

Explaining the relationship between changes in Iranian lifestyle and metamorphosis of urban form of residential environment in contemporary Iran. Case study: Mashhad

Ali Abedzadeh¹, Abdolhadi Daneshpour², Maryam Ostadi¹

¹Department of Urban Planning and Design, Mashhad Branch,
Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

²School of Architecture and Environmental Design,
Iran University of Science & Technology, Tehran, Iran

E-mail: ali.abedzadeh@yahoo.com, daneshpour@iust.ac.ir,
ostadimr@gmail.com

Abstract. *Humanity settlement are formed as a result of decisions and actions of different people and become as a form of an identity of integrity. So urban form is influenced by desires, values, beliefs, and human activities, so the study of urban form is the study of its constituent human values and expression of physical aspects of their lifestyles. Before contemporary periods, urban form in Iran, continuity based on former patterns of changes, which was gradual, but after the beginning of the influence of west, one of the most important challenges of urban form in Iran is in the form of short-term changes. Changes occur in a cycle of destruction and construction. This paper use the way of content analysis investigate to texts, document to study form and typo-morphology of residential environment in the city of Mashhad. In the periods of one hundred years shows there is a direct and significant relationship between changes of Iranian lifestyle and metamorphosis of urban form, so that by sequential developments of Iranian lifestyle in a short time, the urban form is responded and metamorphosed and again is created in a new form.*

Keywords: Urban form, metamorphosis, lifestyle, residential environment, Iran

Introduction

Humanity settlement design deals with the selection of a solution amongst all possible solutions. The selection usually matches with the culture of its inhabitants and makes locations discrete from each other. These sustainable choices usually establish a particular style in life or environment (Rapoport quoted to Catanese, Snyder, 1979). Therefore, the physical aspect of urban areas is the impact and effect of human intensions and activities and the study of urban structure is the study of the human values that shaped it. In other words, the urban tissue is not only the

historical document of its construction; but, it is also the document to the life style of those who made it and lived in there, Moudon believes that although morphology focuses on the study of city as a physical environment, it implicitly establishes a link between spatial and physical elements of city, and the social and economic forces which shaped the city (Moudon, 2000). In other words, houses and humanity settlements are the materialistic explanation of life style, i.e. life style establishes symbolic essence of them (Rapoport, 1969). On this basis, the main purpose of housing deals with the establishment of a compatible environment, consistent with human lifestyle (Pourdeihimi,

2011). Therefore, this paper tends to investigate the evolution of typomorphology of residential environments in the city of Mashhad, on the one hand and on the other hand it investigate the changes in Iranian lifestyles in the contemporary era, and to determine and explain the relationship of changes in Iranian lifestyles with the metamorphosis of the urban form of residential environments in contemporary Iran.

Methodology

This paper applies qualitative method. Documentary study was used for data collection. Typo-morphology was applied to recognize and analyze urban form of residential environments. At last, content analysis method was codified to analyze the interrelation of changes in Iranian life style with the metamorphosis of the urban form of residential environments in contemporary Iran.

Measurement and analysis

In this section, the changes in contemporary Iranian lifestyle are analyzed; analyzing the changes in residential tissues in Iran, it then investigates typo-morphology evolutions of residential environments in Mashhad:

Changes in Iranian lifestyle in contemporary era:

Lifestyle is consists of two words: “life” and “style”. The word “lifestyle” in the dictionary meaning of which is a combination of individual and group life or culture (Webster Dictionary, 2004) and it is defined as a particular way of life of a person or group (Oxford Dictionary, 1990). It is more than a hundred years that the concept of life style has been emerged (Veblen 1899, Weber 1922 and Simmel 1904); but in recent decades and especially with the emergence of consumerism in societies, this concept has got new definitions and it has given a much of the social sciences. Various scholars in the social sciences have presented different definitions of lifestyle. Studies show that these definitions are in a wide range; on one end of which is Alfred Adler who defines the lifestyle on individual

basis and defines it based on psychology; on the other hand of which is Max Weber who defines lifestyle based on sociology and the concept of social stratification. In the middle of the aforesaid ranges, there are some scholars such as Simmel, Bourdieu and Giddens who search the lifestyle in both individual and collective aspects. Analysing the evolution of lifestyle concept reveals that lifestyle in traditional (pre-industrial) societies was unity-oriented and based on social integration (Benedikter, 2011). In these communities, the basis for the social identity of an individual dealt with his assigned characteristics (Abazari, Chavoshian, 2002) and the social was not separated from the political, economic and the culture and the focus was on political issues (Azadarmaki quoted from Hajjani, 2007). In modern industrial society, productive activity and the role individuals in production system are the foundations of social identity of individuals, which led to the emergence of the social class concept in this period (Abazari, Chavoshian, 2002).

