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Original Research Article

Explaining the Protection Strategies of the Historical Complex of Tabriz Bazaar based on the Recognition and Pathology of the Cultural-Historical Values of the Architectural Heritage

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Abstract

Problem statement: Protection and restoration of architectural heritage is an effort to preserve the existence of the building and restore the identity arising from culture. Since the common structural and physical protection policies that pursue focused goals to increase the lifespan of the building, cannot achieve the desired goal alone.

Research objective: The current research tries to provide a look beyond the purely physical perspective by recognizing the non-physical values in the desired place, and identify the damaged value components of Tabriz historical bazaar in terms of identity and suggest protection solutions based on non-physical values that are effective in strengthening cultural and historical values.

Research method: To address the problem, the ground theory method was used based on the exploratory data obtained from the interviews with two groups of experts and traders in the amount of 31 and 15 people. The analysis of the participant group's statements was done in a systematic and continuous process in three stages: open, axial, and selective coding.

Conclusion: The results of the analysis of the findings showed that the intangible cultural and historical values of Tabriz bazaar can be identified and categorized into 8 classes including antiquity, authenticity, tradition, historical validity, cultural structure, rituals, religion, and cultural life and in the course of value pathology and examining the damages, the greatest amount of damage has been related to values such as physical authenticity, functional and physical tradition, cultural structure (attitudes and rules), ritual-cultural traditions, and beliefs and Convictions. Therefore, strategies were proposed to protect and revive the damaged values, which can increase the longevity and durability of this valuable historical heritage by implementing and using them.

Keywords: *Architectural Heritage, Value-based Protection, Tabriz Bazaar, Cultural-Historical values, Non-physical values, Pathology.*

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Introduction

In the field of cultural heritage, historical works are important and valid due to their intrinsic and spatial values and in determining conservation approaches, understanding its intangible concepts and links with the place, while paying attention to criteria based on material dimension and physical characteristics, is of particular importance. Concepts that provide coherence and coordination of place-related phenomena, based on the needs and assumptions accepted by local communities. Since the protection of cultural works is a cultural approach, due to the cultural diversity and different criteria of societies, intangible concepts can be identified based on the characteristics of the physical structure in the context of the work (Nejad Ebrahimi et al., 2014). Iran's historical bazaars, as one of the main pillars and the core of the physical structure of the city before the contemporary developments, are the center of a gathering of different immaterial factors, where trade is combined with politics, culture, social factors, etc., and has expanded to a field beyond physical existence and with the system derived from the context conditions, links the structure and diverse concepts of the environment with the city. Apart from the common features among Iranian bazaars, due to their multiplicity and diversity, determining the optimal protection approaches requires a detailed examination of the special features focused on the location in these areas.

Problem Statement

Tabriz's historical bazaar complex, with its special features and spatial structure, at the same time as combining different elements, is known as one of the most precious Iranian bazaars. This historical bazaar, like other bazaars of the early centuries of Islam, was formed in the vicinity of the main elements of the city and is a clear example of the effort to achieve an environmental identity structure that organizes the features related to the location based on social, cultural and economic values in a wide area of the city. This architectural treasure, in which physical and non-physical values are inextricably linked, was shaken following the urban crises after the emergence of modernity and the transformation of ideas and needs, creating a change in lifestyles and

adapting it to the current conditions that caused the lack of attention to the coexistence of material and non-material dual values in a single context and the bazaar, apart from evolving, lost its balance due to the transformation of traditional production and trade methods. With the gradual elimination of the balance of economic links and new movements, the grounds for changing general conditions were provided and a set of changing stimuli caused serious damage to the survival of this historical work. In addition to having a material body, this historical place has multiple cultural functions to interact with diverse human groups, and maintaining its credibility through physical renovation and reproduction of activities based on contemporary cultural and social movements will preserve its cultural identity. Therefore, protecting and revitalizing this historical place to increase the length of its physical life and continue its life in the heart of contemporary life will cause a deep understanding of the audience. Therefore, this research analyzes the viewpoints on the protection of historical works, examining written documents, and surveying the statistical community (Two groups of experts and traders) in the mentioned place, while identifying and diagnosing the intangible values of the Tabriz historical bazaar complex, explains the effective methods of preserving and revitalizing intangible values to strengthen cultural-historical values.

