



# Iranian Vernacular Architectural Values in Relation to Sustainable Development

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**Abstract:** Sustainable architecture was introduced several decades ago and many solutions have been presented for it and the contemporary crisis. However, there are still problems in the way of sustainable development. The formation of civilization is very gradual issue and it should have its particular process. In addition, civilizations need to have a strong intellectual base and principles. Thus, we should have a different look to the cultural heritage in each country as examples of art and civilization. Vernacular architecture is an interconnected series, which has achieved appropriate solutions in dealing with environmental, cultural, economic, and quality problems in different periods and through trial and error. Therefore, we accept that the entire architecture is a sequence. This sequence is able to provide an opportunity for a type of architecture with the new conditions. Thus, we will realize that vernacular architecture will achieve new solutions for coping with other issues. It not only improves the quality of life and protects the resources, but also will be a reflection of a certain pattern of life. Sustainability means creating a repeatable process and it is a concept that is used mostly as a value. With this approach, understanding the repeatable principles and values of vernacular architecture is very valuable and desired. In this paper, the research method is based on library studies, literature review, and analysis with descriptive approach. Initially, vernacular architecture and its fields were defined and then, their impact on sustainable development was discussed. Results indicate that the vernacular architecture has characteristics that are consistent with sustainable development goals, which lead to understanding the role of vernacular architecture in creating the approach of sustainability in architecture.

**Keywords:** Ecology, Architecture, sustainable development, vernacular architecture, Iranian architecture

## 1- Introduction

Vernacular architecture has experienced transformative phenomena throughout history, but it could keep its special identity. This represents the traditions, spirit and emotions, thoughts and opinions, tastes and art of those who created this. The phenomenon of vernacular architecture is a very important issue as a concept in aesthetics and mysticism in purity of thought and respect for nature (Dadkhah, 2005, p. 89). As proven in behavioral science and psychology, its environment and elements affect the human behavior, lifestyle, and social interactions. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, human intervention in nature was increased. This impact will be multiplied when the technology to be conducted improperly. Thus, it not only does not fix the problems, but also changes the problems. These consequences are the result of a process that took place once and caused anonymous buildings by ignoring the local indigenous characteristics. The development in various fields leads to serious changes in lifestyle and further destruction of the environment that considerations are chosen to restore the buildings and urban space quality

Sustainable development theory was developed in the 1990s in response to this change. Discussion of sustainability in terms of sustainable development was formally on the political agenda in 1987 through a report called Land Brandt report entitled Our Common Future by the World Commission on Environment and

Development. In addition, a document in this regard was signed by 187 countries and was published as Agenda 21 in 1992 at a meeting of the United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. According to the document, all countries are required to develop strategic and practical plans for the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national scale called 21 local enterprises. Architectural design and planning system are introduced as one of the important tools and mechanisms for tracking the sustainable development. In this regard, namely the issue of "sustainable development", urban planners and architects put the city and sustainable architecture on their agenda (Golkar, 1379, p. 45). One of the recommendations presented by the concept of sustainability is attention to the past and the architecture of buildings and cities. This means considering the pre-modern city and the way that people lived in the past. It seems that sustainability is a serious concept in pre-modern communities (whether urban or rural). Perhaps that is why contemporary movements and urban and rural schools that each one is the expression of sustainability search a part of their aspirations in reproduction and modernism of some of the old traditional cities and communities. This means that the tendency of contemporary urban schools the latent features of the traditional city and vernacular architecture indicate that traditional cities and vernacular architecture of each region a significant manifestations sustainability. Many of the environmental, social, and economic features of traditional cities and vernacular architecture remember the three dimensions of sustainable development (Habibi, Tahsildar, Pourreza, 2011, p.4). Therefore, sustainable development and preparing the ground require a serious attention to some of the vernacular architecture and urbanism values. Meanwhile, vernacular architecture of Iran has been studied as a good model for the sustainable approach and its sustainability aspects have been extracted. Investigations in this area have led to suggestions that arise less from the principles found in vernacular architecture and urbanism. In this research, return to these values with an emphasis on vernacular architecture is not done by repetition, but it was tried to update them. Thus, this research has explored the vernacular architecture by library study according to the stated content. This paper is presented in three parts. The first part is dedicated to the redefinition of ecology and vernacular architecture from the perspective of scientists to determine the purpose of the canvas and vernacular architecture, and to prevent the paper from doubts. Terminology has been developed to distinguish between basic architecture. The second part examines the vernacular architecture in sustainable development to determine that the vernacular architecture can be effective in promoting sustainable development. In addition, this part determines the effective vernacular architecture indicators. The third part studies the advantages of Iranian vernacular architecture and the values of each indicator. Eventually, the result is derived according to expressed contents.