In this period, the economy got importance, because modernity bears more economic nature, in comparison with political, social and cultural aspects (Azadarmaki quoted to Hajjan, 2007). But in recent decades by changing in the role of individuals in production system, to their role in the consumption system and the emergence of individual consumption behavior, a new concept of lifestyle has emerged (Abazari, Chavoshian, 2002); the social and cultural affairs got importance and the middle class was established; it is not retractable like pre-modernistic society (Azadarmaki quoted to Hajjan, 2007); thus, it led in forming a diverse and pluralistic societies. This interprets that a society with less diversity and less development has less distinct and independent lifestyles; where higher public acceptance of lifestyle, the community becomes more free, more democratic and more open (Benedikter, 2011).

In order to understand the changes in contemporary lifestyles of Iranians, we should consider its historical tissue. Before the modern era, Iranians has been having eventful historical environment of insecurity, instability, and chaos as much as it provided the field of

authoritarianism. In this way, people selected how two live to remain (Farasatkah, 2016). Piran knows the key to understand the rich history of Iran in the dialectic of construction and destruction, and also, centralization and decentralization; he believes that the Iranians in the historical past obeyed authority and violation of individual rights in the light of security (Piran, 2005). It appeared that the dialectic between construction and destruction turned the historical periods of the short-term Iranian society subject to the theory of short-term society. Katozian applied the words “Old House” to show the short-term Iranian society. Most of old houses have not more than twenty or thirty years in age; they often have proper structures and they may be renewed using measures of conservation; but the reason which leads to their conviction and finally makes the building worthless and attends to the value of land is the architecture of the buildings which is not according to the latest fashion and friendly style. So instead of modernizing and increasing the available capital, the entire building is destroyed and other building stands instead of which (Katozian, 2014).

The basic contents of lifestyle in Iran may be searched and traced in the emergency of the middle class. Over the last century, Middle class designed the foundations of changes and also acted as the change agent (Azadramaki quoted to Hajian, 2007); the role of this class in two main events of the contemporary history of Iran was notable: one, the constitutional movement at the beginning of the century and the second one, was the Islamic revolution in 1978; despite all the political perceptions, both revolutionary movements reflected the national efforts to embrace modernity (Mirsepassi, 2014). Azadramaki regards the Iranian lifestyle as a way of expressing social and cultural distinctions affected by the four elements consisting the middle class, generation, gender and urbanization. These four intervened elements result in attendance of new forces in consumption market and it affects the social life of Iranians in transaction. He emphasized on the plurality, silence (resulted from the suppression of the middle class in contemporary Iranian history) and the influence of family and religion (A hidden life form in family and religion) as

lifestyle characteristics of Iranian life style (Azadramaki quoted from Hajian, 2007).

In order to find Iranian lifestyle trails, we may discuss a process that “consumption” and the policy to face this concept are at the center of this process. The concept of consumption in Iran is not so positive meaning, and importantly, the concept of “consumerism” is more common than the consumption in Iran. On the one hand, consumerism expresses the concept of “lavish” and on the other hand, it represents the culture of Western societies. Although the wave of anti-consumerism was intensified after the revolution, it rooted in pre-revolutionary intellectual traditions (Kazemi, 2016). “Returning to the principle” discourse that social thinkers and authors such as Jalal Al-e Ahmad and Ali Shariati represent it, is an attempt to adapt universal Western culture with the native culture of Iran (Mirsepassi, 2014) that the fight against Westernization led to criticism of the new middle class lifestyles and their consumption around new demands such as freedom and democracy as identified. But middle class who were called Westernized by Jalal Al-e Ahmad, is the class which attends to Western symbols and it is seeking comfort. This timid class attends its appearance and beauty; on the other hand of the continuum, religious ideology, ascetic religious-revolutionary strategy is that counters consumerism and condemns it (Kazemi, 2016). This approach represents a revolutionary Islamist lifestyle which is influenced by Islam’s emphasis on Islamic values to the rejection of Western consumerism (Azadramaki, Shalchi, 19 ...). And this is where consumerism has spread; people with new ways of living, thinking and action and accustomed standard of moral and aesthetic judgments had changed (Kazemi, 2016). Figure 1 shows the continuum of Iranian lifestyle.