Research Background

Reviewing and examining the theoretical background of effective values in heritage protection decisions was followed by reviewing and studying primary and recent scientific sources, at both external and internal levels. At the international level, the scientific writings of prominent researchers and theorists such as Riegl (1903), Feilden (1979), Brandi (2008), Feilden & Jokilehto (1993), De La Torre (1997, 2002), Throsby (2000), Avrami et al. (2000), Matero (2000), Vestheim et al. (2001), Randall (2002), Satterfield (2002), Mason (2002), Mason et al. (2002), Barker et al. (2002), Caple (2004), De La Torre et al. (2005), Throly (2005), Munoz-Vinas (2005), Jokilehto (2006), Araoz (2008), Taylor & Cassar (2008), Mitchell (2008), Wells (2009,2010), Gibson & Pendlebury (2009), Hazen (2009), Smith

(2010), Marigi (2010), Palsson Skarin (2011), Irons & Armitage (2011); and on the internal level, the researches of reputable authors such as Saremi & Radmard (1997), Hojjat (2001), Ayatollahzadeh Shirazi (2003), Safamanesh & Monadizadeh (2001), Falamaki (2006), Mardomi & Mohammad Moradi (2009) were investigated and studied. In addition to the primary sources mentioned, some of the recent studies conducted on the research topic were also reviewed and their results are presented in Table 1. The review and evaluation of studies show that the number of internal research in the scope of recognizing, defining, and explaining the intrinsic values of heritage and providing value-based protection strategies in the direction of revitalizing historical complexes has not been very wide and impressive. In the mentioned research, the classification of different types of heritage values is emphasized and value-based protection methods are less discussed and investigated. Meanwhile, in this research, in addition to identifying the hidden and current values of heritage and classifying them according to experts, the relationship between conservation methods and heritage values, as well as the explanation of intervention solutions based on historical-cultural values in historical places -especially the historical bazaar of Tabriz- will be emphasized and suggestions for the protection and revival of this heritage complex will be presented.

Theoretical Framework

• Heritage values and their classification

In a given moment, a given heritage site, building, or object has several different values ascribed to it—heritage is multivalent. As an example, take a hypothetical old church: it has spiritual value as a

place of worship; it has historical value because of the events that have transpired there (or simply because it is old); it has aesthetic value because it is beautiful and a fine work of architecture; it has economic value as a piece of real estate; it has political value as a symbolic representation of a certain kind of social order; and so on (Mason, 2002).

The debate around heritage values and their classification dates back to Alois Riegl (1903) (Price et al., 1996; Koziol, 2013). Riegl, in the early years of the twentieth century, was among the first to attempt to clarify and classify heritage values, and to distinguish between historical and contemporary values (Riegl, 1903). Riegl distinguishes different types of values which he generally grouped as commemorative values (including age-value, historical value, and intentional commemorative value) as opposed to present-day values (including use-value, art-value, and newness-value) (Plevoets & Van Cleempoel, 2011). Riegl defined two opposite values (historical and contemporary values) as consequences for dealing with heritage sites. Many others have revised, consolidated, or augmented his dialectic system of heritage values (Mason, 2002; Pereira Roders, 2007; Drury & McPherson, 2008; Meier et al., 2013; Halbertsma & Kuipers, 2014). Sixty years later, the concept of values was raised again as one of the main aspects of the Venice Charter (International Council on Monuments and Sites, 1964), and its implications are still relevant today. However, the Venice Charter attempted to employ a generalized worldview of heritage values. The Burra Charter in 1999 greatly impacted the field in which cultural heritage values ideas are discussed from different perspectives. The Burra Charter underlined

Table 1. The background of the studies conducted in the field of value-based heritage conservation. Source: Authors.

Research classification	Research type	Researchers (year)	Research findings and results
External	Articles	Mambriani et al. (2014), Taylor (2015), Hong (2020), Kobylinski (2020), Li et al. (2022), Azzopardi et al. (2022), Albaqawy et al. (2023)	- Studying the evolution of the value concept in the field of architectural heritage conservation - Recognizing heritage values and explaining their role and place in the process of intervention and conservation - The typology of heritage values - Recognizing the presented models concerning value and its effect on the heritage protection process
	Books	Orbashli (2017), Rahmati & Esmaeili (2016), Heidari (2017)	
	Theses	Fadaei Nezhad Bahramjerdi (2012), Nejad Ebrahimi (2012), Sajad (2014), Abbaszadeh (2016), Abizadeh (2018)	
Internal	Articles	Nejad Ebrahimi et al. (2014), Salehi Sormaghi (2014), Poursarrajjian (2015), Shirvani et al. (2017), Hanachi et al. (2017), Samanian et al. (2017), Ghalehnoee et al. (2019), Abbaszadeh et al. (2019), Gharehbaglou et al. (2019), Shahroki et al. (2022)	