## **2- Research Questions**

Currently, various methods are used to achieve sustainable development to avoid problems caused by the arrival of technology in the field of architecture. One of these methods is to develop design guidelines, which aims to translate the needs of users to design standards and recommendations. Another method is the study of living history, which aims to use existing information to respond better to the needs of future beneficiaries (Eynifar, 2003, p.65). With one glance at the different architectures in Iran, we will realize that any of the problems in these areas sometimes have turned into an opportunity by the residents and their proper remedy to deal with it. Therefore, they create a structure with their intelligent solutions to response their needs sustainable besides the correct use of God-given gift. Thus, vernacular architecture should not be considered as a history of the past. However, we should properly review the vernacular architecture and we should try to have its positive features to our today's architecture. This research tries to answer the following questions in relation to the values of Iranian vernacular architecture and their role in the sustainable development.

What is the purpose of vernacular architecture?

What are the potential for Iranian vernacular architecture and what is their role in sustainable development?

How are the Iranian vernacular architecture values on the sustainable development? And how they affect these areas?

## **3- Research Methodology**

Since the present research has theoretical aspect and it is mainly based on qualitative issues, it seems that the analytical method in both historical and comparative modes is a useful way to describe and explain ideas of this research. In other words, explanation and description of Iranian vernacular architecture and its

development in relation to sustainable development need to recognize Iranian vernacular architecture in term of history and its comparative study with modern architecture. On this basis, some of the most important lessons of sustainable development and Iranian vernacular architecture are extracted through library studies. Parallel to this, the principles of the Iranian vernacular architecture have been matched with modern architecture through reviewing resources. Finally, the extracted principles for Iranian vernacular architecture have been expressed that can achieve sustainable development and contribute to the preparation of its areas.

#### **4- Research Necessity**

The formation of civilization is very gradual issue and it should have its particular process. In addition, civilizations need to have a strong intellectual and principles base. Thus, we should have a different eye to cultural heritage in each country as examples of art and civilization. Evaluating the cultural and local effects in each region to increase our capacity to understand that society and reflection of different societies in relation to similar or different issues. Therefore, vernacular architecture as a process rooted in the cultural, environmental, economic conditions can be used in dealing with solutions and the experiences of different areas can be used for other areas.

#### **5- What is Vernacular Architecture?**

Before the time that architecture to be enriched by some adroit and resourceful architects who had technical and practical knowledge, it was a routine issue, the similar and synonymous creation with other demonstrations in the combination of more than two things together. It should be said that initially enchorial, vernacular, traditional architecture and abeyant architecture etc. were born and then, enriched architecture, which was relied on the laws of shapes and applications, ceremonial architecture, or global epidemic and "classical architecture" was created (Falamaki, 2005, p. 74). Hence, vernacular architecture has retained its improvisation character without having a style away from a specific form and "model". For this reason, vernacular architecture and artifacts have a mysterious, familiar, and understandable link in dealing with unknown areas. Our modern culture is the result of human's dealing with nature during the occurrence of multiple events in history. This is the fundamental distinction between human and animal, i.e. the old human remembers (Dadkhah, 2005, p. 98). One of the pioneers of this debate in the world is Amos Rapoport. He gives a specific definition of vernacular architecture. Rapoport defines that vernacular architecture is an architecture, which is known as an index towards official architecture. In other words, it is an architecture, which is simple, popular and in general, meets the needs of the public. He also argues that monumental architecture could be rooted in vernacular architecture. Vernacular architecture, which is realized far from expertise, is responding to the needs of a society in relation to the natural and spiritual needs of the responsible people. Because, it is born in tact and performance with their participation and it is inspired by from everyday life and it is established away from the glaring and extraversion (Dehkhoda, 2010). Accordingly, the definition of vernacular architecture is difficult and covers not only enchorial buildings, but also common buildings in a culture. Vernacular architecture is a non-memorial, non-progressive and non-authentic architecture. In fact, it can be said that vernacular architecture is a set of "architecture-urban construction" in a certain territory, and they have coordination in the field of shape, voluming, painting, fill and empty levels, and materials and construction systems (ibid).

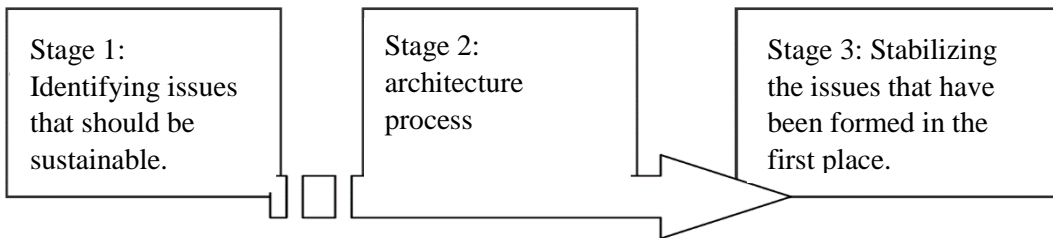
#### **6- Position of vernacular architecture in architecture**

