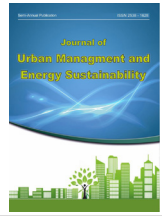


Journal of Urban Management and Energy Sustainability (JUMES)

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



CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

Relationship of The Influential Cultural Criteria in The Continuity of Life Tradition in The Neighborhood Unit (Selected Neighborhoods of Tabriz City),

Minou Gharehbaglou^{1*}, Tahereh Amiri², Mohammadtaghi Pirbabaei³

1 Professor, Faculty of Architecture and urbanism, Tabriz Islamic Art University, Tabriz, Iran*

2 Master, Faculty of Architecture and urbanism, Tabriz Islamic Art University, Tabriz, Iran

3 Professor, Faculty of Architecture and urbanism, Tabriz Islamic Art University, Tabriz, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 2023-12-09

Revised 2024-02-10

Accepted 2024-04-03

Keywords:

Cultural criteria, continuity of life tradition, neighborhood unit, physical-spatial criteria, perceptual-psychological.

ABSTRACT

In order to conform to the tradition of life, the neighborhood units must have a range of culturally effective criteria and indicators. Attention to these criteria and indicators has a decisive role on the quality of neighborhood units. The aim of the present research is to identify the influential cultural criteria in the continuation of the tradition of living in the neighborhood unit and the extent of the impact and relationship of these criteria on each other, in selected samples from the city of Tabriz in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s. The current research is quantitative and interview and observation tools were used to collect data. This research was selected and investigated in 2023 with the statistical population of 11 neighborhoods from each decade and a total of 33 neighborhoods. The data were analyzed by inferential statistics and Spearman's non-parametric correlation test, using smart pls software, with a significance level of 5%. Among the influential cultural criteria, physical-spatial criteria and perceptual-psychological criteria had a strong positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.575. In the 70s and 90s and the 80s and 90s, activity-behavioral-performance indicators had a significant relationship and a strong positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.521 with a level of 0.05 and a coefficient of 0.570 with a significance level of 0.01, respectively. In the examined samples, physical-spatial and perceptual-psychological indicators have the highest correlation and relationship. And there is no relationship between physical and perceptual criteria with activity-behavioral-performance criteria.

DOI: [10.22034/ijumes.2024.2025258.1205](https://doi.org/10.22034/ijumes.2024.2025258.1205)

Running Title: *The Influential Cultural Criteria in The Continuity of Life Tradition in The Neighborhood Unit*



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

25



NUMBER OF FIGURES

00



NUMBER OF TABLES

08

*Corresponding Author:

Email: m.gharehbaglou@tabriziau.ac.ir

Phone: +98 9144111940

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2639-2906>

, This article is taken from the master's thesis of the second author, which was done with the supervising of the first and third authors at Tabriz Islamic Art University

INTRODUCTION

The continuation of the tradition of life based on culture, in neighborhood units and neighborhoods, has always been the focus of Iran's architecture and urban planning. In the traditional system of Iran, the neighborhood was formed in a continuous and gradual time, based on the will, history, culture and geographical conditions of the people. But in the contemporary era, the influence of history and culture can hardly be found (Hosseini & Soltani, 2018). In the contemporary era, with the changes made in the way of life (tradition), the structure of the neighborhoods has undergone a fundamental change (Mirkatouli, 2015). Today, cities are experiencing a different way of life and their growth has brought extensive social changes (Mamaghani et al, 2015). In fact, the need to address the issue of the continuation of the tradition of life in neighborhood units comes from the fact that, with the growth of urbanization, the contemporary city is facing new challenges (Ibid, 2015). Because a person is more relaxed if he lives in an environment that aligns with his culture [Hosseini & Soltani, 2018]. And the health of a society is related to the level of people's satisfaction with a good life in it (Ghiyaei et al, 2013). City spaces should meet people's needs (Mousavi & Zahedian, 2013). Architecture and culture are in a general relationship. And architecture is the result and product of culture (Moazemi & Hojjat, 2018). Culture is the producer of architecture and, further, the tradition of life in it. As Afshari and Pordeihimi also state, the way or tradition of life is the external and characteristic aspect of culture (Afshari & Pordeihimi, 2016). The way (tradition) of human life has external and internal aspects that affect the environment and change it regularly [Afshari et al, 2016]. What is important about the tradition of life is that the tradition of life appears in different scales (Afshari & Pordeihimi, 2016). Among these scales, we can refer to the macro scale (neighborhood unit). The first space outside the home, where social relations and interactions of neighbors are