So, different and sometimes contradictory currents make the community as cultural arena of struggle and conflict. Global cultural changes in interact with social developments in Iran, Iranians diverse lifestyles and the second is changeable and unstable. Iranian society is the arena of different lifestyles competition to impose the legitimate definition and standard of life. Two post-modern lifestyles

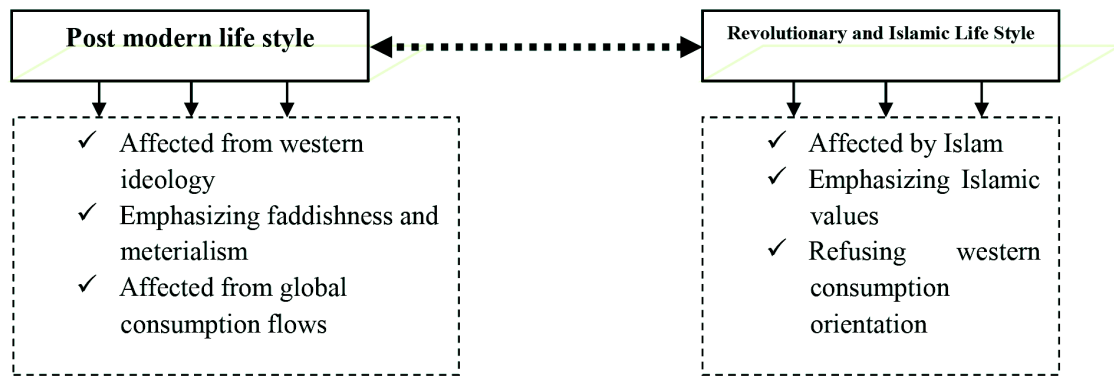


Figure 1.

Appendix to the Iranian Lifestyles

and conservative revolutionary struggle and competition are the both ends of the continuum. These lifestyles are against each other. In this, they have both identity and the identity of the legitimacy of the resistance identity is at the same time. Conservative national identity such as identity, legitimizing and at the transnational level acts as resistance identity. On the contrary, the legitimacy of the global identity of postmodern identity against the official culture acts as a resistance identity (Zadarmky, Shalchi, 19).

Typo-morphology

Typo-morphology is a combination of two words morphology and typology. Typology deals with the approach to classify types according to their function in their places. Landscape design of buildings and urban projects can be categorized according to common objectives or structured form. Classification and application of building types are designed based on specific issues of interest to designers. It involves a set of values (Lang, 1987). Rappaport believe that a concept deals with the type, class or group of people or groups of objects indicating certain characteristics in common features and these features will distinguish them from other groups of objects. He believes that typology attempts to put a set of complex objects in a regular series to achieve greater publicity for recognizing and planning (Rapoport, 1990). Radeberg believes typology is utilised to describe urban structure in terms of various features, analytical instruments and the link between environmental data and economic-

social species which is defined as a planning tool by providing in-depth understanding urban types (Radberg, 1996).

On the other hand, scholars have explored the inner structure of cities from various fields of urban planning through urban morphology studies and also the main skeletal structure. Morphology, as defined by Carmona, is studying forms and types of human habitats which provides a better understanding of development and changing processes of local patterns for urban designers (Carmona et al, 2012). Madanipour (1996) defines morphology as systematic form, shape, map, structure and functions of physical aspects of cities and the origin of the tissue over times. Moudon also believes that the morphology concentrates on the tangible results of social forces and the economy, and tends to study the consequences of ideas and goals when they form on the ground and shape our cities (Moudon, 1994) as the definitions coming out of the various elements. Table 1 shows morphological elements of the city in view of morphologists.