Each architecture requires systems that some of which, are obvious and some are obscure, some of them have a prevailing role and some of them are on the sidelines (Di Ki Ching, 2007, p. 11). In addition, each valuable architectural effect represents three distinguishable entities, which have been realized from fusion of matter and its shape and with a symbolic figure and its structural shape. These entities, which include the existence of aesthetic, historical existence (time and place), and structural existence are necessary to achieve a dynamic equilibrium (Falamaki, 1995, p. 216). In the meantime, despite efforts in the two past decades or historical researches, this area is still a mystery. This area must go beyond as a fundamental difference that separates human from animal so that everyone can know himself or herself, maintain their identity, and choose their future freely (Sadat Afsari, 2005, p. 23). Hassan Fathi whose works in Egypt is famous in architectural harmony with the tradition and culture expresses in his book "building construction with people" that "every nation has its own architecture". He has shown his desired lines and forms like language, customs, and habits. He also refers the features that the form flows in it beside stressing of compliance and dependence of

form to the culture so that specific elements and forms of vernacular architecture can be seen all over the world before the collapse of cultural barriers that happened in the nineteenth century. Buildings in each area were the amazing fruit and people's unity with the environment demands (Fathi, 1993, P. 54). Therefore, we conclude that we should have a local, logical, and even regional approach to achieve realistic and workable solutions on the one hand and the protection of diversities in the vernacular architecture.

Because a full understanding of the local and vernacular architecture of each region has changed the view of the designer towards the building. Building is not a mass of material anymore, but it is considered as a live creature. Therefore, looking at architecture as a living organ can create an appropriate environment regarding human nature. Because nature itself is a good example in this regard. In sustainable attitude, considering the elements of the nature and vernacular and traditional architecture in each region can be a very useful inspiring for designers. Whatever the quality of design confounding factors such as ideas and thinking, performance, attention to environmental and biological conditions, tradition and culture, quality of used materials, technology, etc. be better, buildings, villages, and cities have more quality (Raouf Rahimi, Dehghan Touran Poshti, 2009, p. 206). Thus, a comprehensive knowledge and insight about the present and the future requires knowledge of past activities and behaviors and their analysis as far as Henri Bergson, the French philosopher said, the past opens its way in the future unceasing. After discussing the past, Iranian architecture history and its changes are the factors that can help the physical damage of settlements (Sartipipour, 2009, p.6). Coping with other issues during different periods, vernacular architecture not only improves the quality of life and preserving resources, but also it was the reflector of a certain pattern of life. Therefore, this approach can be considered as a pattern that tries to qualify the people's life in buildings, villages, and cities, and this is done during a process without damage and it tries to be used more correct and optimal (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The three stages of sustainable architecture



Source (Armaghan, Gorji Mahlabani, 2009)

Therefore, according to the above definitions and defined fields for sustainability, the impact of vernacular architecture can be classified in four categories (Table 1).

Table 1. The main areas of sustainable development and debatable aspects of vernacular architecture in these fields (resource author)

Defined aspects for sustainable development	Vernacular architecture aspects
Economic field of architecture	Discussing about economic and financial aspects in the construction of a building includes choosing the structure, bearing system, construction details, and human resources
Environmental field of architecture	Discussing about the impact of region and vernacular architecture on the surrounding natural environment

	(the impact of the region and constructed environment, the relation of buildings and human made environment with the surrounding environment, etc.)
Social and cultural field of architecture	Discussing about cultural and social impact, applied solutions to implement buildings, and creating manufactured environments in vernacular architecture.
Quality field of architecture	Discussing about the impact that vernacular architecture has on the human psyche and users (the space optimally has a lyrical sense of belonging and <u>absorption without damaging other sectors.</u>

According to the definitions, vernacular architecture can be classified in four economic, environmental, social, cultural, and qualitatively categories.

**6-1- Recognizing the economic value of the vernacular architecture of Iran in connection with sustainable development:**

The main parameters to achieve the objectives of architecture and urbanism are the economic sector. This sector is effective. In determining the choices of architects and urban planners. Knowledge of the development process, especially the balance between benefit and harm that may result from it helps understanding the field that they act (Carmona, 2006, p. 168). Iranian vernacular architecture whose economy had the least adverse effect is sustainable. According to the above definitions, structural entity has the most relationship with the issue of the economy from other entities defined for a valuable architectural work. When there is a discussion about choosing the type of material, their combinations and their applying, sizing on constructional elements and generally, intelligences and tact for maintaining the building against interior and exterior environmental forces arise. The most important solutions and Iranian vernacular architecture values in relation to stabilizing the structure and the approach of this type of architecture in relation to the exploitation of resources are as follows (Figure 2).