formed, is the neighborhood space. The neighborhood space is formed from the accumulation of several residential units. The accumulation of several neighborhood spaces forms neighborhood units (Royan & Seyfabad, 2019). The English term (Neighborhood Unit) and its abbreviation, i.e. (Neighborhood) have been translated by translators as the word neighborhood (Serali & Pordeihimi, 2016). Neighborhood is the physical manifestation of society (Hamzenejad & Sharifiyan, 2017). The neighborhood, as a geographical-cultural unit, is the creator of the traditional city and has been formed and expanded in a historical continuity under the influence of many factors (Bastani Rad, 2012). Susan Keller has listed the aspects of the neighborhood unit, including spatial, social-cultural and functional aspects. Chaskin listed physical, social, and experiential-perceptual dimensions for the neighborhood unit (Chaskin, 1997). Today, the mechanization of work has reduced social interactions and lack of attention to psychological needs.

It is one of the works of this topic (Ghods et al, 2020). The addition of cars to cities led to a change in their shape and the weakening of neighborhood territories (neighborhood units) (Eslami & Aminzadeh, 2013). The consequence of this issue is the reduction of interactions, participation and social security. Architecture can play a key role in reviving neighborhood relations and, by laying the foundation, provide the ground for re-establishing these relations in their present form (Harofteh & Sadeghian, 2020). This work requires knowing the influential cultural criteria and paying attention to the criteria in urban planning and architecture. Based on the studies, it can be concluded that the cultural criteria influencing the continuation of the tradition of living in the neighborhood can be defined in three physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional criteria. In this research, the physical-spatial criterion with four sub-indexes (vehicle access control, greenness of the neighborhood, access to urban services, proper residential access), the percep-

tual-psychological criterion with four indices (respect for sound privacy, respect for visual privacy, respect for aristocracy, security), and the activity-behavioral-performance criterion was defined with two indicators (relationships and interactions in the neighborhood, the possibility of exercising in the neighborhood). The purpose of this research is to find the relationship and its extent between the influential cultural criteria and their indicators (in 33 samples) from neighborhood units in different parts of Tabriz city.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

The current research is practical in terms of purpose. Because it seeks to investigate and find the relationship between the cultural criteria affecting the tradition of life on a macro scale and in the neighborhood. And in terms of its nature, it is one of the quantitative types of research, which was carried out with the help of observation and interview tools in 2023 in Tabriz city. 11 samples from each decade of 70s, 80s and 90s, and a total of 33 samples in the neighborhood and neighborhood, have been selected and analyzed. The samples were selected from the neighborhoods of the city center, relatively

new neighborhoods, and relatively old neighborhoods. First, by examining the theoretical literature of the research, three general criteria for the continuation of the tradition of life in the neighborhood unit, including physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional criteria, along with the indicators of these three components, can be extracted and presented in the following order: the possibility of exercise In the neighborhood, relationships and interactions in the neighborhood in the activity-behavioral-functional criterion, respect for visual privacy, sound, aristocracy and security in the perceptual-psychological criterion, greenness in the neighborhood, vehicle access control and urban and residential services in the physical-spatial criterion and in order to measure the relationship and impact of these components on each other in three decades, field observation and questioning and interviewing of the people present in the samples were carried out. And the status of indicators was evaluated and extracted from interview and field observation in terms of favorable, unfavorable and acceptable. Since presenting all the evaluations (tables) is beyond the capacity of the article, an example of them was presented in Table 1. (Tab. 1)

Table 1: Evaluation of the state of perceptual-psychological indicators in the studied samples (5 samples from each decade)

Decade	70s					80s					90s				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Observance of voice privacy	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observance of visual privacy	✓	✓×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Observance of aristocracy	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Security	✓	✓×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓×	✓	✓	✓	✓×	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓					×					×✓				
	Desirable					Undesirable					Acceptable				

In the next step, in order to achieve the objective and to be able to quantitatively obtain the type and degree of relationship between the criteria and indicators, inferential statistics were used, and significance was considered to be 5% in all tests. In order to determine whether the extracted data follows a normal distribution or not, the Shapiro-Wilk test method was used. The results of this test showed that the data of none of the physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional variables follow the normal distribution. Therefore, the non-parametric test of Spearman's correlation was used to analyze the data. In this research, data analysis was done with the help of smart pls software.

