

The Difference between the Attitudes of People and Experts towards the Conservation and Change of Historical Architecture

Mahmoud Poursarrajian^{a*} - Alireza Einifar^b- Pirouz Hanachi^c

^a Assistant Professor of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran (Corresponding Author).

^b Professor of Architecture, Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

^c Professor of Architecture, Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.

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ABSTRACT

Historical architecture as the embodiment of the connection between human beings and architectural space throughout history has values that distinguish it from other spaces. On the other hand, the survival of the architectural space throughout the time depends on its change, and of course, this change should also preserve its values. The ordinary people also, as the main perceivers of the antiquity of the space as one of the dimensions of environmental quality over time, are considered the main protectors of the historical environment against changes. Nevertheless, so far, the values and criteria of the conservation and change have been defined with a scientific and expert attitude and with the assumption that these definitions correspond to the people's attitude and/or includes it. The current study, through expression of the values of the historical architecture from people's perspective and description of the conservation and change policies and criteria from their point of view, has explored the main question that "what is the difference between the attitudes of the people and experts towards the conservation and change of the historical architecture space?". It challenges the assumption of the sufficiency and comprehensiveness of the expert attitude. In this regard, the current study, with a qualitative approach and the use of content analysis and semi-structured interviews with 24 residents of neighborhoods in the historical core of Yazd, has tried to answer the main question of the study about the difference between the attitudes of the people and experts towards the conservation and change of the historical architecture space. The findings are indicative of fundamental differences between the attitudes of the people and experts towards the definition and adoption of the conservation and change of the historical architecture including the values attributed to the historical architecture, the conservation and change policies, and their criteria. These differences are rooted in the difference between the concept of the present value and the motivation for conservation of the historical architecture over time. These differences emphasize the non-comprehensiveness of the current attitude and the necessity of adopting ordinary people's attitudes in the conservation of the historical space and its change as a complement to the current attitude.

Keywords: Values of Historical Architecture, Conservation and Change of Historical Architecture, Criteria for Conservation and Change of Historical Architecture, People.

* E_mail: poursarrajian@yazd.ac.ir

1. INTRODUCTION

The historical architecture spaces, from the time of formation until now, have found some value due to their connection with the human beings, that has given them a historical identity. The antiquity, in addition to the temporal dimension of these spaces, implies the aesthetic dimension of them, which is expressed in the two components of antiquity and uniqueness or being artistic (Brandt, 2012). On the other hand, since the early 21st century, contrary to the common attitude of the time according to which the definition and detection of the heritage depend on the trained experts, the importance of the public definition of the cultural heritage has been emphasized (EH, 2000), and it has been considered a subject influenced by both expert and informal domains (Smith, 2006; Ashworth, Graham & Tunbridge, 2007). Also, in the environmental psychology literature, the “antiquity”, due to making the space special and memorable, is itself a part of the space’s pleasant-making qualities (Nasar, 2011), and as a result, it motivates the people to revitalize the historical architecture (Francaviglia, 1978). Therefore, the current study has aimed to answer the question “what is the difference between the attitudes of the people and experts towards the conservation and change of the historical architecture space?”, regarding the importance of people participation in heritage management, as the main beneficiaries who perceive the environment quality and protect it over time. In this regard, to find the people’s attitude, the answer to the question “What are the values of the historical architectural space, and the policies and criteria for its conservation and change in the expression of the people?” is explored by the use of conventional and summative content analysis methods and the semi-structured interview with some of the residents in the historical core of Yazd City. Then, the findings from these questions were discussed alongside the literature related to the conservation and change of the historical architecture space which is indicative of the experts’ attitude.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the expert attitudes towards conservation and change of the historical architecture space have been expressed in the framework of the related literature.

