



Understanding the Nature of maintenance Patterns in Iranian Native Architecture (By adapting the concept of maintenance from Christopher Alexander's perspective on architectural patterns)

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Abstract

Statement of the problem: At present, the tendency to design architecture with an emphasis on recognizing, perpetuating, and inspiring patterns have a high status and prominent architects have experience in it. On the other hand, it seems that due to the lack of proper knowledge of patterns and their nature to date, there is no clear demarcation between them in terms of their durability. These patterns are considered to be the various dimensions of the necessity of the present study. Architecture aimed at the comfort and well-being of man is the product of his thinking and mind and will thus respond to his material needs. Therefore, with renewed attention to the persistent values and principles of Iranian architecture over the last few decades, the view of indigenous architecture has emerged as an entity that can have both a model and a model for contemporary architecture, as sustainable patterns of construction for the people of any land. And in every historical period, it preserves its native and cultural values.

On the other hand, the relationship between indigenous architecture and sustainability is generally assumed, but the lack of a structured theoretical framework for these two uses of indigenous architecture has challenged contemporary architecture. In this regard, scholars such as Naqizadeh (1391), Diba (1378), Ardalan (1374), Nasr (1374), and Saremi (1376) have cited enduring patterns and values in Iranian architecture. Principles such as persuasion, avoidance of nonsense, selfishness, and self-loathing, which Pyreneas has put forward in expressing the characteristics of Iranian architecture, are the same keywords of a work's durability that can be applied in today's architecture. But due to the changing social and cultural relations and consequently the need for patterns by the present-day conditions of society, the need to rebuild patterns and categorize them, using concepts and attention to the needs of today is human.

Research question: The main question of the research is what are the concepts and essences of the patterns and what is the relationship between them and Alexander's principles of permanence for their permanence?

Research purposes: The purpose of this study, while expressing the fundamental differences between equivalence concepts with a pattern from the aspect of the nature of existence and the nature of its formation, is their adaptation to the characteristics and factors affecting maintenance (from the perspective of Alexander) to extract Maintenance patterns as well.

Methodology: The present study was conducted using a quantitative approach. Based on the scrolling method, it is descriptive-correlation, that to formulate the theoretical framework, using the documentary and library methodology, the literature and theoretical Foundations are discussed in detail, and then, by analyzing the existing concepts with emphasis on conceptual (mental)

definitions, try to rationalize the arguments and, consequently, formulate a conceptual framework for research. Also, Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to test the research hypotheses.

Findings & Conclusion: The results of this research show that there is a significant relationship between the maintenance and type of the pattern, Mode, and Time of Acquisition of human needs indices ($p < 0/05$).

On the other hand, the findings of the research indicate that among the needs of the Iranian people, between the sense of belonging and identity with the principles of sustainable and ancient individual patterns, flexibility and safety with the ancient collective patterns and feeling of personality, calm, sense of the realm and sense of security With skype, the paradigm (intellectual system) has a direct and positive correlation ($p < 0/05$).

The practical applications of this research can identify and introduce Maintenant patterns in the native architecture of Iran and provide an appropriate theoretical ground for how they Constant in today's architecture design with the emphasis on using patterns and concepts and Provide suggestions for their systematic evaluation. In this way, urban managers can use targeted research To improve the design of contemporary urban housing (apartments) and maximize and optimize the use of available capacities using native Iranian architectural patterns.

Keywords: pattern, maintenance, vernacular architecture of Iran, Christopher Alexander, The correlation coefficient

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