aspects of cultural significance and intangible values as important valuation aspects of heritage environments. In other words, the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) defines cultural significance as meaning ‘the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (Australia ICOMOS, 1999). Another significant dialogue was included in the Nara Document in 1994, highlighting different Eastern perspectives regarding authenticity and values. The NARA document recognized that authenticity is a flexible and relative concept: “It is thus not possible to base judgments of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong” (Larsen, 1995). The revelation of the quality concept of “authenticity” in the Nara ICOMOS document (1994), in turn, led to the development by Van Balen (2008) of the so-called Nara Grid (matrix). This matrix attempts to link authenticity as quality (or value) to the physical aspects of a building. The Nara Grid forms an important precedent as an approach to systematizing non-tangible aspects of the value of building heritage. Bernard Feilden (2003), in his valuable book “The Conservation of Historic Buildings”, introduced the most organized value classification in the field of cultural heritage. In this classification, he mentioned three categories of values including emotional, architectural, and practical values. According to (Carman, 2005), The value of a particular object of cultural heritage, however, can be measured in three completely different dimensions: financial, functional, and symbolic. Araoz

(2008) categorized heritage values into two tangible and intangible dimensions, the tangible dimension emphasizes materials, design, and mastery skills, and the intangible dimension on the new theories of authenticity including the values of the work and the spirit of the heritage place. On the internal level, Nejad Ebrahimi et al. (2014) have classified the value layers of cultural-historical works into two general categories including values with a practical nature (educational values, tourism values, economic values, structural technical values, historical values, artistic values) and values with a spiritual nature (political values, social values, emotional values, cultural values, identity values). According to Abbaszadeh et al. (2015), the values extracted from the architectural and urban heritage can be separated and classified into three groups including emotional values (wonder, spiritual-religious, identity, aesthetics, continuity), cultural-historical (antiquity, rarity, documentation, artistic, technical-structural) and Scientific-applied (educational, economic, political, social). Mirhoseini & Jahanbakhsh (2017) also consider historical contexts as valuable and important from architectural, historical, cultural, social, urbanism, and economic aspects. Abizadeh & Nejad Ebrahimi (2021) presented a classification of cultural values and capabilities of historical textures and works, in which the nature of values was placed in two general categories: “applicable” and “non-applicable and spiritual”. In general, in different studies and research, various classifications have been done by experts, researchers, charters, and organizations about heritage values, in Fig. 1, some of the most prominent classifications are mentioned in a continuous time course. The contents of this table show that the development of heritage values’

Theorists Year	Heritage Values													
	Art value		Aesthetic value	Educational value										Economic value
	Newness value		Recreational value	Prestige value										Urban value
	Use value	Informational value	Resource value	Bequest value	Social value									Social value
	Commemorative values	Associative-symbolic value	Economic value	Existence value	Scientific value		Practical value	Symbolic value			Scientific-practical value			Cultural value
	Historical value	Aesthetic value	Educational value	Option value	Historical value	Social-cultural value	Cultural value	Functional value	Intangible value	Spiritual value	Cultural-historical value	Historical value	Non-functional value	
	Age value	Economic value	Cultural value	Monetary value	Aesthetic value	Economic value	Emotional value	financial value	Tangible value	Practical value	Emotional value	Architectural value	Functional value	
		Riegl	Lipe	English Heritage	Frey	Australia ICOMOS	Mason	Feilden	Carman	Araoz	Nejad Ebrahimi et al.	Abbaszadeh et al.	Mirhoseini & Jahanbakhsh	Abizadeh & Nejad Ebrahimi
		1903	1983	1997	1997	1999	2002	2003	2005	2008	2014	2015	2017	2021

Fig. 1. Different categories of value in the field of heritage. Source: Authors.

perspectives has had a significant shift in the focus on heritage values from aesthetic, art, and physical materials toward cultural, spiritual, and intangible aspects of values (Koziol, 2008; Koziol, 2013; Taylor, 2016). In fact, the total existential values of architectural heritage are much deeper than their physical and objective structure (Jokilehto, 2006). Among the many types of intangible heritage values, this study seeks to revive and explain the preservation methods of the historical bazaar of Tabriz based on historical and cultural values, because knowing and evaluating the cultural and historical values of architectural works in line with the interpretation and change of attitudes and revealing the truth included in the cultural heritage is an effective strategy for understanding the different dimensions of native works of societies.

• Historical and cultural heritage values

Historical values are at the root of the very notion of heritage. The capacity of a site to convey, embody, and stimulate a relation or reaction to the past is part of the fundamental nature and meaning of heritage objects. Historical value can accrue in several ways: from the heritage material's age, from its association with people or events, from its rarity and/or uniqueness, from its technological qualities, or its archival/documentary potential. Cultural values are, like historical value, a part of the very notion of heritage. There is no heritage without cultural value. Cultural values are used to build cultural affiliation in the present and can be historical, political, ethnic, or related to other means of living together (for instance, work- or craft-related) (Mason, 2002). Although there are many references to the "inherent value" of objects and places heritage places are value-neutral until they are attributed cultural value. At that point, they cross into the category of heritage (Spennemann, 2006).

