Abstract

Despite the emergence of modern architecture and the loss of identity in new construction, traditional residential tissue as the core component of urban and architectural elements in their buildings without doubt a valuable legacy are suitable patterns for evaluate, analysis of native architecture. The role of morphological forms of architecture can be evaluated through compliance of existing forms. In this way architects for their design strategies identified the traditional form into a particular shape that it can be symbolic analysis of the building form to create compatible architecture. Morphology in architecture is this study evaluated traditional form of houses within the built environment. This study concept references history of physical form to describe changes in the formal syntax of buildings and cities. Morphology describes discursive processes as the typology study in the change of buildings and their function through a historical perspective. Typology in architecture is the taxonomic classification of physical characteristics commonly found in buildings. In this study is reviewed and analyzed type of traditional houses according to their association with different categories, such as intensity of development and individual characteristics form patterns. Patterns relate elements hierarchically across physical scales (from small details to large systems). Thus the pattern recognition as an important theory identifies practical approach to achieve elements and pattern of vernacular identity to be considered in contemporary architecture. In the study also are reviewed morphology and typology school, theories, researches and principles. Neyshabur as one of the oldest historic cities in the Muslim world and second largest city in Khorasan was select as case study. This research area is located in the middle part of traditional-historical tissue. In this tissue spectacular monuments still remain. Despite carry out similar studies in different cities of Iran, due to the lack of traditional architectural pattern recognition in Neyshabur and not issue any building of this study were considered for the first time about this city. The study question is how can achieved design principles and pattern for residential unit. The research will look at the key topics discussed and analytical overview of the field of pattern recognition in architecture and urban design and physical factors affecting, obtained according to the theoretical foundations of traditional building residential identify the texture and pattern recognition. In the literature review were presented the comprehensive review of all studies, researches school backgrounds and theories. House patterns were introduced in its traditional and contemporary form. Then
explain the concepts and indicators to identify and study of vernacular architecture of Neyshabur. A Field research method in a historical context was used to obtain building physical information. The number of traditional houses was 15 houses that were selected with respect to the theoretical bases and were analyzed in terms of orientation and position of each space. Houses were selected among valuable houses and Due to limitations on access to documents. In this study was performed, the relationship between physical-spatial analysis, systems analysis and masses of space, analysis of distribution and spatial layout, and the elevation of the façade, skyline and decoration. As an innovative approach for survey were used experts in the study area. Factors were analyzed and were prioritized in the analytic hierarchy process (AHP). In the final step of the process, numerical priorities are calculated for each alternative. Results indicate the relative importance of factors and respectively were mass and space, functional relative, space distribution system, and skyline. AHP method proposed sample design model for Neyshabur houses. This proposed design inspired by common pattern form of studied houses. New component model in the two-layer is defined with regard to the geometric proportions and mass and space system that oriented 30 degrees to north side of the axis like Roon Rasteh. Also, suitable function intended according to privacy principles and common front of house. Based on the results obtained understanding the principles of local architecture with compare the existing standard. Eventually appropriate criteria and principles separately in the tissue and building are proposed based on the relative importance and priority of each criterion in the design process. Finally, proposed architectural pattern obtained from research. The housing is designed in the traditional context of Neyshabur to promote qualitative and quantitative dimensions. Due to the use of new tools such as pattern recognition AHP, this method can be used as a model for other similar studies, researchers should be respected. On the other hand, according to the results of this study may offer researchers a more favorable pattern pursued in the future. The study analyzed the typology of Neyshabur traditional houses and suggested pattern, design, and method also can be used in other climate, culture and cities with respect to specific factors of the traditional area. Based on new urbanism principles match the physical development characteristics of a place within the appropriate typology for that place, as determined by local preferences taken in context with urban patterns as evidenced throughout history.

**Keywords:** Architecture Typology, Urban Morphological, Traditional Tissue Recognition, Residential Architecture, Neyshabur Architecture, Neyshabur.