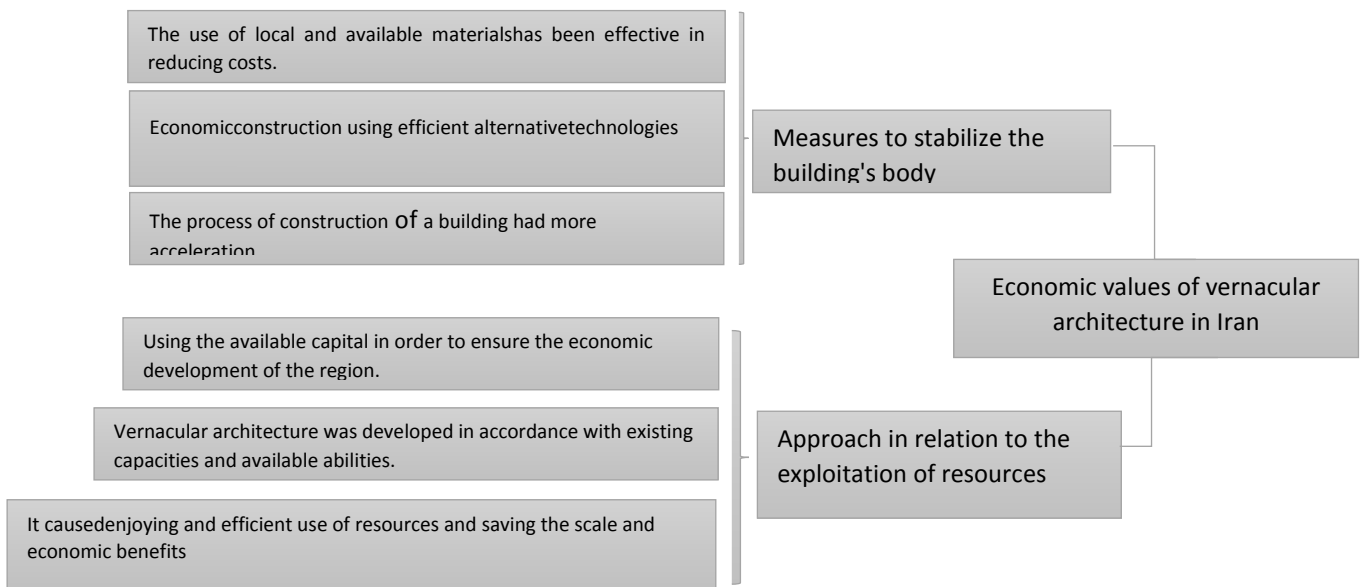


Figure 2. Economic values of Iranian vernacular architecture in relation to sustainable development (source authors).

The use of local materials with good thermal capacity with regard to climate was the main trick used in vernacular architecture in Iran. However, the appropriate materials of each region were used and the external costs of transport were saved. An obvious example, this case can be seen in the northern regions of the country using wood and in central and desert regions using soil and clay brick.

**6-2-Recognizing the socio-cultural values of Iranian vernacular architecture in relation to sustainable development:** Recently, many technological procedures were failed before being completed successfully. This occurred due to the inability of designers to recognize the cohesion and socio-cultural content of architecture or to understand the needs and expectations of those who intend to use it. In fact, the talking is about forgetting that how local values and the culture should be preserved and not forgotten. It really affects the success or failure of a project (Georgi Mahlabani, 2010, p. 94). Understanding what happens in the modern era and what constitutes the essence of our existence are the necessity of this era to receive and gain the actual position. However, it is important that today easy and fast communication facilities make people to be close to each other around the world and their subjective communication and connections. Mental import in medium persons can easily cause changing. This interpretation does not mean that we should not be oblivious to productions and new phenomena in the world because this era is the time for communication, knowledge, awareness, but this should be accompanied with maintaining the roots and the culture of each region (Diba, 1993, p. 47). For this reason, the main problem of modern architecture is neglecting the cultural and social sector of the society that is obvious in construction and urbanism. Vernacular architecture has experienced transformative phenomena throughout history, but it could keep its special identity. This represents the traditions, spirit and emotions, thoughts and opinions, tastes and art of those who created this. The phenomenon of vernacular architecture is a very important issue as a concept in aesthetics and mysticism in purity of thought and respect for nature (Dadkhah, 2005, p.98). In the meantime, the highlighted role of the region has the greatest impact on the vernacular architecture, thus the region should be protected. This protection must guarantee conscious measures from the government to protect the traditional crafts, language, customs, culture and methods of construction. They should protect the local important productions against mass-produced goods imports, crops, and local resources and they should integrate the architecture and local materials in local developments. Christopher Alexander in his book of new theory of urban planning (1987) provides general rules for urban development. This rule is based on the principle that "the construction has to improve the situation of the city". It seems that this would be a suitable guideline for planning and preparing the sustainable development (Mofidi Shamirani, Eftekhari Moghadam, 2009, p.19). Accordingly, the persistent socio-cultural values of Iranian vernacular architecture that can help us achieving sustainable development are as follows (Figure 3).