Research Method

This research is applied in terms of purpose and its methodological approach is qualitative. Using a qualitative approach in this study is

considered because it is exploratory research and qualitative research also provides more comprehensive conditions for clarifying the dimensions of the studied phenomenon. Among the types of qualitative research methods, the grounded theory method was found suitable for this research because it is based on real data. Grounded theory is a method to understand the topic under study and the topic or topics that have not been comprehensively researched before and our knowledge in that field is limited (Danaeifard & Emami, 2007). The steps of conducting research in the grounded theory method are carried out in 5 consecutive steps: 1- Proposing research questions, 2- Data collection, 3- Data coding in three stages (open, axial, selective), 4- Writing analytical notes: writing thoughts and researcher's interpretation of data, 5- Writing and Codifying the theory. In the first step, the main research questions were proposed in the form of two basic questions: A- What are the intangible cultural and historical values of Tabriz's historical bazaar complex? B- What are the ways to preserve and revive cultural and historical values to continue the life of Tabriz bazaar? In the next step, despite the numerous forms of data collection in grounded theory, including interviews, observations, photos and videos, historical documents, etc., the mentioned questions were asked to two groups of participants (traders and architectural experts) in a semi-structured interview format. Therefore, the data collection process was based on conducting interviews and direct conversations with the study community and recording their statements. The interviewees were selected based on purposeful sampling and the sample size was determined according to the theoretical data saturation, equal to 31 and 15 people, respectively, for experienced traders and professional specialists. In the third step, data analysis was done in a regular and continuous process at three levels: open, axial, and selective coding; In this way, in open coding

or first-level coding, the text of the interviews was read several times and its main sentences were extracted and recorded as codes, and then similar codes were placed in categories and formed concepts. In axial coding, classes are related to their sub-classes to provide more detailed and complete explanations about the studied phenomenon. At this stage, the primary categories formed in open coding were compared with each other, and those that were similar were placed around a common axis; It is necessary to pay attention to the conditions, context, and consequences of each class at this stage (Daymon & Holloway, 2002). In selective coding, which is the process of integrating and refining categories (Creswell, 2005), the categories identified in the previous stage were adjusted based on a specific layout and arrangement to present and form a theory. In the fourth stage, taking notes and interpreting the data was done continuously and simultaneously with the data collection. In the final stage, the main questions of the research were answered by writing and compiling the theory about the cultural and historical values of the Tabriz bazaar.

Research Geography

Tabriz bazaar, with an area of about 27 hectares, is the largest historical bazaar in Iran and an urban element with a variety of functions, which has all the main spaces related to urban-regional trade. This commercial complex, while having elements such as Hammam, Yakhchal, Pol Bazaar, next to Sara, Timcheh, Rasteh, etc., is located in the central core of the historical fabric of the city and the vicinity of the Arg-e Alishah, Aali Qapu Palace, Jameh Mosque and Saheb-ol-Amr complex, and this provides the context for connecting the physical organs of the bazaar with the urban structure and the possibility of simultaneously benefiting from various roles (Haghparast & Esmaili Sangari, 2018). This comprehensive physical-economic structure, which organizes a wide range of jobs and activities within itself and provides a continuous environment with the city, has been unable to deal with new ideas arising from global vision and its approach to economic perspectives and has been seriously damaged in the productivity of the existing conditions. The territory under study, due

to having diverse functions, links the historical body to social, economic, and cultural factors, which in case of not paying attention to the connection of intangible value components in establishing an effective relationship with the place and codifying effective stabilization approaches, connection and coexistence with productive factors, threats, and potential conflicts will cause serious challenges in this field (Fig. 2).

Discussion

• Identification of cultural and historical values of Tabriz Bazaar (Open, Axial, Selective Coding)

In the first stage and during open coding, after implementing the content of the interviews and repeatedly reading the written text, a total of 250 primary codes were identified for each participant group regarding the historical and cultural values of Tabriz bazaar. Further, by categorizing similar codes and checking them, a total of 168 abstract concepts (80 concepts belonging to traders and 88 concepts related to experts) were created. Each of these concepts was organized in the form of broader concepts with the title of categories based on the process of conceptual matching, which finally led to the extraction of 16 categories for historical and cultural values. Based on the logic of continuous comparison and