2.1. Historical Architecture Conservation and Change Policies

Since the second half of the 18th century, the policy of “preservation” of the historical monuments has been taken into consideration. The concept of conservation is introduced in the 20th century, following the modern conservation movement, (Sahizadeh & Izadi, 2004), and the policy of conservation with change starts to form. After WWII, the urban texture scale was taken into consideration. Parallel to the conservation policies, development policies are adopted on an urban scale, from reconstruction in the 1950s to regeneration from the 1990s onwards (Roberts & Sykes, 2014), subsequently giving a value to the historical architectural spaces in relation to various aspects of development. From the 70s onwards, the concept of “cultural heritage” was emphasized. The heritage is interpreted as the basis of the present time, a stepping stone for the future accompanied by the present generation as its custodians, and as a functional resource to meet the needs of the present (Radwell, 2014). This function of the development policies

on the urban scale was generally referred to as the “present value” of the historical architecture. The social values of heritage were emphasized in the 70s, and its economic capacities were emphasized in the 80s. Of course, in the 90s, some efforts are made to preserve the historical environment to react to the criticisms, and the “regeneration” policy is formed (Hanachi & Fadaei Nejad, 2011). During this time, with the growing importance of tourism policies (Chong & Balasingam, 2019), as well as the sustainability policy (Radwell, 2014) – the maximum use of the available resources instead of new ones- in the urban management, more attention was paid to the historical urban textures and buildings with the addition of more economic functions to them.

The regeneration policy uses a conservation strategy in line with its goals. On the other hand, regarding the current contradictions between the objectives of the conservation and change policies in the recent decades, the integration of the change policies derived from the regeneration and change policy has been taken into consideration which includes all the objectives of conservation policy and developmental objectives of regeneration with an approach named “Integrated Conservation and Regeneration” (Larkham, 1999; Hanachi & Fadaei Nejad, 2011). And, it raises the issue of the conservation of the historical architecture, as well as their historical and cultural values which lead to a value added known as the present value, in relation to the mentioned developmental dimensions.

It is noteworthy that regarding the management documents and charters provided, the current approaches have not considered the heritage as economic resources, concerning the economic goals, and to remove the barrier of conservation policy in relation to the policy of regeneration or optimistically, aligning conservation policy with change policy. Even in some references such as the “Renaissance document”, the conservation of the historical buildings has been publicly cited as a potential constraint on development (Pendelbury & Strange, 2011). In a more balanced view, some documents on the English Heritage have noted the creative use of the historical buildings for the contemporary functions (English Heritage, 1998; 2008). In this view, a preservation-based regeneration policy is formed in which the strategy of “adaptability” and the re-use of the historical buildings (Radwell, 2014) have been taken into consideration in line with the objectives of regeneration, which remove the constraints rooted in the conservation policy. In this approach, the change due to the regeneration policy is inevitable and the conservation policy balances it. In this approach, conservation means the process of management of historical architecture change in the urban texture (English Heritage, 2008).

2.2. Historical Architecture Values

The historical architecture has two categories of values: “cultural values” and “present socio-economic values” which are related to the conservation and development, respectively (Feilden & Jokilehto, 1993). In a more precise categorization, there are three categories: “historical values”, “cultural values”, and “present values” (Rahimzadehn & Najafi, 2010) (Table 1).

A) Historical Value

According to Brandt (2012), “antiquity” of the space explains the value of space (being artistic) and its creation in the past. Historical architecture is considered to be artistic based on its physical and functional qualities. creation in the past means that this space represents and is a product

of a specific time and social space. Generally, the historical value implies the values attributed to the space (physical and functional).

B) Cultural Value

This value has been attributed to the relationship between the man and the historical architecture throughout the history. This value, in one sense, refers to the historical architecture (as the embodiment of culture) in relation to the culture of a society, as a symbolic meaning. It has an identity value for human beings belonging to that culture and is referred to as "space identity". On the other hand, it also implies the specific senses of the space received by the man as well as the space's possession, under the concept of "spirit of space"¹. Also, the collective memories and historical memory are also a kind of cultural values that

have been attributed to the space throughout history, in relation to human beings (Poursarrajan, 2015).