Typo-morphology divides the urban tissue into homogeneous and integrated areas through the selection of appropriate elements out of tissue referring to criteria for analysis. Each of these areas that have been based on elements from other distinct areas called morphological species. More than having focus on form and architectural style of buildings, Typo-morphology concentrates on the relationship between buildings and areas of focus include (Daneshpour, Moradi, 2012). Kropf knows the three main components of Typo-morphology as follows: Position of the piece, the design of

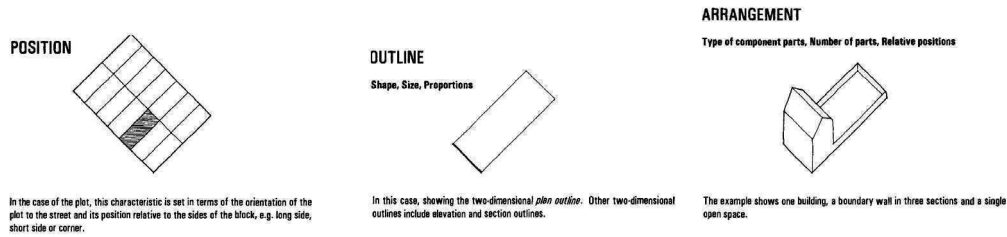


Figure 2.
Characteristics used in describing elements of urban form, taking the plot as an example

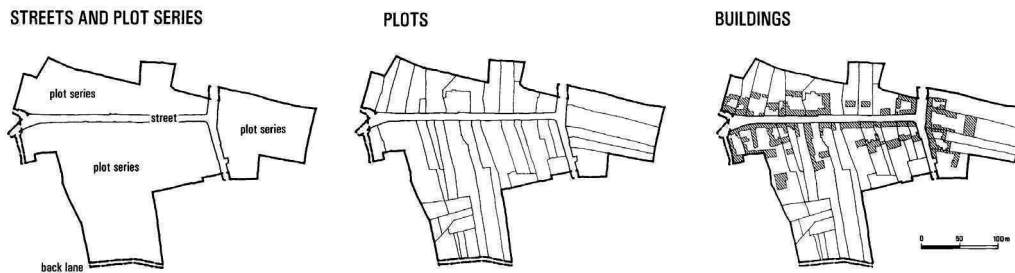


Figure 3.
Urban tissue shown at increasing levels of resolution.
The example is La Petite Rue from the village of Mery-la-Bataille, France

the piece, the arrangement of components in the piece (Kropf, 1998). He combines German and Italian schools of morphology and presents the theory of urban tissue. According to the theory, urban tissue is the physical synthesis of all components. It is an organic whole that distinguishes clearly visible on the surface. Higher resolution results in showing more details. At the most general level, the tissue can be described as the organization of streets and blocks. Describing a structure with all its details means description of its components and organization; including seating, layout and internal organization.

-Position: represents the relative position of element than other elements

-Outline: description of the external borders in terms of shape, size and proportion

-Character: Organization of components, the number of components and their relative position

In this theory, typology is based on outline plan, structural components and internal organization and districts which are distinct in physical areas, are also distinct in terms of historical aspects (Mirmoghtadaee, 2006). Figure 2 shows characteristics used to describe the elements of an urban form. This example

shows the characteristics of a parcel. Figure 3 also shows the urban tissue in different resolution levels.

Moudon offers a framework for Typomorphology studies. Accordingly, Typomorphology studies are classified in three categories:

-Volumetric properties of artificial structures according to related to open spaces used for defining artificial landscape

-Land and its division as a link between the building scale and the scale of the city

-Study of the urban landscape as a kind of evolution on the assumption that the urban landscape defines the time (Moudon, 1994).

So, Typo-morphology assessment is the essential tool used in evaluating urban areas which shows different stages of growth and progressive development of the city, the relationship between buildings and types of parts, building blocks and streets (Daneshpour, Moradi, 2012).

Developments of residential tissues in Iran

Up to the end of the Qajar period (1299 AH), Iranian cities developed with a consistent growth and spread pattern. During this period, the market

is still the main door and the backbone of the city and neighborhoods survive as semi-independent location in the heart of the city. These ancient areas lost their old connection with similar villages, despite the fact that they still kept their societies (Habibi, 2003). By the end of the Qajar and early Pahlavi, the changes intensified. This was the main indicator of state-building era (Abrahamian, 2016). Accordingly authoritarian modernization got priority by the Pahlavi government in its modernization agenda but public socialization and acculturation failed to accompany society. And “modernity in society” changed to “modernization” which fell under the authoritarian of government (Farasatkah, 2016). The Pahlavi government showed a curtailment of history, society and the city definitions which were not only contradictory and mutual; but contradictory to suggest: the contradiction between the concepts of culture and Western culture, the contradiction between the continuation of historical discontinuity historical conflict between traditions old and new ways of living environment (Habibi, 2003).

