



Qazvin's housing typology emphasizes the government's policies after the revolution

Mohsen Ismaili ¹, Kamal Rahbari Manesh ^{*2}

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Abstract

From an architectural point of view, typology has nature and aspects intertwined with matter and meaning that appear in the mind of the architect. The mindset of experimental architects in building design in Iran before the late 1940s was based on a fusion of environment and culture, but after that time, contemporary homes starts to appear as a result of government housing policies. This research was conducted with the aim of housing typology in Qazvin with emphasis on housing policies and with qualitative and survey analysis. First of all, in the basics section, the concept of typology was theoretically summarized. Then, by using a qualitative research strategy and with the help of documentary studies on government policy periods after the revolution of Iran, seven residential types have been identified in Qazvin. For a detailed study of any kind of typology, a sample has been selected for a detailed study. Finally, by applying the historical research approach and using documentary study and interviews with informants, a comparative study of selected policy samples and domestic types has been studied. The results of the present study indicate that residential policies focused on support programs for low-income groups with a quantitative approach and also determining the rules and regulations of the nine types resulting from special studies of each city in comprehensive and detailed plans for the upper and middle classes lead to a quantitative but not quality increase in the of residential space in recent decades. If the investigated types in the historical context indicate the effect of activity, belonging, and convergence in housing construction. Also, in the last few decades, the level of residential use has decreased and the level of the road network has increased, and the concept of housing has been mixed with cars and streets. On the other hand, the pattern of parts in the past has been fluid, under the influence of the construction of a production frontline in 60% of parts, imported and disrupted due to not considering the local-cultural conditions and changing the structure of profession and occupations of Qazvin (from trade, Gardening, and agriculture to services and industry). Therefore, the mentioned physical and functional changes led to the destruction of the diversity of native housing types and caused the unification of the structure of the housing model. Therefore, localization of housing architecture rules and regulations, especially on a micro (neighborhood) and intermediate (regional) scale, seems necessary to improve the quality of housing.

Keywords: typology, housing, government policies, rules and regulations, Qazvin

¹ Department of Urban Planning and Architecture, Department of Road and Urban Development, Qazvin Province

² Faculty of Architecture, School of Architecture, Islamic Azad University of Qazvin, Barajin Branch