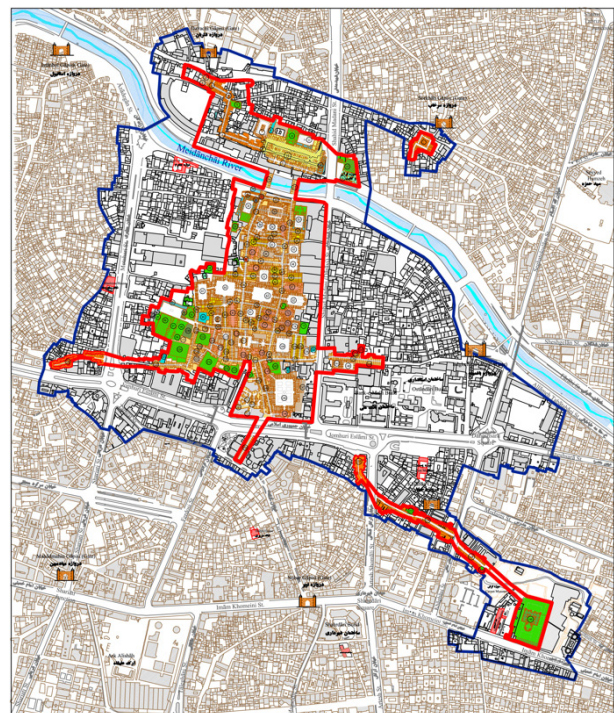


Fig. 2. Tabriz historical bazaar complex and its surrounding context. Source: Archives of the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Administration of East Azerbaijan Province, 2023.

in terms of conceptual affinity, the identified categories were combined in the form of classes on a more abstract level and led to the formation of 4 classes for each of the values (Tables 2 & 3). In the next stage (axial coding), the category of “Historical and Cultural Values” was selected as the core category among the 16 categories identified in the open coding stage, and other categories including “causal condition”, “contextual condition”, “intervening condition”, “strategies” and “consequences” were related to it. At this stage, a diagram consisting of 6 mentioned categories called coding paradigm was drawn (Fig. 3). In the stage of selective coding, based on the presented model, propositions or explanations are presented that connect the classes of the model to each other. According to this pattern and based on the views of the participants, first of all, the architectural style and pattern of the bazaar architecture were recognized as the main factors affecting the preservation of the cultural and historical values of this heritage complex. In addition to the mentioned causal category, contextual and intervening factors such as (documentary-historical authenticity, physical authenticity, social-cultural authenticity, functional tradition, fame, documentary, attitude, ritual-cultural traditions/rules, beliefs, and convictions) are also known to be important and influential in the process of protecting the value of the bazaar and increasing the durability and longevity of this architectural heritage. From the participants’ point of view, cultural cohesion, a sense of cooperation

and collaboration, and commitment to beliefs are also known as strategies for protecting the intangible values (cultural and historical) of the Tabriz bazaar.

Conclusion

Historical works are evidence of events over time and because of their age and irreplaceability, they include the most comprehensive types of values. Therefore, it is considered necessary to protect and preserve these works in such a way that their physical existence and value authenticity are preserved. Iranian bazaars, as valuable heritage elements of the city, have lost their former structural integrity during the transition from the traditional to the modern period and the occurrence of deep changes in the spatial organization of the city, and as a result, their physical and non-physical values were seriously damaged or completely degraded. In the meantime, the historical bazaar of Tabriz gradually lost its identity continuity and many concepts and layers of tangible and intangible values simultaneously with the growth of urbanization and the development of cities. To solve the problem, the present research tried to provide a look beyond the purely physical perspective by recognizing the non-physical values in the target place, identifying the damaged value components of the Tabriz historical bazaar in terms of identity, and providing protection solutions based on non-physical values that are effective in strengthening cultural and historical values. Based on the findings of a direct conversation with two groups of experts and traders,

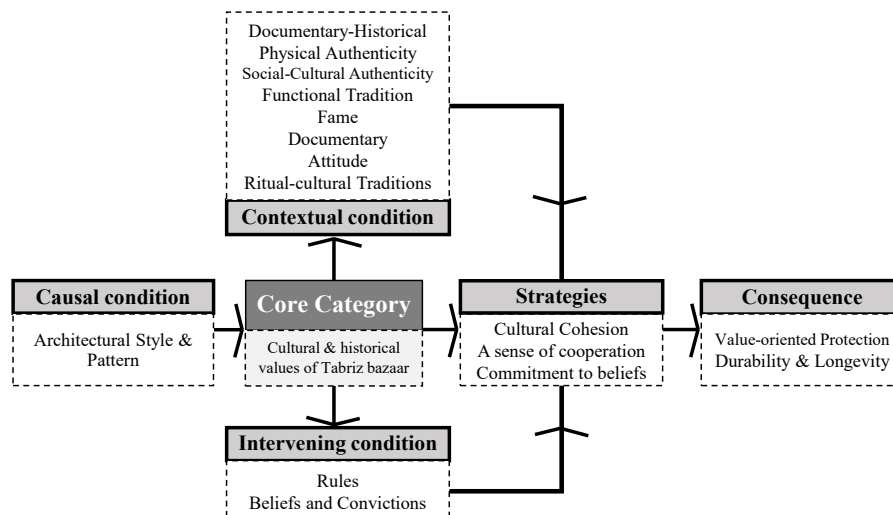


Fig. 3. Coding paradigm resulting from interviews with respondent groups. Source: Authors.