C) Present Value

In this framework, the present value is the general term for a set of historical architecture values which is attributed to it due to its placement in the present time and place, and in relation to the developmental policy of regeneration. Since the regeneration is formed in line with the "economic vitality" (Doratli, Hoskara, & Fasli, 2004) and the formation of the physical, functional, and socio-cultural development (Hanachi & Poursarrajan, 2014), the present values of historical architecture are also provided in general forms of physical, functional, socio-cultural, and economic values, which are recognized in the process of "economic feasibility" (Altrock & Schoon, 2013).

Table 1. Values of Historical Architecture

Value	Definition	Components of Value
Historical	This value is related to space (body and function), which is attributed to it due to the artistic nature of space and production in the past.	Physical qualities (idea, design, etc.) and functional qualities
Cultural	This value refers to the connection of humans with historical architecture throughout history.	"Symbolic meaning", "Spirit of place", "place identity" and "The value of collective memories and historical memory"
Present Value	It refers to the placement of historical architecture in the present time and space and the realization of the resulting opportunities for the policy of regeneration.	"Economic value", "Physical value", "Functional value", "Socio-cultural value"

2.3. Historical Architecture Conservation and Change Criteria

Based on the conservation policy literature, the main criterion for this policy is recognition and conservation of the cultural meaning which includes all values giving identity to the historical architecture concept. On the other hand, with the formation of the concept of regeneration with an economic development background, the creation of "economic vitalization" has been raised as the main criterion for regeneration (Doratli, Hoskara, & Fasli, 2004). In this regard, the "economic feasibility", which is identified in the process of the present value of space, is tested.

- "Conservation and Continuity of Cultural Meaning"

This criterion is obtained by recognizing the values of historical architecture and conservation and continuity of them, which have been addressed under two concepts of "originality" and "integrity" (Radwell, 2014; Hanachi & Poursarrajan, 2014; Hanachi & Fadaei Nejad, 2011).

- "Creation of Economic Vitality"

"creation of economic vitality" is realized based on the definition of the urban regeneration and its developmental objectives, formation of the physical,

functional, and socio-cultural development, and the use of historical architecture spaces without changing them (if the change is required, it should be in the form of contemporization).

2.4. The Position of People in the Framework of Conservation and Change

Based on the dominant policies in the framework of conservation and change, the ordinary people have been involved in the recognition of values, and managing and planning the conservation and change under the general concept of "public participation".

It is about six decades that the category of participation in urban management has been introduced in the world. The regeneration policy also, as a developmental policy and the leader of the historical architecture space conservation policy, has used the creation of economic vitality as a motivator for the participation, regarding the economic development as the main objective of regeneration (Li et al., 2020; Simakole, Farrelly, & Holland, 2019; Srijuntrapun, Fisher & Rennie, 2017; Winter, 2014). Another strategy is the creation of a sense of attachment and identification for public participation (DCLG, 2009; Nanda & Khare, 2018; Pedeliento & Kavartzis, 2019; Casais & Monteiro, 2019; Lipovac et al., 2019). On the other

hand, until the late 20th century, the researchers and theoreticians in the field of heritage believed that the detection and definition of the heritage should be done by the scholars and trained experts, while in the early 21st century, the public participation in all stages of heritage management process has been emphasized. The local people determine the regions with specific identities, assess their meaning, and also provide some suggestions for future planning (Carmona, De Magalhaes, & Natarajan, 2016). Generally, the management policies seek to involve people, as part of the main decision makers of the historical architecture space (heritage) in assessment of the values of the historic environment and planning for the change to preserve and regenerate it (Simakole, Farrelly, & Holland, 2019).