During this period, the city became a place for the exposure of all the protests and socio-cultural differences and physical-space which extends with no criterion in all directions. This process was implemented through unplanned land occupation as the main element of transactions and the type of architecture was strongly related to principles of modern architecture and in most cases, it was against biological methods and even climatic terms.

The city of this place is the number of blocks of a city defined by streets around without any lifting of physical space-gathered together (Habibi, 2003). This approach also continued during the era of the second Pahlavi and it was developed by the strength of the government and the formation of a new middle class, style of residence is changed. Thus, in the late 40's and early 50's, number of apartments increased. Increase of urban population, deficiency and expensiveness of land in urban areas, high costs of serving large-scale city, low price of apartment in comparison with villa housing (Nasri, 1995) on the one hand and the simultaneous introduction of latest developments in the apartments with family and the loosening of family ties and relations

and fitness of apartment with modern type of family are the main reasons for attraction to the apartment (Nadimi, Olia, 2014).

The transition from Pahlavi Era with the dominant pattern of public modernization in the period after the revolution was the dominant pattern Islamization of state (Farasatkah, 2016). Upon the occurrence of the Islamic Revolution, internal migration to major cities rose (Kamrava, 2012). The first five years of the revolution, the country, especially in big cities faced with a deficient municipal administration; so, in an ideal atmosphere for the realization of the principles of the constitution on the provision of housing, various organizations including Housing Foundation began the separation of land for transferring them to applicants (ibid. 73), controls and restrictions on urban areas were eliminated.

Housing developed in suburban areas; tenants and nomadic migrants started settling in suburban regions due to suffering from heavy rents. Much of housing acts were for personal use (Ahari quoted from Ghanbari, Zaheri, 2010). Urban structure in the first decade after the revolution was experiencing horizontal expansion. In this era of war and reduced oil revenues and increased demand for housing, land preparation plans have started. But, these plans have failed to achieve the patterns derived from the values and trends in society and schools of thought often imported models and comprehensive plans of cities and settlements before the revolution (Kamrava, 2012).

Developments of building tissue after the Islamic Revolution illustrated the crisis of legitimacy in the city and the consequent crisis of authority and the financial crisis in the cities of Iran on the one hand and the rejection of Western models in all political and social aspects and consequently in Urbanization patterns on the other hand, have not offered an alternative model; and we were faced with a void in urban development patterns. In this era, serious conflicts and contradictions emerged between the values and ideals of Islam and forms of urban systems. This contradiction emerged in mass transfer and non-residential standards in towns and cities, often for unplanned developments and plans in developing urban plans based on the exploitative and speculative

tendencies (Kamrava, 2012). Table 2 shows changes in the residential tissue in Mashhad.

Typo-morphology of residential areas in the city of Mashhad

According to studies, Typo-morphology of residential tissues in Mashhad was performed at the macro level and the middle level and in three types of tissues include old, middle and modern, as developed in the following tables:

A. Old Tissue (historical):

Table 3,4 show:

-Up to 1931, establishment of Hazrat square was the most important change in old tissue

-Since mid-30s, decaying procedure of tissue began slowly.

-In a 40 years period, from 50's, the following change was occurring in old tissue; considering the thoughts affected by modern age, green ring was made around the shrine and a major part of old tissue was destructed.

-After a 30-year-old, the old tissue experienced its most important shift period. From the 70s onwards, typo-morphology of tissue underwent significance changes in the three large-, medium- and micro- scales. Without evidence of the past with it. In large-scale, geometry and logic of tissue were undergoing changes. In middle scale, the size become coarse-grained with aggregate of remaining fine grains causing previous periods and in micro-scale, tissue confront with increasing density and number of classes.

B. Middle Tissue

Table 5,6 show:

-Middle texture from the beginning of its formation (50's) has started its growth with the dominant geometric-chess pattern; until recently, typo-morphology of middle tissue had been having no change in middle and large-scale; but at the micro-scale as of 60's onwards (after a period of 40 years), we have faced with increasing density and increasing number of floors and using of apartment patterns.

C. The new tissue

Table 7,8 show:

-The new tissue started its growth in

chess geometry style since the late 70's. In small scale, it follows four patterns of villas, apartments, residential complexes and high-rise building. The trend in new tissue begins less than two decades later. These changes were in two groups: maintaining typo-morphology of the lot along with increasing in dense and number of floors along with changing pattern from villa to apartment and on the other hand, integration of parts along with increasing in dense and using high-rise pattern.