DISSCOUSION AND FINDINGS

First, the relationship between physical-spatial criteria, perceptual-psychological criteria and activity-behavioral-performance criteria in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s was measured using the Shapiro-Wilk test. According to this test, for physical-spatial criteria indicators, in the 70s, 80s and 90s, the value of the Shapiro-Wilk statistic was equal to 0.596, 0.625 and 0.326 respectively, which according to the significance value (0.000sig) obtained shows showed that the data of any physical-spatial variables do not follow a normal distribution. The results of this test, for the perceptual-psychological criteria variables, in three decades, showed that

according to the obtained significant values (0.000), the data of none of the physical-spatial variables follow the normal distribution. For this variable in the 70s, 80s, and 90s, the value of Shapiro-Wilk publications was equal to 0.683, 0.707, and 0.518, respectively. Also, the results of the test for the activity-behavioral-performance criterion variables in three decades showed that, according to the significant values obtained (0.000), the data of any of the physical-spatial variables do not follow the normal distribution. The value of Shapiro-Wilk statistic in the 70s, 80s and 90s was 0.692, 0.650 and 0.650, respectively. (Tab. 2)

As a result, based on the value of Shapiro-Wilk statistic and P-value greater than 5%, it was determined in the table that physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional criteria do not follow normal distribution in all three decades. Therefore, non-parametric Spearman correlation test was used to find the relationship between the indices of these criteria in the sample of Tabriz residential neighborhoods in the 70s, 80s and 90s.

Examining the continuity of physical-spatial criteria indicators relative to each other:

The value of Spearman's coefficient between physical-spatial criteria indices in the 70s and 80s and the 70s and 90s is equal to 0.307 and 0.338, respectively. According to the significant value in Table 3, the relationship between the indicators in the mentioned decades is signifi-

Table 2: Shapiro-Wilk test results for physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-functional indicators in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s

physi- cal-spa- tial	Shapiro Wilk			perception- al-psycho- logical	Shapiro Wilk			Activi- ty-behav- ioral-func- tional	Shapiro Wilk		
	Statis- tic	(df)	Sig.		The value of the statis- tic	De- grees of free- dom	mean- ingful		The value of the statis- tic	De- grees of free- dom	mean- ingful
70s	0/596	44	0/000	70s	0/683	44	0/000	70s	0/693	22	0/000
80s	0/625	44	0/000	80s	0/707	44	0/000	80s	0/650	22	0/000
90s	0/326	44	0/000	90s	0/518	44	0/000	90s	0/650	22	0/000

cant and moderate. That is, with the change in physical-spatial criteria indicators in the 70s, we will see a change in the same index and criteria in the 80s and 90s. The value of Spearman's coefficient between physical-spatial criteria indicators in the 80s and 90s is equal to 0.218, which according to the significance value specified in the table, showed that the relationship between the indicators between these two decades is not significant. (Tab. 3)

Examining the continuity of the perceptual-psychological criterion indicators relative to each other:

The Spearman correlation coefficient between the indicators of perceptual-psychological criteria in the 70s and 80s and in the 70s and 90s

and in the 80s and 90s is 0.150, 0.102 and 0.134, respectively, which according to the significance value specified in In Table 4, the relationship between the indicators in the mentioned decades is not significant and no correlation or relationship was found between the increase and decrease of the perceptual-psychological criteria indicators in the three decades. (Tab. 4)

Examining the continuity of activity-behavioral-performance indicators relative to each other:

Between the indices of this measure in the 70s and 90s, there is a strong positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.521 at the 0.05 level. That is, with the increase and change in one of these variables, another value also increases and changes in the average. Between the indices in

Table 3: Correlation results between physical-spatial criteria indicators in three decades

Spearman's non-parametric correlation test		70s	80s	90s
70s	The correlation coefficient	1/000	0/307*	0/338*
	meaningful	0	0/043	0/025
	N	44	44	44
80s	The correlation coefficient	0/307*	1/000	0.218
	Sig. (2-tailed) meaningful	0/043	0	0.155
	N	44	44	44
90s	The correlation coefficient	0/338*	0/218	1/000
	meaningful	0/025	0/155	0
	N	44	44	44
*The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed test)				

Table 4: Correlation results between perceptual-psychological criteria indicators in three decades

Spearman's non-parametric correlation test		70s	80s	90s
70s	The correlation coefficient	1/000	0/150	0/102
	meaningful	0	0/332	0/509
	N	44	44	44
80s	The correlation coefficient	0/150	1/000	0/134
	meaningful	0/333	0	0/385
	N	44	44	44
90s	The correlation coefficient	0/102	0/134	1/000
	meaningful	0/509	0/385	0
	N	44	44	44

the 80s and 90s, there is a strong positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.570 with a significance level of 0.01. But there is no significant relationship between the indices in the 70s and 80s, with a correlation coefficient of 0.242. (Tab. 5).