3. METHODOLOGY

In the current qualitative research, the content analysis has been used to detect the indicators that people consider for the valuableness of historical architecture and the policies and criteria of conservation and change. The interviewees have been selected from the residents of five neighborhoods in Yazd, namely the Dar Al-Shifa, Vaght-ol-Saat, Shah Abolghasem, Darwazeh Shahi, and Fahadan. The interviewees

have been selected by installing 5 banners in the main streets of the neighborhoods to invite residents over 25 years old living in the neighborhood² to participate in interviews in three busy historical buildings (Yazd Grand Mosque, the tomb of Seyyed Rokn al-Din, and the Holy Shrine of Prince Fazel). The time for referral to the intended place by the researchers was 2 days a week after the Maghrib and Isha prayers. Indeed, between the two prayers, on the two specified days, the people were asked to participate in the interview. Totally, 37 people including 25 men and 12 women were willing to participate. All interviews were conducted by the corresponding author. The priority was to interview people who had lived in one of the neighborhoods for a longer period. The first was a 71-year-old man who had lived in the Dar al-Shifa neighborhood from birth until the interview. However, because the interview process took so long, 8 people did not show up for the interview on time.³ The interviews continued until the codes provided were saturated. Saturation was maintained from the 20th interviewee onwards⁴, and the interviews were continued until the 24th interviewee was interviewed, to ensure the interview validity. The remaining 5 interviewees were not interviewed.



Fig. 1. Some Historical Architecture Spaces in the Studied Area

First row (right to left): Dawzadah Imam Tomb and Zabaebeh School, Yazd's Grand Mosque, Bazar-e Khan, Bazar-e Panjeh Ali; Second row (from right to left): A part of Yazd's tower, Shahab al-Din Taraz School, Vaght-ol-Saat square and Seyyed Rokn -Al-Din Tomb, Holy Shrine of Prince Fazel; Third row (right to left): Shah Abol-Qasim Hussainiyah, Kamalieh School, Chehel Mehrab Mosque

The interview was formulated as a semi-structured interview with three general questions: “What are the values of historical architecture spaces?”, “If the change in the historical architecture spaces is needed, what should be the goal of these changes?”, and “if the space is changed, is it appropriate? If not, what value is lost that is important to you?”. The current research was conducted in several stages. First, the interviewees were asked to introduce the architectural spaces in their area which needed conservation. Then, in an in-depth interview, they were asked to express whatever comes to their mind about these spaces, and not withhold.⁵ To ensure the saturation of the codes provided by the interviewees, those who were able to be present in the places were asked to do so and express if any other points are missed. In the content analysis of the interviews, the people mentioned the values of historical architecture spaces and their conservation and change policies.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, based on the qualitative codes obtained from the content analysis of the interviews, the people’s attitudes towards the values, policies, and criteria for conservation and change were provided and compared with the experts’ attitude. It should be noted that in the provision of the codes, it has been tried to, based on the summative content analysis method, do the naming with regards to the scientific concepts in the related literature. However, in some cases, based on the importance of people’s expression, the phrase implied by people has been presented without a name and only based on the conventional content analysis.

4.1. Qualitative Codes

- What is the value of historical architecture spaces?
The codes introduced by people as the components of the valuableness of historical architecture spaces, obtained from the analysis of the texts, are Uniqueness, beauty, proportionality of the spaces and functions, being admirable, sense of security, family reunification in space, antiquity, being symbolic, hierarchy in space, religious and ritual ceremonies held in space, the elderlies’ memories of space, space fit, harmony, historical information about space, sense of respect, collective space, presence of people

in space, the legibility of the space, the children play, the gathering of the old men of the neighborhood in the space, the pleasantness of the space, the calmness of the space, being familiar, having a connection with the space from childhood until now and having many memories of it.

- If the change in the historical architectural spaces is needed, what should be the goal of these changes?

The objective of this question is to understand the people’s attitude towards the space change policy and its present value. The codes provided by the people are: No change with the aim of preservation of specific senses of space, renovation of space with the aim of reviving the space with its past use and reconstruction of past memories, minor changes for the welfare of people, holding ceremonies and exhibitions in space with the aim of increasing people’s presence, and change aimed at tourist presence in Space.