Conclusion

It sounds that the dialectic between construction and destruction, according to the theory of short-term society has changed historical periods of Iran to short-term periods. Studies show that in modern times, and after Iranian confrontation with the West, construction and destruction periods became shorter. Changes in Iranian society over the last century including for constitutional revolution, social-political events of Pahlavi era, the Islamic Revolution confirms this. Another important difference between short time period of contemporary history and earlier period is changes are spreading along physical aspect of urban area. This means that each time the Iranians change their life style, topology of city reacts and in the wake of the devastation, the city is created again in a new form. So the old society creates old city in the heart of old town, old house arises. Thereby, topology of a city shows cycle of destruction and reconstruction and it is permanent. Figure 4 shows short-term changes in lifestyle and residential Typo-morphology of residential tissues of Iran.

Review of the Figure 4 shows that before the era of being affected from the West, changes in lifestyle and residential tissue shows the continuation of past patterns based on the gradual transformation. But after this period and especially the first Pahlavi era to the next, new ways of living can be raised in opposition to the ancient traditions, relying on authoritarian modernization.

This new approach is based on the rejection of past values; and demands its new form. That is why the city undergoes changes and destructs

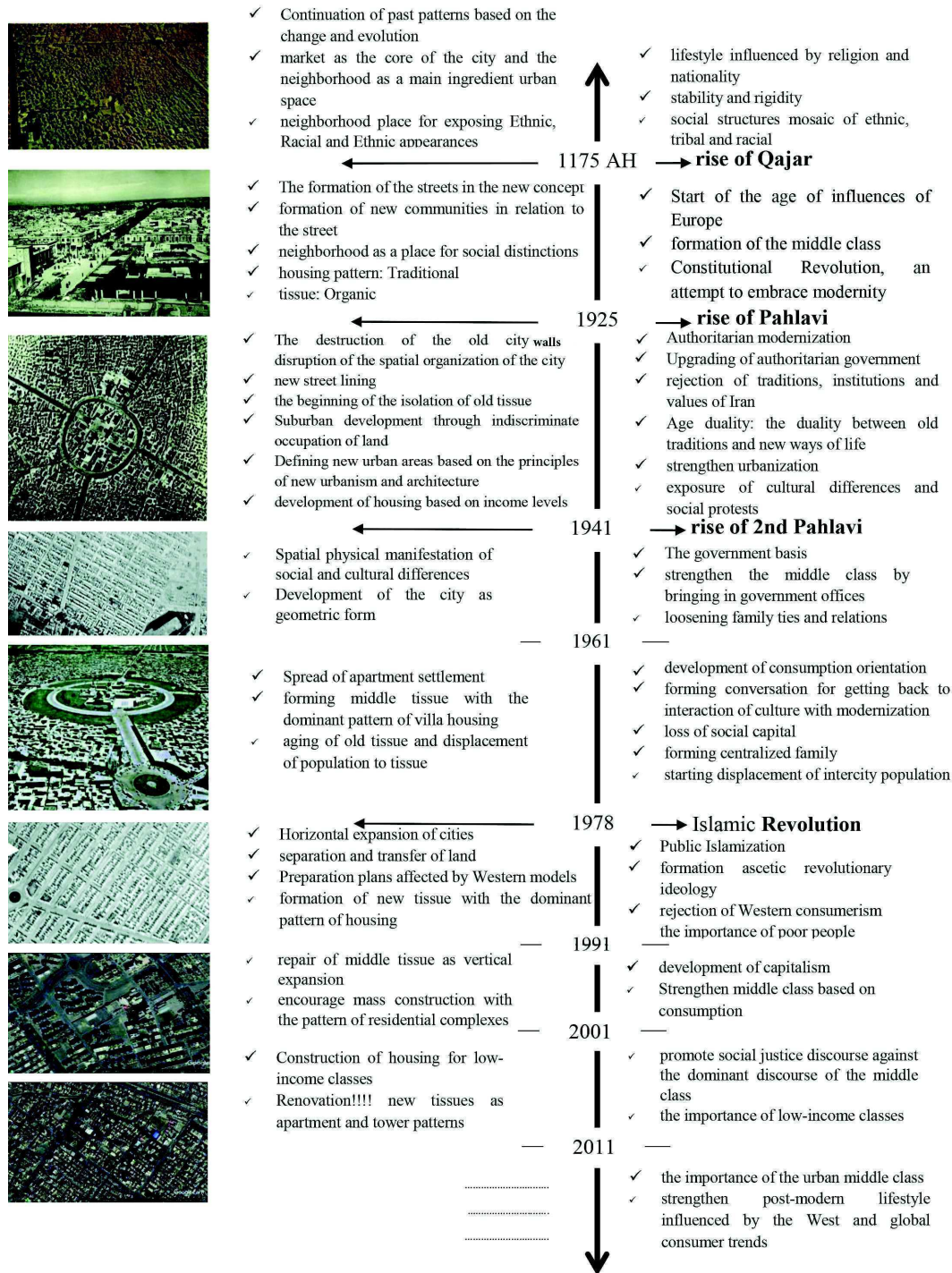


Figure 4.
Short terms of change in lifestyle and typo-morphology of residential tissues of Iran.

old tissues and makes its new spatial structure.

From this time onwards, the city get placed in the vicious cycle of destruction-construction. In the second Pahlavi era, the lifestyle of the middle class does not tolerate old tissue and searches for life in new tissues; new tissues are the result of suburban life development and

form in grid and mostly in villa type. Since the second Pahlavi era, apartments' ownership act was approved and changed the Iranian lifestyle which led in changes in lifestyle and development of apartment lifestyle.

On the other hand, developing pre urban region resulted in the isolation of old tissues

as well. The Islamic Revolution led to deny ideology and all the other trappings of the West. Immigration of low class people to cities forced the state to supply housing and assign lands to them in suburban areas and resulted in horizontal expansion of cities. But, after the war and with the government's economic policies, once again the importance of the urban middle class appeared. Middle tissues changed their pattern from villa to apartments and underwent horizontal development and underwent mass construction policies in external developments.

In the third decade after the revolution, the discourse of social justice formed for supporting the low income people, and in the sphere of housing, started the construction of Mehr social housing out of the cities; although at the same time, and particularly in the fourth decade after the revolution, it seems that middle class may not be ignored anymore. In the same time, by strengthening of postmodern life style affected from the West and global movements of consumption, housing pattern of new tissue has changed its pattern from villa to apartments and towers.

Therefore, cities undergo destructions and reconstruction in short-terms of 20-30 years and change and transience originate without any sense of time in city.