Examining the continuity of the status of the indicators of the three criteria in relation to one another:

At first, according to Table 6, the value of the Shapiro-Wilk statistic test was measured for the three criteria in three decades. The test results for physical-spatial, perceptual-psychological and activity-behavioral-performance indicators were equal to 0.497, 0.824 and 0.767, respectively, and according to the significant value obtained (0.000), the data of these variables They do not follow the normal distribution, so the relationship between the three criteria was measured through the non-parametric test of Spearman's correlation.

A strong positive correlation with a coefficient of 0.575 was obtained between physical-spatial criteria and perceptual-psychological criteria. This means that with an increase or change in the status of one of these variables, another value will also increase or change in the average, but due to the use of ranks instead of raw scores, this relationship is not linear. No significant relationship was observed between physical-spatial criteria and activity-behavioral-functional criteria, which was shown by a non-significant correlation coefficient of -0.108. Also, there was no significant relationship between the perceptual-psychological criterion indices and the activity-behavioral-performance criterion indices, which was shown with a correlation coefficient of 0.177 and a value (p-value) greater than 0.50. (Tab. 8)

Table 5: Correlation results between activity-behavioral-performance criteria indicators in three decades

Spearman's non-parametric correlation test		70s	80s	90s
70s	The correlation coefficient	1/000	0/242	0/521*
	Sig. (2-tailed) meaningful	0	0/278	0/013
	N	22	22	22
80s	The correlation coefficient	0/242	1/000	0/570**
	meaningful	0/278	0	0/006
	N	22	22	22
90s	The correlation coefficient	0/521*	0/570**	1/000
	meaningful	0/013	0/006	0
	N	22	22	22
* The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)				
** The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)				

Table 6: Shapiro-Wilk test value for triple criteria in the 70s, 80s and 90s

	Shapiro Wilk		
	The value of the statistic	Degrees of freedom	meaningful
Physical-spatial criteria	0/497	33	0/000
perceptual-psychological criterion	0/824	33	0/000
Activity-behavioral-functional criterion	0/767	33	0/000

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The aim of the current research is to know the type of relationship and its extent between the influential cultural criteria and indicators in the continuation of the tradition of life in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s. The results of the research indicate that a significant relationship of moderate type was discovered between the indices of physical-spatial criteria in the 70s and 80s and in the 70s and 90s. That is, the condition of the indices in the 70s has affected the condition of the same index and its continuation in the 80s and 90s. However, no significant relationship was discovered between these indicators in the 80s and 90s. That is, the indicators have nothing to do with each other in these two decades. Or it can be said that the favorable or unfavorable status of an index in one decade is not the reason for the favorable or unfavorable status of the same index in the next decade, and the status of the index in one decade does not cause the continuation of the same situation in the next decade. No significant relationship was discovered between the indices of perceptual-psychological criteria in any of the three decades. And the change in the status of perceptual-psychological indicators in different decades has nothing to do with each other. Regarding activity-behavioral-performance indicators, no

significant relationship was found in the 70s and 80s. But between the 70s and 90s and the 80s and 90s, a strong positive correlation was seen, and this means that, in addition to the fact that there is a relationship between the criteria, this relationship is very strong, for example, if an activity index or the sum of activity indicators, in the 70s It is unfavorable and weak, in the 80s it is 100% weak and unfavorable and vice versa. In this research, the relationship of the three criteria was also compared with each other in a general way and the results showed that there is a strong positive relationship and correlation between the indicators of physical-spatial criteria and perceptual-psychological criteria. And the change in the indices of each criterion affects the other criterion. For example, the change in the rider access control index has 100% impact on security and has changed its situation. In similar studies in line with the present study, it was suggested that the physical components of the residential space are related to indicators such as access control and security (Farajpour Baser et al, 2021; Abdullah et al., 2012). And they can significantly increase security (Jalalian et al, 2022). Factors such as greenness (physical index) in the neighborhood cause liveliness and sense of satisfaction (perceptual index) in the residents (Zabihi et al, 2011).