Table 2. List of abstract concepts, categories, and classes resulting from coding (Traders). Source: Authors.

Value	Class	Category type	Category	Abstract Concepts
Historical values	Antiquity	Causal Condition	Durability and Longevity	The oldest bazaar- Historical significance- Valuable historical place- Seven centuries of bazaar survival- Exploitation of Timche Mozafarie during the period of Mozaffar ad-Din Shah- 1000 years old
	Authenticity	Contextual Condition	Documentary-Historical	Historical authenticity- Establishment in the historical path of trade- Introduced in documents and books- Historical citation to the name of bazaar spaces
		Contextual Condition	Physical	An unrepeatable example in the past years- Preservation of the physical authenticity of Timche Mozafarie and Amir- The necessity of maintaining physical authenticity- The absence of a similar building in the city- Historical body
		Contextual Condition	Social-Cultural	Authenticity of traders- Compliance with ethical values in business- Continuation of holding religious occasions- Business methods based on traditional methods
	Tradition	Contextual Condition	Functional	Traditional body and product- Selling local products- Incompatibility of traditional spaces with existing jobs- The traditional body is the distinguishing feature of the bazaar from other places- Handicraft production workshops
		Causal Condition	Architectural Style & Pattern	Historic brick body- Roof arches- Spatial composition- Continuity of different components
	Historical validity	Contextual Condition	Fame	The global scale of the bazaar- UNESCO World Register- Special Iranian and global credit- The positive impact of the global registration of the work- Placement on the Silk Road route- The largest historical bazaar- Fame
Contextual Condition		Documentary	Maintaining traditional values- Maintaining historical and traditional authenticity- Maintaining the values of the carpet bazaar- Old building	
Cultural values	Cultural structure	Contextual Condition	Attitude	Bias of bazaar traders- The combination of religion and economy- Cultural decline- The necessity of following the integrated structure- Necessity of interaction- Cultural-social cohesion
		Intervening Condition	Rules	Coherence of cultural structure- Follow up on decisions- Cooperation and consensus- Avoiding arbitrary action- The influence of the trader's behavior- Listening and obeying the old tradesman
	Rituals	Contextual Condition	Ritual-cultural Traditions	Continuation of holding religious occasions- Nazri and Benevolence- Doing good deeds on occasions- Ashura delegations- Continuation of holding religious ceremonies- Decorating the bazaar during holidays
	Religion	Intervening Condition	Beliefs and Convictions	Activity-based on cultural and religious beliefs- Increasing the presence of women- Welcoming Halal works- Gathering in mosques- Religious beliefs of traders
		Strategies	Commitment to beliefs	Bias- Adherence to the common principles of the bazaar- The importance of maintaining job credibility- The superiority of credit and trust over profit- Continuation of traditions- Committed old traders
	Cultural life	Strategies	A sense of Cooperation and Collaboration	Maintaining dynamism with the traders' alliance- Participation in restoration costs- Support each other- Participation in good affairs- Unity and cooperation- Maintaining the bazaar with the cooperation of traders
		Strategies	Cultural Cohesion	The existence of unity of procedure- Uniform culture of traders- Maintaining respect apart from disagreements- The role of representatives in creating unity and cohesion- Following the old traders- Bias of bazaar traders towards the bazaar

it was determined that the intangible cultural and historical values of Tabriz bazaar can be identified and categorized into 8 classes including antiquity, authenticity, tradition, historical validity, cultural structure, rituals, religion, and cultural life (Fig. 4) and in the course of value pathology and examining the damages, the greatest amount of damage has been related to values such as physical authenticity, functional and physical tradition, cultural structure

(attitudes and rules), ritual-cultural traditions, and beliefs and Convictions. Therefore, strategies, to preserve and restore the damaged values and the continuation of the life of the Tabriz bazaar, were suggested in Table 4, that by using them by the officials and trustees of relevant institutions, the longevity and durability of this valuable historical heritage can be increased. It is expected that the regeneration measures of the Tabriz historical bazaar

Table 3. List of abstract concepts, categories, and classes resulting from coding (Experts). Source: Authors.

