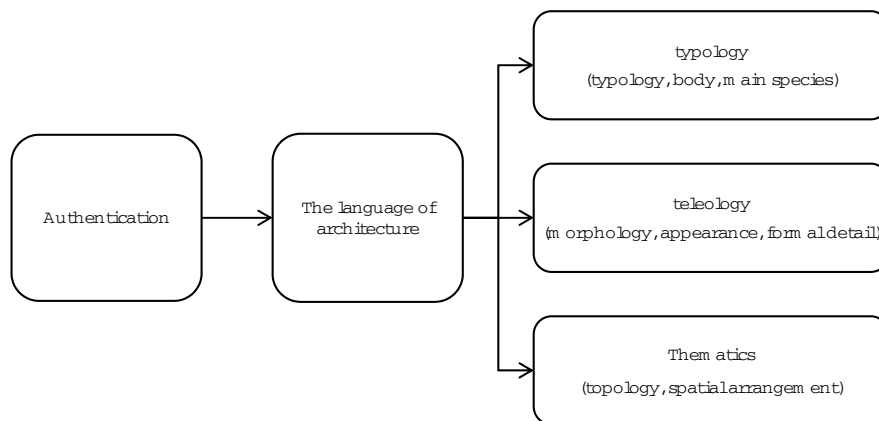


Figure 3: Evaluation criteria of physical identity from the point of view of Nubri Schultz (Source: Authors)

	Constituents	Examples of components	Identify factors and signs
Components of physical identity	Physical characteristics based on appearances	Size, form, dimensions Dome, garland, fountain, courtyard	Symbols Indications Performance Time General form Authenticity City dwellers Technology Collective memory Man Places Time Behaviors
	Meaning derived from appearance and body	Spatial organization, territory of activities Artistic and industrial effects (tiles, calligraphy, ...)	
	Symbols and signs	Verse, image, symbol, irony	

Table 4: Components of physical identity from the point of view of Dr. Naghizadeh (Source: Authors)

Another investigation about Pahlavi period houses in Khorramabad city shows that what is known as the hole in the components of physical identity can lead to the formation of an identity that is considered the embodiment of physical identity. In fact, in order to create the nameless quality, which is the main quality in the mystery of the immortality of bodies, especially in historical bodies, the identification and formation of the whole can be used in the analysis of houses (Fig. 4).

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The current research aims to investigate the architectural developments of Lorestan in the first and second Pahlavi periods, and to identify the factors affecting the formation of Lorestan’s architectural identity during the Pahlavi period. The main question of the research that sought to be answered was what factors caused the changes in the housing architecture of the first and second Pahlavi periods, from traditional and early societies to advanced and modern societies? And in this regard, what cultural and social characteristics have influenced housing architecture during the first and second Pahlavi period? According to the analysis, the following results were obtained. The results of the research show that the readability component as one of the effective components in the houses of the first and second Pahlavi periods can express the differences and similarities in the houses of Khorram Abad city. By creating an understanding of the environment in the audience’s mind, this component makes it possible to identify and differentiate between the works of this period and other periods. Since recognition and

the possibility of differentiation and similarity and establishment of this relationship in the audience’s mind is one of the aspects of physical identity, therefore, in this research, legibility component has been identified as one of the influential features in the architecture of houses, which is an effective factor in the developments of housing architecture. The first and second Pahlavi periods are known.

The results of the research also show that the course of developments and its identification can be known as another component in introducing the influential features of the architecture of houses. This issue includes two major parts, which are revealing the transformation and specifying the preservation or transformation in the identity of its effective components. During the process of transformation or evolution, it will be clear that the characteristics and traits in the house are preserved or are identified as parts that have undergone transformations and become empty of what was previously identified. Based on this, the component of transformation and continuity is considered as another parameter in the transformations of housing architecture of the first and second Pahlavi periods. Spatial organization in the historical houses of Khorram Abad city is also known as another influential component and the results of the investigations indicate that the course of developments in Iranian architecture, which includes from the whole to the part and from the part to the whole, in The component of spatial organization shows itself in a favorable way. Spatial organization by explaining the arrangement of components in a whole as a unit is one of the effective components in identifying



Figure 4: Body identity process from Christopher Alexander’s point of view (Source: Authors)

the physical identity and architectural developments of housing during the first and second Pahlavi periods. Concepts such as integration and interlinking are also included in this context and are also related to the concept of space syntax. The results of the research have introduced the spatial arrangement as another effective component in the formation of the architectural identity of Lorestan during the Pahlavi period, which is also related to the spatial organization in the historic houses of Khorram Abad city. Although this subject deals with the whole and the parts, it also examines the arrangement of the houses under study, which is one of the examples of the arrangement of the space. The research carried out has introduced the investigated components as effective parameters in the developments of the housing architecture of the first and second Pahlavi periods, as well as in the explanation of physical identity, which research can help preserve physical identity in the houses of Khorramabad city in the periods It will happen another time.

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Zarinzadeh, A. , Ahmadi, V. , Farkisch, H. and Ostadi, M. (2024). Explanation of the components of physical identity in Pahlavi period houses (Case Study: Khorramabad city). *International Journal of Urban Management and Energy Sustainability*, (), -.

DOI: [10.22034/ijumes.2024.2041331.1256](https://doi.org/10.22034/ijumes.2024.2041331.1256)