Table 8: Correlation results between the indicators of the three criteria in the three decades of the 70s, 80s and 90s.

		physical-spatial	perceptual-psychological	Activity-behavioral-functional
physical-spatial	The correlation coefficient	1/000	0/575**	-0/108
	Sig. (2-tailed) meaningful	0	0/000	0/551
	N	33	33	33
perceptual-psy- chological	The correlation coefficient	0/575**	1/000	0.177
	meaningful	0/000	0	0.325
	N	33	33	33
Activity-behavior- al-functional	The correlation coefficient	-0/108	0/177	1/000
	meaningful	0/551	0/325	0
	N	33	33	33
** The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)				

In the present study, no significant relationship was discovered between the physical-spatial and perceptual-psychological criteria with the activity-behavioral-functional criterion, and this factor shows the cause of the weakness of social interactions (activity-behavioral-functional index) in the neighborhood. In similar studies, it was stated that physical-spatial and perceptual-psychological criteria affect social interactions (activity index) (Mohammadi et al, 2021). There is a relationship between physical-spatial and perceptual-psychological criteria with increasing interactions (Ghanbaran & Jafari, 2014). And for social interactions, places with specific quantitative and qualitative functions are needed (Ghafourian et al, 2017). Sociability is the result of coexistence of physical components and activity areas (Mohammadi & Ayatollahi, 2015). There is a strong relationship between the sense of security (perceptual index) and architectural space (physical index) such as proper access to neighborhood space and social interactions (activity index) (Saeid Mahmoodi & Mansourpour, 2017). The physical-spatial criterion has a positive and strong correlation and relationship with the perceptual-psychological criterion. And the change in the status of each shows the greatest impact on the other status in the examined samples. These two criteria and their indicators are related to each other and cause the continuation of each other's situation and together they affect the continuation of the tradition of living in the neighborhood. Among the influential criteria, activity-behavioral-performance criteria indicators show a strong correlation between the 70s and 90s and the 80s and 90s, followed by the physical-spatial criteria indicators in the 70s and 80s and the 70s and 90s., have moderate influence and correlation on each other.

REFERENCES

- Abbasi Harofteh, M. and Sadeghian, A. (2020). *Spatial Patterns of Neighborhoods in the Historic City of Yazd; Determinants, Architectural Solutions and Principles of Neighborhood Architecture. The Monthly Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 16(80), pp.5–16. [Persian]
- Abdullah, A., Salleh, M.N.M. and Sakip, S.R.M. (2012). *Fear of Crime in Gated and Non-gated Residential Areas. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 35, pp.63–69.
- Afshari, M. and Pordeihimi, S. (2016). *Scales of Lifestyle in Housing. Journal of Housing and Rural Environment*, 35(154), pp.3–16. [Persian]
- Afshari, M., pordeihimi, S. and Saleh sedghpour, B. (2016). *Environmental Adaptation to Human Lifestyle (A Theoretical Framework, a Case Study). Journal of Housing and Rural Environment*, 34(152), pp.3–16. [Persian]
- Baser, F., Moosavi, M. and Namdar, A. (2021). *Recognition of Factors Affecting the Body of Residential Spaces and Measuring the Level of Satisfaction of Residents of Residential Complexes with the Physical Quality of the Residential Environment (Case Study: Aseman Tabriz Residential Complex). Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement*, 11(41), pp.149–220. [Persian]
- Bastani Rad, H. (2012). *District in the Iranian Cities of Early Islamic Centuries. Journal of Historical Researches*, 6(10). [Persian]
- Chaskin, R.J. (1997). *Perspectives on Neighborhood and Community: a Review of the Literature. Social Service Review*, 71(4), pp.521–547.
- Ghafourian, M., Afshin mehr, V. and Norouzi zadeh, zahra (2017). *Recognition of the Components of Social Sustainability and Their Impact on Increasing Social Interactions in Housing (Case Study: Abazar Neighborhood, Tehran). Hoviatshahr*, 11(2), pp.31–44. [Persian]
- Ghanbaran, A. and Jafari, M. (2014). *Investigation of Factors Influencing the Enhancement of Social Interactions among Residents of Residential Neighborhoods (Case Study: Darkah Neighborhood - Tehran). Journal of Iranian Architecture & Urbanism(JIAU)*, 5(1), pp.57–64. [Persian]
- Ghiyaei, M.H., Azimi, S. and Shahabian, P. (2013). *Evaluating the Degree of Relation of Residential Satisfaction with House, Neighbor Unit and Neighborhood Variables (Case Study: Farabi Physicians' Residential Complex). Hoviate Shahr*, 7(15), pp.47–58. [Persian]