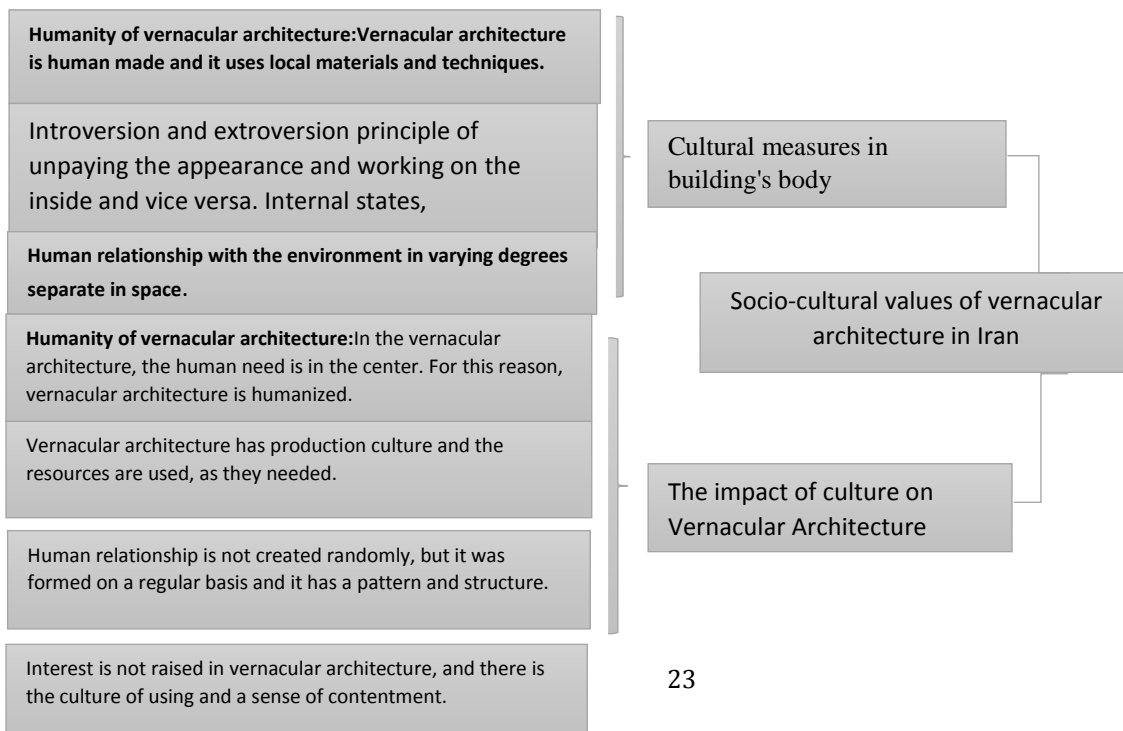


Figure 3. Socio-cultural values of vernacular architecture of Iran in relation to sustainable development (source authors).

The great land of Iran is one of the few countries that have historically been able to create various architectural with its cultural and geographical features. The diversity even can be seen in geographic divisions of a limited area with a little scrutiny. For example, the large variety of residential architecture in the green areas of Gilan Province in the region of Lahijan, LAngroud, Rasht, and Astara and the northern part of Talesh, Foumanat, high lands of Deylaman and Masouleh and Ghaleroudkhan, or the residential architecture of desert in Abyaneh, Natanz, and Kashan with 50-60km distance represents this issue.

**6-3- Recognizing the environmental values of Iranian vernacular architecture in relation to sustainable development:** If planning and design occur according to normal conditions, it can have a significant contribution in reducing energy consumption and reducing the use of non-renewable resources. The community's commitment to environmental issues, conservation especially in recent years, observing the principles of sustainable development, biodiversity, preservation of nature and cultural development are the basic criteria for assessing the population growth. In fact, the modern human's concern about these issues is the main reason for raising things, which should be remained during transformations and guarantee the survival of future generations. Human in the present era has changed the natural environment due to economic and social needs. Environmentalists consider two major causes for environmental change and ecosystem imbalance. One of them is the depletion of underground reserves of natural resources such as energy, metals and food and generally, non-renewable resources, and the next factor is creating pollutions such as the pollution of air, water, soil, and accumulation of waste and pollutants in the environment (Pahlavan Alamdari, 2008, p.40). Materials used in vernacular architecture were quite natural. This is essential in creating pollution specially accumulation of waste and pollutants in the environment and thus, the easy return to the nature. Thus, the natural material should be considered to reduce pollution. However, the main problem of the human is energy. In Iran country, building and housing sector is the largest energy consumer with more than 40% of energy consumption. The average energy consumption of buildings in Iran is more than 2.5 times the average world consumption. While, more than 98% of energy consumption of buildings in Iran is provided by oil and gas. These products are not renewables and dedicate about 26.4% of the carbon dioxide emissions to itself (Nasrollahi, 2011, p.1). Environmental sustainability is related to the environment and its resources. In this approach to sustainability, scientific look at the proposed architecture and somehow, science and technology in architecture is more visible (Gilani, 2009, p.73). Responses of Iranian vernacular architecture on this issue are significant. The features that traditional architects had in vernacular architecture based on the experiences of weather, sunshine and wind and other factors were achieved by correct ways based on trial and error method in cities and houses for a variety of climates in Iran (Memarian, 2011, p.135). The proposed solutions for these climates have many diversities so that sometimes, different solutions are applied for a problem. In addition, one solution is always adapted to the circumstances. The most important environmental values of Iranian vernacular architecture that can help us achieving sustainable development are as follows (Figure 4).