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Appendix

Table 1: morphological elements of the city in view of morphologists

Theorist	Urban Typo-morphology Elements
Conzen, 1960,1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ land use ✓ building structure ✓ Segmentation pattern ✓ street pattern
Remy Allain , 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ elements: the Conzen elements ✓ structures: their own way of organizing the elements: tissue ✓ logic: ideology or decision which helps to create any structure
Maller, 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ linear elements: pass ways and borders ✓ surrounded elements: by square and streets ✓ bulky and macro elements: blocks and parks ✓ marginal elements: the coast, railways
Kropf,1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ urban tissue: the most important concept in Typo-morphology ✓ elements: the streets and block / plates / buildings / rooms and spaces / walls and ceilings (building parts) / materials ✓ Different elements are connected in a hierarchy.

Table 2: Developments in residential tissue in Mashhad

Historical term	Changes in residential tissues
Qajar era	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ main elements: the shrine, upstream and downstream streets, Arg, neighborhoods, markets, fort ✓ main areas: upstream and downstream streets, Mirage, Noghan, Eidgah, Chaharbagh ✓ build communities based on housing patterns and ethnic and traditional affiliations ✓ tissue type: Organic
1931 1st Pahlavi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mess of urban space organization and the structure of old neighborhoods of the city with the construction of Hazrat square and Tehran and Tabarsi streets ✓ destruction of the fort of the city ✓ Changing farms and gardens to residential areas ✓ Changing housing pattern and social tissue based on income levels and reducing ethnic relations ✓ construction of the first four storey building
1941 1st Pahlavi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mess of urban space organization and the structure of old neighborhoods after the establishment of Shohada Square, Daneshgah and Arg streets ✓ establishing administrative centers and modern resort on the edge of Shohada Square and Daneshgah and Arg streets ✓ the creation of new urban functions and activities in accordance with changes in lifestyle, such as theaters, cinemas, solarium, factories, universities, railway, airport ✓ Development began in the West and Southwest inspired by Western models and in chess form
1954 2nd Pahlavi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ continuing development of the city to West and Southwest inspired from Western models and chess form ✓ Destruction of the villages around the city ✓ restructuring of extended families to core ones and moving from central and historical tissue to the new tissue ✓ replacement of immigrants in aged tissues and starting the aging process in historical tissue ✓ first serious intervention in historical tissue by establishing Hazrat Square (the green ring) ✓ formation of new residential tissues in one or two floors affected by climate
After the Islamic Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ continuing development of the city to West and Southwest inspired from Western models and chess form ✓ Destruction of the villages around the city ✓ Starting land preparation plans in early Islamic Revolution ✓ growth of marginalization and informal suburban settlements ✓ renovating historical tissue with new patterns ✓ Avoiding horizontal expansion of the city in the first decade after the revolution and beginning middle tissue maintenance plans for vertical expansion