Value	Class	Category type	Category	Abstract Concepts
Historical values	Antiquity	Causal Condition	Durability and Longevity	The historical effects of the bazaar on the life of the city- Being active apart from serious injuries in different periods- Responsive to human needs- Durability based on historical, economic, etc. appearance in the body- Belonging to the past and historical continuity- Business relationship with Europe- The bazaar evolution- Attention to human and social aspects- Body coordination with function and context
		Contextual Condition	Documentary-Historical	Tourist documents- Historical continuity- The course of historical evolution and transformation- Manifesting the different effects of the bazaar in the urban context Register of Historic work
	Authenticity	Contextual Condition	Physical	Unmatched body- A body free of imitation- Body according to native specifications- Direct response to need- Environment in accordance with time conditions- The method of using materials- Authentic character of the place- Unproducible- Existed based on time and place conditions- Maintaining authenticity despite interventions- Non-interference of contracts and repetitive affairs of the day
		Contextual Condition	Social-Cultural	Continuity in holding occasions- Continuation of old traditions- Behavioral authenticity- Maintaining the traditional form of business
	Tradition	Contextual Condition	Functional	Continuity of activity of cultural and religious elements- The presence of old guilds and jobs- The traditionality of all bazaar components- Continuation of business activities with traditional structure- Job placement hierarchy
		Causal Condition	Architectural Style & Pattern	Similarity of construction pattern with historical bazaars- Iranian garden pattern- Dome-shaped covering of the roofs- Suitability of the space with cultural and human features- Integrated brick texture- Traditional body- Brick arches and domes- Destruction of the traditional state due to interventions- The vaulted roof of the cells- Traditional architecture and businesses of Sadeghieh
	Historical validity	Contextual Condition	Fame	Increased specialized sensitivity with global registration- The biggest and most important bazaar of the region- The effectiveness of the global registry- Carpet bazaar- The largest brick-covered bazaar
		Contextual Condition	Documentary	Historical tangible and intangible values- Continuation of living traditions- Historical influence on urban phenomena- Applying historical architectural patterns- The existence of several traditional occupations- Tourists' descriptions- Historical documents
Cultural values	Cultural structure	Contextual Condition	Attitude	The culturalization of the bazaar- An environment for the dissemination of culture- Religious perspective- The importance of following the principles of ethics- The tangibility of traditional views of traders- The formation of relations based on beliefs
		Intervening Condition	Rules	Cultivation of the next generations- Prejudice in establishing relationships- The importance of cultural and religious aspects in establishing relationships- Maintaining economic cohesion
	Rituals	Contextual Condition	Ritual-cultural traditions	Holding the Ashura ceremony- Holidays and births-Nazri distribution- Participation in cultural and religious meetings
	Religion	Intervening Condition	Beliefs and Convictions	Existence of religious beliefs- Economy based on religious perspective- Manifestation of religious beliefs in the body- Honesty in business
	Cultural life	Strategies	Commitment to beliefs	Honesty in traders' relationships- Commitment and prejudice- Fairness and justice of old traders
		Strategies	A Sense of Cooperation and Collaboration	Cooperation in carrying out affairs- Cooperation and collaboration- Public participation in providing the costs of restoration- Significant participation in good affairs
		Strategies	Cultural Cohesion	Individual behaviors influenced by the dominant culture- Supporting the decisions of the representatives- People's compliance with the laws- Religious identity- Respect for common cultural views- Traditional cultural perspective- Unity of guilds

complex will be carried out in a coherent and pre-planned process with the cooperation and networking of public institutions within a defined time frame. Although the purpose of qualitative research is not

to generalize the results, in this study, it is possible to generalize the findings of the interviewees (traders and experts) to the society from which these people were selected.

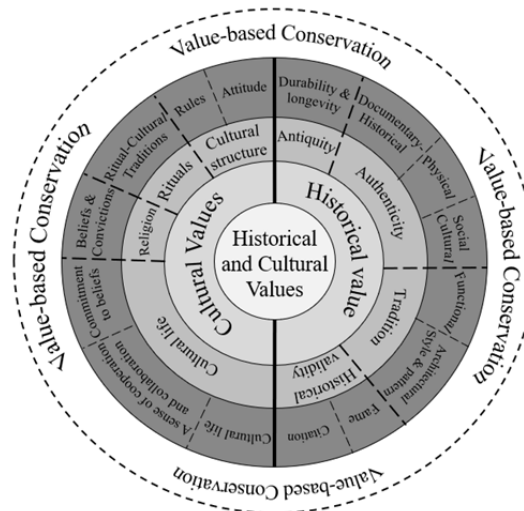


Fig. 4. The model of protection of historical-cultural values of Iranian historical bazaars. Source: Authors.