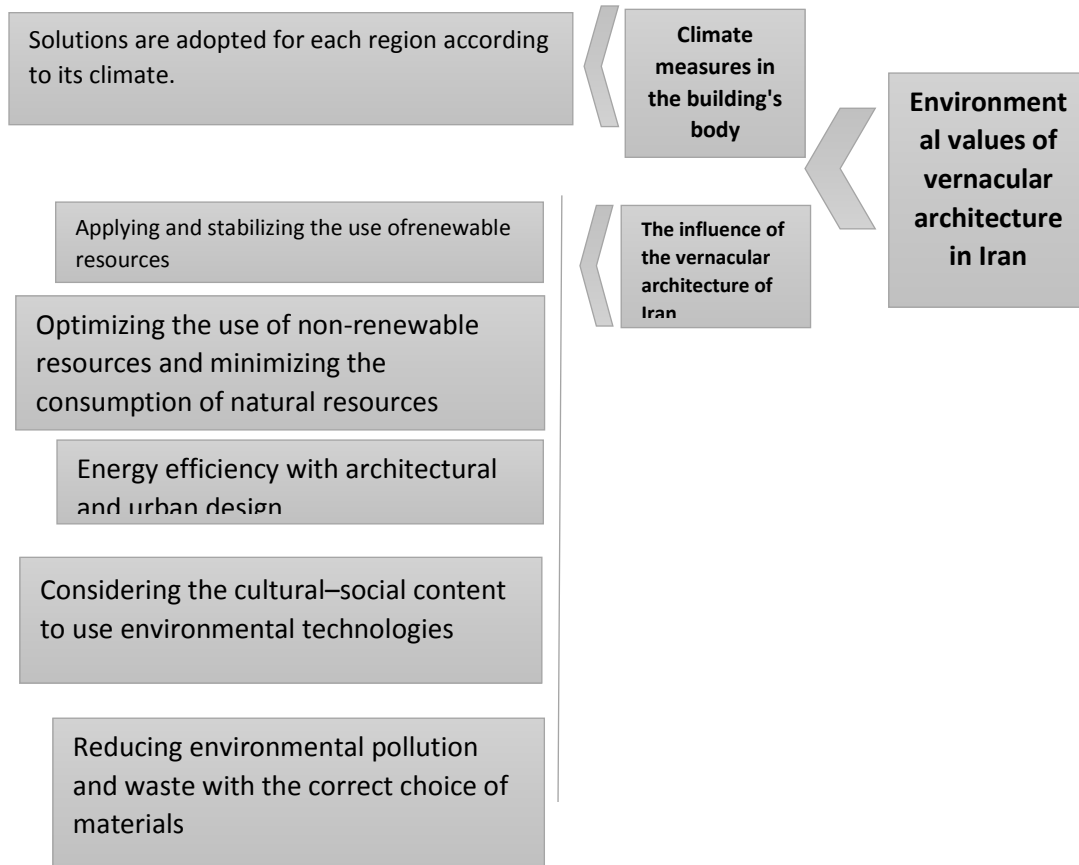


Figure 4. The environmental values of vernacular architecture of Iran in relation to sustainable development (source authors).

**6-4- Recognizing the qualitative values of Iranian vernacular architecture in relation to sustainable development:** McFarlane believes that three key qualities must be thought to reach sustainability of ecological, social, economic and cultural factors: quality of environment, quality of life, and quality of place. When all three qualities are high, communities and the environment would have a suitable capability for life and durability. Quality of environment is the result of the set of other special qualities such as air, water, soil, biodiversity, waste, energy, and weather. These qualities should be managed at local, regional, international (such as weather quality) and the world (such as weather changing) scales. Quality of life is for expressing a broad set of indicators that reflect the opportunities and services available to residents of the area. Quality of place includes the quality of the built environment, natural environment, cultural and natural heritage (Gilani, 2009, p.73). The difference between good and bad building, or a good city is an objective issue. This difference is the difference between health and disease, solidarity and confusion, arrogance and self-destruction. In a live and healthy world, people can be alive. In a self-destructive world, people cannot be alive (Alexander, 2011, p. 22). The special effects of the quality of environment is one people's behavior and mental. By identifying and focusing on the factors affecting the quality of the physical environment, architectural spaces can have specific mutation and increased efficiency and performance. Although these factors in different areas of architecture are varied according to the type of performance, but the required space quality can be provided by classifying and preparing a set of standards. The most significant architectural and environmental factors that affect the people's behavior are shown in Table 2 (Ansari, Momeni, 2010, p.110).



