

Identify old texture architectural patterns of high value in order to maintain identity in renovation residential units (The case study: Old Quarter of Sagharisazan Rasht)

Mahmoud Ananahad*, Hamze Gholamalizadeh,

Abstract Urban neighborhoods have a special place in the minds of the citizens of the region due to individual and collective memories. Hence, the concept of habitation and its formation in the relationship between human and place is closely related to the fulfillment of human needs and behaviors. In this regard, the provision of suitable housing requires the creation of conditions in the physical environment in which it is possible to meet the needs of the user. After completing the existing ideas on the concept of identity in architecture and collective memories and sense of belonging to the place and highly valued architectural patterns in the renovation of residential units in the old neighborhood of Sagharisazan an analytical barometer has been tested to test the hypothesis. The question of this research is about this axis: How can identity be preserved and maintained in light of the modernization and creation of new residential buildings in the valuable architecture of the Sagharisazan architecture, which is inevitable in terms of urban and social issues?; The focus of this research is based on the assumption that: The continuity and preservation of the identity of the whole of the Sagharisazan fabric is related to the use of old architectural models of old houses - including geometry, proportions, materials, texture, shape, and form and structure - used in new buildings. The purpose of this research is to find practical suggestions for improving the quality of old fabrics; and since the qualitative explanation of environmental factors and environments for obtaining executive suggestions, Therefore, the research method is descriptive-analytic and information is obtained through library resources. To study the houses and monuments studied, Indicator measurement questionnaire and set up and

distributed among the 47 inhabitants of this old texture data were analyzed by SPSS software. In this stage, the process table of respondents' responsiveness to the questions in the questionnaire was used to compare the coefficients of paired criteria by SPSS software. In the nine-hour table, the binary comparison and the pair of index coefficients were determined. Finally, they make comparisons between the criteria and the sub criteria of decision making and determine their coefficients in relation to each other in the Expert Choice software. After identifying the identity and general indexes, and the criteria for measuring them, using the AHP hierarchical process. The results of the evaluation indicate that the inhabitants of the old residential buildings have a significant relationship with the new apartments in the Sagharisazan neighborhood. Among the reasons for this are: Financial problems, The cultural and infrastructure found in the old context, Uniformity and ambience Failure to adhere to architectural patterns in new construction, Reducing native identity, Lack of sense of collective life, Immigration, The lack of collective memories in the apartment, Lack of attachment to the environment, Change the attitude of people to life.

Keywords : Patterns of houses, old texture, collective memory, sense of belonging, Sagharisazan, Rasht.

[Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch - Thesis Database](#)
[دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد رشت - سامانه بانک اطلاعات پایان نامه ها](#)