- If the space is changed, is it appropriate? If not, what value is lost that is important to you??

This question aimed to scrutinize the conservation and change policies and the value priorities of the people. The codes people provided in terms of the values lost in the changed spaces are: Decreased pleasantness of space, diminished tranquility, lack of intimacy, the disproportion between space and function, harmony, hierarchy in space, diminished mass communication in space, loss of visualization of a part of their memories of space.

4.2. Values of Historical Architecture from People’s Perspective

Based on the codes provided in response to the first question, in people’s interpretation of the historical architecture spaces, the values attributed to the space can be categorized into four general categories as values attributed to the space (body and function), values attributed to the relationship between the man and the space throughout history, the emotional ties between the man and the space, and the social values attributed to the interpersonal relationships. The first two categories imply the past values of the architectural space. The second two categories imply the present values of the historical architecture and the values created by the contemporary man’s interactions with and within the space (Table 3).

Table 3. Historical Architecture Values from People’s Perspective

Value	Definition	Components of the Value
Historical Value	Qualities related to the body and function of space are identified in relation to contemporary man.	Beauty, fit of space, proportionality of the spaces and functions, legibility of space, harmony, hierarchy in space

	Value	Definition	Components of the value
Present Value	Cultural Value	Values that are referred to the space as a result of human interaction with space throughout history.	Being symbolic, elderly memories of space, historical information about space
	Emotional Ties	The senses have been formed in the relationship between man and space in contemporary times.	The pleasantness of space, the tranquility of space, intimacy, uniqueness, being admirable, sense of security, antiquity, being symbolic, sense of respect, connection with space from childhood until now, and having many memories of it
	Social Value	Interpersonal relationships that have somehow led to an emotional tie with the space.	Being in a collective space, religious and ritual ceremonies held in space, the presence of people in space, families reunification in the space, children playing, the gathering of old men in the space

Overall, the historical and cultural values provided by the people are not much different from those provided by the experts, and the differences lie more in the expression of the values. However, naturally, and regarding the qualitative approach of the research, the provided values lack the scientific holistic aspect and are specific to the studied area and related to the knowledge and experiences of the interviewees. However, the second category of the values has not been considered a value in the framework of expert conservation and change (integrated conservation and regeneration), and only the physical presence of people, regardless of the type of interpersonal relationships and individual-space relationships, have been considered under the social development.

Another difference lies in the concept of "spirit of place" as the specific senses of the space. Based on the scientific and expert definition, the spirit of place is the general sense of the sum of physical and symbolic values (historical and cultural) derived from a natural or cultural environment, which is easily and equally perceivable by both the residents and visitors. However, from people's perspective, the specific senses of space (emotional ties), in addition to the senses created by the past values, also include the senses derived from personal interaction with the space and the interpersonal interactions within the space.

Another difference lies in the concept of "present value". In the expert literature, the present value is defined as the present function of the historical architecture in relation to the developmental policies of regeneration and with the focus on the economic value, while the people define the present value as the social function of the space to prepare the platform for interpersonal relationships over time and create the emotions rooted in the personal relationship with the space.

4.3. Historical Architecture Conservation and Change Policies from People's perspective

Based on the values people attribute to the historical architecture, their priorities in expression and frequency of the values, the objectives implied in the possible changes, and the values lost due to these changes, it is revealed that the values attributed to the emotional relationship with the space are the main values in terms of their desire to preserve the space. Other values are prioritized based on their impact on the emotional connection and the emotional tie they create. Therefore, the historical architecture conservation policy from the people's perspective is the maintenance of the emotional ties with the space and subsequent spatial and social characteristics that have created these ties, while the general policy of the conservation from the experts' perspective is the integrated conservation and regeneration and maintenance of the historical architecture potentials (present value), in relation to the developmental policies of regeneration which will subsequently lead to conservation of historical and cultural values that underlie these potentials as a strategy.