Table 2. Environmental and architectural factors influencing the behavior(Source Ansari, Momeni)

Brightness	Increasing the power of vision, perception, better recognizing colors, and movement, vigilance, increasing the concentration of individual's motivational forces on the activity, reducing fatigue of sensory organs, white light can improve the mood of people.
Noise	Loud voice causes chronic headaches, stomach disorders, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, irritability, fatigue, social disorders, family problems, mental disorders, insomnia, and nervousness.
Weather and Climate	Harsh and difficult environment makes people aggressive and bold. Very cold weather creates a sense of insecurity. Cold weather makes people active and hardworking. Hot weather makes people usually passive and less attention. Laziness and indolence are the features of this weather. Tropics reinforce the tendency to give in, give up and accept the terms and the approach to the environment is with fear and superstition. Mild climate makes people pure and temperate. Their feature is holism, being intuitive and balanced, self-awareness and respect of the environment
Population density	Appropriate design of an architectural space can play a role in mental breaks. Increasing population density in a space interferes with the psychological distance that would have a series of complications and abnormalities and it will reduce the efficiency of the activity.
Color	The suitability of the type of utilizations with the applied colors in architecture and other devices in that space can have a special role in improving the efficiency of the space. The colors are like a double-edged sword. For example, warm colors in a direct and intense radiation make the building too heated. Thus, the environment, in which color is used should be considered
Green space	The choice of plants and flowers should be tailored to the user and the type of building activity.
Decorations	The working environment should comply with the body's physiology.
Space form	Shapes have rational and meaningful character of their aesthetic. Red volume weight is correspond with its static and heavy shape. Triangle with acute and sharp angles creates militancy, aggression, and invasion impacts. Circle on the contrary of square makes the emotions mild and it induces the sense of calm and move slowly.
Smell	Good smell in most places creates perfect sense of environment and relaxing.
Construction form	Appropriate form makes better visual perception of space and favorable impact on human activity and increasing the labor productivity.

It sounds simple to find a direct relationship between the specific sound, smell, color and brightness with the behavior and experience of our people. Instead, it seems logical to conclude that changes in incentives that are tied to our emotions and our reactions are related to changes in our experience from outside the world. In addition, it seems that the mechanism of the effect of noise, the color and the brightness is combined and linked together in the real world. It is not true to expect that separating them from each other does not make sense. Our all understanding tools receive information from the environment and sound, smell, color and lighting are the important aspects of that information. They turn into phonemes world, which is composed of

light, color, sound and smell. These factors are considered as the important aspects of environmental needs a potential cause of emotions and health. However, it is important to consider their impact. Because they also have positive impacts. These four factors are the determining and admiration factors of the environment. In addition, they are as the determinative of communication readability, complexity, and environmental conundrum that we understand them and affect our artistic assessment (Kasedi, 2013, p.89). Providing the spiritual and physical needs of the residents in sustainable development is very important. Human design is the most important principle of sustainable design, which discussed about viability of all components of the global environment. This principle is deeply rooted in the need to maintain a chain of ecosystems that the life sustaining and human survival depends on them. In modern societies, more than 70% of people's life is in indoors. Therefore, the most essential role of architecture is creating environments that provide security, health, physical safety, mental health and sustain the productivity of its inhabitants (GorgiMahlabani, Armaghan, 2009, p.31). In this regard, the most important values of Iranian vernacular architecture in relation to the quality of life are as follows (Figure 5).