Table 3: large-scale typo-morphology classification for old tissue


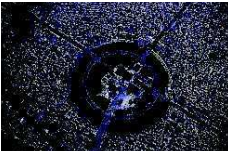
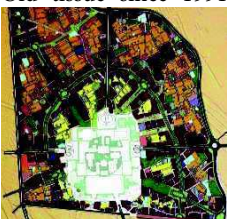
Studied era	study the evolution of textures	Block forming logic	Logic, arrangement and lining	Form and size of blocks	Operation
Old tissue in 1931 	Initial core of urban form	Organic	Organic	Irregular geometry, fine grains	Increase degree of residential and commercial mix-use by approaching to the shrine.
Old tissue in 1975 					
Old tissue since 1991 	Initial core of urban form	Regular geometry	Regular geometry	Regular geometry – coarse grain	At the edge of the main roads, commercial-residential and internal parts of residential tissue.

Table 4: middle-scale typo-morphology classification for old tissue

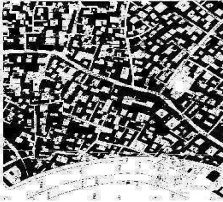








Studied era	Topology pattern	Form and size of parts	Operation	Arrangement of parts of building
		Parts have non geometrical forms	In internal parts of tissue: residential building on the edge of the main roads, increase the degree of mixing commercial with residential land uses by approximating to shrine.	Mass covers a large part of the lot.
	 	Parts have non geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	In internal parts of tissue: residential building on the edge of the main roads, increase the degree of mixing commercial with residential land uses by approximating to shrine.	It has separated part from the main building
	 	Parts have non geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	In internal parts of tissue: residential building on the edge of the main roads, increase the degree of mixing commercial with residential land uses by approximating to shrine.	It does not have separated part from the main building
	 	Parts have non geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	In section within the tissue of: building on the edge of the main roads of the mixing commercial with residential proximity to the shrine increases.	It does not have separated part from the main building
Since 1990s		Parts have non geometrical forms Parts are affected by street form	At the edge of the main roads, commercial-residential and internal parts of residential – commercial tissue.	setting of mass in lot based on lot form and as street side

Table 5: Large-scale typo-morphology classification for middle tissue


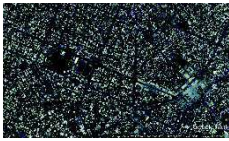
Studied era	study the evolution of textures	Block forming logic	Logic, arrangement and lining	Form and size of blocks	Operation
 middle tissue in 60's	Middle period of urban tissue growth	Grid-geometry	Grid-geometry	Regular geometry – average grain	Residential
 today's middle tissue					

Table 6: Middle -scale typo-morphology classification for middle tissue





Studied era	Typology pattern	Form and size of parts	Operation	Arrangement of building components in lot
 since 35th decade	  	Parts have geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	Residential	Mass with occupation criteria of 60% was arranged in lot

Table 7: Large-scale typo-morphology classification for new tissue


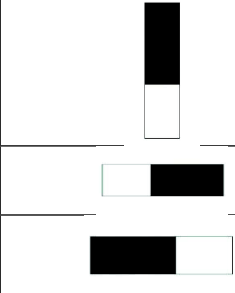


Studied era	study the evolution of textures	Block forming logic	Logic, arrangement and lining	Form and size of blocks	Operation
	Last period of tissue growth	Grid-geometry	Grid-geometry	Regular geometry – average grain	Residential

Table 8: Middle-scale typo-morphology classification for new tissue

Studied era	Typology pattern		Form and size of parts	Operation	Arrangement of building components in lot
	Apartment pattern		Parts have geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	Residential	Mass with occupation criteria of 60% was arranged in lot
	Residential complex		Parts have geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	Residential	
	Highrise construction		Parts have geometrical forms Direction of parts is effective in classification	Residential	