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Department of Architectural Studies
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Reading and understanding the anatomy of historical houses of Noushabad, Aran Bidgol

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abstract

Historical houses are a symbol of human adaptation to the surrounding environment and how to optimally benefit from natural forces. Understanding the architectural structure of houses is possible by knowing the connection between the architectural body, life and culture in it. The architecture of historical houses is a source of lasting experience and education for us, and forgetting and neglecting the identity and architectural methods of the past has reduced the quality of today's housing.

The city of Noushabad on the edge of the desert with its historical history in different periods of architecture and urban development represents the architecture of desert and desert areas. The historical houses of this city have architectural values that have not been recognized so far. The body of these houses is affected by the mental and social structures of the people, i.e. cultural factors, as much as it is affected by natural factors. The purpose of the present research is to know the physical elements and typology of the historical houses of Noushabad and to investigate how climatic and cultural factors affect the structure of these houses.

This research has been carried out using the descriptive and analytical research method and the results of 12 examples of historical houses in Noushabad in the Qajar and Pahlavi periods by using field impressions and interviews and conversations with the owners of these houses and studying historical documents.

The results of this research show that the historical houses of Noush Abad are often divided into four categories in terms of shape: 1- Central courtyard with four sides of the building 2- Central courtyard with three sides of the building 3- Central courtyard with two sides of the building 4- Koshk is also a house. Historical houses in the past have performed well against adverse weather conditions due to the observance of climatic principles and standards and are proportional to climatic factors such as the amount of sunlight, wind direction, humidity, and these factors in all physical components, especially the ratio of open and closed space. And the compactness of the plan and orientation and the winter and summer space of Noushabad and the performance of the spaces, etc. have affected.

The influence of cultural factors on the organization and spatial structure can be seen in the form of introversion and hierarchy of access, privacy and arena.

Key words: body, historical houses, Noushabad, climatic factors, cultural factors.