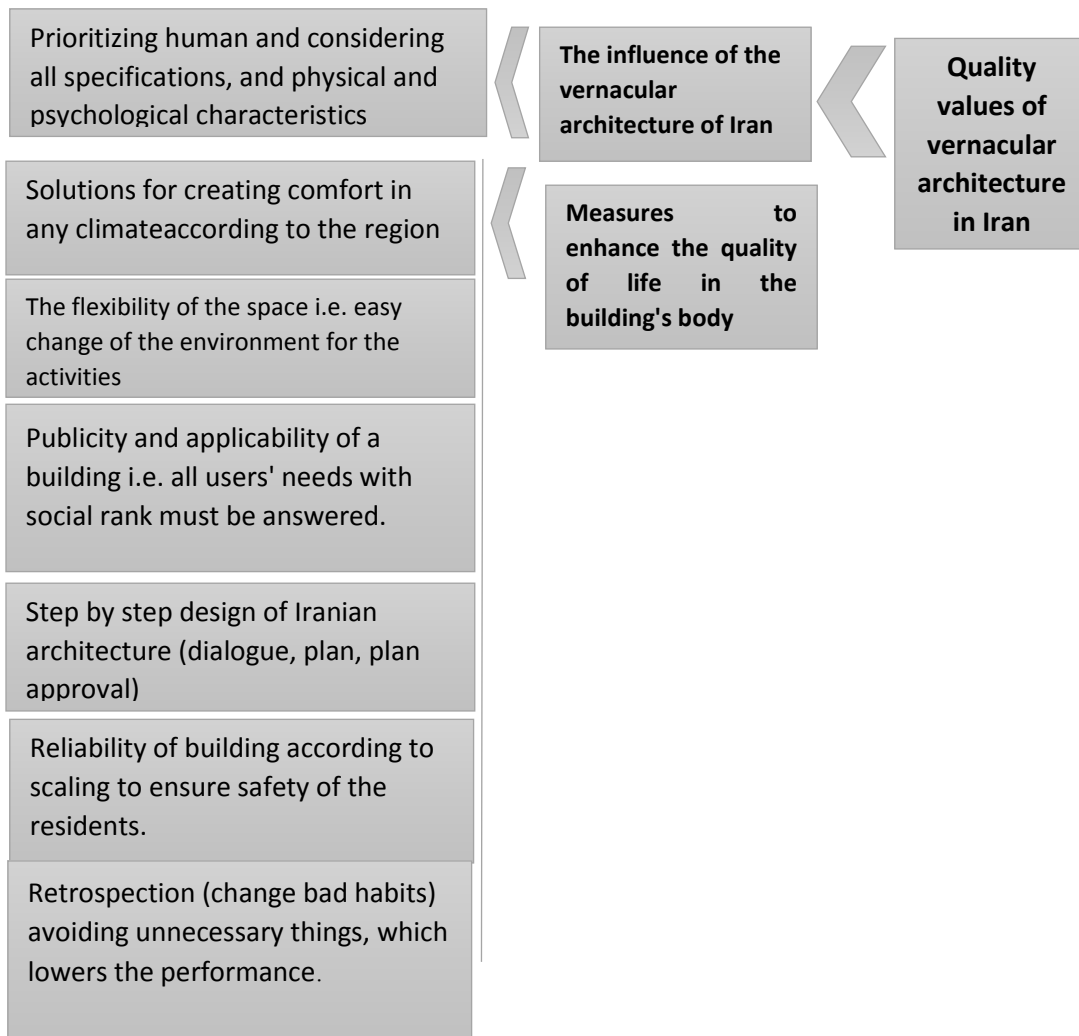


Figure 5. Qualitative values of Iranian local architecture related to sustainable development (source authors).

Mentioned features are most important vernacular architecture values of Iran that play an important role in protecting the environment and cultural values. According to what was said, it is clear that the imitation of the architecture body is not considered, understanding the stability of the building in its time and place and its values can be considered.

## 7- Last word (Conclusion)

To make progress, recognizing and restoring the spatial quality and to give begin and achieve sustainable development, the first stage is public. As there are different architectures in the same regions, it approves this point that social and cultural recognizing is superior to other areas to have a better decision. Obstacles that lie ahead with the creation of sustainable architecture could be resolved by considering sustainable architecture as a process and attention to regional fields. Sustainability needs to be seen in relation to the process as a thing that forms the relationship between body biophysical and social culture. In addition, each valuable architectural effect represents three distinguishable entities, which have been realized from fusion of matter and its shape and with a symbolic figure and its structural shape. These entities, which include the existence of aesthetic, historical existence (time and place), and structural existence are necessary to achieve a dynamic equilibrium. Therefore, this approach tries to increase the quality of life in buildings and people. This event, which is formed during a process, not only does not damage the resources, but also tries to use and maintain them more efficient. Thus, it can achieve the sustainable development in buildings and cities. Preparation of creating sustainable development in all three socio-cultural, economic, and environmental branches can be evaluated that attention to the features and capabilities of the region and its people is considered. Values that should be considered in the formation of architecture are attention to unrepeatable values of vernacular architecture. The impact of these values in each environmental, cultural, and social and economic sustainability can be investigated. In this paper, the vernacular architecture was referred whose relation with the past is cut. Therefore, a thorough understanding what people want today is the key point in understanding the applicability of the measured values of vernacular architecture. However, what is important is attention to this issue that the role of all studied fields in creating sustainable development and providing sustainability is equal. In this way, the growing trend will be passed. In addition, it guarantees the right path and avoids the mistakes that occurred in the modern era for cities. These mistakes can destroy the gradual process of change in urban areas with a sudden change in specific areas and remove the sense of continuity and sustainability from the physical and urban environment.

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