- Ghods, H., Bemanian, M. and Moradinasab, H. (2020). Investigating the Components of Social Interaction in Urban Communities (Sattarkhan Street from Sadeghieh 1st Square to Sadeghieh 2nd Square). *Quarterly Journals of Urban and Regional Development Planning*, 3(5), pp.55–80. [Persian]
- Hamzenejad, M. and Sharifiyan, zahra (2017). COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN NORMS OF SOCIALIZATION AND ITS REALIZATION IN BOTH TRADITIONAL AND NEW NEIGHBORHOOD (CASE STUDY: DISTRICT OF JOLFA AND SEPAHAN SHAHR, ISFAHAN). *Journal of Studies on Iranian Islamic City*, 7(26), pp.71–88. [Persian]
- Hosseini, S.F. and Soltani, M. (2018). A Comparative Investigation and Analysis between the Neighborhood Concept in the Traditional Urban System in Iran and Its Similar Patterns in Contemporary Period. *Scientific Journal of Bagh-e Nazar*, 15(60), pp.17–32. [Persian]
- Jalalian, S., Habib, F. and Zaker Haghighy, K. (2022). An Explanation on the Role of Physical Elements of Environment in the Security of Residential Complexes (Case study: Hamedan Residential Complexes). *Hoviatshahr*, 16(2), pp.35–46. [Persian]
- Mahmoodi, A.S. and Mansourpour, M. (2017). Position Study of Skeletal Factors in Social Interactions of Residential Neighborhoods. *Hoviatshahr*, 11(31), pp.5–16. [Persian]
- Mamaghani, N.K., Asadollahi, A.P. and Mortezaei, S.-R. (2015). Designing for Improving Social Relationship with Interaction Design Approach. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 201, pp.377–385.
- Mirkatouli, J. (2015). Analysis of the Formation of Neighborhood Units as the Axis of Formation and Development of Turkmen Cities Case study: Aq Qala city. *Search and Urban Planning*, 6(20), pp.1–16. [Persian]
- Moazemi, M. and Hojjat, E. (2018). Origins of Cultural Gaps and Perplexities in Contemporary Iranian Architecture. *Armanshahr Architecture & Urban Development*, [online] 10(21), pp.103–112. [Persian]
- Mohammadi, M. and Ayatollah, M.H. (2015). Effective Factors in Promoting Sociability of Cultural Buildings Case Study: Farshchian Cultural Academy in Isfahan. *Journal of Architecture and Urban Planning*, 8(15), pp.79–96. [Persian]
- Mohammadi, Z., Alborzi, F. and Soheili, J. (2021). The Impact of Physical Components of Public Spaces on Promoting Social Interactions Case Study: District 22 of Tehran. *Journal of Sustainable City*, 4(2), pp.23–40. [Persian]
- Mousavi, M.S. and Zahedian, E. (2013). AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL INTERACTIONS OF WOMEN IN URBAN SPACES (CASE STUDY: SHAHRYAR PEDESTRIAN STREET, TABRIZ). *woman and study of family*, 6(21), pp.145–166. [Persian]
- Royan, K. and Kohzadi Seyfabad, O. (2019). Recognition of the Concept of Neighborhood in Residential contexts. *Memarishenasi*, 1(5), pp.1–19. [Persian]
- saghatoleslami, A. and Aminzadeh, B. (2013). A Comparative Study on the Concept and Design Principles of Iranian Mahalleh and Western Neighborhood. *Hoviatshahr*, 7(13), pp.33–45. [Persian]
- Serali, R. and Pourdeihimi, S. (2016). Neighborhood Unit and Neighboring. *Soffeh*, 26(1), pp.5–24. [Persian]
- Zabihi, H., Habib, F. and Rahbarimanesh, K. (2011). Study of Relationship between Satisfaction Rate of the Residential Complexes and Their Impacts on Human Relations (Case Study of Some Residential Complexes in Tehran). *Hoviatshahr*, 5(8), pp.103–118. [Persian]

COPYRIGHTS

©2023 The author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original authors and source are cited. No permission is required from the authors or the publishers.



HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Gharehbaglou, M., Amiri, T., & Pirbabaee, M. (2024). Relationship of The Influential Cultural Criteria in The Continuity of Life Tradition in The Neighborhood Unit (Selected Neighborhoods of Tabriz City). *International Journal of Urban Management and Energy Sustainability*, (), -

DOI: [10.22034/ijumes.2024.2025258.1205](https://doi.org/10.22034/ijumes.2024.2025258.1205)