Also, based on the codes provided in the two questions in terms of the change, the change policy is based on space revitalization with its past function, and adding new social functions to the space. However, as implied in the answers, the main objective of revitalization is to bring back the memorable conditions of the past space that create an emotional sense of nostalgia (Relph, 1976). The change policy in people's perspective is in line with the conservation policies and strengthening the present values (emotional ties and social values (interpersonal relationships)). On the contrary, the change policy from the experts' perspective is in line with the developmental policies of regeneration, the realization of the present value of space, or in other words, the realization of the function of historical architecture in the face of developmental policies of

regeneration.

4.4. Historical Architecture Space Conservation and Change Criteria from People’s perspective

Based on the historical architecture values attributed by the people, and the policies of conservation and change in their perspective, as well as the priority and frequency of the values, the historical architecture conservation and change criteria can be considered to be "maintaining emotional ties between man and space", "maintaining interpersonal connections in space", "preserving historical and cultural values", "strengthening emotional ties based on past memories" and "strengthening emotional ties based on interpersonal communication". The first three criteria are the criteria for conservation policy and the last two criteria are the criteria of change policy from the people's point of view.

Based on the conservation policy, the criterion “maintaining emotional ties between man and space” is the main criterion and the other two are considered to be sub-criteria, while in the expert attitude, the criterion defined in line with the conservation policy is conservation of the cultural and social values (cultural meaning) which is observed with the conservation of space values, and the symbolic meaning as the sub-criterion.

Also, based on the change policy and its objectives from people’s perspective, the “strengthening of the emotional ties” can be considered to be the main criterion, with the two criteria “strengthening the emotional ties based on the past memories” and “strengthening the emotional ties based on the interpersonal relationships” as sub-criteria. In contrast to this attitude to change, in which the development of human communication in space - which is a component of social development - and the strengthening of human-space communication - which is a subset of human development - is the first priority. The main criterion for change in expert attitude is economic vitality with prioritization of the economic development,

A) “Maintenance of Emotional Ties between the Man and the Space”

Maintenance of the emotional ties as a value depends on the spatial and cultural values in the space as the generator of these ties. The historical and cultural

values as well as the spatial values and interpersonal relationships formed in the space are also introduced as the social values. Therefore, the maintenance of these two values leads to the preservation of emotional ties.

1. “Maintenance of the Interpersonal Relationships in the Space”

The valuableness of the interpersonal relationships in the space lies in their preparation for the creation of a part of man’s emotional ties to the space. This criterion is observed through the maintenance of the interpersonal relationships formed in the space.

2. Maintenance of the Historical and Social Values”

The maintenance of these values is summarized in the preservation of the values attributed to the space (body and function), symbolic meaning, and collective memories and historical memory.

B) “Strengthening the Emotional Ties”

As mentioned, this criterion, through observance of its two sub-criteria, would meet the historical architecture change policy from people’s perspective.

1. “Strengthening the Emotional Ties based on the Interpersonal Relationship”

Creation of new interpersonal relationships to strengthen these ties is prescribed because a part of the emotional ties between the people and the historical architecture is formed based on the interpersonal relationships in the space on the one hand. On the other hand, since the main motivation of people to conserve the historical architecture is the presence of emotional ties, the increase in people’s presence in the space and subsequently, the possible increase in the number of people who will establish an emotional relationship with the space would ensure higher space conservation.

2. “Strengthening the Emotional Ties based on Past Memories”

From people’s perspective, this criterion is defined as a change criterion when the historical architecture has no function, and a part of collective memories of the space is not embodied. In this case, in order to keep the memories alive and strengthen the emotional tie of "nostalgia" with the space, it is recommended to revive the historical function of the space (revival). Table 4 presents the criteria and sub-criteria for the conservation and change of historical architecture from the people’s perspective.