Table 4. Explaining the protection strategies of the historical-cultural values of the historical bazaar of Tabriz based on the recognition and pathology of architectural heritage values. Source: Authors.

Values	Class	Category	Pathology	Recommended solutions
Historical values	Authenticity	Physical	The flooring and paving stones have been affected and do not have the same authenticity as before	Accuracy in the selection of materials and methods of their application, Attention to color, texture, and combination of elements
			Failure to preserve the authenticity of all bazaar components and former uses	Creating harmony between the components in terms of form, color, materials, and use according to the original texture of the bazaar
			Unsure of the authenticity of the building due to repeated renovations	Preventing personal interference, Providing suitable restoration plan based on in-depth studies by experts
			Loss of the building authenticity	Preparation and implementation of the bazaar development plan by experts to improve physical quality and maintain authenticity, Renovating and improving the bazaar environment according to the body and activity
			Diminishing authenticity due to physical interventions	Increasing the monitoring of the physical quality of the bazaar, Preventing intentional destruction, and applying personal taste
	Tradition	Functional	The negative impact of interventions on authenticity	The necessity of preserving the ecological context of the bazaar, Preventing physical interventions
			Frequent renovations	Preserving the ecological fabric of the bazaar
			Incompatibility of traditional spaces with existing jobs	Reproducing the traditional space by revitalizing traditional jobs, Creating uses that fit the needs of the day
			Lack of tendency of young traders to traditional business methods	Maintaining jobs according to the fields of interaction and coexistence of the bazaar with the surrounding environment
			Loss of traditional jobs	Creating a platform for the production and supply of traditional products and handicrafts, Creating permanent and temporary exhibitions of production and supply of traditional products and handicrafts in the bazaar
Architectural pattern	Functional	Different usage of space in traditional bazaar	Creating suitable combinations in front of shops, Presenting a suitable layout plan, and regularization of paths and public areas	
		Significant reduction of traditional productions	Re-creating traditional functions in accordance with interests and needs, Creating and strengthening platforms for the production of artistic and handicraft products	
		Removal and displacement of old jobs despite preserving the physical fabric	Reviving and simulating traditional production workshops and holding training courses for the training of specialized workforce	
Architectural pattern		Loss of the traditional mode following interventions	Localization of jobs according to the needs of users, Supporting the old fabric by implementing approved regulations	

Rest of Table 4.

Values	Class	Category	Pathology	Recommended solutions	
Cultural values	Cultural structure		Diminishing religious views	Training traders to maintain and strengthen the traditions of Islamic trade and respect the dominant culture and religion to form sustainable values	
			Diminishing cultural impact	Creating uses that cause cultural movements	
			Necessity of culturalization	Strengthening communication with the public, Training new traders, and establishing internal rules to prevent problematic issues	
		Attitude	Reducing the sense of cooperation and commitment to religious beliefs	Strengthening the sense of cooperation by holding cultural-social occasions and popular events	
			Diminishing social authenticity	Raising the standards of activity and residence in the bazaar's inner limits and surrounding historical context, Applying measures to strengthen the sense of job and property security to preserve social capital.	
			Failure to maintain the former social fabric	Creating social coexistence by strengthening the grounds for establishing human relations	
		Rules	Change of past conditions	Explaining new methods of activity and job management to create satisfaction and dynamics in the bazaar	
			Negation of rules and increasing chaos	Creating a capable management group to guide, control, and supervise bazaar issues	
		Rituals	Ritual-cultural Traditions	The influence of traders' behavior	Maintaining respect and observing mutual rights to create satisfaction for all classes
				Failure to preserve the effects of behaviors arising from the past cultural system	Explaining new approaches in creating appropriate relationships to maintain public respect and create satisfaction for different classes
	Beliefs and Convictions		Reducing the holding of ceremonies for occasions and removing traditional shows	Strengthening and revitalizing ritual and cultural traditions and attracting public participation	
			Reducing the establishment of popular, endowment, and ritual institutions and diminishing participation of bazaar users in holding rituals	Strengthening participation patterns in social institutions and groups	
			The impact of economics on beliefs	Strengthening public and ritual institutions to hold ritual ceremonies to preserve and honor cultural traditions and beliefs	
	Religion	Beliefs and Convictions	The difference between the views of the new and the old generation	Encouraging young people to learn business traditions and respect the dominant culture and belief	
			Opposition to women's activities in the bazaar environment	Creating a platform for the activity of different classes needs assessment and employment of different people based on the type of activity	
		Diminishing Islamic business perspective	Training traders to preserve and strengthen the traditions of Islamic trade and respect the dominant culture and religion to form sustainable values		

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there was no conflict for them in conducting this research.

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