Table 4. Criteria for Conservation and Change of Historical Architecture from People’s perspective

Policy	Criterion	Secondary Criterion	Tertiary Criterion
Conservation	Maintenance of Emotional Ties between the Man and the Space	Maintenance of interpersonal relationships in the space	-
		Maintenance of social and historical values	Maintenance of qualities related to the body and function of space, symbolic meaning, and collective memories and historical memory

Policy	Criterion	Secondary Criterion	Tertiary Criterion
Change	Strengthening Emotional Ties	Strengthening emotional ties based on interpersonal relationships	Creation of new interpersonal relationships and increasing the people's presence
		Strengthening emotional ties based on past memories	Revitalization of space with past uses and functions

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research, there are fundamental differences between the people's point of view and current experts' perspectives in terms of the definition and application of historical architecture conservation and change. These differences are evident in the values attributed to the historical architecture conservation and change policies and their criteria.

Although there is no difference between the people and the experts in terms of the overall historical and cultural values of historical architecture, naturally, the values expressed by the people are specific to the studied area and depend on their knowledge and experience, and they lack a scientific holistic aspect. However, the main difference lies in the definition of the concept of the present value. This value is the motivation for conservation of the historical architecture over time. From the people's perspective, the present value, as the main value of space, includes the human interactions with and within space, while in the expert attitude, these interactions have no specific value. Even the spirit of the place, as the value derived from the relationship between the man and the space, is considered to be a possession of the space. Contrary to the people's definition of present value, the expert literature considers the present value to be the opportunities that the historical architecture presents in relation to the developmental policy of regeneration.

In other words, the expert motivation to conserve the historical architecture over time is triggered by the scientific conventions and developmental policies, and in the case of the continuity of the space function, it survives in the relation with the developmental

policies. However, people's motivation for conservation is formed and continued in case of the formation of the emotional ties between them and the space (present value from people's perspective).

The difference in the concept of present value and the motivation for conservation of the historical architecture over time led to other differences in the definition of conservation and change policies and definition of their criteria and priorities, in a way that from people's perspective, the change is politicized for conservation and strengthening of the emotional ties as the present value, while on the contrary, from the experts' perspective, the conservation is politicized for change and realization of the historical architecture opportunities in relation to the developmental policy of regeneration. Naturally, these policies are the main criteria for conservation and change, and maintaining and strengthening emotional ties from the people's perspective, while in the expert view, they are the main criteria for economic development and preservation of opportunities arising from the atmosphere of historical architecture.

To be more precise, in the current expert literature, historical architecture is considered a product of the past that, regardless of the effects of time and contemporary human interactions with it, can be used for development purposes - which is a human "need" - due to the opportunities it brings. However, the people define historical architecture in terms of the influences of contemporary time and their interactions with it - which, according to collective information and memories, some humans have also interacted with in the past - and because of the "emotions" that have developed between them in contemporary time, they conserve it.

END NOTE

1. Spirit of Place: The spirit of place emphasizes the unique characters and special senses of place that result from the physical environment and the activities that take place in it, and encompasses all spatial and symbolic values in nature or the artificial environment (Norberg-Schultz, 1980; Jiven & Larkham, 2003, p. 70).
2. The duration of residence is also considered for the participation of people who have had the most interaction with historic architectural spaces and will have deeper emotional connections (Hay, 1998; Lewicka, 2010; Kaltenborn & Williams, 2002; Nielsen-Pincus et al., 2010; Kelly & Hosking, 2008).
3. For example, the third priority, a 68-year-old woman, did not show up on time.

4. This occurs when more data that cause the development, modification, enlargement, or addition to existing data is not included in the research (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007).
5. In the interviews conducted, the architectural space that has retained its residential use without conversion in the interviewee's contemporary time, has not been cited.

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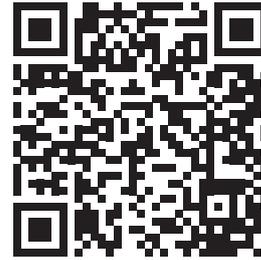
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